SUPA TRACE® ADVANCE

NPKS 3-0-0-5 + Trace Elements

Complexed for maximum bioavailability, Supa Trace® Advance, with all essential trace elements, delivers nutrients that your crop needs to reach its full potential.

BENEFITS OF SUPA TRACE® ADVANCE

- Replenishes the plant with fundamental trace elements that are vital for healthy growth and yield maximization.
- Complexation of the nutrients increases plant availability and rate of uptake.
- Contains nitrogen which assists plant uptake.
- A well balanced mix of essential elements which maintain plant health and reduce the potential for deficiencies.
- Improves overall plant development and utilisation of major nutrients applied.
- Eliminates micronutrient deficiency syndrome.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRACE ELEMENTS

Many trace elements function as essential parts of enzymes in the cell. Important enzymes consist of proteins which attach to co-enzymes. The control of cellular processes through chemical reactions is performed through enzymes.

Zinc forms an enzyme, which maintains CO_2 levels for photosynthesis. Zinc plays an important role in production of auxins.

Copper is crucial to several enzyme systems. It is involved in cell wall formation, electron transport and oxidation reactions. Copper also affects the formation and chemical composition of cell walls.

Manganese is an enzyme activator which helps with nitrate assimilation. It is primarily involved with photosynthesis and chlorophyll production.

Iron is required to produce chlorophyll and to activate several enzymes, especially those involved in the oxidation / reduction processes of photosynthesis and respiration.

Boron is needed for sugar movement within the plant, as well as formation of new cells at growing points. Boron also affects pollination and seed development.

Molybdenum is essential for the chemical changes involved with nitrogen assimilation during the conversion of nitrate nitrogen to ammonium inside the plant. It is important for chlorophyll and enzyme formation.

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CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 1.0 – 2.0 ; Specific Gravity: 1.27 – 1.30

AUS Analysis W/V%: 3.34% N, 4.77% S, 1.57% Fe, 1.8% Zn, 0.65% Cu, 1.33% Mn, 1.42% Mg, 0.64% B, 0.03% Mo.
International Analysis W/W%: 2.6% N, 3.7% S, 1.2% Fe, 1.4% Zn, 0.5% Cu, 1.0% Mn, 1.1% Mg, 0.5% B, 0.02% Mo.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. **Foliar at 2 – 8 L/ha** in a minimum of 50 - 200 L final spray volume. Best applied at 3 – 4 true leaf, may be used at other growth stages. Use low rate for low density crops (140 – 160 plants m^2) & higher rate for high yielding crops. Apply in 50 – 80 L of water / ha. **Use higher dilutions in temperatures > 28°C. Apply prior to flowering in Canola. Aerial application: use maximum practicable water rates.**

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. **Foliar at 3 – 5 L/ha** in a minimum of 200 - 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post-harvest. **DO NOT apply to Stone fruit in season as phytotoxicity will occur. Dormancy spray only. DO NOT apply to fruit with copper residues.**

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. **Foliar at 3 – 5 L/ha** in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post-harvest. Dormancy spray only. Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post-harvest. **DO NOT apply to fruit with copper residues**.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. **Foliar at 3 – 5 L/ha** in a minimum of 600 - 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Typically, at 14 – 21 day intervals. Fertigate regularly to replenish nutrients. **DO NOT apply to fruit with copper residues**.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. **Foliar at 2 – 4 L/ha** in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays. **DO NOT apply to fruit with copper residues**.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar at 2 – 4 L/ha** in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays. **DO NOT apply to fruit with copper residues.**

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar at 2 – 4 L/ha** in a minimum of 500 - 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 5 – 7 L/ha.** Maximum of 2 applications may be required post –flowering up to veraison. **DO NOT exceed 1 x concentration. DO NOT exceed maximum per hectare rate. Minimum water rate of 200L per hectare. DO NOT apply to fruit with copper residues.**

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Aerial applications: use maximum practical water rates.

Note when applying in alkaline conditions (water or soil) ensure product to water ration is 1:100. 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.