

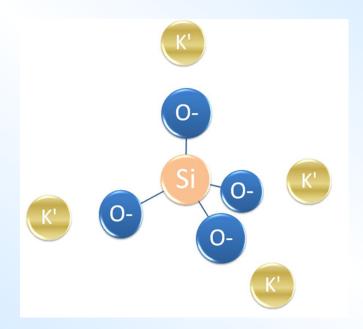








Potassium Silicate



- For control of Powdery Mildew and other fungal diseases
- For suppression of mites, whiteflies and other insects





Product Characteristics Mode of Action

Rate Range Use Info

Target Pests & Crops

Results

Product Characteristics





Potassium Silicate

Síl-MATRIX*

FUNGICIDE/MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE

For use on vegetables, fruits, nuts, vine crops, field crops, ornamentals and turf for control of fungal diseases, and suppression of spider mites, aphids, whiteflies and other insects

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Potassium silicate	29%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>71%</u>
Total	100%

EPA Reg. No. 82100-1 EPA Est. No. 82100-PA-001

Net Weight 565 lbs 55 Gal



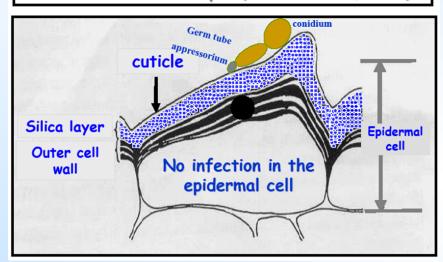


- Active Ingredient: Potassium Silicate 29%
- •8% K₂0, 21% SiO₂
- •Completely Soluble (Alkaline pH buffered to near neutral when diluted; aids in increasing pH of acid solutions.
- Product stable under all conditions of use and storage
- Alkaline: pH 11.3
- •Created by mixing Quartz sand (SiO₂) and Potassium Carbonate (K₂CO₃) and melting at 1200°C.
- •Compatible with liquid sulfur products, horticultural oils, DMI and Strobilurin fungicides (Ask Sales Rep. regarding specific chemistries)



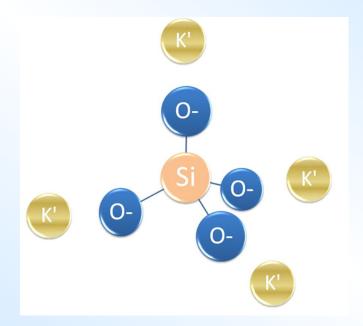
- Amorphous silica deposits in the leaf apoplast
 - •Prevents penetration of fungi, becomes less palatable to insects, silica acts as a desiccant (used commonly in packaging to reduce humidity).

The mechanical barrier hypothesis Cuticle-silica double layer (Yoshida et al., 1962)





Potassium taken up in turf grass; increases plant turgidity.



•Potassium is in equilibrium with Sililcon-oxide and is available to plant as it is applied.



- •0.5 -1.0% spray (1300-2600ppm)
- Apply no sooner than every 7 days.
- Use non-ionic surfactant
- •20-250 gallons per acre (use adequate gallonage to ensure good coverage.
- •PPE- Coveralls, Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes and socks, GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD WHEN HANDLING UNDILUTED CONCENTRATE.
- •REI: 4 hours
- PHI: 0 days; Do not make post harvest applications





- Application for NOP, OMRI and WSDA submitted and in process
- No to Low burn potential
- Compatible with oil and non-ionic surfactants
- Compatible with existing spray programs
- Relatively odorless
- Liquid formulation rather than dust
- Compatible with IPM programs (soft on beneficials)





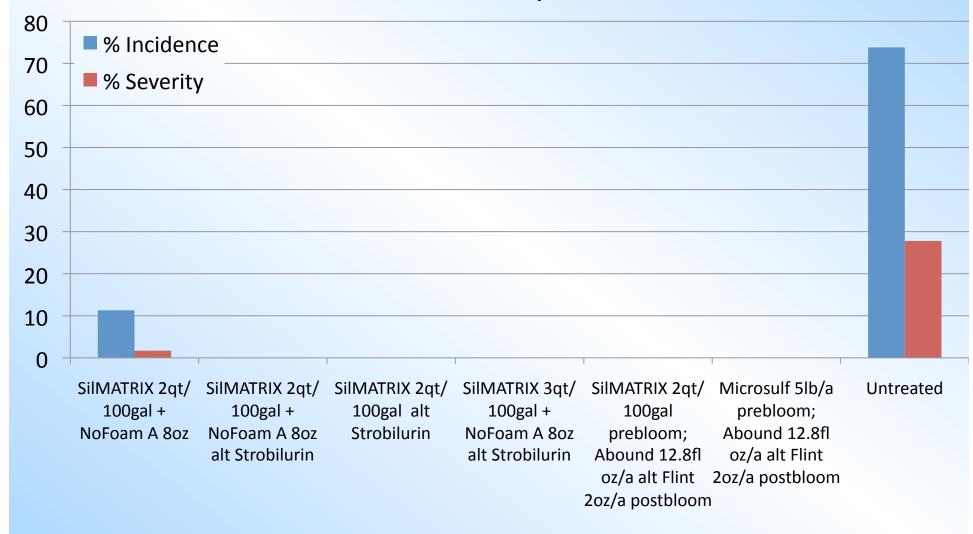
- Grape: PM & Mite (TSSM, ERM)
- Strawberry: Mite (TSSM)
 - PM, botrytis
- Apple: Mite (ERM, Rust)
- Almond: Mite (TSSM)

- Lettuce: Aphid
- Blueberry: Botrytis
- Cherry: PM
- Cucurbits: PM





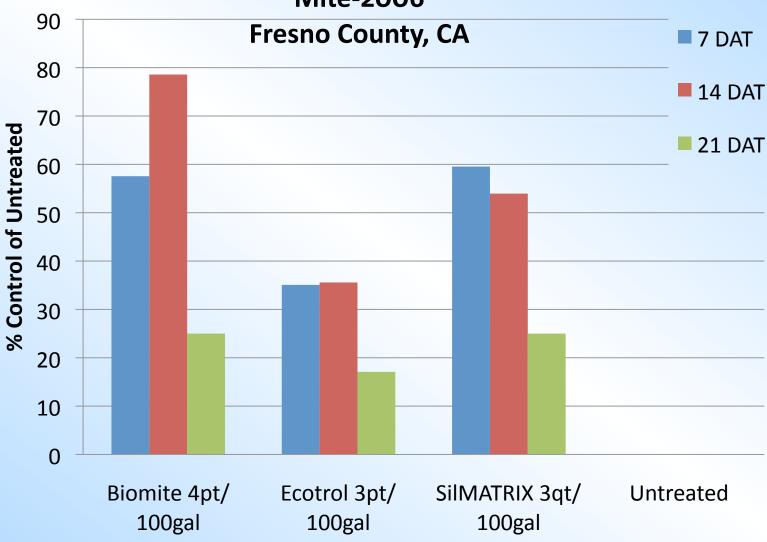
Grape Powdery Mildew-2004 Walnut Grove, CA







Grape Two-Spotted Spider Mite-2006







Strawberry Powdery Mildew-2009 Wimauma, FL

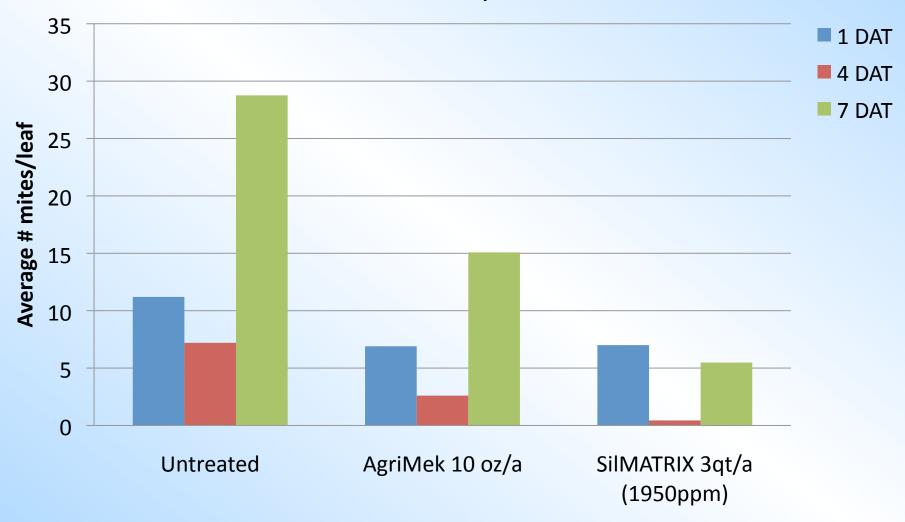
	Yield	Diseased	Foliar
Treatment	(lb/A)	Fruit (%)	Severity*
Quintec 6fl o z/a + Captan 1.5lb/a; 14d	22,200	9.5	0.56
K-Phite 2qt/a; 14d	13,800	34.5	0.92
Procure 8fl oz/a + Captan 1.5lb/a; 14d	15,200	34.4	1.06
Procure 8fl oz/a alt SilMATRIX 4qt/a +			
Induce 1.5pt/a; 7d	20,000	17.5	1.13
Untreated	12,300	46.6	1.37

^{*} Disease severity index: Modified Horsfall-Barratt scale (0-6) numerically increasing in severity.





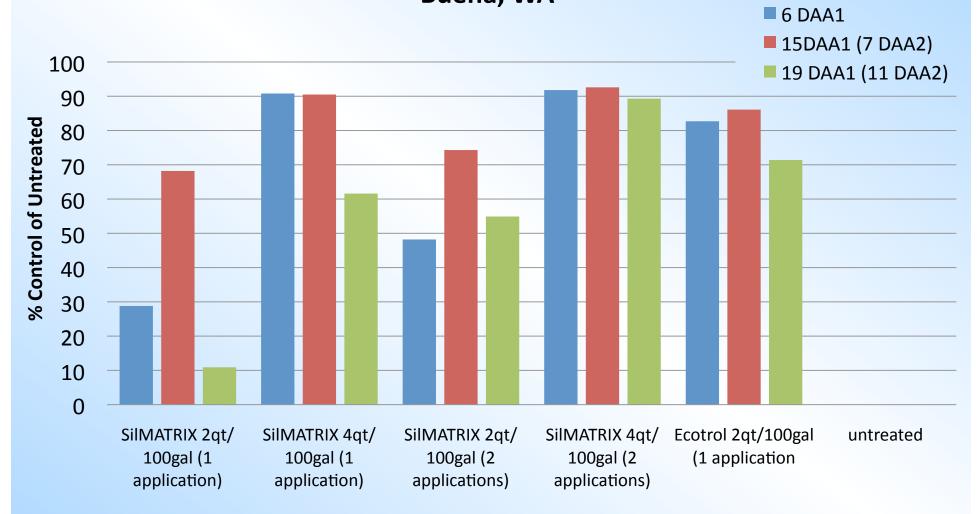
Strawberry Two-Spotted Spider Mite-2004 Woodland, CA







Apple European Red Mite (ERM)-2006 Buena, WA

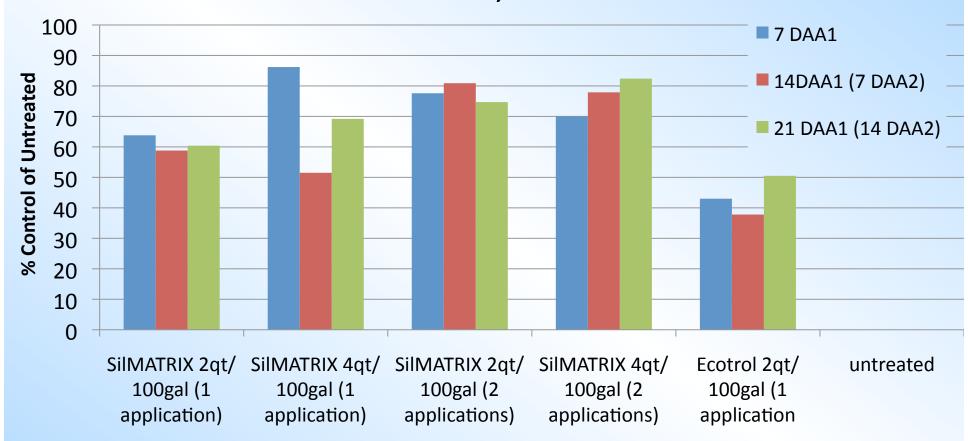


All treatments included Green Cypress Organic Spreader @ 8fl oz/100gal





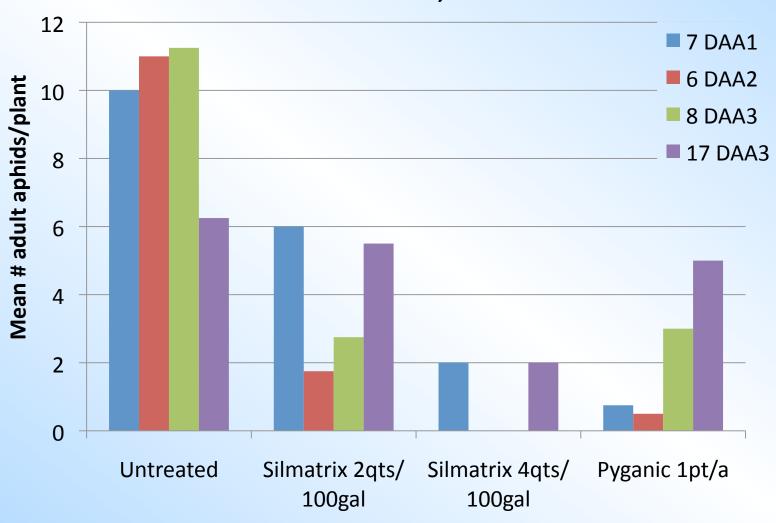
Almond Two-Spotted Spider Mite-2005 Visalia, CA







Lettuce-Green Peach Aphid Adults-2006 Santa Maria, CA

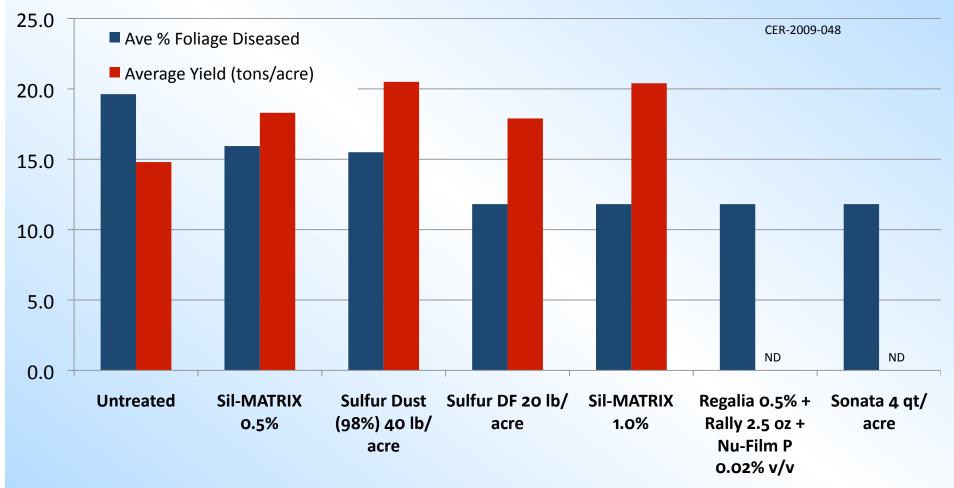


SilMATRIX treatments included Green Cypress Organic Spreader @ 8fl oz/100gal





Tomato-Powdery Mildew-2009 San Joaquin County, CA



ND=No yield data taken on treatment