

SUPA LINK[®]

49% Carboxylic acid



Water conditioning and compatibility enhancing agent

BENEFITS OF SUPA LINK[®]

- Enables successful tank mixing of many fertilisers which are usually reactive and precipitate when mixed together.
- May also enable successful tank mixing of pesticides and fertilisers which often react with each other.
- May rescue reacted tank mixes and aid recovery of mix.
- Pre-conditions high alkalinity water for fertigation to enhance compatibility.
- Re-solubilises precipitation (salt build-up) caused by irrigation and bore water.
- Designed to be mixed with a wide range of agricultural chemicals.

SUPA LINK[®]: HOW DOES IT WORK?

1. Some trace elements such as zinc, iron, manganese, magnesium, calcium, copper and boron react antagonistically with other elements to form insoluble salts. For example, zinc and phosphorus will form insoluble zinc phosphate. Supa Link separates the individual elements through a process which disassociates the ions making them soluble and available.
2. Supa Link may also be beneficial when pesticide and fertilisers are mixed together and react. Generally this is an inorganic reaction where Supa Link can assist in compatibility.
3. Supa Link is an effective treatment for precipitate build up (e.g. calcium or iron build up) in trickle lines by pre-conditioning hard water and high alkalinity water to minimise precipitation and/or deposition.

SUPA LINK[®]

CHARACTERISTICS: PH: Not applicable; Specific Gravity: 1.18 – 1.20

AUS Analysis W/W%: 48.7% Carboxylic acid. Acid value (mg KOH/g): >340 m.

International Analysis W/W%: 40.9% Carboxylic acid. Acid value (mg KOH/g): >340 m.

APPLICATION

Pre conditioner for high alkalinity & /or hard water. Rate/100ml (dilution %), 300ml/100L water (0.3%). This should condition water to a pH of 4.5 to 5, depending on the initial alkalinity and or hardness of the water.

To aid compatibility of trace elements. Rate/100ml (dilution %), 200ml/100L water (0.2%). Enhances the compatibility of some nutrients.

Prevention of drip line emitter and nozzle deposits. Rate/100ml (dilution %), 200 – 800 ml/100L water (0.2 - 0.8%). Supa Link may not break down heavy deposits in lines, it can be used to soften deposits if parts are soaked overnight. Ongoing addition of Supa Link™ to irrigation water will minimize deposits. Where significant deposition is already evident, use of Irrisol is recommended to decompose the deposit prior to switching back to Supa Link™ as part of an ongoing maintenance programme.

The information contained in this Product Information Sheet in respect of the "Product" is indicative only and should not be relied upon as advice or a recommendation. While this Information Sheet has been prepared in good faith, Agrichem does not warrant the accuracy of this information. You use the information at your own risk and should rely on your own independent inquiries and assessments. With the exception of the consumer guarantees provided by the Australian Consumer Law (ACL), all conditions and warranties implied in respect of any information or advice provided by Agrichem about the Product are excluded, and Agrichem does not accept any liability whatsoever (including through misrepresentation or negligence), incurred in connection with your use or reliance upon this Information Sheet. If liability under the ACL cannot be excluded but the Product the subject of the Information Sheet is NOT used for personal, domestic or household use or consumption, Agrichem may (at its election) limit its liability to replacement of the Product, or payment of the cost of acquiring the Product. You must not reproduce this information sheet without written consent from Agrichem©.

NOTE: The suggested rates of application of the Product are designed for typical Australian conditions and should be used as a guide only. Each farmer's climatic conditions, water quality, soil types, application processes and practices may differ and therefore necessitate corrections to ensure optimum results. Good agricultural practice requires that application be avoided under extreme weather conditions such as temperatures over 28°C, high humidity, frost, rain etc. It is recommended that when applying to a crop or area for the first time, or in combination with other chemicals, a small test area should be sprayed and observed prior to the total spray. Where possible, it is recommended that regular leaf tests are conducted to determine actual plant nutrient availability during each growth cycle. Soil tests at least once per year are essential.