

## Agriplast Ginegar Soil Solarization Film



Solarization is a chemical-free method of sterilising the soil. It is achieved by raising soil temperature by covering it with thin clear plastic up to 35 microns thickness. Silent points are as follows:

- This plastic sheet allows the sun's radiant energy to be trapped in the SOH hence it is done during Me hot period of the year when the soil will receive most direct sunlight.
- When properly done, the top 6 inches of The soil will neat up Co as high. 61cdegree centigrade.
- Depending on the location it controls a wide range of soil-borne pests, such as pathogens, nematodes, and insects. Control of soil pests is usually best for organisms found in the upper 6 inches of earth.
- Solarization leaves no chemical residues and It can improve soil structure by increasing the availability of nitrogen and other essential nutrients for growing healthy plants, as well as controlling a range of pests.
- Soil solarization also speeds up Me breakdown of organic material in Me soil, often Ng in the added benefit or\ release of soluble nutrients such as nitrogen (N01.-, fille), calcium Cal, magnesium (MO, potassium (,), and fulvic acid, making them more available to plants.

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- Plants often grow faster and produce box higher and better quality yields when grown in solarized soil. This can be attributed to improved disease and control, the increase in soluble nutrients, and relatively greater proportions of helpful soil microorganisms.



Effectiveness on Various Pests: The degree various pest can be controlled is related to the intensity, depth, and duration of the elevated soil temperatures. Although some pests may be killed within a few days, 4 to 6 weeks of exposure to full sun during the summer is required to ensure control of many others.

- Fungi and Bacteria: Solarization controls many important soilborne fungal and bacterial plant pathogens, including those that cause Verticillium Fusarium Phytophthora Root rot, Southern blight, damping-off, crown gall disease tomato canker, Potato scab, and many others. A few heat-tolerant fungi and bacteria are more difficult to Control with solarization.
- Nematodes: Soil solarization can be used to control many species of Nematodes. Solarization for nematode control is particularly useful for organic and home gardeners. However, soil solarization is not always as effective against nematodes as it is against fungal disease and, because nematodes are relatively mobile and can recolonize soil and plant roots rapidly. Control of nematodes by solarization is greatest in the upper 6 inches of soil. Nematodes living deeper in the soil may survive solarization and damage plants with deep root systems.
- Soil solarization controls many of the annual and perennial While some species seeds or plant parts are very sensitive to soil solarization, others are moderately resistant and require optimum conditions for control (good soil moisture, tight-fitting plastic, and high solar radiation), Solarization generally does not control perennial as well as annual because perennials often have deeply buried underground

vegetative structures such as roots and rhizomes that may resprout, Rhizomes of Bermudagrass and Johnsongrass may be controlled by solarization if they are not deeply buried.

- beneficial Soil Organisms: Although many soil pests are killed by soil solarization, many beneficial soil organisms are able to either survive solarization or recolonize the soil very quickly afterwards. Important among these beneficial are the mycorrhizal fungi and fungi and bacteria that parasitize plant pathogens and aid plant growth. The increased populations of these beneficial can make solarized soils more resistant. to pathogens than nonpolarized or fumigated soil. Earthworms are generally thought to burrow deeper in soil to escape the heat.

## Product Detail

Minimum Order Quantity	4000 Square Meter
Length	500 meter
Brand	Agriplast
Thickness	30 microns
Shape	Sheet
Delivery Time	Immediate
Port of Dispatch	Hosur / Ahmedabad