



LIQUI-FOLI

-Liquid-Foliar Fertilizer-

- FOLIAR FERTILIZER
- CONTAINS MACRO & MICRO NUTRIENTS
- IMPROVES PLANT'S PRODUCTIVITY
- IMPROVES PLANT TOLERANCE TO DISEASE IMPROVES SOIL FERTILITY
- IMPROVES RESISTANCE TO BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC STRESS

EurobionPhilippines Corporation. Suite 2507 Entrata Urban Complex Civic Drive, Filinvest Corporate City, Alabang, Muntinlupa City 1781
Metro Manila, PHILIPPINES Tel: +63(2) 8 734-4861 Telefax: +63(2) 8 887-1710

Components of Liqui-Foli:

- **Macro Nutrients** –N(Nitrogen), P(Phosphorous) and K(Potassium)
- **Micro-Nutrients** –Boron, Calcium, Copper, Iron, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Sulfur, Zinc
- **Supplement** - UGF (Unidentified Growth Factor)

The Nitrogen in Liqui-Foli is an essential macronutrient for plant function and is a key component of amino acids, which form the building blocks of plant proteins and enzymes. Proteins make up the structural materials of all living matters and enzymes facilitate the vast array of biochemical reactions within a plant. It helps plants make proteins to produce new tissues –especially leafy tissues.

The Phosphorous in Liqui-Foli is key in capturing, storing, and converting the sun's energy into biomolecules, such as adenosine triphosphate (ATP), that drive biochemical reactions (e.g., photosynthesis) from germination through the formation of grain to maturity. Phosphorus is present in deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA), which store information on how plants should perform routine functions such as synthesizing proteins, lipids, and nucleic acid and metabolizing sugars. Phosphorus promotes early root growth, winter hardiness, and seed formation, stimulates tillering, and increases water use efficiency. In summary, it helps in the development of roots, flowers, seeds and fruits

The Potassium in Liqui-Foli is associated with the movement of water, nutrients and carbohydrates in plant tissue. It's involved with enzyme activation within the plant, which affects protein, starch and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) production. The production of ATP can regulate the rate of photosynthesis. Its effects on plants are as follows: strong stem growth, movement of water in plants, promotion of flowering and fruiting.

Micronutrients are consumed in smaller quantities and are present in plant tissue on the order of parts-per million (ppm). These elements are often required for enzymes essential to the plant's metabolism. Because these elements enable catalysts (enzymes), their impact far exceeds their weight percentage. Typical micronutrients are Boron, Zinc, Molybdenum, Iron and Manganese which are all present in Liqui-Foli.

Authority for use: ALL CROPS

Application Rate:

- 1.0 liter = 1.5 hectares
- 3-5 tbsp (30-50 mL) per 16-Liter knapsack
- 4-6 tbsp (40-60 mL) per 16-Liter knapsack for green leafy vegetables

