



KELFER

IRON CHELATE



Solution liquid



Application foliar Fertigation



Packaging lt 1-5

FEATURES

Iron is the main element for the transport of oxygen, it acts as a regulator of photosynthesis and a catalyst for cellular respiration. In soils, iron is a very present element but its availability is strictly connected to the pH of the soil, in fact, if the pH decreases, the element is absorbable by the plants.

Iron deficiencies are manifested by the yellowing of the internal areas of the leaves, at this stage it is necessary to promptly intervene with close leaf treatments.

In iron chelate the chelating agent acts as a carrier of the ferric ion (Fe³⁺), transporting the ion to the interface with the roots where it is released and subject to an enzyme reduction in ferrous ion (Fe²⁺), the form in which it is absorbed by the roots and used by the plant.

The chelating agent, free, returns to the solid phase of the soil ready to bind with other ferric ions present in the soil to be transported to the roots.

DOSAGE

COLTURE	FOLIAR	FERTIGATION
Vegetables	In the early stages 150-200 gr/100lt 2-3 times every 10 days	50-100 gr/100 lt localized 2-3 gr/m ²
Fruit trees	15 days after flowering 200 gr/100lt 2-3 times every 15-20 days	100 gr/100 lt localized gr 20/plant
Floriculture	In the early stages 150-200 gr/100 lt 2-3 times every 10 days	150-200 gr/100 lt localized gr 2-3/m ²
Grapevine		100 gr/100 lt localized 20-30 gr/plant

COMPOSITION

pH at 20 °C	06/07/10
Iron (Fe) in water solution	6,00%
Iron (Fe) chelated from EDTA	6,00%
Appearance Red brown solution	rosso marrone
Density at 20 °C	1,15-1,38 kg/lt approx
Freezing point	< -10 °C

WARNINGS

Shake well before use
 Miscibility:
 The product is stable at ordinary temperatures and pressures
 Store at temperatures between 5-40 °C
 The product is not combustible

ADVANTAGES

- * Allows timely treatment of chlorosis phenomena
- * Intensifies the chlorophyll formation processes
- * Increases the synthesis of dry matter and carbohydrates in the plant
- * Induces the formation of amino acids and proteins
- * Prevents the drying of the leaf flaps, the phylloptosis and the "pouring" of the flowers
- * Increase productivity
- * Leaves no residue in solution

