

ACTIFY 13Z

NPKS 9-14-1-0, 0.9% Zn



A starter fertiliser for cotton and broadacre crops in alkaline soils or as required in horticultural crops

BENEFITS OF ACTIFY 13Z

- Readily available nitrogen as ammonium and urea along with a high concentration of elemental phosphorus and potassium for optimum crop establishment in most soil types
- Balanced nitrogen and phosphorus promote root growth and early crop vigour due to better diffusion of P in the soil compared to dry fertilisers
- ACTIFY 13Z contains available zinc required for early crop establishment and can be safely applied without any blockages down the tube below the seed in the soil
- ACTIFY 13Z is a clear liquid product and unlike suspension starters it is not prone to settling upon bulk storage and application
- Can be applied as foliar application to all broadacre crops to replenish P (due to its nutrient form)
- The trace element concentration can be adjusted to the crop/area requirements through the addition of chelated trace elements.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

Nitrogen is the key nutrient that drives growth. Nitrogen forms proteins and amino acids to increase growth and crop yield. It is the essential building block of plant structure and is vital to plant growth. Nitrogen is often lost from the soil through leaching, volatilisation and microbial action. Nitrogen helps in the amino acid metabolism, production of plant hormones, cell growth and enzyme production. These enzymes catalyse various metabolic activities leading to sugar, starch and oil production.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus acts as a structural component of nucleic acids and phospholipids which form plant membranes. It is also important in cell division, photosynthesis, sugar and starch formation, energy transfer and movement of carbohydrates.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POTASSIUM

Potassium optimises water use efficiency and is the key nutrient to improve crop photosynthesis and sugar production in fruits. Potassium is very important in fruit bearing plants. Potassium regulates the electrolytes and turgidity of plant cells. Potassium occurs in the guard cells of the stomata and is therefore essential in respiration and transpiration. Potassium is required at all growth stages and a lack of potassium cannot be rectified with late applications.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ZINC

Zinc forms part of an enzyme which produces carbon dioxide, and maintains its level for photosynthesis. Zinc is also essential for auxin (hormone) production, which helps with growth regulation and stem elongation. It is used in the formation of chlorophyll and some carbohydrates, conversion of starches to sugars and its presence in plant tissue helps the plant to tolerate extreme temperatures. The poor mobility of zinc can amplify deficiencies.

ACTIFY 13Z

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 6.0 - 8.0; Specific Gravity: 1.27 - 1.29

AUS Analysis W/W%: 9.0% N, 13.5% P, 1.1% K, 0.9% Zn.

International Analysis W/W%: 7.0% N, 24.5% P₂O₅, 1.0% K₂O, 0.7% Zn.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. **Foliar: 5 – 7L/ha** in a minimum of 50 - 70 L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 20 - 60 L/ha** Apply well before flowering in legumes. Foliar application at knee high in maize. Foliar application before panicle emergence in rice. Foliar sprays until later tillering are most effective for P response in wheat and barley. Minimum dilution: 1 in 10 or max practicable water volume. Best applied at seedling as soil injection. Apply in min 50 L/ha water volume.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. **Foliar: 5 – 8L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 1200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 15 L/ha** Apply through soil in early growth stages and post-harvest to induce root proliferation. **DO NOT apply as a foliar to stone fruit during leaf growth.** Can be applied Post harvest but before leaf drop.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. **Foliar: 3 – 5L/ha** in a minimum of 450 – 750L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 15 L/ha** Apply at 7 – 14 day intervals during active growth period or as required. **DO NOT apply to fruit containing copper residue as burn may result.** Apply prior to application of copper.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. **Foliar: 3 – 5L/ha** in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha** Apply as starter and throughout season as required. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. **Foliar: 3 – 5L/ha** in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 15 L/ha** Apply 10 – 14 days after emergence or 2 – 3 weeks after transplanting. **DO NOT apply in heat of day.**

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar: 3 – 5L/ha** in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 15 L/ha** Apply through soil post-planting until canopy closure at regular intervals especially in high pH soils. **DO NOT apply in heat of day.**

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar: 3 – 5L/ha** in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 15 L/ha** First application: shoots 10 cm long. Second application: 5% flowering. Bunch finisher for table grapes. **DO NOT use at concentrations less than 1 : 50.**

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. NB: Fertigation rate depends upon the amount of P required.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

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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.