



**SUN STOP prevents harmful effects of solar radiation by forming a protective film on crops which acts as a reflective barrier. SUN STOP actively reduces sun damage and crop heat while allowing photosynthesis throughout the growing season.**

## Sunshield for Crops

- \* Higher Yield
- \* Better Quality



- ✓ Minimizes sun burn - More marketable fruits,
- ✓ Can be used on all kinds of crops,
- ✓ Decreases crop temperature,
- ✓ Prevents heat stress,
- ✓ Enhances yield & quality,
- ✓ Prolongs shelf life by minimizing sun's damaging effects,
- ✓ Increases the photosynthesis capacity of the plants,
- ✓ Protects new shoots, fruit buds of next season,
- ✓ Increases next year's yield and quality,
- ✓ Decreases water demand of the plants.
- ✓ Suppresses insect populations & fungal diseases.



## HOW DOES SUN STOP WORKS?

SUN STOP prevents harmful effects of solar radiation by forming a protective sunshield. It should be mixed with water in recommended amounts and sprayed directly on plant surfaces. After the application, the product will get dry and show its harmful ultraviolet radiation (UV) and infrared radiation (IR) reflection effect. While reflecting UV and IR, it does not block leaf stomata, and allows photosynthesis light to enter. SUN STOP prevents heat stress in the entire crop canopy, keeps plants cooler, reduces stress and water consumption, and enables crops to maintain their normal photosynthetic rates longer. When SUN STOP is used during periods of high light and very high temperature, crops have the solar protection needed to better reach their full potential and use available water resources more efficiently.

## Homogenous spray cover

After application, there is a thin opaque layer on the leaf surface, which;

- ✓ Reflects harmful light
- ✓ Optimum rain durability
- ✓ Allows photosynthetic light



## Sun Damage;



**To prevent sun damage apply before sunburn and solar stress symptoms occur on crops.**

## Directions for Use

CROPS including but not limited to	SUN STOP Dosages (Lt/ha)	Method of Application Please make calibration to determine the needed water amount.
Pineapple	10 – 20 Lt/ha	Applications should be repeated every 4-6 weeks, or as needed.
Coffee, Avocado, Guava, Mango, Papaya, Passion Fruit	10 – 30 Lt/ha	First application should be made 3-10 days before the estimated sun stress period. Subsequent applications should be applied in every 2–3 weeks, when needed. After heavy rains check plants to determine if reapplication is necessary.
Bananas	20 – 30 Lt/ha	Applications should be repeated every 4-6 weeks, or as needed. Do not make direct application to the bunch.
Pome and stone fruits, Citrus, Pomegranate, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Pistachios, Olives, Figs, Banana, Persimmon, Cherry	20 – 30 Lt/ha	<b>Pome fruits &amp; Citrus:</b> The first application should start before the fruit reaches 2 cm diameter in size. Subsequent applications should be applied in every 2–3 weeks, when needed. Adjuvants are not recommended. <b>Tree Nuts:</b> The first application should start at the early development stages of the fruit. Second application should start 10–14 days after the first application. Subsequent applications should be applied in every 2–3 weeks, if needed.
Tomato, Peppers, Eggplant, Melon, Watermelon, Onion, Garlic, Potato	10 – 20 Lt/ha	First application should be made at or just after full bloom to the whole plant. Repeat applications every two to three weeks or immediately after first harvest. Re-application can be necessary after heavy rain.
Wine Grapes	20 – 25 Lt/ha	The first application should start either when the grapes reach 6 mm diameter in size or the temperature reaches 30°C. Subsequent applications should be made approximately 4 weeks before harvest or at "leaf pull" to maintain adequate coverage of the exposed clusters. Adjuvants are recommended.



**Make homogenous cover, avoid run-off and keep agitating the sprayer while spraying.**

**APPLICATION:** Follow the dosage and water amount instructions to achieve uniform spray coverage and best results. Highest recommended doses and shortest treatment intervals should be used for protection from the sun damage in case of conditions are inducing high solar stress.

Application should be conducted when there is no rain expectation on the treatment day and one day later. Use fine nozzles, the right pressure and the appropriate tractor speed to spray fine droplets that will not form larger droplets. Keep in mind that every application should be in opposite direction of the previous one.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:** Calculated amount of product should be mixed with water (around 1/5 ratio) in a separate container at least 2 hours before spraying. Add this mixture in to half-water-filled sprayer tank with mixing device on agitation during whole operation. Then fill the tank with clean water. Highest instructed doses should be applied at the first treatments.

**COMPATIBILITY: Preferably use alone.** SUN STOP is an alkaline formulation, which will increase the pH of spray solutions. Conduct a jar test for compatibility before mixing SUN STOP. If not certain, a small portion of the crop can be treated as a test.

Phosphate fertilizers and summer oil are NOT RECOMMENDED to be used together or just after SUN STOP.

**COMPATIBILITY WITH ADJUVANTS:** SUN STOP can be used with most of the adjuvants (i.e. non-ionic, methylated seed oil (MSO), and sticker spreader-type surfactants). Perform a post-spray removal test before spraying the fruits of the crops, in case of using a spreader and/or stickers with SUN STOP.