



Salinity Correctors

KELOM Sal
DOWN SAL



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

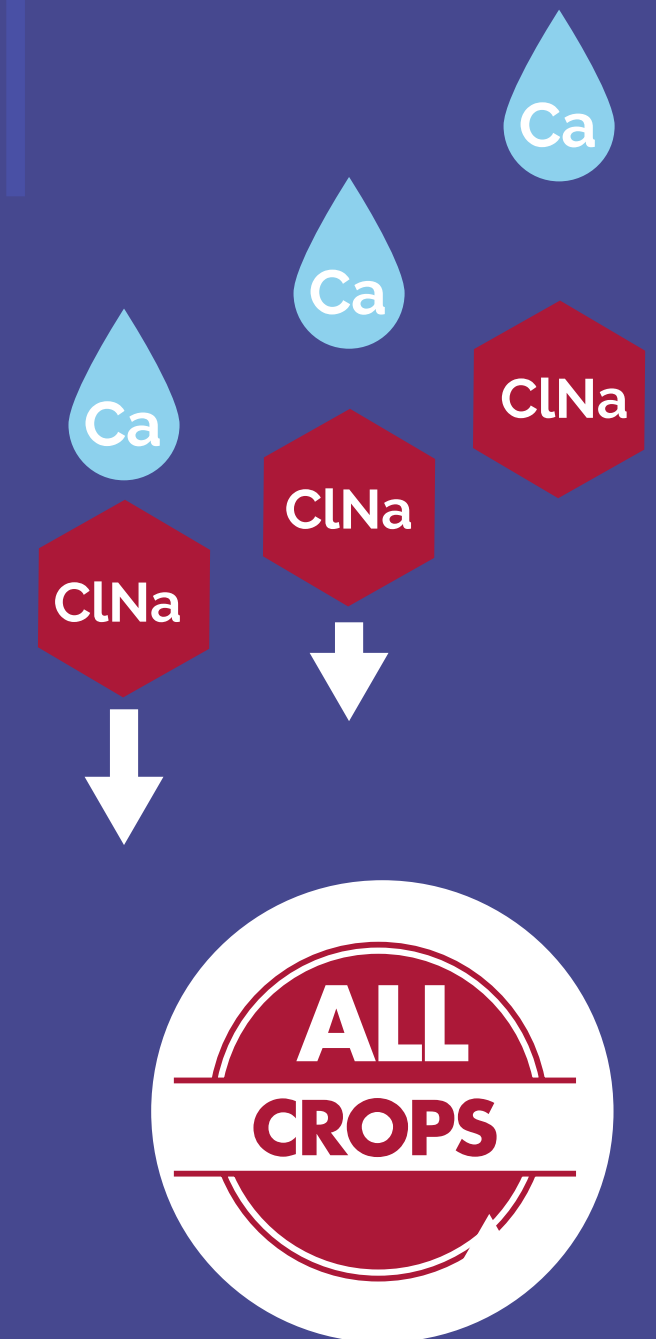
- The calcium is an important element, especially in regards to the fruit quality. Calcium increases hardness, the period of conservation and aspect and fruit quality.
- Due to its low mobility, a very effective way of correcting deficiencies in Calcium is the contribution of way fractioned during all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

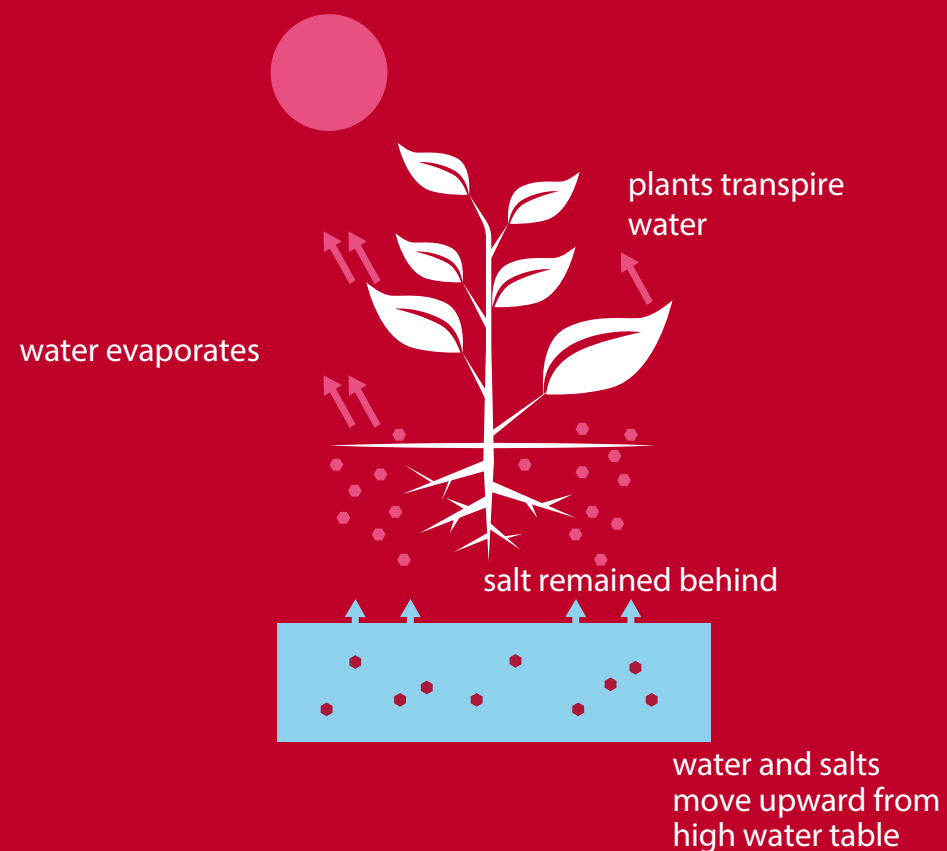
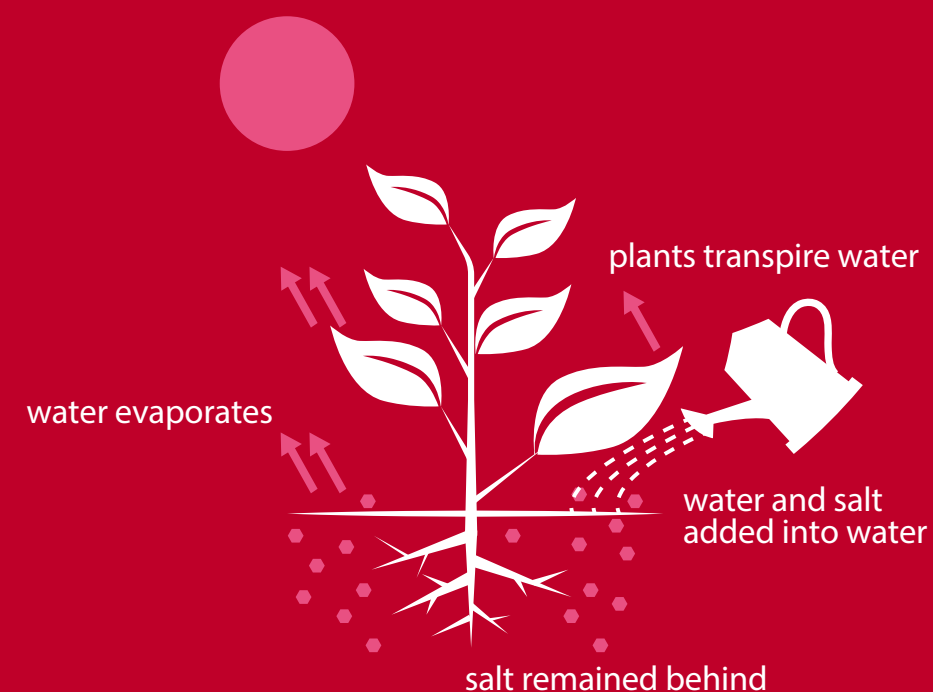


THE PROBLEM

→ **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



KELOM Sal

→ 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..



CROPS	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 & 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 1-1.5 cc / plant. Preflowering-Beginning harvest 4-7 L / Ha and week. Full production 3-5 L / Ha and week
VINE AND GRAPE	30-50 L / Ha, 3-5 applications until the color change



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DOWN SAL

→ Characteristics

DOWN SAL has a quick effect of desalination and it doesn't affect to the soil organic matter. It keeps cleans the irrigation systems, increasing the speed of the water to uptake into the soil, expanding it and releasing nutrients.

DOWN SAL has low toxicity and it's biodegradable.

DOWN SAL is a aqueous solution of polymaleic acid, if it's integrated to the soil, it solubilizes the calcium, magnesium and sodium; the first two replace sodium at the myceliums, keeping the last one in the disposition to be lixiviating for the irrigation water.

With DOWN SAL you can achieve:

→ Benefits

Accelerates the lixiviating of the salts with a positive and immediate response of the crop.

Keeps the quality of the soil.

Makes easier the tasks for crops.

Greatest assimilation by the plant.

Safety and not polluting use.



Composition

%w/w

Polymaleic acid

33,0

Density: 1,1



- Greatest disponibility of Ca in the plant
- Better relations between Ca/Mg and Ca/Na
- Ionic exchange of Sodium x Ca. Ameliorative of the structure and capacity of the drainage in soils.



CROPS	L/Ha	ml/100L	Details
Alfalfa	5 L/Ha at the first irrigation and 2,5 L/Ha at the irrigations next to each cut		
Avocado, citrus, stone fruit trees, seed trees, louquat and bananas	2-4 L/Ha at the first irrigation of the season previous to the budding and 1-2 L/Ha at each irrigation during the formation of the fruit until 8-16 L/Ha per year		
Cotton	8 L/Ha at the irrigation before to the sowing time or 4 L/Ha at each one of the firsts two irrigations.		
Grass	5-10 L/Ha at the first irrigation and 2,5 L/Ha at successive irrigations.		
Cucurbitaceae, pepper and tomato	4-7 L/Ha before the sowing time or transplants y 2,5 L/Ha at the next irrigation.		
Asparagus	5-10 L/Ha at the first irrigation and 2,5-5 L/Ha at successive irrigations until add up to 10-14 each year		
Horticultural and industrials	4-8 L/Ha at the first irrigation of the season and 1-2 L/Ha weekly until add up to 8-16 each year.		
Strawberries	8-16 L/Ha each year		
Artichoke, cabbage, lettuce, beetroot and carrot	12-15 L/Ha each year. It's recommended integrating in the irrigation water 200-400 cc/m		



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