

Special Liquid Fertiliser
Product containing Amino Acids

GUARANTEED CONTENT (O.T.M.)

Free amino-acids	7,00 % w/w (8,2 % w/v)
Peptides	7,00 % w/w (8,2 % w/v)
Total nitrogen (N)	5,00 % w/w (5,8% w/v)
Water-soluble phosphorous (P ₂ O ₅)	5,00 % w/w (5,8% w/v)
Water-soluble potassium (K ₂ O)	5,00 % w/w (5,8% w/v)
TOTAL ORGANIC MATTER	19,60 % w/w (22,9% w/v)

Naturamin is a plant strengthener. Its formula comprises a perfect balance between free amino-acids and short chain peptides (oligopeptides). This product is also enriched with phosphorous and potassium.

Naturamin stimulates plants during their active growth phase and particulary in situations that may adversely affect their development, such as: root asphyxia, drought, hail, phytotoxicity caused by pesticides, etc.

Crops react well to treatment with Naturamin when it is applied by means of leaf spraying or in irrigation water.

DOSAGE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

Olive trees, vines, climbing grapevines, banana trees, citrus trees, fruits trees, ornamental and horticultural plants:

- Leaves: 3-5 treatments of 250-300 cc/HI, during the cycle.
- ➤ Soil treatment: 15-20 L/Ha in 2-3 applications

Maize, cotton, beetroot:

- Leaves: 2-3 treatments of 250-300 cc/HI during the cycle.
- Soil treatment: 15-20 L/Ha in 3-4 applications.

Alfalfa:

- Leaves: After 2nd cutting, 250-300 cc/HI.
- Soil treatment: After 2nd cutting 10 litres/Ha in 2-3 applications.

Wheat, barley:

2-3 treatments of 1.5-2L/ha. Throughout the cycle

Almonds, hazelnuts and other non-irrigated fruit trees:

Spray three times, applying 250-300 cc/HI, during budding and growth.

Naturamin Range

All living beings require L-Amino acids as the basic structural units for the formation of proteins, enzymes and the starting material for the synthesis of other essential substances. Up until a years ago the only way of encouraging the formation of amino acids in plants was indirectly and through the root system only: by adding inorganic nitrogen-containing fertilizers.

Nitrogenis dissolved in the soil and is then absorbed by the roots and converted into amino acids. This process means that the plant has to use up a very large amount of energy which it could devote to other biological processes.

Today it has been demonstrated that the use of amino acid solutions applied to the soil or to plant leaves has a very positive effect on crop nutrition as it is a way of providing plants with one of the fundamental links for the formation of biological macromolecules, without having to go through the intermediate steps for syntesis.





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