GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Polymaleic Acid : 28 % (w/v)

pH Reducer and Salinity Relief

ARCHER ACID

FEATURES

ARCHER is an excellent corrector for saline soils and waters.
SalinitThe product is entirely composed of acid complex and plant nutrition.
Polymaleic acid and which could lead to salinity in the soil include mineral acids, such as phosphoric vaccine.
pH values of drill and river waters are generally in alkaline character. Solutions used in these types of water have short-term effects and may get stale. ARCHER ACID is a pH regulator that eliminates such adverse conditions in alkaline and hard waters.
Salinity preventive and salinity reduction in the soil.
From the natural structure of soils, long-term agricultural activities, irrigation water, used plant nutrients, etc. Salinity (sodium) problems occur over time.
The salinity problem reaches its maximum level with the appearance of white salt crystals on the soil surface.
Excessive salinity problems are the biggest threats to agricultural production.
ARCHER ACID is used for soils with salinity problems such as desalting or used as a soil conditioner.
The best way to combat salinity (sodium) is to replace the sodium element with the calcium element to release the sodium and finally move it away from the soil surface by moving downwards.
The polyhydroxy carboxylic acids found in ARCHER ACID are the best change carriers and are the perfect soil conditioner for salty soils.

BENEFITS

How does soil salinity affect crop production?

Increased soil salinity levels can greatly affect plant growth and production. Some soils are naturally high in salinity but most salinity problems on farms are increased by farm practices. In arid regions of the country, irrigation water can build salinity in soils. Adding fertilisers containing salts can also built up salinity levels if there is not enough rain to flush the soils, or in high tunnel production where soils are not exposed to the weather.

Electrical conductivity of soil or irrigation water is used as a means of testing levels of salinity. This is usually measured in Deci Siemens per metre (dS/m) and the higher the number, the higher the salinity.

ARCHER ACID is a powerful desalinator, soil conditioner and bio-activator. New and effective formula includes amino carboxylic acid complexes and it is recommended for agricultural soils with salinity problems. Soil salts reduces nutrient availability in the soil and affects optimum growth conditions negatively. Efficiency of fertilisers and growth regulators depends on soil conditions, water and nutrient holding capacities and pH levels.

ARCHER ACID is designed to reduce salinity and improve soil properties to achieve maximum fertiliser efficiency, a higher yield potential, better root development and increased product quality.

ARCHER ACID enhances the effective duration of fertilisers. Brings out all the elements in the soil and regulates soil structure and makes it nutritious for the plant.

ARCHER ACID is ecological because of its contents, and dissolves smoothly in nature. It reduces hardness of water. Dissolves all macro and microelements, particularly calcium tied up in the soil. Prevents blocks in drip irrigation pipes, unclogs blocked pipes. Prevents moss formation. Softens water for pesticide solution preparation. Increases soil pores.

ARCHER ACID is quickly absorbed by plants, plants experience healthy growth. Optimally regulates the EC of soil and water. When applied together with fertilisers, it effectively increases fertiliser availability.

USAGE AREA, FORM, TIME AND QUANTITY

Table refers to salinity levels revealed in soil analysis and required product application (Lt. / Ha).

SOIL E.C. Mmhos/cm.	ARGILLACEOUS SOIL	FERTILE SOIL	SANDY SOIL
10 - 20	40 - 50	35 - 45	30 - 40
20 - 30	50 - 60	45 - 55	40 - 50
30 - 40	60 - 70	55 - 65	50 - 60
40 - 50	70 - 85	65 - 80	60 - 75
50 - 60	85 - 100	80 - 95	75 - 90
60 - 70	100 - 115	95 - 110	90 - 105

Application rate for soils without salinity analysis: 20 - 50 Lt. / Ha
Application rate for saline waters is determined in the table according to water analysis results.

SALT (GR.) / IRRIGATION WATER (LT.)	Mmhos/cm.	ARCHER / 1000 LT. WATER
5 - 15	0,78 - 2,34	15 - 25 cc.
15 - 20	2,34 - 3,12	25 - 35 cc.
20 - 25	3,12 - 3,90	35 - 45 cc.
25 - 30	3,90 - 4,68	45 - 55 cc.
30 - 35	4,68 – 5,46	55 - 65 cc.
35 - 40	5,46 - 6,25	65 - 75 cc.
40 - 45	6,25 - 7,03	75 - 85 cc.

Application rates for saline waters without analysis are 15 - 75 cc. / 1000 Lt. Water
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
15 - 20 Lt. / Ha by drip irrigation application. It can be up to 50 Lt. in extreme soil salinity.

USAGE AREA	APPLICATION TIME	SOIL APPLICATION Lt./ Ha - mL/ Ha
Alfalfa	At first irrigation.	5 Lt. / Ha
	At the irrigations next to each cut.	2.5 Lt. / Ha
Avocado, Citrus, Stone Fruit Trees, Seed Trees, Loquat and Bananas	At first irrigation of the season before the budding.	2 - 4 Lt. / Ha
	At each irrigation.	1-2 Lt. / Ha
	During the formation of the fruit.	8 - 16 Lt./ Ha
Cotton	At the irrigation before sowing time or ...	8 Lt. / Ha
	At each one of the first two irrigations.	4 Lt. / Ha
Grass	At first irrigation.	5 -10 Lt. / Ha
	At successive irrigations.	2.5 Lt. / Ha
Cucurbitaceous, Pepper and Tomato	Before the sowing time or ...	4 - 7 Lt. / Ha
	Transplanting at the next irrigation.	2.5 Lt. / Ha
Asparagus	At the first irrigation.	5 - 10 Lt./ Ha
	At successive irrigations, approximately 10-14 each year.	2.5 - 5 Lt./ Ha
Horticultural and Industrial Crops	At the first irrigation of the season.	4 - 8 Lt. / Ha
	Weekly until it is applied between 8-16 times each year.	1 - 2 Lt. / Ha
Strawberries	Each Year.	8 - 16 Lt./ Ha
Artichoke, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beetroot and Carrot	Each Year.	12 - 15 Lt. / Ha
	It's recommended integrating in the irrigation water.	200 - 400 cc. / m^3

PACKAGING:

1 lt | 5 lt | 10 lt | 20 lt | 20 lt

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