

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

**AGROINSUMOS SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>TYPE OF AGROINSUMO:</b> Foliar fertilizer											
<b>SYNONYMOUS:</b> Plant nutrient		<b>REGISTERED BUSINESS NAME:</b> Lapiquel Boro									
<b>FORMULATION:</b> Liquid	<b>FORMULATION pH:</b> 8.5 a 10.5	<b>COLOR:</b> yellowish	<b>WATER SOLUBILITY:</b> Soluble								
<b>PERCENTUAL COMPOSITION:</b>  <table> <tr> <td><b>Lapiquel Boro</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boro.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diluents and conditioners.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">91.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> </table>		<b>Lapiquel Boro</b>	%	Boro.....	9	Diluents and conditioners.....	91.00	Total.....	100	<b>MAIN COMPOUNDS OF THE FORMULATION:</b> Primary nutrients	
		<b>Lapiquel Boro</b>	%								
		Boro.....	9								
Diluents and conditioners.....	91.00										
Total.....	100										
		<b>CHEMICAL FAMILY:</b> Does not apply									
		<b>CHEMICAL FORMULA:</b> Does not apply									
<b>ACTION MODE:</b> Lapiquel Boro is a formulation of Boro complexed by natural organic agents, which give stability to the product in extreme conditions. This complex facilitates the penetration and release of nutrients in the plant. It is a fertilizer of high solubility of Boron. With this formulation is made the contribution of Boron which is necessary in the metabolism and transport of carbohydrates to form complex sugar-borate, in the synthesis of the cell wall, on the other hand, involved in fertilization and photosynthesis. The Bo is considered as a formative element of plant structures, as it contributes to the formation and development of various tissues.											
<b>TOXICOLOGICAL CATEGORY:</b> IV: Slightly Toxic	<b>RESIDUALITY:</b> It is not Residual.	<b>OFFICIAL REGISTER:</b> RSCO-0151/VIII/97- Indeterminate term									
<b>AUTHORIZED USES:</b> Lapiquel Boro, applied to the recommended doses, it is compatible with common fungicides, insecticides, fertilizers and growth regulators. In alfalfa it is recommended to apply 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha at 8 to 15 days after each cut. In Cotton apply 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha when the first frames appear and repeat each week to a maximum of five. In Celery from 1 to 1.5 when the plants have 10 to 20 cm and repeat 15 or 21 days later. In eggplant, chile and tomato apply 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha at the beginning of flowering and repeat at 15 or 21 days later. In broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower and cabbage apply 2 to 3 L / ha when the plants have 4 to 6 leaves, repeat before the formation of the inflorescence, except cabbage, and at 15 and 21 days later. In peanuts apply 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha at the beginning of flowering and repeat 15 or 21 days later. In coffee 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha at the beginning of flowering and repeat 10 or 21 days later. In Cucurbitaceae apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha at the beginning of flowering and repeat 15 or 30 days later. For sugar cane apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha to make two applications, the first 40 days after cutting and repeat 2 months later. In barley and wheat apply 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha in the tillering and repeat in the embuche. In citrus apply 2 to 3 L / ha apply at the time of flowering and repeat during the formation of fruits. In peas, beans and soybeans, apply 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha at the beginning of flowering and repeat 15 or 21 days later. In peach, apple, walnut and pear apply 0.5 to 1.5 L / ha during flowering and repeat in the fruit set. In asparagus apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha to start 30 days after the transplant and repeat monthly during the development. In spinach apply 2 to 3 L / ha start by observing 4 to 6 leaves and repeat eight days later. In strawberry apply 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha apply at the time of flowering and repeat after each cut. In sunflower apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha two applications, the first at the beginning of flowering and repeat 15 or 21 days later. In corn and sorghum apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha when 4 to 6 leaves are observed, repeat at flowering. In ornamentals apply 0.25 to 0.5 L / ha to start after transplanting and repeat before flowering. In potato apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha 25 to 30 days after emergence and repeat two weeks later. In papaya apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha first application 2 months after transplant and repeat at the beginning of flowering and 30 days after. In tobacco apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha 30 days after the transplant and repeat after 15 or 21 days. In vine apply 0.5 to 1 L / ha at the beginning of flowering and during the mooring of fruits.											
<b>SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS:</b> Read the product label carefully and follow the instructions for use.	<b>COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS:</b> Bottle of 1 L. Canister of 20 L.	<b>RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRODUCT:</b> LAPISA, S.A. de C.V. Carr. La Piedad-Guadalajara, Km 5.5 Col. Camelinas, La Piedad, Michoacán, México C.P. 59375, Tel +52 (352) 526-1300									