



Lawn management is a program to grow only grass, excluding the conditions for various plants to compete and live in harmony, so thorough management of soil and pests, moisture and fertilizers is required. In addition, because lawn management is not intended for short-term cultivation like general crops, it is sensitive to polluted water or failure in drainage management. In particular, when contaminated water is supplied, various fungi and viruses spread very easily, causing serious damage and spreading quickly.

Therefore, when managing grass, you should pay attention to the following points.

Water quality management	 If too much water is supplied to the lawn or if there is stagnant water, the roots can rot and easily become infected with bacteria or viruses, so proper moisture management is necessary. Therefore, irrigation and drainage systems must be established and operated efficiently. Supplied water must be sterilized before use, and contaminated water or water with high salt concentration must be avoided. In particular, in the case of water hazard water, it contains excessive concentrations of nitrogen content, which actually weakens the grass. 	
Nutrition management	 For the grass to absorb nutrients properly and not be stressed, the pH must be maintained at around 6.0 to 6.8. We must help strengthen immunity and grow through the supply of balanced nutrition (fertilizer). However, most fertilizers are composed of only a single ingredient or NPK, making them vulnerable to pests and diseases and rapidly turning the soil acidic, preventing the absorption of various nutrients. Nutrition should use products with a harmonious composition of various ingredients, and if possible, choose products that are suitable for the soil and environment. 	
Disease management	 A variety of bacteria and viruses occur in grass, which are easily contagious, Most bacteria and viruses originate from supplied water and rodents such as rats, 	

























Pythium

Large patch

Brown parch

Leaf blight

Anthrax

Spring dead spot: SDS

Fusarium

Powdery mildew

Rust

Mushrooms, mosses

Mole mouse

Ant

■Conditions and causes of bacteria, viruses, and pests

- 1) Most bacteria and viruses are transmitted through contaminated water, soil, and air, and molds are transmitted through spores.
- 2) Powdery mildew occurs when excessive moisture and high-concentration nitrogen fertilizers are used. Switch to lower concentration nitrogen fertilizers and use less toxic fertilizers whenever possible. If nitrogen is high, the stems and leaves as well as the roots become weak and are easily injured and infected by bacteria.
- 3) Parasitic plants (mosses, algae, mushrooms) often occur when nutrients are insufficient and drainage is poor, Maintain drain control. As moss grows, the lawn will gradually shrink as it fights for territory.

 4) The most common pests and animals in lawns are ants, earthworms and moles. Earthworms love moist places and hate dry soil. Therefore, drainage management is important. To eat earthworms, moles dig through the soil and at the same time damage the roots of the grass. Additionally, if there are fruit trees nearby and sandy soil, ants will multiply quickly and build nests. You can use chemical methods to get rid of earthworms and ants, but if you use organic products containing cinnamon powder or cinnamon juice, the ants and earthworms will disappear. Also, after mowing the lawn, use a rake to rake away dead leaves to control moisture and improve air circulation.

■Scientific characteristics of Korea Fertilizer's lawn care products

1. FERTILIZER: BSGREEN-GRASS

- Despite prevention and treatment with numerous pesticides, new diseases are continuously increasing.
- •Therefore, BSGREEN aims to produce healthy crops while at the same time avoiding existing farming methods and restoring natural ecology.

 BSGREEN extracts minerals from Korean mica (KFC), which has the highest purity in the world, and contains abundant trace elements. In particular, in the manufacturing process, special effective microorganisms such as Tricococcus pasteurii and Alcaligenes faecalis are added to remove the toxicity of nitrogen phosphate and ion chelate, so that crops can easily and quickly absorb it.



KFCo's fertilizer products are registered in the EU and patented in Korea.

Raw water is produced by extracting 60 minerals from mica (Illite) powder with a special method.

Tricococcus pasteurii and Alcaligenes faecalis, which are special effective microorganisms, are added to the raw water produced in the first step to remove the toxicity of nitrogen phosphate and ion chelate.

NPK, and essential trace elements are added to the secondary stirring to make the final product.



☑ Chelate ionization☑ Detoxification of NPK

CHELATE IONIZATION







- · Robust balanced growth
- Disease prevention
- Increase in chlorophyll due to stimulation of photosynthesis
- · Vigorous root development and survival
- · Overcoming nutritional deficiency, powerful sterilization
- Prevents deterioration and strengthens pressure resistance
- Prevent environmental pollution with natural mineral products
- Flimination of chemical fertilizer accumulation

Nitrogen(N)	5%(7%)
Phosphoric(P)	
Potassium(K)	
В	
Мо	
Mn	0.026%
Fe	1.80%
Cu	
Al	
Se	
Ge	
Co	0.00065%
V	
W	
B	0.0008%
Zn	0.057%



How to use

- 1) After planting grass, dilute 1000:1 and fertilize liberally: Even and proper germination is achieved and root development is vigorous.
- 2) When using on existing lawn, apply sufficient foliar application once a week. Apply fertilizer in the second week (so that it penetrates sufficiently into the roots).
- 3) After the above two weeks, fertilize regularly every 10 to 15 days depending on the condition of the grass.
- 4) To prevent various viruses and other diseases, use VIRUSZERO mixed with BSGREEN once a month.

Division	Dilution ratio	How to use	Effect
GRASS	1000:1		•Soil improvement effect. Strong sterilizing power. Root survival •Osmotic pressure regulation. Increased defensive power
	1000:1		Disease prevention. Prevents overgrowth. Promotes photosynthesis. Prevention of drying phenomenon • High-density growth and increased dry weight. Pressure is strengthened Leaf leaf period is extended• Resistant to frost and cold damage
TREE	500:1	Root irrigation and soil irrigationIt is recommended to water poor landscaping trees 2-3 times a month.	Promote root growth and vitality. Soil improvement Osmotic pressure regulation. Supply of comprehensive nutritional elements
	1000:1	Foliar fertilization (regular fertilization) 1~2 times a month	Disease prevention. Increased growth• Promote photosynthesis and increase chlorophyll• Prevention of yellowing and early defoliation

2. VIRUS ZERO -GENERAL: Removal of bacteria, mold, and viruses



VIRUS ZERO - GENERAL

For Surface General Sterilization & Disinfectant *Eco-sterile disinfectants* Preservative-free Alcohol free

Chlorine dioxide is an oxygen-based sterilization. It is not a chlorine











FDA Registration No 3017180767 EU Registration No N-92265, / 2015/830 KFDA Registration No 20160513307 ISO9001 Registration No Q328220 MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT GB20-21-0368

- •Dilution Ratio Calculation Method (In case of 6000PPM VIRUS ZERO)
- ▶ Formula: 6000 ÷ PPM = Dilution Ratio.

Ex1) The indication to use 1PPM is >6000÷1PPM=6000times

EX2) The indication to use 5PPM is ≥6000÷5PPM=1200times.

▶The amount of input varies depending on the amount of water.

Ex1) if water is 1 liter and mix 1PPM, > 1 liter(1000mL) water ÷ 6000 times = 0.16mL input.

Ex2) if water is 20 liters and mix 10PPM, ≥ 20 liters water (20,000 mL) ÷ 600 times = 33.33mL input

Ex3) if water is 1ton(1000L) and mix 5PPM >1000L(1ton) of water ÷ 1200 times = 0.83L.









The world's first storage · transport technology! 6000PPM

ClO2(Chlorine dioxide) is already recognized as a fully functional disinfectant added for medical use, food from all the international organizations such as WHO, EPA, FDA, JECFA, HACCP, KFDA. Chlorine be stored and carried. However, now it can be stored in long-distance

Chlorine dioxide is a complete environment-friendly disinfectant that blotch, gray mold, wilt, tap rot, Bacterial canker, soft rot, cucumber copperas mosaic, root rot, damping-off, SARS (SARS), HB, bird flu, the

Chlorine dioxide 0.6%, purified water 99.4%

- If even the slightest sign of mold, bacteria, or virus occurs, immediately dilute it 1000:1 and spray it with a spray so that it fully penetrates the roots. Check the situation after 3 days and use once more. • For prevention in advance, dilute 1000:1 and use regularly at intervals of 20 days to 1 month.
- It is highly effective when used in the morning or at dusk. It is better to use VIRUSZERO in the morning and BSGREEN-GRASS in the evening.
- If you want to supply water that may be contaminated to your lawn, dilute it 6000:1 (6 tons of water + 1 liter).
- If the water in a small pond is polluted, use a ratio of 2000.1 if there are fish living in it, and if there are no fish, use a ratio of 300.1 to 400.1 in the pond If green algae continues to appear, repeat application once a week. If green algae disappears, apply at a ratio of 12000:1 every 10 days.

Ingredient

- Cannot be used in combination with synthetic pesticides. Because it decomposes heavy metals, the effectiveness of pesticides disappears.
- Avoid direct sunlight and store and use in a dark place.

PESTKILL-1: FOR LEAFS PEST

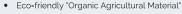




•Ingredients: Derris Extract 20% Sophora flavescens extract 30% Adhesive agent 20% Other supplements 30%



Raw material plant



- Type of material: Disease and pest control material
- Korea Organic Registration No.: 1-6-052 CHUNGMOA



Product Feature and Effects

It is a product that combines crop protection function extracted from plants with insecticide materials. This eco-friendly functional insecticide causes no residual concerns and effect as well as quality is guaranteed according to the relevant law.

It causes damage to larva and imago through contact poison and anti feedant activity.

What is a quality certification product?

It refers to an agricultural material where "the effect and quality are guaranteed" and that can be used to produce eco-friendly organic agricultural products.



Stinkbug

Aphid

Peach pyralid

moth

Mythimna

separata









Pearl-moth

Small Brown Planthoppers

Grass leaf roller

Chestnut curculio

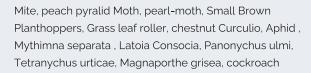




Panonychus ulmi

Tetranychus urticae

Magnaporthe grisea



200 times

Latoia

consocia

- After using it once, check the situation and use it once more after 5 or 7 days.
- When the number of individuals is large: every 2-3 days

Cautions

- Shake well vefore use and immediately after thoroughly diluting
- Do not drink, and keep out of reach of children.
- In case mixed-use with other product, use after you confirm with small amount of test if there is no- hemical harm





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