

PROTEGIOR

for OLIVE TREE
FORTIFYING, YIELD AND QUALITY





























COMPOSITION	%w/v
Total Nitrogen (N) Ureic Nitrogen (N) Zinc water-soluble complex (Zn) Manganese water-soluble complex (Mn) Copper water-soluble complex (Cu) Density: 1,2 pH: 2,0 Complexing agents: Aluminium Lignosulphonate and gluconic acids	4,8 4,8 1,0 2,0 2,0



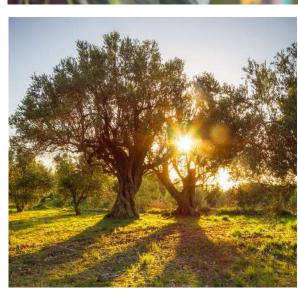














PROTECTOR BENEFITS & ADVANTAGES







1st APPLICATION

- Higher number of dormant buds sprouted.
- Stimulates the vegetation. Better tree lining.
- Increases polyphenol content, thus increasing self-defense capacity and helping to cope with vascular diseases.



2nd APPLICATION

- Increases the length of the year's shoots. An important factor to determine the following year's flowering, helping buds to grow.
 Overcomes imbalances that are produced by the capacity of organs.
- Enhances fruit anchorage



3rd APPLICATION

- Accumulates reserves preserving winter output.
- Greater resistance to cold (strengthens the stem without softening it).
- Boosts potassium absorption.
- Key treatment to help plant cope with Verticillium wilt.

Related to the quality of the oil, the second and third applications:

- Increase the oil's antioxidant capacity, stablishing it and prolonging its life.
- Increase the oil yield of the olive.
- Enhance the varietal's organoleptic properties.



PROTECTOR APPLICATION TIMES, MODE AND DOSE



OLIVE TREE		DOSE (FOLIAR)
	1ST FOLIAR APPLICATION: throughout the process of differentiation of vegetative budding. It can be done together with treatment against repilo.	0,3% (3L / 1000L)
	2ND FOLIAR APPLICATION: from flowering until the end of fruit setting. It can be done together with treatment against repilo.	0,3% (3L / 1000L)
	3RD FOLIAR APPLICATION: approximately one month before harvesting.	0,3% (3L / 1000L)
	It can be applied through the SOIL at the same times.	Dose: 5L / ha
POST- HARVEST TREATMENT		DOSE (FOLIAR)
It heals micro-wounds caused by harvesting, slowing down the entry of vascular diseases and bacteria such as Tuberculosis. It induces the lignification of plant tissues, hindering the penetration of the mosquito in the bark.		0,3%







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