



SALT

STOP SALT'S
DISSOLVE SOILSALTS

IDENTIFICATION

Innovative Nutrient Serum-Biostimulator for the improvement of saline, alkalized soil. The only solution for the total and **immediate recovering of soils from a possible high salinity percentage** (or high %ECe). Substitution of Sodium from Calcium.

Certified, E.C. Registered.

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM OF INTENSIVELY CULTIVATED SOILS

The **biggest problem** for farmers and for intensive crops today is the **inability to deal with saline and alkaline soils**. They are particularly found in dry, semi-dry, coastal areas and in areas where the intensive use of poor quality fertilizers (with a high salinity index) has altered the physical characteristics of soils. **Saline soils** are soils that contain **enough soluble salts harmful** to plant growth. **Alkaline soils** may or may not have sufficient amounts of soluble salts but **have several alternate sodium ions** in the soil complex that prevent plant growth. In these soils clay and humus are separated, thus giving the soils poor physical properties. **Sodium carbonate** are also often formed by **raising the pH** above 8.5, usually at 9 or at 10

Salt-alkaline soils, contain a high proportion of soluble salts and have a high percentage of sodium ions in the alternative complexes.

There are harmful conditions to plants, when there is a high concentration of soluble salts in cultivated soils, because:

1. **Soluble salts increase the osmotic pressure of the soil solution**, affecting the ability of plants to intake water from the soil. **The result is natural drought.**
2. **They destroy the ionic balance in the soil.**
3. **Some ions are toxic to plants.**
4. **Soluble salts disrupt biological activity in the soil.**

IMPROVEMENT OF SALINE - ALKALINE SOILS

Improvement of saline soils requires excessive watering and removal along with drainage waters. The poor physical properties of alkaline soils are due to the dispersion of soil colloids due to alternative sodium. That is why the **purpose is to substitute Sodium with Calcium.**

This is achieved with Humic Calcium in **SALT**, whose calcium ions together with the co-ions and humic compounds **create the appropriate environment for the substitution of sodium from the calcium** and the removal of the first from the water system drainage.

Improvement of salt-alkaline soils is achieved by a combination of the substitution of alternative sodium with calcium and of washing out of soluble salts.

SALT should also be applied to calcified soils because calcium in these soils is found in **large quantities but in carbon form** with very low water solubility **but also bound to insoluble complexes** in a way that is not available in plants.

APPLICATIONS

Applied on fertigation (drip system) and on NPK fertilization (wet the soil before or during sowing or planting).

Fertigation: 2-15 kg/1000m²

NPK fertilization: 5-15kg/1000m²

In the case of soil improvement against salinity, the quantity and number of applications are determined by the soil analysis and the soil salts percentage.

