

tomatoes



- Reduces transplant shock
- Increases vigour of root and shoot growth
- Improves resistance to nematode infestation
- Increases fruit size and number, and total yield
- Produces higher early harvest yields
- Increases shelf-life of fruit by up to 1 week



Kelpak

Kelpak is a natural biostimulant manufactured from the brown kelp *Ecklonia maxima*, found on the west coast of South Africa. Kelpak is produced using a cold cellular burst extraction method to preserve the delicate compounds in the cell sap. The end product significantly improves overall plant growth and increases tomato yields.

A global leader in seaweed products for over forty years





KELPAK

Kelpak on Tomatoes

COUNTRY	TYPE	RATE (L/ha)	APPLICATION	AVE. YIELD INCREASE
California	Processing	1.0% 2 - 2.5 L/ha x 2	Dip/drench Foliar sprays	10%
Chile	Greenhouse	1.0% 0.5% x 3	Dip/drench Foliar sprays	23%
Hungary	Field	1.0% 2 L/ha x 2	Dip Foliar sprays	21%
Philippines	Field	1.0% 2 L/ha x 3	Dip Foliar sprays	31%
Poland	Field	2 L/ha x 3	Foliar sprays	7%
South Africa	Greenhouse & Field	1.0% 2 L/ha x 3 - 5	Dip/drench Foliar sprays	23%



Shelf-life of Tomatoes treated with Kelpak

APPLICATION	IMPROVED SHELF-LIFE
3 x foliar	+ 5 days
5 x foliar	+ 7 days
Soil drench	+ 6 days
Dip + 3 x foliar	+10 days

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATE

Seedling dip: Dip the roots of seedlings (or seedling tray) in 1% Kelpak before transplanting into the field or greenhouse

Follow up with a 2 L/ha Kelpak foliar spray 14 days later and repeat the foliar spray once or twice at 14 day intervals

Direct seeding: Spray direct seeded crops at 3 to 4-leaf stage and repeat once or twice at 14 day intervals

Alternatively to seedling dip at plant-out, Kelpak may be applied at 7 L/ha as a pulse through drippers after transplanting. Rinse lines after pulse

Kelpak is manufactured using the unique cold Cellburst extraction process

