

ULTRATAIN

NPKS: 32-0-0-0



High analysis liquid nitrogen with added urease and nitrification inhibitors provides a slow even delivery of nitrogen to achieve uniform growth

BENEFITS OF ULTRATAIN

- Contains controlled release nitrogen to provide uniform growth and even colour over extended period.
- Minimises losses caused by the environmental conditions typically associated with nitrogen fertilisers (see diagram below).
- Facilitates the fine control of nitrogen management and associated issues (excessive growth, thatch build up in turf etc.)
- Provides even coverage across turf and crops through spray or irrigation application.

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.

ULTRATAIN REDUCES NITROGEN LOSS

NITROGEN LOSS Short term nutrition with uneven growth and significant losses NITROGEN TRANSPORT TO ROOT SYSTEM UREA CO(NH₂)₂ STANDARD UREA ON NITROBACTER SPECIES BACTERIA NO AMMONIUM IONS NH₄ NITROSOMONAS SPECIES BACTERIA NO LEACHING NO LEACHING NO LEACHING NITROSOMONAS SPECIES BACTERIA NO LEACHING LEACHING NO LEACHING LEACHING LEACHING NO LEACHING LEACH

NITROGEN TRANSPORT TO ROOT SYSTEM UREA CO(NH₂)₂ ULTRATAIN Controlled Release Nitrgoen VOLATISATION MINIMAL AMMONIUM IONS NH₄ NITROSOMONAS SPECIES BACTERIA NITRATE NO₂ LEACHING MINIMAL



ULTRATAIN

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 5.0 - 6.8; Specific Gravity: 1.25 - 1.27

AUS Analysis W/V%: 32.3% N. International Analysis W/W%: 25.6% N.

APPLICATION

BEANS: French beans. Foliar: 4 – 6 L/ha. Min Dilution: I : 250. Apply 21 days after planting and then every 14 days from budding as foliar, especially where soils are lacking in organic matter OR nodulation is poor. Runner beans. 4 – 6 L/ha. Min Dilution: I : 250. Application should start 2 weeks after planting and be repeated every 28 days until the last flower flush.

ORNAMENTALS: 1.5 - 2 L/ha. Min Dilution: 1:250. Apply twice at 10 day intervals for nitrogen deficiencies for stronger.

POME & STONE FRUIT: Fertigation. 10 – 20 L/ha. Apply post harvest before leaf fall and follow up with a spring application after stem extension growth. Use the higher rate post harvest.

TREE CROPS: Fertigation. 10 – 20 L/ha. Can be applied monthly up to flowering as well as post harvest. Fertigation rates should be adjusted to suit tree size. Use the higher rate post harvest.

TURF: Tees, Fairways, Sports Ovals. 75-100 L/ha. Min Dilution: 1 : 3. Increase water applied if temperature is above 22°C.Race Tracks Parks) Greens. 600-750 ml/100m². Min Dilution: 1 : 5. Increase water applied if temperature is above 22°C.

VEGETABLES: Foliar. 4 – 6 L/ha. Min Dilution: 1 : 250. Monthly application commencing 4 weeks after emergence or 21 days after transplanting. For fruiting vegetables, stop applications at early fruit set.

VINES: Table and wine grapes: Foliar: 5 L or 500 ml / 100 L/ha. Min Dilution: 1 : 250. Apply 4 – 6 x 5 L/ha applications commencing from budburst to flower set. Fertigation Post Harvest: 10 L - 20 L/ha. Apply up to 4 x 10 L/ha every 14 days up to early fruit set. Apply at least one dose post harvest whilst vines have sufficient leaf area.

WHEAT: 2 - 5 L/ha. Min Dilution: I: 20. Ist spray early to mid-tillering. 2nd spray at milky dough.

Avoid application at temperatures higher than 22°C. Early morning or evening application is preferable.

Minimum Dilution: A dilution of I : 100 means I part product : 100 parts water.

In hot weather, use the higher dilution rate where applicable.

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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.

