



GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K ₂ O)	: 11 %
Water Soluble Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	: 4 %
Water Soluble Sulphur Trioxide (SO ₃)	: 12 %
Free Amino Acid	: 1 %
Salicylic Acid	: 0,05 %

BENEFITS

FROST-WAR is a product that prevents water from freezing.

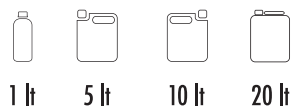
When FROST-WAR is used, the freezing point of the water in the plant cells will be lower than the freezing point of the outdoor environment. At the same time, when sprayed on the plant surface, a film layer will form on the plant, and damage such as cracking, shrinkage and drying caused by the expansion, will not occur, regardless of the climate.

The contents in the FROST-WAR activates and regenerates cells, and resistance in adverse weather conditions.

FROST-WAR stabilises intracellular pH and EC and increase steroid hormonal effect and progeny. It promotes bud formation in fruit trees and vegetable groups.

FROST-WAR is a product that increases the freezing point of water, allows the cells to continue their life activities in cold environments, delaying the freezing of water and juicy nutrients in plant cells.

PACKAGING:



1 lt 5 lt 10 lt 20 lt



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Frost Preventive Bio Activator

FROST-WAR

DOSAGE :

In extreme frost;

1 °C / 0 °C 1000 cc. / 100 Lt. Water

1 °C / -3 °C 1000 cc. / 50 Lt. Water

-3 °C 0 / -5 °C 1000 cc. / 25 Lt. Water

Corresponds to the risk of freezing of roots; 20 - 30 Lt. / Ha by drip irrigation.
If sprayed, it should be applied to the whole area with 2 - 3 Lt. / 100 Lt. Water.

In General Usage:

During the harvest, 500 cc. of the product is used with 100 Lt. of water and when 3 - 4 applications are made with 15 - 20 days intervals, a season is passed without problems.



FEATURES

FROST-WAR is manufactured using only the highest quality raw materials.

FROST-WAR affects crop resistance, particularly in biotic and abiotic stress conditions.

FROST-WAR is absorbed by the leaves and roots, and increases resistance to cold and above all, frosts.

Temperatures way below the freezing point cause stress for plants and may present considerable risks to farmers. Weather extremes such as severe frosts have become more frequent: the climate is changing, and in many countries dry and hot periods as well as unusually cold periods have become a common occurrence. To farmers, risk reduction and safeguarding high yields even under unfavourable weather conditions have become prime concerns – this also includes optimum frost protection.

Ice crystals forming at minus degrees may destroy plant cells. Plants try to protect themselves against winterkill by a process called acclimatisation: they will store osmotically effective substances such as sugar and potassium within their cells. Both substances serve as antifreeze agents, by lowering the cell sap's freezing point, thereby maintaining cell functionality. The sugar required for this process is produced by the plant itself, via photosynthesis. This process requires FROST-WAR product.

Water is carried upwardly in one direction in plants through the xylem vessels. At the same time, minerals and organomineral structures dissolve in the water together and are transported to the cell. Osmotic pressure is the biggest factor in the root surface during the transport of water. If the osmotic pressure on the root surface is higher than the osmotic pressure in the soil solution, the water begins to be absorbed by plant roots. In healthy plant cells osmotic pressure should be equal to the turgor pressure. When this is equilibrated, the ratio of nutrients and water in the plant cell is 1/1, and pH and EC are equal. This means that everything works properly in the cellular environment.

When this optimum cell environment, the plant is free of stress factors such as cold, hot nutrition and water, which naturally means yield and quality.

In freezing cold conditions, ice forms on plant cell walls, ice formation starts in spaces between cells and the frozen water makes an osmotic effect, causing the water in the cell to pass through the intercellular space and freezes. This causes water deficiency in the cells, and the resulting ice crystals break down the biological membranes in the cells and cause them to die. The negative effect of frost stress, which occurs as a result of the temperature dropping below zero, is due to the freezing of cell water rather than the low ambient temperature. At this temperature, metabolism is minimised and stops all vital activities.

The organs most affected by cold are flower buds. They are very sensitive to cold when they start to blossom. This is entirely caused by metabolic changes.

FROST-WAR product contents increase the sugar content and proteins in the cells to strengthen both the cell membrane and the ice formation inside the cell and increase resistance to frost.