Naturquel®-B

BORON DEFICIENCIES CORRECTOR

Plant and soil application

GUARANTEED CONTENT

Naturquel-B is a boron corrector for the preventive control and treatment of states of deficiency or for those cases in which plants have difficulty in to uptake this element.

Boron is essential for plant development and a lack of this element causes a drop in production, poor plant vegetation and a lower quality of fruits. Boron deficiency restricts the processes of flowering, fertilising and formation. Boron has a very low level of mobility in the plant so that this results in a decrease in the optimum level of this element in young tissues.

DOSAGE

It can be applied by leaf spraying or directly to the soil, both for herbaceous and woody crops. If the soil pH is greater than 8, leaf spraying should be carried out.

1. Foliar application

- Olive tree: 200-300 ml/Hl. (consumption of 2-3 l/Ha.) in Spring, before flowering and another treatment in Autumn.
- ➤ Beetroot: 200-300 cc/Hl. After the 6-8 leaf stage.
- Vine: 200-500 cc/Hl. And consumption of 1 l/ha before formation.
- ➤ Citrus fruit crops and fruit trees: 200-300 cc/Hl. Carrying out 3 applications during pre-flowering, when the petals drop and after the fruit is formed.
- > Strawberries: 100-150 cc/Hl. And consumption of 1 l/Ha at white bud time, before flowering and another after flowering.
- Floral and ornamental plants: 250-300 cc/Hl. And consumption 4 l/Ha. At the beginning of vegetation.
- Horticultural plants, sunflowers, colza, carrots, cabbage and herbaceous crops in general: 300-600 cc/Hl. And a consumption of 1.5-3 l/Ha. Provided that the crop has sufficient vegetative mass for treatment to be effective.
- Alfalfa: 1-2 I/Ha. After each cutting (when the plant reaches a height of 10-15 cm) and when the first flowers appear.

2. Soil treatment:

Pre-sowing or first irrigation: 3-4 l/Ha

Maintenance: 2-3 I/Ha

Moderate deficiencies: 4-5 I/Ha

Serious deficiencies: 5-6 l/Ha

ESSENTIAL NUTRITIONAL ELEMENTS

Essential elements are directly involved in plant nutrition, either forming part of the molecules of the living matter or as basis factors in numerous enzymatic reactions. The lack of an essential element always causes serious disorders and, for this reason, it is advisable to take preventive measures before deficiencies or immobilisation appear.

The essential elements for plants which has been identified are grouped together according to the amounts required. Macronutrients comprise primary elements (C, H, O, N, P, K) and the so called secondary elements (Ca, Mg, S). The micronutrients for which deficiencies are most frequent are: B, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Zn. Other classified micronutrients are: Cl, Co, Na, Si, V.

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

Approved for use in Organic Agriculture according to Regulation (EC) 834/2007 and 889/2008 and NOP and JAS Regulations. ECOCERT SA F 32600. CAAE. INTERECO.











