SUPA BOR®

NPKS 4-0-0-0 + 10% Boron

High analysis suspension concentrate to maintain boron levels or for accelerated correction of boron deficiency in horticultural & broadacre corps.

BENEFITS OF SUPA BOR®

- Preserves the auxins and improves pollen tube elongation ensuring pollenation.
- Strategic applications provide excellent fruit set by ensuring pollination occurs.
- Quick acting with long lasting benefits.
- Reduces fruit/tubar and root crop cracking. Improves sugar translocation and reduces premature fruit fall.
- Broad tank mix compatibility means more option to co – apply with other crop sprays, saves time & money.
- With added nitrogen to aid uptake and utilisation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BORON

Boron is needed for sugar movement within the plant, as well as formation of new cells at growing points. Boron also improves pollination, seed development and assists with the utilisation of calcium. It is a more efficient Boron delivery system.

SUPA BOR cannot be compared with powdered boric acid or tetra sodium borate as:

1. It is different chemistry
2. Contains properietary surfactants and adjuvants for better uptake of boron
3. Exist in formulation as sugar-boron complex

DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS OF BORON

Tissues are brittle and crack or split easily

- Corkiness
- Root split
- Hollow stem
- In severe cases symptoms may be seen in shoot and leaf growth but generally symptoms are seen in with the fruit.

2 Hovey Road, Yatala QLD, 4207 Australia
+61 (0) 7 3451 0000
customerservice@agrichem.com.au

SUPA BOR®

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 6 – 7 ; Specific Gravity: 1.19 – 1.21

AUS Analysis W/V%: 4.1% N, 10% B, 0.12% Zn.
International Analysis W/W%: 3.4% N, 8.3% B, 0.10 Zn.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. **Foliar at 1 – 2 L/ha** in a minimum of 50 - 100 L final spray volume for Ground rigs or 10 – 20 in a minimum of 25 - 50 L final spray volume for aerial rigs. Apply as required prior to flowering.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. **Foliar at 1– 2 L/ha** in a minimum of 200 – 400L final spray volume. 3 Applications: 1st at early spur burst, 2nd at complete petal fall, 3rd post-harvest at 3L/ha. **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 at 1– 2 L/ha** in a minimum of 200 – 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply prior to fruit bud development, repeat at spring flush. A post-harvest application may also be required.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. **Foliar at 2 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 300 – 450L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply at 4 – 6 true leaf stage or as required. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. **Foliar at 2 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 300 – 450L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply as required. **DO NOT apply in heat of day**.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar at 2 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 300 – 450L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply as required. **DO NOT apply in heat of day**.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar at 1– 2 L/ha** in a minimum of 200 – 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** In season treatments 3 each at: 1st at cluster visible, 2nd at flower buds separated, 3rd at fruit set. **DO NOT exceed 4X concentration**. Post-harvest treatment: Select either a foliar or a fertigation treatment, but not both.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Agitate contents well prior to application.

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.