BIOSTIMULANTS

MPH

Specialists in plant health

Carboplex

The Brix Building Biostimulant

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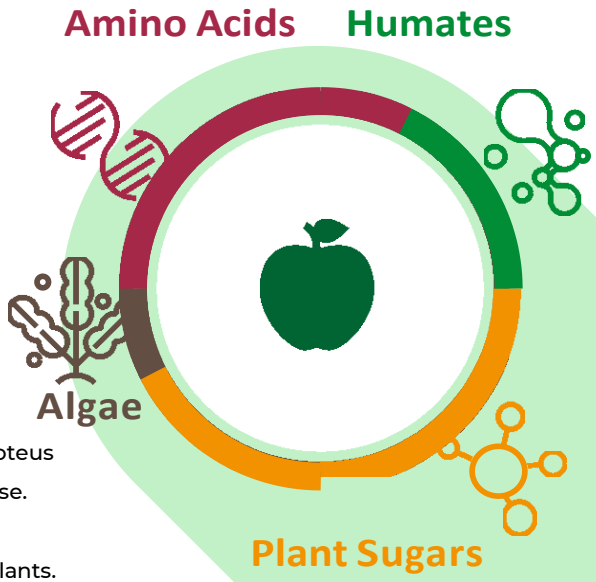
Carboplex is a combination of naturally occurring biostimulant materials and trace elements designed specifically for Brix building in plants and boost poorly performing plants. The bio stimulant package increases sugar content (Brix building) by stimulating the crop to convert carbohydrate to sugar and enhances the vegetative development of the plant and its subsequent growth including earlier flowering, fruiting and harvest.



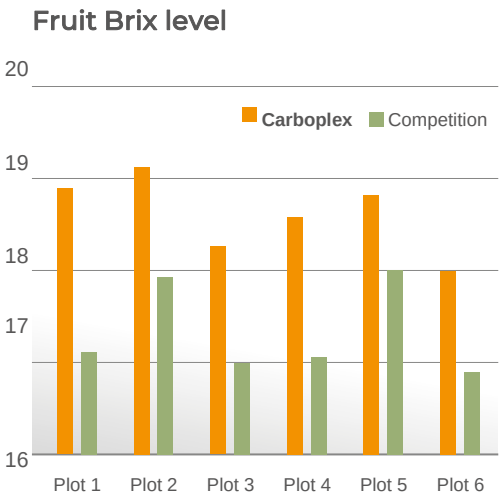
Features:

- Increases conversion of carbohydrates into sugar
- Rapidly increases BRIX levels
- Increases blossom/flower number and quality
- Improves earliness and colour development in fruit
- Increases fruit size and number
- Improves storability and shelf-life
- Helps alternate-bearing crops in programme with Proplex & Proteus
- Provides plant sugars and nutrients in a form the plant can utilise.
- Provides a package of known leaf penetrants and stimulants.
- Provides a package of known transport aids and vascular stimulants.
- Provides a package of known enzymatic support agents to stimulate assimilation of the applied sugars.
- Boosts growth and growth recovery

What does Carboplex do to the crop?

1 Increases sugar transfer to the fruits and fruit Brix levels

Carboplex provides naturally plant sourced sugars for an increased carbohydrate production by the crop, but also teases the plant into converting stored carbohydrates into sugars at a faster rate and under unfavourable conditions (eg. Low temperatures).



Crop: Grapes 2014 Location: Spain
Application: of 1.0 L/ha 4 times:
• 2 applications during early florescence and after fruit set.
• 2 applications from 6 weeks before harvest at 15 day intervals
Results:
BRIX Sugar levels were lifted by 3o (16%) over standard
Fruit cluster weight increase of 15%

2 Helps biannual bearing tree crops

Carboplex will also solve a common challenge for tree crops called the alternate bearing syndrome as part of a programme.

Proteus applied to the foliage after harvest causes the tree to store the extra nitrogen as carbohydrates over winter. **Carboplex**, applied when the leaves unfurl the next spring induces the tree to mobilise the stored carbohydrate as sugar, energising the tree and increasing blossom sites and potential yield.

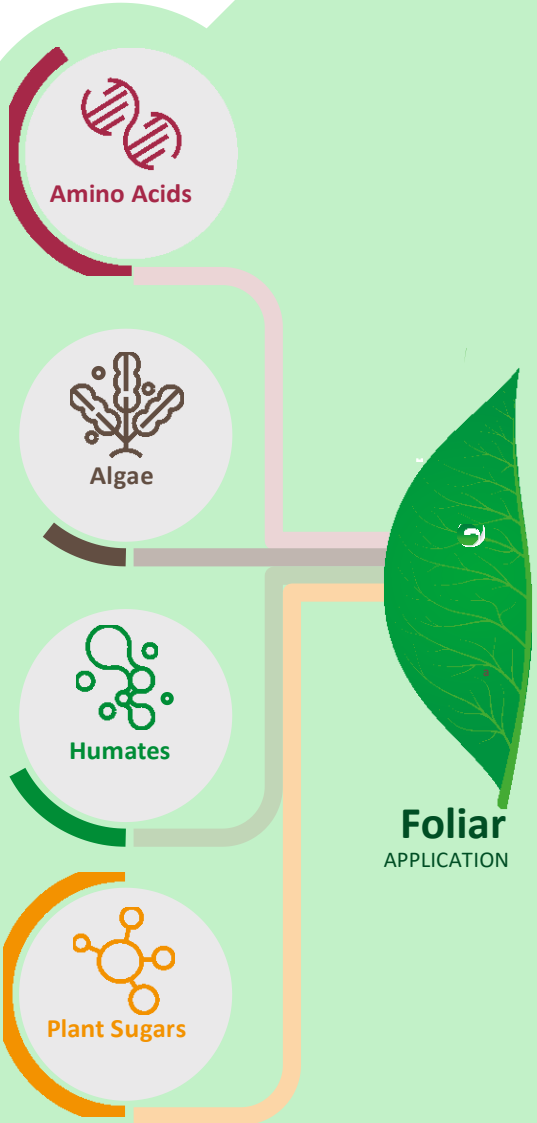
3 Improves flower number and quality, fruit size and number, earliness and colour development in fruit.

This unique combination and formulation of all biostimulant materials, accelerates flower and fruit development by short-circuiting some very energy-hungry processes. The crop has more energy to produce flowers, and this energy boost ultimately brings earlier harvest by providing the plant with metabolism boosters that accelerate the plants natural ripening processes.

Crop: Lemon trees Location: Spain
Growing conditions: Young trees (Year 1)
• With 2 applications of 2.0 litres per ha leaf development dramatically increased and the young trees produced flowers!
• The flowers even developed into fruit allowing for a small harvest which had never been seen before

Typical analysis:

Nitrate Nitrogen	**2.0 %**
Phosphorus	**0.1%**
Potassium	**0.7%**
Magnesium (MgO)	**0.03%**
Sulphur (as SO3)	**1.1%**
Ascophyllum Nodosum	**6.8%**
Total Amino Acids	**7.5%**
Trace elements	**TRACE**
Cytokinins	**0.005%**



Increases conversion of carbohydrates into sugar

Rapidly increases BRIX levels (Sugar)

Increases blossom, flower number and quality

Improves earliness and colour development in fruit

Increases fruit size and number

Improves storability and shelf-life

Carboplex

How to use Carboplex?

Almond & Pistachio	2.0 - 4.0 L/ha at 2 timings: early to mid-June and mid to late July.
Apple & Pear	1.0 L/ha at 2-4 timings: starting at petal fall and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.
Melon & Cucumber	1.0 L/ha shortly after transplanting then repeat every 10 to 14 days up until harvest.
Strawberry, Tomato, Peppers	1.0 L/ha when plants begin to blossom. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals during growing season.
Beans, fresh/dry	2.0 L/ha at sight of first bloom.
Oranges	2.0 L/ha when trees begin to bloom repeat after 10-14 days.
Cotton	1.0 L/ha at pinhead square.
Maize / Corn	1.0 L/ha at 6-8 leaf stage.
Rice	1.0 L/ha in 2 applications at 2-5 leaf stage and at panicle initiation.
Wheat & Barley	2.0 L/ha for winter varieties, at sign of first spring growth (GS 31), for spring varieties, at 2-5 leaf stage.

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