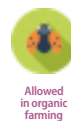


Klozer G

PROTECTION OF SOIL IN GRANULES



Registration number for organic
fertilisers

0035126/21

COMPOSITION

Type of organic soil improver:
Vegetable improver
uncompressed

Mycorrhiza content: 1%
Glomus mosseae,
Glomus intraradices

Content in Rhizosphere bacteria:
. 10^2 c.f.u./g

Other microorganisms present:
. $1 \cdot 10^8$ spores/g
Beauveria bassiana,
Beauveria brongniartii,
Metarhizium anisopliae

C.P CHARACTERISTICS

pH: n.d.
Density: n.d.
Color: Light blue
Smell: Negligible
Solubility: Insoluble

FORMULATION

Granules

CLASIFICACION

No one

PACKAGING

Jar 1 kg
Bucket 8 kg
Bucket 15 kg



Made in Italy

PRODUCT WITH SPECIFIC ACTION INOCULUM OF MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI

KLOZER G is a powerful ally in greenhouse and open field cultivation. The product promotes the development of a useful microflora of fungi belonging to the genera *Beauveria* and *Metarhizium* and others that prefer protein or chitinic substances. In these conditions the potential development of the fungi increases considerably reaching 10^{10} c.f.u./kg. Among these also the bacteria typical of the rhizosphere, which colonize the root system of plants, confer beneficial effects, such as an increase in plant growth and reduced sensitivity to stress situations.

The two aforementioned species, otherwise called entomopatogenes, can be counted among the most effective natural enemies in the biological control of soilborne insects of the agroecosystems. They may develop a wide range of hosts, representing a huge advantage

in a biological pest control strategy. Entomopatogenous fungi are ubiquitous and adapt well to temperate climates. In appropriate hosts they are able to perpetuate the natural reproductive cycle. Spores after contact with a host insect, germinate and penetrate the chitin exoskeleton. After infection, the multiplication of the fungus combined with the formation of toxic metabolites, causes the death of the host insect.

It is known that both *B. bassiana* and *M. anisopliae* have the ability to create an interaction between fungus and plant. The presence of fungal hyphae in plant tissues is interpreted as an adaptive mechanism of protection against herbivorous insects. In addition, *M. anisopliae* can be activated by radical exudates, but despite this, the hosts are still considered as the main source of carbon for the reproduction of the fungus.

DOSES AND METHODS OF USE

The granular formulation of **KLOZER G** allows an easy distribution at the time of sowing or soil preparation. It is easily distributable with the means used for the distribution of solid products and fertilizers.

It is advisable to apply the product with a suitable source of carbon such as CARBOGEN to promote the colonization of the soil by microorganisms.

Do not apply **KLOZER G** with other chemicals, unless expressly allowed, even minimal contamination could preclude the effectiveness of the product.

- Mixed in substrates: 250-500 g/m³.
 - Greenhouse vegetables, strawberries and flowers: 5-10 kg/ha.
 - Crops in open field or greenhouse (tomato, potato, salads, watermelons, melons, fennel and brassicaceae): 5-15 kg/ha.
 - Lawn and grass: 5-10 kg/ha.
- Trees, plants in pots: disperse a sufficient amount to be applied at the time of transplantation in the hole.

WARNINGS: Determine the correct particle size between 0.5-1 (G20) or 2.5-3 (G10) according to the application mode. The activity of the inoculum contained in **KLOZER G** in soil depends in the early stages on the availability of organic matter.