# almonds

- Improves rooting of nursery trees
- Prolific increase in adventitious rooting and root mass
- Delays blossom senescence during flowering
- Increases pollen germination and pollen tube elongation
- Better fruit set and nut retention
- Increases nut weight and yields
- Certified for use in organic crop production

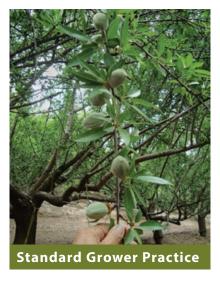


Kelpak is a natural plant nutrient manufactured from the brown kelp *Ecklonia maxima*, found on the west coast of South Africa. Kelpak is produced using a cold cellular burst extraction method to preserve the delicate compounds in the cell sap. The end product significantly improves overall plant growth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







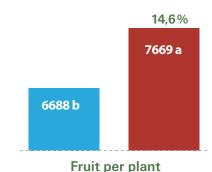




# KELPAK

## KELPAK ON ALMOND FRUIT PER TREE IN CHILE







Sprays: 50% Bloom Petal fall Sepal fall (shuck split)

### ALMOND YIELD INCREASE

Kelpak applied 2 to 3 times at 2 - 3 pts/Ac, pink bud to sepal fall (shuck split)



### THE IMPORTANCE OF KELPAK AND BORON ON ALMONDS

Kelpak increases beneficial responses in crops including improved root and shoot growth, higher yields and increased tolerance to stress. Scientific trials demonstrate that Kelpak also significantly increases pollen germination and pollen tube growth resulting in improved ovary fertilization and fruit set.

It is important to note that boron deficiency in plants will stimulate the enzyme indoleacetic acid oxidase that breaks down auxins. Low levels of auxin will lead to poor fruit set. It is therefore essential to correct any boron deficiency alongside Kelpak application for optimal results.

### RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATE

Bearing trees: 2 - 3 foliar sprays of 2 - 3 pts/Ac, between pink bud and sepal fall (shuck split).

Post harvest spray at 2 pts/Ac with nitrogen application and repeated 14 days later for recovery of heavy bearing trees.

Tree establishment: Dip bare roots of nursery trees in 1 gal Kelpak in 100 gal water solution directly before plant-out. For better tree development apply foliar sprays of 2 pts/Ac with 3 to 4-week intervals during early growth.