



KELO 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

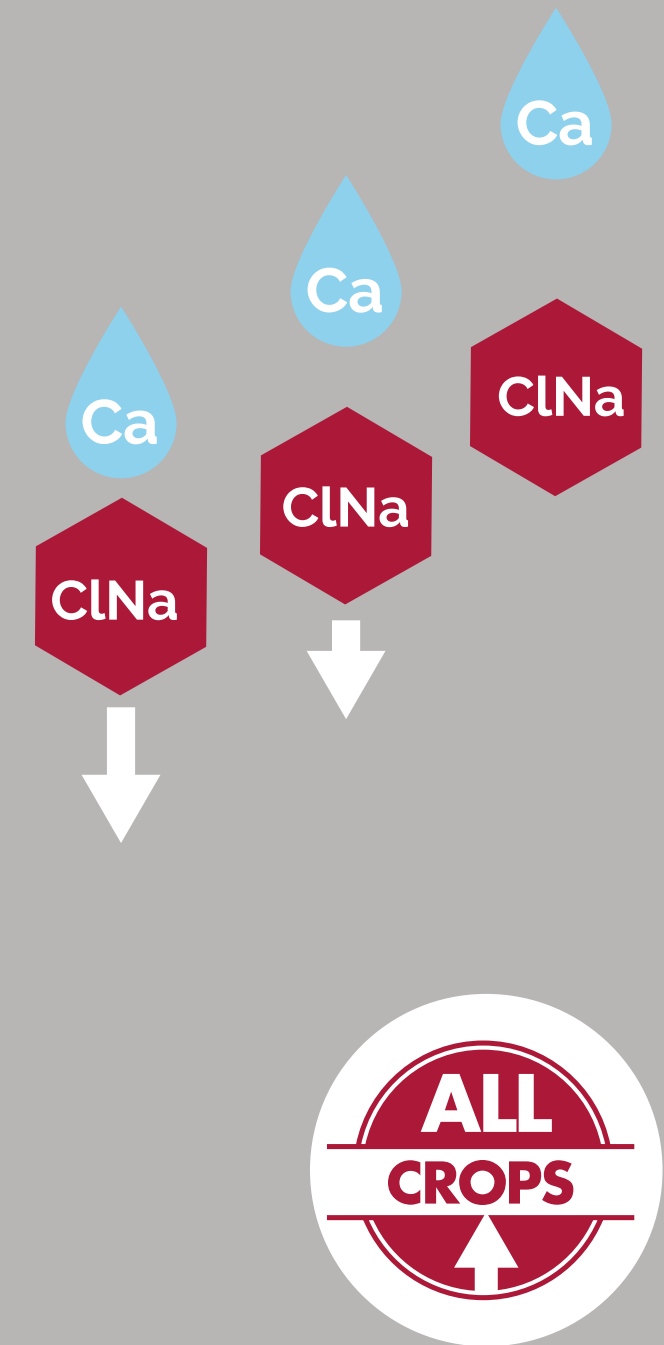
- The calcium is an important element, especially in regards to the fruit quality. Calcium increases hardness, the period of conservation and aspect and fruit quality.
- Due to its low mobility, a very effective way of correcting deficiencies in Calcium is the contribution of way fractioned during all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



PRODUCT

→ Characteristics

- **KELOM Sal** add to soil water soluble calcium and organic acids, in soluble and stable form, so drastically reducing the "toxic" level of complex colloidal sodium.
- **KELOM Sal** reduced 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 crops with problems with "crust formation"

→ Compatibility

- **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.



Composition

%w/w

Complexed Calcium oxide (CaO)	10,0
Water soluble Calcium (CaO)	10,0
Total Nitrogen (N)	4,0



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..



1L

5L

20L

DOSIS AND APPLICATION

AVOCADO, KIWI AND CHERIMOYA



Dosage

50-70 L / Ha in 2-4 irrigations from spring to harvest.

LUCERNE



Dosage

50-60 L / Ha in 4-5 treatments from the second irrigation

CITRUS



Dosage

50-70 L / Ha in 2-4 treatments from shooting to fall.

DOSIS AND APPLICATION

STRAWBERRY



Dosage

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



Dosage

75-125 L / Ha divided between three irrigations.

INDUSTRIALS



Dosage

20-30 L / Ha divided into several irrigations from the fourth leaf.

DOSIS AND APPLICATION

ORNAMENTAL & HORTICULTURAL



Dosage

40-60 L / Ha divided between 3-5 irrigations.

BANANA



Dosage

40-60 L / Ha to 2-3 applications during the growing season.

TOMATO



Dosage

30-50 L / Ha, 3-5 applications until the color change

DOSIS AND APPLICATION

VID AND GRAPE



Dosage

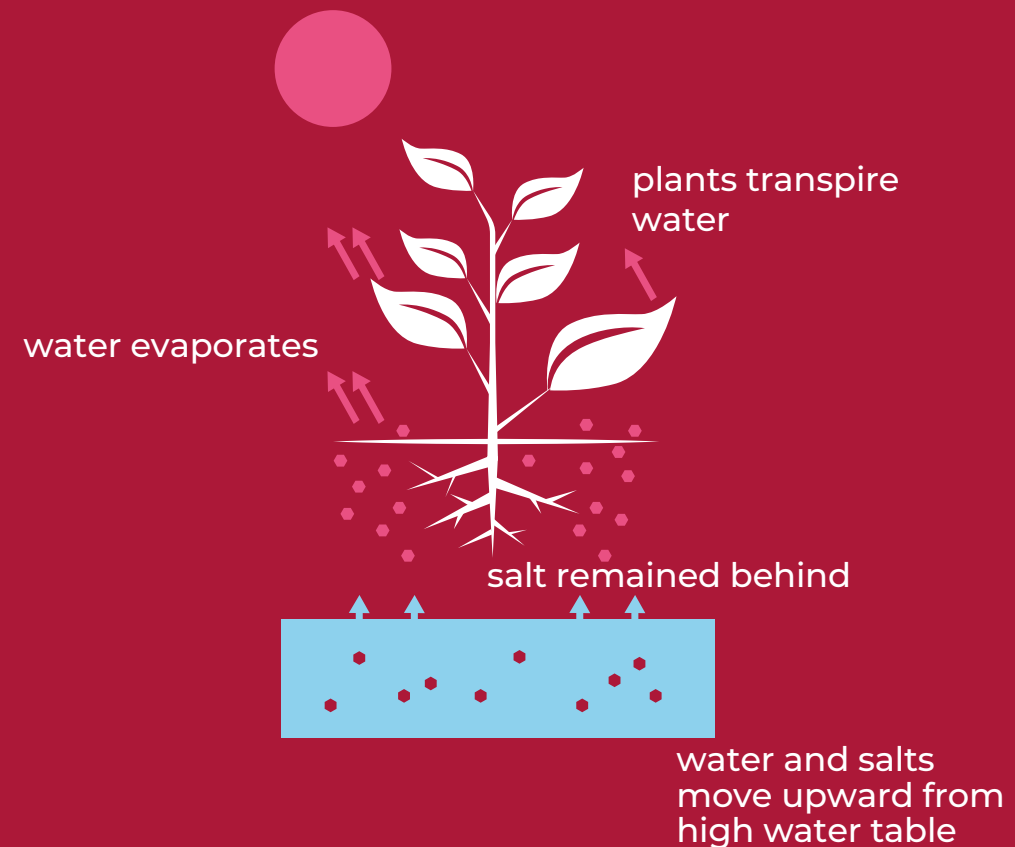
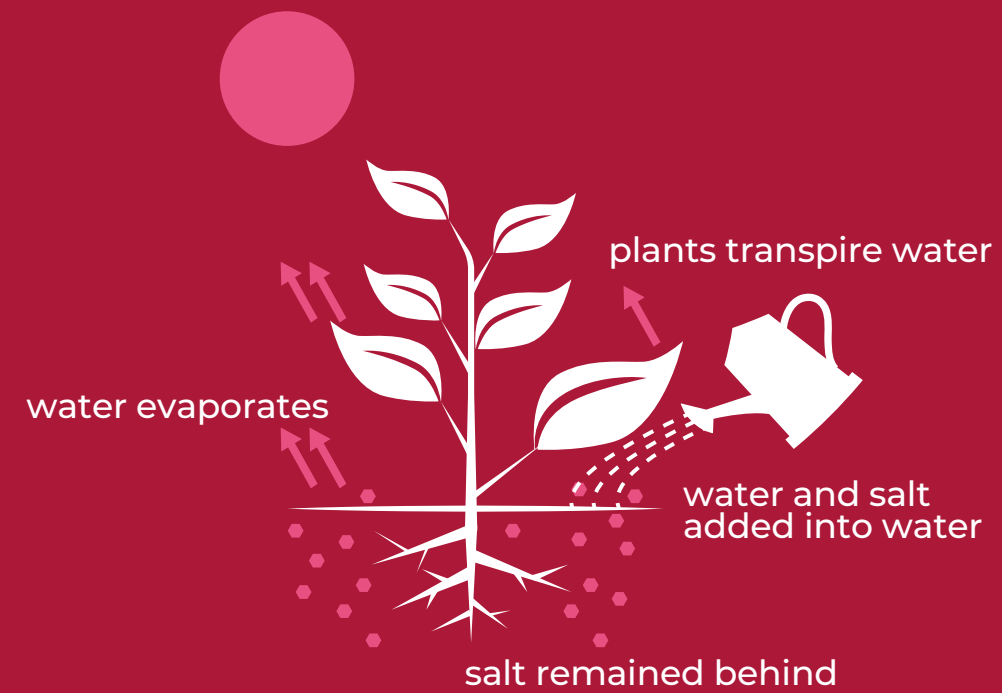
30-50 L / Ha, 3-5 applications until the color change

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:**

- a)** Osmotic effect.
- b)** Low availability of nutrients.
- c)** Loss of structure
- d)** Toxicity effect





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