

SUPA IRON™

3.9% Iron DTPA

100% DTPA chelate formulation for the correction of Iron deficiencies and maintenance of growth in Horticulture and Broadacre crops

BENEFITS OF SUPA IRON™

- Contains one of the most effective chelating agents for iron.
- Very high stability chelate formulation, being stable in the presence of phosphate & a range of soil and spray solutions pH upto 8.
- Stable in the presence of high concentrations of free calcium carbonate in the soil.
- Cures lime-induced chlorosis in plants.
- High stability means nutrients are not “locked up” so more nutrients are available to support plant growth.
- Can be tank mixed with phosphate based fertilisers and pesticides.

THE IMPORTANCE OF IRON

Plants need iron to produce chlorophyll and to activate several enzymes, especially those involved in the oxidation / reduction processes of photosynthesis and respiration. Iron deficiency is a worldwide problem in crop production in waterlogged soils, alkaline and calcareous soils.

WHAT IS THE BENEFIT OF A CHELATE?

A chelate is a structure which has ligands (fingers) that wrap around the individual trace element protecting it from chemical attack, decomposition and the influence of pH. This means that it has increased stability, solubility and availability in the soil or spray tank mix. The chelating agent for iron is particularly important and in this case, DTPA is one of the most stable and will protect the iron molecule at a pH of up to 8.

SUPA IRON™

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 5.0 – 6.0; Specific Gravity: 1.16 – 1.18

AUS Analysis W/V%: 3.9% Fe

International Analysis W/W%: 3.4% Fe

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 50 – 70L final spray volume. Apply 4 – 6 weeks post crop establishment & as required up to 20 weeks post crop establishment.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. **Fertigation: 4 – 8 L/ha** Apply at early vegetative stages and as and when required, to correct Iron deficiencies.

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: 2 – 3 L/ha.** **NO foliar applications to stone fruit at any point during growing season.**

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Banana, Citrus, Macadamia, Mangoes, Lychee. **Foliar: 1 – 2 L/ha** in a minimum of 200 - 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply at newly hardened flushes, during the growth period and post harvest to correct trace element deficiencies.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. **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. **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 and as and when required, to correct Iron deficiencies.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 400 - 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 4 – 8 L/ha.** Apply at 2 – 3 leaf stage & repeat at early bulb/tuber formation.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar: 1 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 200 - 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 – 4 L/ha.** Apply on an as required basis. Use lower rate when using high foliar water volumes & the higher rate when using low water volumes per ha.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

DO NOT apply foliar application during 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.