

COMPLEX FA ZINC



12% Zn, 4% S + Fulvic Acid

Fulvic acid enhanced formulation for the correction of zinc deficiencies & maintenance of growth in horticultural and Broadacre crops

BENEFITS OF COMPLEX FA ZINC

- Highly available form of Zinc
- Fulvic acid is a potent, natural chelating agent that does not leave a residue in the soil
- Efficiently transports zinc through plant cell walls
- Zinc regulates plant sugar, transforms carbohydrates and it is critical for the uptake of moisture.
- Rapid uptake occurs whether applied by fertigation or as a foliar

THE IMPORTANCE ZINC

Zinc forms an enzyme, which maintains CO₂ levels for photosynthesis. Zinc plays an important role in production of auxins.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SULPHUR

Sulphur is responsible for nitrogen conversion and assimilation. Sulphur is utilised in essential amino acids and thus, proteins. Sulphur is also involved in the formation of chlorophyll.

COMPLEX FA ZINC

CHARACTERISTICS: PH: 1.2 – 2.5; SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.27 – 1.31

AUS Analysis W/W%: 12% Zn, 6.0% S, 0.4% Fulvic Acid

International Analysis W/W%: 9.3% Zn, 4.6% S, 0.3% Fulvic Acid.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops.

Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 100 - 200 L final spray volume. Best applied 4 – 6 weeks post crop establishment & as required up to 20 weeks post crop establishment.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. **Foliar:** 1 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 200 - 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation:** 2 – 3 L/ha. NO foliar applications to Stone fruit at any point during growing season.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. **Foliar:** 1 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 200 - 600L final spray volume.

Fertigation: 4 – 10 L/ha. Apply at newly hardened flushes to correct trace element deficiencies.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes (field), Watermelons, Pumpkins. **Foliar:** 1 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 200 - 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation:** 4 – 8 L/ha. Apply at early vegetative stages to correct trace element deficiencies. **Hydroponics:** 0.2 – 0.5L/ha into tanks A or B at 1:500 dilution factor.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. **Foliar:** 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation:** 4 – 8 L/ha. Apply at early vegetative stages to correct trace element deficiencies.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar:** 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation:** 4 – 8 L/ha. Apply at 2 – 3 leaf stage & repeat at early bulb/tuber. Best applied with Kelpak to aid in root growth and sizing.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar:** 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation:** 3 – 4 L/ha. Apply prior to flowering and again post harvest in grapes. DO NOT exceed maximum ha foliar rate.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

NOTE: mix enough COMPLEX FA ZINC for 1 day's application. Do not store mixed with water or other chemicals or extreme cold.

When applied with other EDTA foliar fertiliser products, the combination must not exceed the maximum hectare rate for each individual product for a specific crop.

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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.