



## KALEX®

Activator of the natural mechanisms of self-defence in plants

### CHARACTERISTICS

KALEX is a special liquid mineral fertilizer that contains a high concentration of phosphorus and potassium from potassium phosphate.

### EFFICACY

- ✓ *It increases the natural defences of plants against pathogenic agents*
- ✓ *It induces the development of the root system and blooming*
- ✓ *It improves fruit quality*

Phosphorus is a major element that is very important for the plant's growing process. It stimulates the development of the root system and is very important for the physiological process of blooming, fruit setting and the maturing of the fruit. Potassium regulates transpiration, participates in the formation of sugars and in the transfer of sugars to the plants reserves. The quality of crops – degree of sugar, colour, taste, and quality – depends on these two nutrients. Potassium phosphate is a fertilizer characterized by a high degree of solubility in water and by a small chemical structure, with a high  $P_2O_5$  content. Because of these characteristics it has a very systemic activity. In fact it can enter easily into vegetable tissue and can move throughout the plant with both upward or downward movement. In comparison with potassium phosphate, weight being equal, it delivers a greater quantity of  $P_2O_5$  and of  $K_2O$ . On the surface of the plants KALEX carries out, in addition to a nutritional function, a protective action as a result of an increase in the production of phytoalexins, stimulated by the ion phosphite. Phytoalexins are indigenous natural substances that protect the plant's tissues against pathogenic fungi and bacteria.

For these characteristics KALEX can be used as a phosphorous-potassium fertilizer instead of potassium phosphate both by foliar applications or by soil applications.

### RESULTS

With the application of KALEX it is possible to achieve an increase in root development, blooming and fruit quality. Crops are more mildew resistant (*Phytophthora spp.*, *Plasmopara v.*, *Bremia l.*, *Peronospora spp.*, *Pseudoperonospora c.*).

### COMPOSITION

	% w/w	% w/v
Phosphoric anhydride ( $P_2O_5$ ) soluble in water	30	42
Potassium oxide ( $K_2O$ ) soluble in water	20	28

**SPECIFICATION**

Density 1400 g/lit

pH 4.5 ± 0.5

**STATE**

Liquid

**APPLICATION**

Foliar and soil

**DOSES, WAY, TIME OF APPLICATION**

Crops	Application rate	N° and time of applications
Fruit trees	Foliar spraying: 200-400 g/hl (150-300 ml/hl)	2-4 applications beginning from vegetative renewal
Vines	Soil irrigation-greenhouse: 1-2 g/m <sup>2</sup> (0,7-1,5 ml/m <sup>2</sup> )	3-4 applications beginning from before flowering every 10-15 days
Strawberries, leafy vegetables		2 applications in the first vegetative stages every 15 days
Vegetables	Soil irrigation open ground: 10-15 kg/ha (7-12 l/ha)	2-3 applications after transplanting
Flowers and ornamental shrubs and trees, Nursery, seed bed		Several applications according to necessity from the first stages of growth and development
Tobacco plants, industrial plantings	Immersion of roots: 200 g/hl (150 ml/hl)	2-4 applications from the first vegetative stages every 15 days

**PACKAGING**

1 lt bottle

(carton 1 lt x 16)

6 lt can

(carton 6 lt x 2)

10 lt can

**NOTES**

It is possible to use KALEX with almost all foliar and soil fertilizers. It can be used in solution with almost all plant protection products.

**WARNING**

It is very important not to use KALEX in a solution with very alkaline chemical compounds, mineral oils, sulphur, calcium, polysulphides, cupric chemical compounds.

The product is stable from +5°C to +35°C. It must be kept in airy, cool, dry places, far from sources of heat/ignition and it must be protected from sunlight.