



KELOM Sal
Salinity Correctors





INTRODUCTION

SALINITY CORRECTORS are organic acids and calcium complexes designed to

- a) Correct the deficiencies of Calcium.*
- b) Correct excess salinity of soil and irrigation water.*
- c) Improve the soil structure*

Calcium corrector

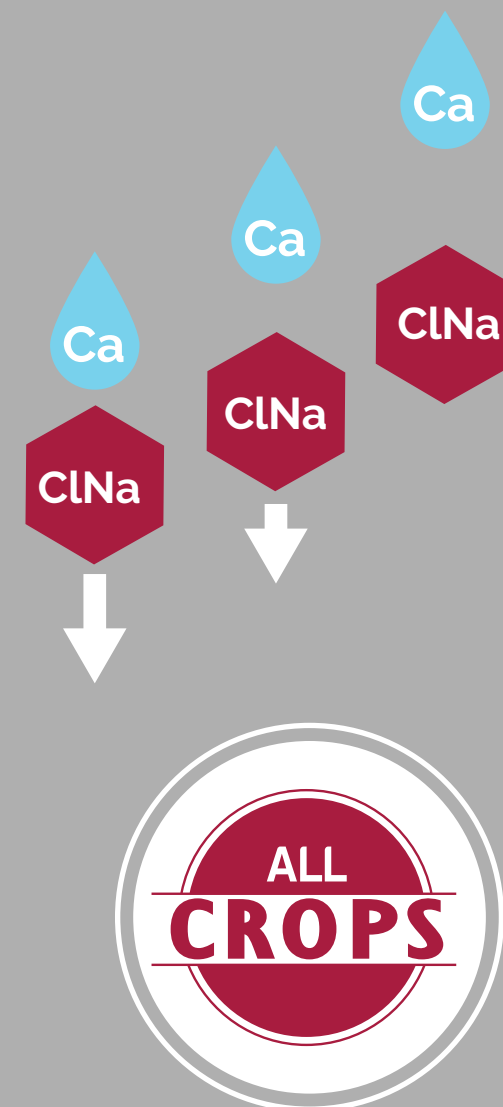
- The calcium is an important element, especially in regards to the fruit quality. Calcium increases hardness, the period of conservation and aspect and fruit quality.*
- Due to its low mobility, a very effective way of correcting deficiencies in Calcium is the contribution of way fractionated during all or a large part of the crop cycle.*

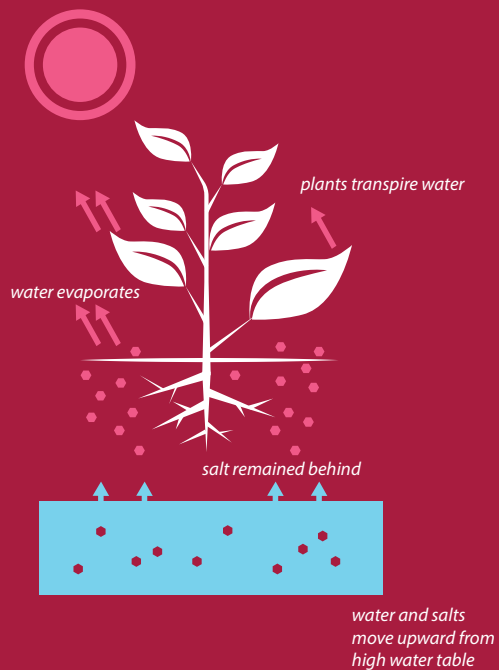
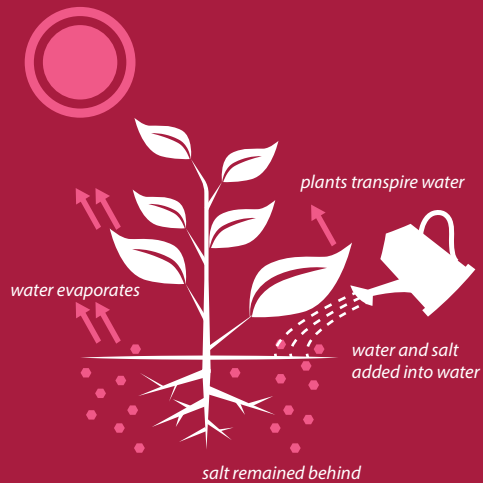
Corrector of saline and sodic soils

Acts contributing Calcium to the soil solution, which moves to change complex sodium Calcium, thus facilitating the washing of toxic ions (sodium, chlorides,...)

Improvement of the soil structure

In saline soils, mechanical effects occur as compaction, waterlogging, etc. As a result, nitrification stops, breathing and penetration of roots is very restricted and they increase a radicular diseases.





THE PROBLEM

Saline and sodium chloride soils are an important problem for plants, specially plants that are sensitive to salinity. High levels of sodium bring about the increase levels of salinity and the dispersion of colloids destroying the soil structure and causing poor ventilation that affects to the growth of the roots. The consequences are: not enough water and introduction of the roots, erosion problems, low germination and high stress for the plants.

Effects in plants are:

- **Osmotic effect**
- **Low availability of nutrients**
- **Loss of structure**
- **Toxicity effect**





PRODUCT

KELOM^{Sal} adds to the soil water soluble calcium and organic acids, in soluble and stable form, drastically reducing the "toxic" level of complex colloidal sodium.

KELOM^{Sal} reduces salinity, decreasing the levels of: electrical conductivity (EC), exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) and Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR/SAR)

KELOM^{Sal} contributes and releases calcium to the soil, decreasing and correcting calcium deficiency suffered by crops.

KELOM^{Sal} increases the rate of Soluble Calcium, flocculate the soil and improves drainage in compacted soils.

KELOM^{Sal} improves soil structure by increasing the germination capacity of the crops that have problems with "crust formation".



COMPOSITION

%w/w

Complexed Calcium oxide (CaO)	10,0
Water soluble Calcium (CaO)	10,0
Total Nitrogen (N)	6,5

KELOM^{Sal} it is compatible with insecticides, nematicides, fungicides and herbicides edaphological use.

KELOM^{Sal} it is compatible with most fertilizers used in agriculture except fertilizers rich in phosphates, phosphoric acids.

KELOM^{Sal} can not be used with mixtures of herbicides based trifluralin.

CROP

SOIL DOSES AND APPLICATION

AVOCADO, KIWI AND CHERIMOYA	50-70 L / Ha in 2-4 irrigations from spring to harvest.
LUCERNE	50-60 L / Ha in 4-5 treatments from the second irrigation
CITRUS	50-70 L / Ha in 2-4 treatments from shooting to fall.
STRAWBERRY	Initial planting (Oct-Nov) 10-15 L / Ha. From pre-flowering to fruit set (Dec-Mar) 4-5 L / Ha and week. Full production / Mar-Jun) 3-4 L / Ha and week.
FRUIT TREES	75-125 L / Ha divided between three irrigations.
INDUSTRIALS	20-30 L / Ha divided into several irrigations from the fourth leaf.
ORNAMENTAL AND HORTICULTURAL	40-60 L / Ha divided between 3-5 irrigations.
BANANA	40-60 L / Ha to 2-3 applications during the growing season.
TOMATO	Plantation 1-15 cc / plant. Preflowering-Beginning harvest 4-7 L / Ha and week. Full production 3-5 L / Ha and week
VID AND GRAPE	30-50 L / Ha, 3-5 applications until the color change

BULB SALTS WASHING

Treatment is recommended at initiation of culture. (First watering) to wash the salts. Washing Dose: 25-50 liters / ha



KELOM^{Sal} is completely soluble in water, so it can be applied through irrigation systems (drip, pivot, etc) on crops that need it: vegetables, fruit, citrus, ornamentals, etc..



