SiRiCE

High Yield in Rice

10 g/L CPPU

bel cert

GMP (GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES) ISO 22716z2013

QMS (QUALITY MANAGSMENT SYSTEM) ISO 9001:2015

SiRICE

pH LOW

Environmentally Friendly

High Yield in Rice

Silicic acid helps plants stand upright and prevents them from falling over thanks to physical structures Waterch as a thick layer of silica beneath the cuticle, a double-layered cuticle structure, thickening of the cellulose membrane with silicon, papilla formation and block formation with organic compounds in the epidermal cell wall.

Silicon is found in the earth's crust at a rate of approximately 28%. In terrestrial plants, it is present in rates ranging from 0.1% to 10% by dry weight.

The polymerised form, polysilicic acid, is not biologically available.
The only form available to plants is monosilicic acid [$Si(OH)_4$], also known as orthosilicic acid.

APPLICATION DOSES PERIODS OF USE

PLANT	TIME FOR IMPLEMENTATION	FROM THE LEAF
Rice	Application is carried out throughout the vegetative growth period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Wheat, Corn, Barley, Canola	Application is carried out throughout the vegetative growth period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Tomato, Pepper, Aubergine, Cucumber	Three to four applications are made during the fruit development period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Melon, Watermelon, Squash	Meyve gelişme döneminde 3-4 uygulama yapılır.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Strawberry	2-4 applications during the fruit development period. 3-5 applications are made during the fruiting period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Kiwi, Vineyard	-During the thin berry stage -During the large berry stage, 2 applications are made -2 applications are made before and after the sweet water walking stage -Application is made 7-10 days before harvest.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Banana	It is applied throughout the developmental period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Citrus	3-4 applications during the fruit development period. 3-4 applications during the fruit coloring and ripening period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
On fruit trees	3-4 applications during the fruit development period. 3-4 applications during the fruit coloring and ripening period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water

PLANT	TIME FOR IMPLEMENTATION	FROM THE LEAF
Olive	When the fruits are the size of chickpeas, 2-3 applications are made at 15-20 day intervals. 2-3 applications are made during and after the seed hardening period. 2 applications are made at 20 day intervals when the coloring period begins.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Sunflower	Application is carried out throughout the vegetative growth period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Potatoes, Sugar Beets, Carrots	Three applications are made during the bud development period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Leafy Vegetables (Lettuce, Cabbage, Kale, etc.)	It is applied from the period when the plant height is 8-10 cm.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Cotton	Two to three applications are made during the cocoon formation period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Beans, Chickpeas, Lentils	Application is carried out throughout the vegetative growth period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Onion, Garlic	Two applications are performed during the initial period.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Hazelnut, Walnut, Pistachio	1. Application after leaf formation is complete. 2. Application during the filling stage.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Green spaces	It is applied throughout the growing season.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water
Cut flower	It is applied throughout the growing season.	150 -200 ml / 100 L Water

NOVICHEM

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