

K – SOAP (Alkaline Potassium Salt)

K-Soap is used to control many plant pests. K-soap is typically sprayed on plants in the same manner as other adjuvants and it works only on direct contact with the pests. The fatty acids disrupt the structure and permeability of the insect cell membranes. The cell contents are able to leak from the damaged cells, and the insect quickly dies.

Advantages : **K-Soap** works best on soft-bodied insects such as aphids, mealybugs, spider mites, thrips, and whiteflies. It can also be used for caterpillars and leafhoppers, but these largebodied insects can be more difficult to control with soaps alone. Many pollinators and predatory insects such as lady beetles, bumblebees, and syrphid flies are relatively unaffected.

Rate of Application : 5 – 6 ltrs per ha. Always do a phyto test before large applications.

Insect Must Come In Contact With Wet K- Soap.

Once an insecticidal soap spray has dried, there is no residual activity because soaps work only on contact. Therefore, if an insect has not been coated with the spray, it will not be affected by walking over or ingesting plant material that has been treated with soap. Insecticidal soaps should be applied when conditions favor slow drying to maximize effectiveness, e.g., in the early morning hours with dew coverage or in the early evening. Avoid treating with soaps on hot sunny afternoons which promote rapid drying of the material. Thorough coverage on both the side of leaves is vital for the soap to be effective. Spray thoroughly, but not beyond the point of runoff. Repeat applications may also be needed as determined by follow up scouting or monitoring.

Direction for Use: Shake well before use. First put the required volume of K soap in a bucket and then slowly add 5 time the volume of (K Soap) water to it and keep on stirring for proper mixing. Once it is properly mixed then put it to spray tank .

PRECAUTIONS: Plants under drought stress, young transplants, un-rooted cuttings and plants with soft young growth are more likely to develop phytotoxic symptoms and should not be treated with soap. Soap mixed in hard water may be less effective and more toxic to the treated plants. A precipitate may be formed when the metal ions (e.g., Calcium, iron or magnesium) found in hard water bind to the fatty acids in the soap.