

# SUPA 3ZBM

6% Zn, 7% B, 0.5% Mo



Concentrated Zinc, Boron & Molybdenum liquid fertiliser for maintenance or corrections of deficiencies

## BENEFITS OF SUPA 3ZBM

- Optimized nutrient ratios to enhance crop growth at specific growth stages.
- Improves flowering, pollination and sugar production
- High concentration, apply less per hectare
- Wide compatibility with other agricultural chemicals
- Does not crystallise at low temperatures

## THE IMPORTANCE OF ZINC

Zinc forms an enzyme that maintains CO<sub>2</sub> levels for photosynthesis. Zinc plays an important role in production of auxins, a plant growth hormone.

## 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 affects pollination and seed development.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF MOLYBDENUM

Molybdenum plays a vital role in metabolising nitrate, providing the nitrogen needed for essential cell constituents such as proteins and chlorophyll. Nitrogen fixation in legumes is dependent on Molybdenum.

# SUPA 3ZBM

**CHARACTERISTICS:** pH: 7.5 – 8.5; Specific Gravity: 1.35 – 1.37

AUS Analysis W/W%: 6% Zn, 7% B, 0.5% Mo

International Analysis W/W%: 4.4% Zn, 5.1% B, 0.4% Mo

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## APPLICATION

**BROADACRE:** Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. **Foliar: 0.7 – 2 L/ha** in a minimum of 50 – 75L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 - 5 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to correct trace element deficiencies, aid root production and ensure nitrogen utilisation.

**DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS:** Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. **Foliar: 1 – 2 L/ha** in a minimum of 200 – 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 1.5 - 3.5 L/ha.** Apply at early spur burst, complete petal fall and post blossom as required. **DO NOT apply as a foliar to stonefruits particularly apricots, nectarines and some varieties of peaches during leaf growth.** Can be applied foliar at post harvest but before leaf drop.

**EVERGREEN TREE CROPS:** Such as Avocado, Banana, Citrus, Macadamia, Mangoes, Lychee. **Foliar: 1 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 100 – 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 - 7 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to flowering to correct trace element deficiencies. At flowering, best applied via fertigation.

**FRUITING VEGETABLES:** Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. **Foliar: 1 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 100 – 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 - 7 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to correct trace element deficiencies.

**LEAFY VEGETABLES:** Such as Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. **Foliar: 1 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 100 – 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 - 7 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to flowering to correct trace element deficiencies. At flowering, best applied via fertigation.

**ROOT VEGETABLES:** Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar: 1 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 100 – 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 - 7 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to correct trace element deficiencies.

**VINE and BERRY CROPS:** Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar: 1.5 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 150 – 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 - 5 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to flowering to correct trace element deficiencies. At flowering, best applied via fertigation.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

**NOTE:** Foliar boron applications at flowering may be detrimental to bees and other pollinators.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

May cause corrosion of galvanized spray equipment. Thorough washing of equipment after use is recommended.

**DO NOT apply foliar in the heat of the day.**

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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.