

ALL FORMS OF **SILICON** WILL BE ABSORBED



Sand: within years

Calcium-silicate: within months

Potassium-silicate: within weeks

Oligomeric/colloidal silicic acid: within days

Monosilicic acid: within hours

HOW MUCH TIME DO YOUR PLANTS HAVE?

Get the only real & patented monosilicic acid available in the market

SILAMOL®

the ONE to RULE them all



Silicium source	Content Si	Form	Available	Quantity	Origin
Sand	80%	SiO ₂	years		Natural
Calcium-silicate	40%	SiO ₂	months		Mining
Potassium-silicate	20%	SiO ₂	weeks		Industrial
Oligomeric/colloidal silicic acid	1-2%	Si(OH) _x	days		Synthetical
Monosilicic acid	1-2%	Si(OH)₄	hours		Pharma/Food grade

MONOSILICIC ACID

**SUPER
CONCENTRATED**
1:6660

The only form of silicon that can be absorbed by plants is monosilicic acid. In nature it is a complex and time consuming process for microbes to convert other forms of silicon into monosilicic acid.

Once micro life has converted the silicate into monosilicic acid, it needs to be quickly absorbed by the plant as monosilicic acid is highly unstable and quickly retransforms into a non-absorbable form of silicon.

As you can read on the flipside of this sheet it takes months for calcium-silicate and weeks for potassium-silicate to be converted. This is way too long!

In order to fully benefit from the use of silicon, the plant would need a constant and regular supply of monosilicic acid.

Agro-Solutions of the Netherlands succeeded, over 18 years ago, in developing the specific formula producing a stable form of **Mono Silicic Acid** that can be absorbed by All plants within hours. This patented formula was made available to the Commercial market under the name **SILAMOL®**.

Over the years **SILAMOL®** has proven itself to be an extremely valuable product, satisfying growers all over the world. **SILAMOL®** meets the highest available quality standards (pharma grade/ food grade).

ADVANTAGES OF USING SILAMOL:

- Stronger and thicker branches
- A plant more resistant to heat (up to 40 °C/ 104 °F)
- A plant more resistant to drought
- A plant more resistant to stress caused by high concentrations of salts in the substrate (high EC)
- Increases plant sap pressure for better and more equal mineralisation of nutrients, minimizing the risk of plant deficiencies
- Strengthens cell-walls making it very hard for pests and fungi to penetrate and get a grip on the plant
- A plant with a higher brix-level and lower nitrate content
- Sturdier fruits with a higher nutritional value and a longer shelf-life
- More dry weight
- A bigger yield

