NEW
IMPORTED FROM SPAIN

QUITO CARE

FUNGICIDE,
BACTERICIDE, ELICITOR

foliar

COMPOSITION	% w/w
Chitin (Poly-D-glucosamine)	3,0
Density: 1,01	
pH: 5	

ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

MULTI VIROS NEMATODE

YIELD & QUALITY

ZERO RESIDUES

Characteristics

QUITO CARE is a biopesticide composed of biochemicals obtained from natural sources (Chitin). Chitosan is a polymer of β-(1-4) D-glucosamine, a partially deacetylated form of quinine. It can be obtained from natural sources of chitin (crustacean shells, squid feathers, etc.) from seafood processing plants. Chitosan and its derivatives exhibit antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi. The bactericidal action is due to the fact that:

1. It destabilizes cell membranes, causing the loss of cell contents.
2. Inhibits the germination of phytopathogenic fungal spores.
3. It affects their growth, inducing morphological and ultrastructural alterations in the hyphae.
4. It causes a reduction in the production of toxins from plant pathogenic fungi.

QUITO CARE has fungistatic properties against both airborne and root diseases. When applied to plants, cells receive the same stimulus as if they were being attacked by a disease. This promotes the activation of the Systemic Acquired Resistance (SAR) mechanism, providing an immune response against diseases.

Benefits

- Fungiside and bactericide effects.
- Significantly increases plant resistance and lignification.
- Stimulates the synthesis of biochemical compounds.
- Enhances balanced development of the aboveground and root systems.
- Nematostatic and virostatic effects.
- Reduces transpiration in plants and enhances physiological water use efficiency.
- Improves seed germination and emergence. Has positive effects on food storage.


Blast Desease (Rice)


Seath Blight (Rice)


Alfafa mosaic virus


Tobacco Necrosis necrovirus (TNV) (Tobacco)

Doses and application

CROPS	OBJECTIVE	TIME OF APPLICATION	TYPE OF APPLICATION	Nº OF APPL.	INTERVAL BETWEEN APPL.	DOSAGE	BROTH VOLUME/SOLUTION (L/HA)
Berries and small fruits (grapes, strawberries, cane fruits, and other berries and small fruits)	Plant Elicitor, an indicator of resistance to pathogenic fungi and bacteria	From leaf development (main shoot) or fruit development	Foliar	4 - 8	2 weeks	3-5L/hl	200 - 400
Horticultural		Before planting	Foliar	1	2 weeks	3-5L/hl	200 - 400
Cereals		Before planting	Foliar	1	2 weeks	3-5L/hl	200 - 400
Spices		Before planting	Foliar	1	2 weeks	3-5L/hl	200 - 400
Animal feed crops		Before planting	Foliar	1	2 weeks	2-3L/hl	200 - 400
Cereals Seed Treatment		Before planting	Foliar	1	----	2-3L/hl	----
Sugarbeet Seed Treatment		Before planting	Bulb Treatment: Dipping/Soaking	1	----	2-3L/hl	----
Bulbous ornamental plants		Germination	Foliar	1 - 8	5-7 days	3-5L/hl	200 - 400
		Foliar development – senescensio					200 - 400
Beet cultivation		Foliar development – senescensio	Foliar	1 - 8	5-7 days	3-5L/hl	200 - 400

IMPORTED FROM EU

sonar agro