

## WHAT IS VP COBRE

Single formulation combining natural monosaccharides and polysaccharides, supplemented with seaweed extract, allowing the absorption and systemic characteristics of copper (Cu). Is used as a copper source at a time when the culture should enhance respiration and photosynthesis to enhance development. Meanwhile, the specific oxidation state Cu (stabilized) active plant enzymatic mechanisms that counteract radicals generated by different pathogens

### COMPOSITION

<b>COPPER (Cu) TOTAL</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>COPPER (Cu) SOLUBLE</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>CHLORIDE-FREE</b>	<b>0,5 G/L</b>
<b>DENSITY</b>	<b>1,23 Kg/L</b>
<b>pH (20°C)</b>	<b>slightly acid</b>

### USE AND DOSAGE FORM

Foliar: generally use 200-300 cc per 100 L of water (not exceeding 2-3 L / ha).

Fertigation: generally a dose of 2.5-3.5 L / ha.

In copper potentially sensitive crops, weather conditions and / or situations of plant stress (drought, root suffocation, abnormally low or high temperature, extreme humidity, etc..),

Used only by fertigation.

Perform the treatment preferably in the morning or evening, avoiding high temperature hours

### PRECAUTIONS

Do not mix with acids or strong bases, amino acids, copper salts, sulfur, oil of any kind or calcium products.

Keep locked up and out of reach of children

Keep only in the original container in a cool, well-ventilated

keep away from food, drink and animal

avoid direct contact

not eating

not eat or drink during use

use protective clothing, gloves and suitable

if swallowed rinse mouth with water, if conscious, seek medical attention and show the label

## C O M P A R I S O N   W I T H   O T H E R   C O P P E R S

Treatments with copper compounds have been on a constant evolution. Traditionally, applications were contact, such as copper sulfate, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper sulfate cuprous oxide, among others. All large doses needed to achieve reasonable efficiencies.

A breakthrough came with the development of complexes of copper (II), designed to introduce copper into the interior of the plant, so that it is acting. Examples include copper gluconate or lignosulfonates.

Our technology has demonstrated a new control path based on the activity of copper in oxidation state (I).

**VPcobre** is a formulation based on a solution of Cu (I) is stable over time and efficiently complexed to release into the interior of the plant takes place in a progressive and controlled

**VPcobre** is a broad spectrum with an active technologically advanced, in line with the Community's agriculture premises integrated and organic production

TRADITIONAL COPPER	GLUCONATES & LIGNOSULPHONATES COPPER	V P C O B R E
Cu (II)	Cu (II)	Cu (I)
Preventive action of surface	Systemics direct action of copper	Active and passive absorption
High doses	Complexing: lignosulfonic acid or gluconic and / or its sodium, potassium and / or calcium	Activation of self-defense: a) SOD contribution of Cu (I) primary and secondary metabolic (phytoalexins), for contribution of oligosaccharides and natural phytohormones
Indispensable good uniformity of application	Copper uncontrolled release	Natural complexing (carbohydrates and alginic acid)
Loss of effectiveness by washes	Effect of short duration	Copper gradual release
Risk of phytotoxicity	Increased dependence on the state of the plant	Rapid and lasting effect
	Complexation strong competition calcium (Ca), and iron (Fe)	Less dependence on plant status
	Risk of phytotoxicity	Weak competition with calcium (Ca) and iron (Fe)
		Lower risk of phytotoxicity

