



Puck 9-15-30

Specific nutrition and biostimulation for maturation

Water soluble fertilizer in powder for roots
and leaves nutrition

Specific nutrition for maturation

Additive for water-soluble high in K who
improves sugar and color.



Formulation: water soluble powder



Bioactive Compounds

Bioactive Element	Definition	Function performed in the product
Tocoferols	Natural compounds stimulating internal production of substances limiting the cells aging	Antioxidant. Protect the cells from oxidating agent who improves the rottenness of cell walls
Alanine – Valine 15%	Aminoacides	They set the passage from development to maturation
Colin	Vit J, precursor of vitamin B2	Improves the accumulation of polymers (polysaccharides) in fruits or tubers
GIBBERELLINE Gibberellic like activity	Natural compounds that stimulate the internal production of hornmonlike substances of the Gibberellin family	It increases cellular distension and the development of internodes. Stimulates fruit growth
Betaines	Glicinbetaine Prolinbetaine betaine from aminobutyric acids from laminarin	Antistress. It increases the water retention of cells that are more turgid
FULVIC ACIDS Selection of compounds with regenerative activity	Humic compounds at low molecular weight High biostimulant activity at foliar and roots level	Stimulate the synthesis of enzymes. They favor stomata opening and radical absorption
Polyphenols	Specific compounds accumulating in the skin at the latest development phases	Fundamentals to lend taste to the fruits



Dosages

Crop	Foliar	Fertigation
Orchard	2,5-3,5 Kg/Ha	25-35 Kg/Ha
Processing tomato, melon Watermelon	2,0-3,0 Kg/Ha	25-35 Kg/Ha
Potato	2,0-3,0 Kg/Ha	25-35 Kg/Ha
Greenhouse Tomato - Pepper - Eggplant	2,0-3,0 Kg/Ha	35-40 Kg/Ha
Salads	1,5-2,0 Kg/Ha	20-25 Kg/Ha
Flowers	150-200 g/hl	15-25 Kg/Ha

The number of application depends on plant needs
Apply every 14-20 days



CE FERTILIZER	
NPK Fertilizer 9-15-30 low chloride with microelements	
Nitrogen (N) total	9%
Nitrogen (N) Ammoniacal	7
Nitrogen (N) Nitric	2
Phosphorus pentaoxide (P2O5) soluble in water and ammonium citrate	15%
Phosphorus pentaoxide (P2O5) soluble in water	15%
Potassium Oxide (SO3) soluble in water(SO3)	30%
Boron (B) soluble in water	0,5%
Zinc (Zn) soluble in water	0,05%
Total zinc (Zn) chelated EDTA	0,05%
Iron (Fe) soluble in water	0,05%
Iron (Fe)chelated EDTA	0,05%
Manganese (Mn) soluble in water	0,05%
Manganese (Mn) chelated EDTA	0,05%
Copper (Cu) soluble in water	0,05%
Copper (Cu) chelated EDTA	0,05%
Iron (Fe)chelated EDTA stable at pH 3-7. Cu, Mn and Zn chelated EDTA stables at pH 3-11.	



Positionning



Raw Material

Special Vegetal Extracts

Vitamins
Free Aminoacides
Polyphenols

Enzymatic hydrolyzed of Ascophyllum Nodosum

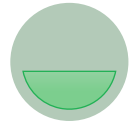
Betaines
hornmonlike compounds

Fulvic Acids

from South Africa
fossil Leonardite

Nutrients

NPK- Micro e
Mesoelements



Process

Enzymatic hydrolyzed
of Ascophyllum
Nodosum

Acid hydrolysis

Fulvic Acids extracts
by Sulphuric Acid

Enzymatic hydrolyzed of
specific natural
compounds

Spry dry

T° > 600 °C to keep
intact all the
biostructural features

Cold mixture of
different compounds
in order to keep
intact all the
fundamental
compounds



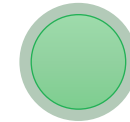
functioning

Special vegetable
extracts and algae
and Leonardite
hydrolysates
stimulate sugar
accumulation of
sugars, polyphenols
and anthocyanins in
order to have a
maturation
anticipated, uniform
and quick



Objectives

Improve the quality
keeping intact the
conservability



Note