

NIKON OIL

ESSENTIAL OILS



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In agriculture, essential oils are used as an organic and natural approach to control pests. The effects of essential oils on pests can vary depending on the plant species, the type of essential oil and the method of application.

Here are some examples of the effects of essential oils on pests:

Repellent Effect: Some essential oils can keep harmful insects away from plant areas.

These oils can protect plants by preventing insects from approaching plants.

This effect may be more pronounced in species that are particularly sensitive to the odour of insects.

Killing Effect: Some essential oils can directly kill harmful insects.

For example, some essential oils can affect the nervous system of insects and cause their death. However, the certainty of this effect may vary depending on the species and life stage of the insect.

Nutrition and Reproduction Disrupting Effect: Essential oils can disrupt the feeding or reproduction of some insect species. When insects consume plants as food or prefer plants for reproduction, they may change this behaviour due to essential oils.

Molting and Development Inhibitory Effect: Some essential oils can inhibit molting and development of insects. When insects experience unbalanced or abnormal molting, they cannot grow normally and therefore their populations may decrease.

Pheromone Effect: The odours of essential oils can affect the pheromones (communication chemicals) of insects.

This can disrupt the normal behaviour of insects, affecting their mating and reproduction processes.



USES AND DOSES

PLANT	USAGE DOSAGE
Pomegranate	400ml /100 lt water
Stone Fruit Trees	400ml /100 lt water
Pome Fruit Trees	400ml /100 lt water
Vegetables	300-400ml /100 lt water
Strawberry	300-400ml /100 lt water
Olive	400ml /100 lt water
Citrus	400ml /100 lt water
Ornamental	Plants 400ml /100 lt water
Carnation	400ml /100 lt water

