

DeruNed bv

DeruNed develops and supplies natural crop protection products for professional horticulture.

Using 100% natural ingredients such as enzymes, amino acids and plant extracts, DeruNed formulates effective preparations that feed and protect your crop. These natural products are suitable for use in combination with chemical and biological crop protection products.

To develop a high quality product, DeruNed works together with several independent research centres.

DeruNed products are available from your horticultural supplier. If you have any questions after reading this information you can contact our product team.

Alsa repels thrips and other insects and makes insect control more effective.

What is Alsa?

Alsa is a natural crop protection product based on the odour and taste compounds derived from garlic. These compounds, which can be effective in influencing the behaviour of harmful insects such as thrips, are present in garlic where they are dissolved in oil. DeruNed has succeeded in extracting these oil-soluble odour and taste compounds from garlic using a special process. This has resulted in Alsa: a unique liquid product that can be effectively used for the control of thrips and other insects. It is moreover a product that offers many advantages in comparison to other garlic products such as powders: no pollution or stoppages of the irrigation, and much less unpleasant smell.

How does Alsa work?

1. Alsa increases the effect of chemical and biological control

When Alsa is applied the odour and taste of the plant change in such a way that the insects no longer find the plant attractive. The insects become restless and leave their hiding places. Chemicals and natural enemies can now be used much more effectively in the fight against insects. In fact the insects become more accessible. Moreover, preventative use of Alsa means that you need to spray with chemicals less frequently, which ensures that your crop remains in better condition.

2. Alsa works systemically in the plant

Alsa works systemically in the plant, which means that it can be administered with the nutrients. Alsa remains active in the plant for about 7 to 10 days. After this active period, the compounds are transformed in the plant into elements that are then used for normal metabolism in the cells.



How is Alsa used?

You can use Alsa in all seasons to support the chemical and biological control of insects. However DeruNed advises that Alsa should be applied preventatively, which means beginning early in the spring. In fact, the earlier the insects come in contact with Alsa's odour and taste, the fewer insects can develop in your crop. Alsa does not stimulate resistance.

If possible, administer Alsa using a dosing pump. If this is not possible, you should administer a one-week dose of Alsa in one day along with the nutrients.

Do not use Alsa simultaneously with hydrogen peroxide products

Dosage:

Thrips: 200 – 800 ml per acre. (0,5- 2 lt./ ha.)
repeat weekly

Other insects: 800 ml per acre. (2lt./ha.)
Alsa remains active for 7 to 10 days.

Wildlife damage: expel birds from fieldcrops,
Tray treatment before planting: 4 ml. per lt. water
Treatment of the entire field: 2 lt. per hectare.
(repeat if necessary)

How should Alsa be stored?

Alsa can be kept for two months after opening, providing the bottle is securely closed and stored in a cool, dark place.



The natural action of aromas

Plants are far less passive than many people think. The rooted existence of a plant may look like a handicap in seeking a partner or escaping from enemies, for example, but nature has found its own solutions.

Plants make cunning use of a variety of support services provided by animals. For example, various insects are involved in the reproduction and protection of plants. The plant can use odours and colours to attract insects. But plants can also 'call' natural enemies of its attackers by emitting a particular odour. These natural enemies then know that this plant is being attacked and they come to its rescue.

Clearly, odours play a much greater role than was previously thought. The precise action of natural aromatic substances is now being vigorously studied. It has been found that many aromatic substances are present for a long time at particular places in the plant, and are only released when they are actually needed.

Garlic is a case in point. The specific repellents are stored in the bulb and are only released when the bulb is damaged. For garlic, the survival of the bulb is vital for the continuity of the species, so that a new plant can grow in the following season. This means that a garlic plant can even suffer from insects like thrips, because the repellents only protect the bulb against insect damage. If the plant is then given the correct aromatic substances from the bulb, this can spread over the whole plant and so protect the plant.



ALSA

Effective combating of insects