VICENTIA
EAST AFRICA

THE ART OF FARMING

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ABOUT US

Vicentia East Africa is part of the Vicentia Group of Companies with a primary focus on life, sustainability, and science. Vicentia aims to provide the knowledge and know-how that aligns with a requirement for positive environmental impact coupled with practical solutions with the drive for a more sustainable agricultural production system.

OUR PHILOSOPHY

A sustainable agriculture is one of that, over the long-term, enhances the environmental quality and the resource base on which agriculture depends; provides for basic human food and fiber needs; is economically viable; and enhances the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.

INNOVATION QUALITY HERITAGE TRUST

Vicentia East Africa provides reliable and effective products that improve yields and quality. At Vicentia East Africa, we pride to deliver innovative and scientifically based solutions to tackle the challenges of modern agriculture: soil depletion and fertility, salinity, improved plant nutrition, reduction of chemical usage and agricultural waste.

OUR PURPOSE

To end the need for man-made chemicals and replace it with a superior natural defense. Our Mission is to harness natures biology and plant health systems to effectively provide a sustainable alternative to all chemicals, allowing plants and crops to grow within a sustainable, regenerative eco-system.

ACTIVIST MAG-FLO®

25% Magnesium + 1.7% Nitrogen + Trace Elements

A high analysis, activated source of magnesium for the correction and prevention of magnesium deficiencies

BENEFITS OF ACTIVIST MAG-FLO®

- 2.5 times more magnesium than Epson salts (magnesium sulphate).
- Incorporating Agrichem's Activist ® Technology delivering a longer lasting uptake, followed by 4 - 6 weeks of uptake.
- Contains Agrichem cofactors to "Activate" the uptake of Magnesium. Enhanced uptake = lower application rates & less wastage.
- Highly micronised, controlled release, low salt index magnesium suitable for all crops.
- Reduces frequency of magnesium applications.
- Contains synergistic micronutrients to enhance inplant sugar production.
- Soil health and rejuvenation. Increasing the pH in acidic soils will assist in removing some deficiencies.

THE ROLE OF MAGNESIUM

Magnesium forms an essential part of chlorophyll structure. This is essential for photosynthesis and therefore most other plant functions, particularly the uptake and mobilisation of other plant nutrients, specifically phosphorus. Magnesium is very mobile in the plant and deficiencies are seen in the old leaves with inconsistent chlorosis. Magnesium is an essential part of the ATP activation process that helps in energy storage in cell catalysing various enzyme systems that regulate metabolic processes. Magnesium deficiencies lead to abnormal growth patterns associated with reduced yield and quality.

THE ROLE OF TRACE ELEMENTS: IRON, MANGANESE & ZINC

The complex interaction between magnesium and these key trace elements, specifically iron, manganese and zinc, are often encountered by growers which commonly find identifying the nutrient deficiency responsible for leaf yellowing and chlorotic symptoms difficult.

THE ROLE OF ACTIVIST MAG-FLO® IN SOIL PH AMENDMENT

ACTIVIST® MAG-FLO helps improve the soil pH from acidic range to neutral upon consistent use via drip irrigation or soil drench. The micro-fine carbonates of calcium and magnesium neutralises the aluminium and iron phosphates in acid soils. Do not apply in high pH soils.

Exclusively distributed by:
VICENTIA EAST AFRICA LTD.
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ACTIVIST MAG-FLO®

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 9.5 – 11.5; Specific Gravity: 1.38 – 1.41

AUS Analysis W/V%: 1.7% N, 25% Mg, 0.25% Ca, 0.15% Fe, 0.15% Zn.
International Analysis W/W%: 1.2% N, 0.18% Ca, 18.0% Mg, 0.15% Fe, 0.11% Zn.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 1.5 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 30 – 60L final spray volume. Foliar spray, early tillering to jointing stage.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Fertigation: 5 – 10 L/ha. Foliar spray 10 – 14 days post transplant. Repeat at 7 – 14 day intervals, depending on severity of deficiency.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear , Pistachio and Walnut.
Foliar: 3 – 4L/ha in a minimum of 450 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 20 – 30 L/ha**. Foliar spray 3 treatments: petal fall & at 14 day intervals thereafter. Fertigation as required.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. Foliar: 2 – 4L L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 10 L/ha**. Treatments at spring & autumn flush or when magnesium levels are low.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes (field), Watermelons, Pumpkins. Foliar: 3 – 5L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 15 – 20 L/ha**. Apply when plants are 150mm high and repeat at 10 day intervals, or as required.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 3 – 5L L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 10 L/ha**. Foliar spray 10 – 14 days post transplant. Repeat at 7 – 14 day intervals, depending on severity of deficiency.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 3L in a minimum of 300 final spray volume. **Fertigation: 15 – 20 L/ha**. Two foliar treatments: one week after 100% emergence, repeat 14 days later, to improve dry matter.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2.5 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 175 – 280L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 10 L/ha**. Foliar spray 3 treatments: shoots 10cm, flower buds separated & fruit set. For table grapes last treatment to be 1 month prior to harvest. For grape stalk necrosis, Foliar: 3-5 L/ha in a minimum of 300-500L final spray volume at pea sized berries, veraison & one month prior to harvest.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand and soil acidity.

Agitate contents before use.

AGRI B (AGRI BUFFA)

430g/L Phosphate Esters, 100g/L Polyalkalene Oxide

Acidifying biodegradable spray adjuvant now with pH indicator for penetrating and aiding compatibility

BENEFITS OF AGRI B

ACIDIFYING:

- AGRI B has a pH indicator (see colour indicator guide overleaf) which assists the grower to achieve the desired pH for the nutrient or pesticide that is being added.
- AGRI B neutralises the excess hydroxyl ions (OH-) and dissolved salts in water. The net effect is the reduction of pH creating optimal conditions for the spray chemical. AGRI B can be applied by ground or aerially.

BUFFERING:

- AGRI B will neutralise the dissolved salts that inhibit the water's ability to change pH. This in effect softens the water and helps overcome some phytotoxicity problems. (See rates guide overleaf).

WETTING/SPREADING/PENETRATING:

- AGRI B acts as a wetting agent and reduces surface tension. It also acts as a penetrant by disturbing the leaf's waxy layer and driving chemicals through this natural layer. The result is a faster and more efficient uptake and response from spray chemicals.

WATER QUALITY AND ALKALINITY

The quality and physical properties of water have a dir performance of many pesticides. High levels of dissolved salts can keep alkaline water buffered at a high pH which may adversely affect some chemicals. In some cases, a direct reaction occurs causing a complete breakdown known as alkaline hydrolysis.

WHAT IS ALKALINE HYDROLYSIS?

When the pH of water exceeds 7 the concentration of hydroxyl ions (OH-) becomes high enough to break down bonds within the chemical structure. This breakdown inhibits or nullifies the performance of some pesticides. These include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and growth regulators. Hard water (above 200-250 ppm of dissolved ions) will also be improved by using AGRI-BUFFA®. Hard water also causes a loss of activity in many chemicals.

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AGRI B

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: <1.0; Specific Gravity: 1.12 - 1.14

AUS Analysis W/V%: 430g/L Phosphate esters of polyalkalene oxide derived of synthetic alcohols,
100g/L Polyalkalene oxide derived of synthetic alcohol

APPLICATION

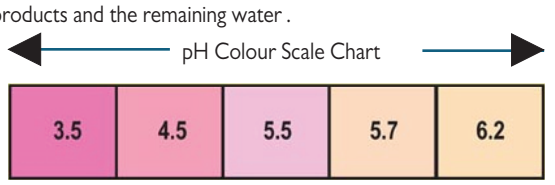
Situation: Glyphosate / Roundup®. pH range 3.5 - 4. Rate 225 - 330 ml / 100 L water
Situation: Surfactant / Penetrant with herbicides and systemic fungicide. pH range 4.5 - 5.5. Rate 125 - 250ml/100 L water.

Water Hardness: Soft, Rate of AGRI B (ml/100Lwater): 35 - 55
Water Hardness: Medium, Rate of AGRI B (ml/100L water): 55 - 65
Water Hardness: Hard, Rate of AGRI B (ml/100L water): 65 - 180
Water Hardness: Very Hard, Rate of AGRI B (ml/100L water): 180 - 250+

General Instructions

AGRI B Should be added to the spray tank to ensure that pH is in the optimum range. Fill tank to 3/4 with water and whilst agitating add

sufficient AGRI B to reach the required pH according to the pH Colour Scale Chart. Once the desired pH has been achieved, add other products and the remaining water .



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^{oC}, 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.

AGRI K 415

NPKS 0-0-38-0

Enhanced availability Potassium for improving colour, size, ripening and flavour of fruit and vegetables

BENEFITS OF AGRI K 415

- Highly concentrated, enhanced availability nitrogen, sulphur and chloride free potassium (K).
- Ideal for use as a buffering agent to raise the pH of spray or fertigation solutions.
- Provides more K for your crop quickly to maximize plant strength & disease resistance.
- Formulated for maximum plant uptake & crop safety.
- Convenient liquid formulation.
- Improves in-plant sugar production and enhances fruit colour and size.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POTASSIUM

Potassium optimises water use efficiency and is the key nutrient to improve crop photosynthesis and sugar production in fruits. Potassium is very important in fruit bearing plants. Potassium regulates the electrolytes and turgidity of plant cells. Potassium occurs in the guard cells of the stomata and is therefore essential in respiration and transpiration. Potassium is required at all growth stages and a lack of potassium cannot be rectified with late applications.

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AGRI K 415

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: >13; Specific Gravity: 1.51 – 1.52

AUS Analysis W/V%: 37.8% K
International Analysis W/W%: 30.0% K_2O

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 3 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 60 - 120 L final spray volume. Canola: Foliar spray at growth stage one - 4 or more leaves. Repeat at onset of stem elongation. Cereals: Foliar spray four – five leaf to early stem extension Zodok's G.S. 12 - 30.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar: 3 – 6 ml/L, spray volume 1000L/ha. Fertigation: 7 – 10 L/ha. Apply at regular intervals across the growing season as required for optimal potassium management.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear , Pistachio and Walnut. Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha. Apply as required to encourage & maintain nutrient levels. **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: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha.** Apply at 14 – 21 day intervals from fruit set to harvest.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. Foliar: 3 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 – 15 L/ha.** Apply as required. Spray to the point of run-off. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates. Fertigate during fruiting to replenish nutrients.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 3 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 – 10 L/ha.** Apply as required. Every 7 – 14 days from mid crop to harvest.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 3 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 – 10 L/ha.** Apply as required. Spray to the point of run-off. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

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: 10 – 15 L/ha.** Apply at 14 day intervals from fruit set onwards. **DO NOT exceed 2x concentration or 2x hectare rate**.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

In hot weather use a more dilute mixture.

Avoid spray applications with copper fungicide and on top of copper residue on the foliage.

DO NOT apply in the heat of the day.

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^{oC}, 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.

AGRI NS

NPKS 32-0-0-7

Readily available Nitrogen in Ammonium, Nitrate and Urea forms, along with Sulphur for effective uptake and sustained utilisation

BENEFITS OF AGRI NS

- Readily available nitrogen as ammonium, nitrate and urea along with sulphur for effective uptake and utilisation.
- Ideal for foliar and soil applications with rapid rainfast properties on foliage.
- Thiosulfate sulfur gets converted into the active sulphate form in the soil. During this process cations are solubilised.
- Within the plant Sulphur helps in oil and protein biosynthesis in crops such as canola and others.
- Provides balanced nitrogen and Sulphur to all crops including sugarcane and cotton.
- Eliminates nitrogen and Sulphur deficiency syndrome. Can be used in place of ammonium sulphate.

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.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SULPHUR

Sulphur is responsible for nitrogen conversion and assimilation. Sulphur is utilised in essential amino acids which makeup proteins. Sulphur is also involved in the formation of chlorophyll Sulphur improves essential oil production in nut and oilseed crops since it is actively involved in the protein and oil biosynthesis.

AGRI NS

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 7.5 - 8.5; Speci ic Gravity: 1.29 - 1.31

AUS Analysis W/V%: 32% N, 7.2% S
International Analysis W/W%: 24.6% N, 5.6% S

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 3 – 5L/ha in a minimum of 30 - 150 L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 15 - 20 L/ha.** Apply well before flowering in legumes. Foliar application at knee high in maize. Foliar application before panicle emergence in rice. Minimum dilution: 1 in 30 or max practicable water volume. Can be applied at seeding as soil injection. Apply in min 50L/ha water volume.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar: 3 – 5 ml/L, spray volume 1000L/ha. Note foliar applications may leave a coloured residue. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha.** Apply when young plants are 3- 4 true leaf, repeat across the growing season as required to maintain nutrient level.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear , Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 2 – 3L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 450L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha.** Apply through soil in early growth stages and post- harvest to induce root proliferation. **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: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 450L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha.** Apply at 7 – 14 day intervals during active growth period or as required. **DO NOT** apply to fruit containing copper residue as burn may result. Apply prior to application of copper sprays.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha.** Apply as starter and throughout season as required. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 3 – 5L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha.** Apply 10 – 14 days after emergence or 2 – 3 weeks after transplanting.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha.** Apply as required.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 200 – 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha**. First application: shoots 10 cm long. Second application: 5% flowering. **Do not use at concentrations less than 1 : 50**.

If soil temperatures are below 15°C, foliar applications are advised instead of fertigation.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

For best results, apply one-week pre or post phosphorus application.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

DO NOT apply in the heat of the day.

AGRI PHYTE® 600

A powerful and effective formulation of Phosphorous fertilizer.

APVMA Approval No: 54430/130209

A powerful and effective buffered formulation for the control of Downy Mildew and Phytophthora diseases

BENEFITS OF AGRI-FOS® 600

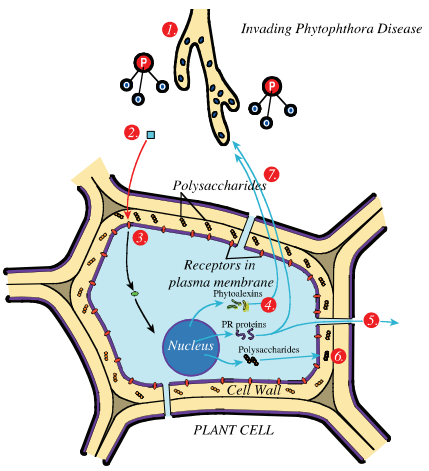
- Independently tested to be on or above specification every time.
- Provides effective control of Downy Mildew and Phytophthora diseases on a wide range of crops.
- Formulated from a non-toxic potassium phosphite base.
- Systemic action provides complete translocation throughout the plant ensuring effective disease control of all diseased plant parts.
- Can be applied with a wide range of other agricultural chemicals, reducing the number of spray applications needed.
- Clear liquid formulation makes it easy to decant into spray equipment and mixing tanks.
- High concentration reduces quantity of product needed and saves on packaging and freight costs.

MODE OF ACTION

AGRI-FOS® 600 is absorbed by the plant and translocated via the xylem and phloem to all parts of the plant. It is directly fungitoxic and enhances the plants immune system giving the plant the ability to fight the disease itself.

Disease invasion and prevention in the presence of phosphite.

1. Pathogen is affected by phosphite
2. Suppressors either under or not produced
3. Recognition of disease by plant cell
4. Phosphite encourages defensive molecules, such as phytoalexins and PR proteins, to attack the disease directly; and
5. Defensive molecules send "alarm signals" to cells that have not yet been attacked to prepare their defences
6. Polysaccharides strengthen the cell wall adding additional protection
7. Disease is limited or killed by plant response



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
RESTRAINTS
DO NOT apply Agri-Fos® 600 at volumes, which cause excessive run off.
DO NOT apply by aircraft.
DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.
DO NOT apply at volumes, which cause excessive run-off.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS
Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift
DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud. DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas. DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application. DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise. DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met: Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for vertical and boom sprayers') are observed. DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer unless the following requirements are met: spray is not directed above the target canopy, the outside of the sprayer is turned off when turning at the end of rows and when spraying the outer row on each side of the application site, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for vertical and boom sprayers') are observed.

BUFFER ZONES FOR VERTICAL AND BOOM SPRAYERS
Application rate: Mandatory downwind buffer zones. Natural aquatic areas
Up to maximum label rate: 15 metres

TREE AND VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASES		STATES	TREATMENT METHOD	RATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME				
ALMONDS	SUPPRESSION OF PHYTOPHTHORA	PHYTOPHTHORA SPP.	ALL STATES	FOLIAR SPRAY	333 mL/100 L	Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and branches. Spray to the point of runoff using air blast sprayer or equivalent equipment. DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications per season. DO NOT apply after hull split. DO NOT apply under high temperatures, particularly if humidity is low.
				THROUGH IRRIGATION WATER	5.2 L/ ha	Ensure even mixing with irritation water. DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications per season. DO NOT apply after hull split. DO NOT apply under high temperatures, particularly if humidity is low.
AVOCADO	PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT	PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI	QLD, NSW, SA, VIC, WA, ACT	INJECTION	Trunk injection, skeletal trees: 1st year 5 ml undiluted product per metre of canopy diameter. Other situations: 2.5 ml product diluted with 7.5 ml water per metre of canopy diameter	Inject trees at spring flush maturity - repeat treatment in February or March. Drill holes 5mm in diameter and 25mm to 50mm deep with slight downward angle in trunk. Syringes should be placed in the main trunk of the tree and spaced evenly around the circumference of the trunk. Suitable for use with Chemjet tree injectors, Ag-murf gun or hydraulic tree injection. Do not prune trees back before injection process as burning of new growth may occur. Do not inject trees in winter months. Do not cut back the canopy of injected trees. Do not add anything other than water to AGRI-FOS® 600 for trunk injection. Do not inject more liquid in a lesser number of syringes than directed.
				FOLIAR SPRAY	825 mL/100L	Check the pH of the tank mix and buffer to a pH of 7.2 • DO NOT apply more than 5 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days between applications. • Apply as a foliar spray by knapsack or air-blast sprayer. • Only spray trees with a good leaf canopy. • DO NOT add wetters or stickers or other pesticides to the solution. • Commence spraying when autumn leaf and root flush is complete. • Ensure applications are completed 6 weeks prior to flowering. • Apply spray to the point of run-off, ensuring all leaves and branches are covered. • Apply spray volume of 2,000-3,000 L/ha for mature trees (depending on tree size). • Allow 10 days to elapse after a phosphorous acid spray before applying copper fungicides. • DO NOT spray with phosphorous acid if residues of copper hydroxide are present; otherwise severe leaf defoliation may result.
CHESTNUT	SUPPRESSION OF PHYTOPHTHORA TRUNK AND ROOT CANKER	PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI	NSW, VIC, SA, WA & TAS	STEM INJECTION ONLY	Dilute 1 to 3 with water; then inject 20 mL solution per meter of canopy	DO NOT apply to trees under severe water stress or during very hot weather. Apply trunk injection up to three (3) times per year, two (2) during the production (growing) season and one (1) post harvest.

TREE AND VINE CROPS continued

YOUNG OR SMALL CITRUS	PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT AND COLLAR ROT	PHYTOPHTHORA NICOTIANAE PHYTOPHTHORA CITROPHTHORA	ALL STATES	FOLIAR SPRAY	170 - 330 ml / 100 L To leaf wetness (by boom or similar high volume sprayer)	**Two Applications** 1. Late winter prior to flowering. 2. Autumn applied to mature fruit. Repeat application annually to maintain protection for the plant. Depending on condition at time of application use a non-ionic wetting agent in conjunction with AGRI-FOS 600 **WHERE DISEASE INCIDENCE IS HIGH OR WELL ESTABLISHED** For effective control apply as a protectant before above ground symptoms of decline and collar rot become evident, spray trees for even coverage. Do not apply under high temperatures (above 35^{0}C) particularly if humidity is low or to moisture stressed trees. **LOW PHYTOPHTHORA PRESSURE, WELL DRAINED SOIL** Removal of fruit from affected plants will enhance recovery. WARNING. Soft skin citrus trees may develop leaf burn and growth retardation following foliar application or soil drench of Potassium Phosphonate at rates recommended for established trees. **WARNING:** 1. Foliar application to fruit may cause damage to fruit. 2. Soft skinned citrus trees may develop leaf burn and growth retardation following foliar application or soil drench. Before applying this product for the first time, a small test area should be sprayed and observed for at least 1 week.
MATURE CITRUS			ALL STATES	FOLIAR SPRAY	13.3 L / ha in 3000 - 4000 L of water 53 ml / 12 L / tree 8.3 L / ha in 2000 - 5000 L of water 33 ml / 12 L / tree	
GRAPES	DOWNY MILDEW	PLASMOPARA VITICOLA	ALL STATES	FOLIAR SPRAY	2 L / ha Early season, small canopies 2.7 - 4 L / ha Mid-late season, large canopies	It is essential that the rate of AGRI-FOS® 600 is adjusted to the vine-row volume (ie the volume of vine foliage per hectare). An application volume of 500 L / ha is suggested at the start of the season, increasing to 2000 L / ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy. Spray timing is critical. For best results apply AGRI-FOS® 600 as a tank mix with protectant fungicides such as Mancozeb/ Dithane, Copper Oxychloride, etc., to ensure both pre- and post-infection activity. AGRI-FOS® 600 should be applied at times of high disease risk, especially between the time that conditions are conducive to Downy Mildew infection and the appearance of oil spots. Ensure spray coverage is adequate and that the appropriate rate of AGRI-FOS® 600 is applied to match vine growth, particularly from mid-season onwards, and especially where grapes are grown on root stock.
MACADAMIAS	PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT TRUNK (STEM) CANKER	PHYTOPHTHORA SPP. PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI	NSW, QLD AND WA ONLY	FOLIAR SPRAY	170 – 200 mL/100 L	Apply to affected macadamia trees at mature leaf flush during Spring and Autumn. Apply to each leaf flush if disease persists during the production season. DO NOT apply to young leaf flush, as phosphorus acid may burn the foliage. Apply spray to the point of run-off, ensuring all leaves and branches are covered. Apply a maximum of two (2) applications per crop. Apply using a spray volume of 2,000 – 3,000 L/ha for mature trees (depending on tree size) OR 7.5 – 10 L of solution per tree. Apply using air blast sprayer or equivalent equipment. DO NOT apply to trees under severe water stress or during hot weather.
				TRUNK APPLICATION	1 part product plus 2 parts water (334 mL/1 L)	Apply to affected macadamia trees at root flush and 28 days after root flush. Apply a maximum of two (2) applications per crop. Apply by dilute spray to the point of run-off around the trunk to approximately 1 m above soil level, ensuring thorough coverage/ wetness around the entire trunk. Apply using a knapsack sprayer or equivalent equipment. A bark penetrant such as Pulse or similar is to be applied at the rate of 2%.
WALNUTS	PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT (PREVENTATIVE TREATMENT ONLY)	PHYTOPHTHORA SPP.	NSW, VIC, SA, WA & TAS	FOLIAR SPRAY INJECTION MICROJET TO ROOT ZONE	333 mL/100 L 5 mL diluted with 7.5 mL water per metre of canopy diameter. 5 L/ha or 9.5 mL per tree.	DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications per season. The sensitivity of some species and varieties has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable to treat a small number of trees to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

NON TREE AND VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASES		STATES	TREATMENT METHOD	RATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME				
CUCURBITS	DOWNY MILDEW	PSEUDOPERONO-SPORA CUBENSIS	ALL STATES	FOLIAR SPRAY	3 L / ha in min 800 - 1000 L of water	Use weekly spray intervals when conditions favour disease development. To avoid phytotoxity with some plant species, it is recommended that the product be tested on a few plants of each species prior to the main application.
ORNAMENTALS	PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT AND CROWN ROT	PHYTOPHTHORA SPP.	QLD, NSW, VIC, WA, TAS, NT, ACT	FOLIAR SPRAY	170 ml / 100 L boom or knapsack 330 ml / 100 L air blast	Apply at 4-6 weekly intervals when conditions favour disease development. To avoid phytotoxity with some plant species, it is recommended that the product be tested on a few plants of each species prior to the main application. DO NOT apply when ornamental plants are dormant or stressed. DO NOT apply to ornamental plants under extremes of temperature.
PINEAPPLE	PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT AND HEART ROT	PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI PHYTOPHTHORA PARASITICA	QLD, WA	FOLIAR SPRAY	4 L / ha 1:200 - 1:500 water	Apply to tops, two (2) weeks prior to harvest of planting material.
POPPIES	DOWNY MILDEW	PERONOSPORA CRISTATA	TAS	FOLIAR SPRAY	2 L / ha	Commence application from 10-12 leaf stage to row cover. Use in combination with Mancozeb products at registered rate. Repeat 7-10 days later. Apply no more than 2 sprays per crop season. Note: Crop toxicity problems may occur when application is made with low water volumes. Users should determine an appropriate water volume on a small area prior to large scale field use. Consult your field officer for assistance.
SUBTERANEAN CLOVER	PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT	PHYTOPHTHORA CLANDESTINA	NSW, SA, VIC, WA, TAS, ACT	FOLIAR SPRAY	500 ml / ha approx. 200 L water / ha	Apply 8 to 9 days after first irrigation but before second irrigation. Apply in Autumn when Subterranean Clover is at the cotyledon to unifoliate leaf growth stage.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:
Almonds, Chestnuts, Walnuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Macadamias: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Subterranean Clover: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Citrus, Cucurbits, Avocado, Grapes, Pineapples: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

For effective disease control a good leaf cover must be achieved before a widespread disease outbreak occurs.

CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO DOWNY MILDEW INFECTION

1. PRIMARY INFECTION - Overnight conditions of:
   - Temperature 10^{O}C
   - Rainfall 10mm
   - Soil Wetness 24hrs
   - Leaf Wetness 3-4 hrs at end of a 24hr period

2. SECONDARY INFECTION - Overnight Conditions of:
   - Temperature 11^{O}C
   - Humidity 98% for at least 4 hours from midnight to dawn.
   - Leaf Wetness 24 hrs

TO AVOID RESISTANT STRAINS OF DOWNY MILDEW DEVELOPING, AGRI-FOS® 600 SHOULD BE APPLIED AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE DAY OF INFECTION AND ALTERNATED WITH OTHER SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDES.

COMPATIBILITY:

Compatible with Mancozeb, Copper Oxychloride, Bayleton, Tilt, and most common powdery mildew fungicides. Most foliage nutrients are also compatible. When using in conjunction with 'EC's' always form emulsion with water prior to adding Agri-Fos® 600 Systemic Fungicide.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Spillage should not be directed to drains but absorbed in sawdust and the absorbent material disposed of in a sealed container at an approved disposal site. Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.
For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to collection point for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles and disposable face mask. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplier.

LIABILITY/CONDITIONS OF SALE:

This product must be used strictly as directed. Liquid Fertiliser Pty Ltd trading as Agrichem may not be liable for loss or damage arising from failure to follow directions for use.

1 All goods supplied are made from high-grade materials and are believed to be suitable for use.
2 As no control can be exercised over storage, handling, mixing application or use or weather, plant or soil conditions before, during or after application (and all of which may affect the performance of the goods), NO RESPONSIBILITY for or liability for any failure in performance, losses, damages, or injuries (consequential or otherwise) arising from such storage, mixing, application or use, will be accepted under any circumstances whatsoever, and buyer assumes all responsibility for use of the product.
3 These conditions cannot be modified, varied or waived by our staff, distributors or retailers, whether or not they advise or assist in the storage, handling, mixing or use of the goods, and such persons shall be entitled to the benefit of Clause 2.
4 MAXIMUM LIABILITY. Limited to replacement of faulty goods only.

APVMA Approval No.:54430/130209

GROUP	P07	FUNGICIDE

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

For fungicide resistance management, Agri-Fos® 600 is a Group P07 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Agri-fos 600 Systemic Fungicide and other Group P07 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by Agri-Fos® 600 Systemic Fungicide, and other Group P07 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.

Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Liquid Fertilisers Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Agri-fos 600 Systemic Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

MIXING

Half fill spray vat and with agitation system running, add the required amount of product.

EMERGENCIES:

In case of an emergency please contact:

AGRICHEM
Phone: 1800 654 758 (R&D Department) or Phone: 000

AGRICHEM
2 HOVEY ROAD, YATALA, QLD, 4207
PHONE: +61 7 3451 0000 **FAX:** +61 7 3451 0093
TOLL FREE: 1800 654 758

AGRI TIGER®

Biological Soil conditioner.

A unique bio soil conditioner that reduces salinity, helps improve soil structure and aeration. Plants exhibit better nutrient uptake and reduction of stress.

BENEFITS OF AGRI TIGER®

- Helps release micro and macro elements from its insoluble state form in irrigation water and soil.
- Helps plants overcome high salinity conditions in soils.
- Reduces the impact of high soil EC on plant growth.
- Improves nutrient uptake.
- Improves nutrient effieciency of applied nutrients in all soil types.
- Improves root development.

Agri Tiger can be applied on;

1. Fatigued soils
2. Soils with high sodium levels
3. Residue (chemical) contaminated soils
4. Compacted soils
5. Soils with a long cropping history & related fertiliser applications

IMPORTANCE OF AGRI TIGER®

Agri Tiger is a unique highly active biological soil conditioner. It is made from a primordial cluster of microbes, which preceded the development of higher plants and animals.

Agri Tiger microbes are indifferent to the percent (%) of organic matter in the soil and have no symbiotic relation with plants. It acts independently.

Agri Tiger is critical in re-establishment of soil biology in over exploited farming fields. Locked nutrient elements become more available to plants and after a period of 2- month one can observe significant changes in the plants performance. You will also note that in just a few weeks soils structure is enhanced with noticeable improvement in soil friability & reduction in soil compaction.

Exclusively distributed by:
VICENTIA EAST AFRICA LTD.
P.O Box 71212-00622, Nairobi, Kenya.
Telephone: +254 706 500 800

2 Hovey Road, Yatala QLD, 4207 Australia
+61 (0) 7 3451 0000
customerservice@agrichem.com.au

AGRI TIGER®

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 2.0 - 5.0; Specific Gravity: 1.04 - 1.1

AUS Analysis W/V%: 0.62% Mg, 0.052% Zn.
International Analysis W/W%: 0.6% Mg, 0.05 % Zn.

APPLICATION

Agri Tiger is designed for use on all crops, ensuring effective and beneficial results for every cultivation.

Recommended rate is 20 Lit / Ha drench once a year and can be applied at any time (field preparation, during the crop growth). If the water source has high levels of sodium we recommend 2 applications a year.

BIO ELITE

Proprietary blend of organically derived compounds

An activated plant bio effector and stress fighter

BENEFITS OF BIOELITE

- Faster germination and emergence when applied to seed or at planting
- Increased plant respiration rates
- Significantly enhances root development
- Improves nutrient uptake and utilization
- Reduction in abiotic stress, such as high temperatures or water stress when applied prior the onset of such stress events
- Improved plant health and protein synthesis
- Increased yields by 5 - 25% compared to untreated controls
- In plant response to BIOELITE lasts for 21 - 31 days in the plant
- The greatest yield impact is from early applications

BIOELITE enters the plant cells and triggers cellular Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRR) which activates several biochemical pathways and enhances gene expression

- Activates ribosomes to modulate genetic expression
- Triggers responses with all 5 plant hormone groups
- Activates mineral nutrient transformation and movement
- The natural organic compounds in BIOELITE are among the most biologically active compounds found in nature. The low application rates, fast biological response and wide-spread applications make BIOELITE a unique biostimulant
- Totally natural product, highly efficacious and environmentally friendly
- Completely sustainable and active within the plant within minutes of application
- Activates biotic and abiotic stress defense genes
- Speeds up respiration rates by mitochondrial activation

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BIOELITE

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 6.5 - 8.0; Specific Gravity: 1.01 - 1.02

AUS Analysis W/V%: A proprietary blend of organically derived naturally compounds

APPLICATION

BROADACRE : Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 100 ml/ha in a minimum of 50 - 100L final spray volume. **Seed Dressing: 25 ml/100kg** First application as a seed treatment, then two – three foliar treatments when leaf area is sufficient to intercept spray at 21 – 30 day intervals.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice.
Foliar: 100 ml/ha in a minimum of 250L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 100 - 120 ml/ha**. Apply 3 - 4 applications, when leaf area is sufficient to intercept spray at 28 day intervals.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear , Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 100 ml/ha in a minimum dilution of 250L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 100 - 120 ml/ha**. Apply at or near bud break, then two - three more treatments at 21- 30 day intervals. Finally a post-harvest treatment to aid with root development.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. Foliar: 100 ml/ha in a minimum dilution of 250L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 100 - 120 ml/ha.** Apply to hardened summer flush, then repeat two - three more treatments at 21 – 30 day intervals. Finally a post-harvest treatment to aid with root development.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. Foliar: 100 ml/ha in a minimum of 250L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 100 - 120 ml/ha**. Apply 3 - 4 applications, when leaf area is sufficient to intercept spray at 28 day intervals. For best result apply with Agrichem nutritional products.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 100 ml/ha in a minimum of 250L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 100 - 120 ml/ha**. Apply 3 - 4 applications, when leaf area is sufficient to intercept spray at 28 day intervals.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 100 ml/ha in a minimum of 250L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 100 - 120 ml/ha**. Apply 3 - 4 applications, when leaf area is sufficient to intercept spray at 28 day intervals.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 100 ml/ha in a minimum of 50L final spray volume. **Fertigation:100 - 120 ml/ha.** Apply at or near bud break, then two - three additional treatments at 21 – 30 day intervals. Finally a post-harvest treatment to aid with root development.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

DO NOT APPLY in the heat of the day.

CAL 40

NPKS 7-0-0-0 + 40% Calcium

High analysis suspension for the correction of Calcium deficiencies & improving shelf life, storage quality of produce and as soil conditioner

BENEFITS OF CAL 40

- Highly micronised, controlled released, low salt index calcium. Suitable for all crops.
- With a high analysis it contains more than twice the calcium found in Cal Nitrate.
- Controlled particle morphology to delivering sustained uptake over 4 – 6 weeks.
- Provides sunburn mitigation via the formation of a particulate barrier.
- Enhances soil health and rejuvenation by improving pH.
- Improves the soil structure by displacing sodium and chloride thereby impro

THE IMPORTANCE OF CALCIUM AND NITROGEN

Calcium is required for the cellulose precursors in cell wall formation. It also stabilises cell membranes and protects them, an important attribute under stress conditions. In fruit crops it is required in high quantities as it is important for fruit quality and shelf life. When plants are threatened by infection, calcium combines with a protein to stimulate salicylic acid (SA) production. Calcium deficiency leads to poor fruit set, blossom-end-rot, bitter pit, cell collapse and tissue death.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

CAL 40 helps improve the soil PH from acidic range to neutral upon consistent use. If blended with ACTIVIST® MAG-FLO the micr particles of CAL 40 and ACTIVIST ® MAG-FLO neutralise the aluminum and iron phosphates in acid soils.

CAL 40

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 8.5 – 10; Specific Gravity: 1.70 – 1.73

AUS Analysis W/V%: 6.6% N, 40% Ca
International Analysis W/W%: 3.0% N, 23.8% Ca

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 1.5 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 30 – 60L final spray volume. **Foliar Spray,** early tillering to jointing stage.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses, Statice. Foliar Application may leave a white residue. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**, higher rates are for pH adjustment. Apply when plants are commencing flowering and repeat as required to maintain shelf life and quality.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**, Higher rates are for pH adjustment. Apply at early spur burst, complete petal fall and post blossom as required. **DO NOT apply as foliar on high chill stone fruit varieties**.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 400 – 700L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**, Higher rates are for pH adjustment. Apply at flower bud break and spring flush with follow-up applications through fruit fill as required. Note: Do Not apply later than 6 weeks prior to harvest as residue may remain.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes (field), Watermelons, Pumpkins. Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**, Higher rates are for pH adjustment. Apply when plants are commencing flowering and repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals, or as required.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 3 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**, Higher rates are for pH adjustment. Foliar spray 10 – 14 days post transplant.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 3 - 4 L/ha in a minimum of 300 - 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**, Higher rates are for pH adjustment. Apply when sufficient leaf area present, repeat every 3 - 4 weeks. Potatoes: After emergence and during canopy closure, fertigate at bulking.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 250 – 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**, Higher rates are for pH adjustment. Foliar spray 3 treatments, shoots 10cm, flower buds separated & fruit set. For table grapes last treatment to be 1 month prior to harvest. Use double rate post harvest before leaf fall to improve nutrient levels prior to dormancy.

Fertigation rate are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

Do not apply to high pH soil via fertigation. Foliar applications are perferred.

COMPLETE ZMC

NPKS 2-0-0-0
+ 50% Zinc, 19% Manganese & 5.8% Copper

High analysis Zinc, Manganese & Copper suspension designed to promote a healthy uniform & vigorous plant growth and mitigate deficiencies

BENEFITS OF COMPLETE ZMC

- Highly micronised, controlled released, low salt index zinc, manganese and copper.
- Accelerated early vegetative growth.
- Promotion of root systems to access nutrients from soils.
- Controlled particle morphology to delivering sustained uptake over 4 – 6 weeks.
- Can be applied as seed treatment, soil and foliar sprays

THE IMPORTANCE OF ZINC, MANGANESE AND COPPER

Zinc forms part of an enzyme which produces carbon dioxide, and maintains its level for photosynthesis. Zinc is also essential for auxin (hormone) production, which help with growth regulation and stem elongation. It is used in the formation of chlorophyll and some carbohydrates, conversion of starch to sugars and its presence in plant tissue helps the plant to withstand extreme temperatures. Poor mobility of zinc can amplify deficiencies.

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

Copper is crucial to several enzyme systems and cannot be replaced by any other metal ion. It is involved in cell wall formation, electron transport and oxidation reactions. Copper also affects the formation and chemical composition of cell walls which in turn affects lignification and cell wall strength. Copper plays a key role in Vitamin A production.

COMPLETE ZMC

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 8.5 – 10.5; Specific Gravity: 1.92 – 1.94

AUS Analysis W/V%: 2.3% N, 50% Zn, 19% Mn, 5.8% Cu
International Analysis W/W%: 1.2% N, 26% Zn, 9.9% Mn, 3.0% Cu

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 0.5 – 2 L/ha in a minimum of 15 - 60 L final spray volume. Best applied at 3 – 4 true leaf, may be used at other growth stages. For maintenance, use the higher rate. Best applied at late cabbage stage, may be use at other stages in Canola. For Cotton, apply to boost growth early in season & post waterlogging events. Aerial application: use maximum practicable water rates. For cotton and pastures, increase dilution rates to 1:60.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Fertigation: 2 – 3 L/ha. Best applied at 3 – 4 true leaf, may be used at other growth stages. For maintenance, use the higher rate. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 1 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 100 - 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 2 – 3 L/ha**. Spray at early bud, post petal fall. Apply post harvest at higher rates of 3L/ha Note: Avoid applications during flowering. For Stone Fruit: Dormancy spray only. **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 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 100 - 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 2 – 3 L/ha**. Apply to recently hardened spring flush or during active growing period & post harvest.

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: 2 – 3 L/ha**. Apply at regular intervals from 5th leaf until 21 days pre harvest. Best applied pre flowering. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

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: 2 – 3 L/ha**. Best applied at 3 – 4 true leaf, may be used at other growth stages. For maintenance, use the higher rate. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

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: 2 – 3 L/ha**. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 200 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 – 4 L/ha**. First application: shoots 10cm long. Second application: 5% flowering. Do not exceed 2x concentration or 2x the per hectare rate. Use the higher fertigation rate post harvest. Note: foliar spray, **DO NOT USE at concentrations less than 1:50.**

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Agitate contents well prior to application.

SEED DRESSING

BROARDACRE: Barley, Cotton, Oats, Triticale, Wheat. 1.5 – 2.5 L/t. Canola. 10 – 15 L/t. Grain Legumes 2.5 – 5 L/t. Maize, Rice. 5 – 7 L/t. Min Dilution (for all of the above) Mix with sufficient water or compatible liquid plant protection products to ensure adequate coating of seed. Comments (for all of the above) If using lower rates follow up tissue tests may be required to determine the need for foliar applications post emergence. If applied without dilution uneven seed coverage may occur. Apply 1 – 3 L water tonne seed, depending on seed moisture content & ambient air temperature. Some of the water may be substituted with Kelpak (a plant growth promoter) at **1 – 2 L/t**, with the upper rate being applied to small seeds such as Canola. Kelpak assists the germination process & encourages root development. **Complete ZMC is NOT COMPATIBLE with rhizobia inoculant products** but it is suitable for use with Bradyrhizobia in soya beans. **Potato Seed piece spray 2 – 5 L/ha**. Min dilution – 1:20. Apply in minimum of 200L water/ ha with compatible plant protection products. **Sugarcane Billet spray / dip 1.5 – 7.5 L/ha**. Min dilution – 1:20. Apply with compatible fungicide treatment at planting.

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.

ELONGATE®

NPKS 6% Zn, 7% B, 0.5% Mo

An advanced formulation which delivers stem elongation in cut flowers.

BENEFITS OF ELONGATE®

- Provides enhanced stem extension and thickness in cut flower production, delivering higher market price to the grower.
- Includes specific bioeffectors to enhance stem development and elongation.
- Improves spray rose bud uniformity.
- Can be easily tank mixed with all chemicals and fertigation products.
- Eliminates the deficiencies of Zinc, Boron and Molybdenum.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ZINC

Zinc regulates several enzymes that maintains plant's key metabolic function such as photosynthesis and gene expression.
Zinc plays an important role in production of natural auxins, a plant growth ormone.

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 and maintain the levels of synthesised auxins to maintain tip growth.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MOLYBDENUM

Molybdenum plays a vital role in metabolising nitrates, providing the amino acids needed for essential cell constituents such as proteins, enzymes and chlorophyll.

Exclusively distributed by:
VICENTIA EAST AFRICA LTD.
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ELONGATE®

CHARACTERISTICS: 7.5 – 8.0; Specific Gravity: 1.35 – 1.37

AUS Analysis W/V%: 5.4% Zn, 6.2% B, 0.4% Mo
International Analysis W/W%: 4.0% Zn, 4.6% B, 0.3% Mo

APPLICATION

CUT FOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. For stem elongaion - Fertigate : 2.5 L/ha every 10-14 days from flush initiation until 14 days prior to harvest. For continuous production (no flush) apply at 10 – 14 days intervals for 2 – 3 months to achieve elongation.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

GROCAL® MGB

NPKS 9-0-0-0 + 16% Ca, 3% Mg
+Molybdenum + Zinc + Boron

High analysis Calcium with added Magnesium & Nitrogen for strengthening cell walls in fruit & vegetables

BENEFITS OF GROCAL® MGB

- Improved quality & firmness via improved cell strength.
- Added Magnesium to improve chlorophyll production and plant colour
- Premixed in balanced ratios, delivering essential nutrients at specific growth stages.
- Designed to extend the period of leaf wetness for sustained uptake of nutrients.
- Optimised Calcium to Nitrogen ration of 1.7:1.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CALCIUM

Calcium is required for the cellulose precursors in cell wall f ormation. It also stabilises cell membranes and protects them, an important attribute under stress conditions. In fruit crops it is required in high quantities as it is important for fruit quality and shelf life .When plants are threatened by infection, calcium combines with a protein stimulate salicylic acid (SA) production. Calcium deficiency leads to poor fruit set, blossom-end-rot, bitter pit, cell collapse and tissue death.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

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. Regular , small applications help ensure efficient uptake without excessive losses.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MAGNESIUM

Magnesium forms an essential part of the chlorophyll molecule structure, crucial for photosynthesis and subsequent plant functions. Magnesium also plays a key role in the energy system of plant cells. It is highly mobile in the plant and deficiencies are seen in the old leaves with inconsistent chlorosis (yellowing).

GROCAL® MGB

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 2.0 – 3.0; Specific Gravity: 1.50 – 1.52

AUS Analysis W/V%: 9.1% N, 15.7% Ca, 3.5% Mg, 0.00075% Mo, 0.09% Zn, 0.03% B
International Analysis W/W%: 6.1% N, 10.5% Ca, 2.3% Mg, 0.0005% Mo, 0.06% Zn, 0.02% B

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 150 - 250 L final spray volume. Best applied at 3 – 4 true leaf, may be used at other growth stages. For maintenance, use the higher rate. Aerial application: use maximum practicable water rates.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar: 3 – 5 ml/L , spray volume 1000L/ha. Note foliar applications may leave a coloured residue. **Fertigation: 5 – 10 L/ha**. Apply when young plants are 3- 4 true leaf, repeat across the growing season as required to maintain nutrient level.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear , Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 5 – 7 L/ha in a minimum of 500 - 700L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha**. With first post blossom spray, continue with every second cover spray (up to 40L/ha season). Note: Avoid applications during flowering. **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: 4 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha.** Apply monthly from flowering to end of fruit development.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. Foliar: 4 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply at regular intervals from flowering until harvest. Fertigate regularly to replenish nutrients.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 300 - 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply prior to flowering with further application's at regular intervals.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 4 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha**. Apply when sufficient leaf area present, repeat every 3 - 4 weeks. Potatoes: After emergence and during canopy closure, fertigate at bulking.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 300 - 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply pre flower, further applications at regular intervals. **DO NOT exceed label rates or solution concentration**.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

KEYSTONE® PLUS

NPKS 9-20-1-0 +Zinc + OrganicAcids

Ideal starter & foliar fertiliser when high levels of plant available Nitrogen & Phosphorus are required for growth and root production

BENEFITS OF KEYSTONE® PLUS

- Unique controlled delivery of phosphate across a wide range of soil types.
- Ideal nitrate-free starter fertiliser made from the highest-grade raw materials and powered by organic acids in solution.
- Excellent source of highly available season long phosphate for your crop.
- Able to sequester & free insoluble micro elements bound in soils, making them plant available.
- Keystone® Plus has a unique bio enhancer to further assist in root, foliage, flower, fruit development and uniformity of growth.
- Source of highly available and compatible zinc with phosphorus.
- Can be fertigated and/or foliar applied in all crops except Australian native plants.
- Helps the farmer to avoid Phosphate lockup with this unique high plant avalaible Phosphate formulation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

Nitrogen forms protein and increases the yield of all crops. It is the essential building block of plant structure and is vital to plant growth, however it does need to be in balance with the other plant elements. Nitrogen is often leached from the soil therefore regular small applications will ensure efficient uptake without excessive losses

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTROL DELIVERY PHOSPHORUS AND OTHER COMPONENTS

Plants need stabilized and highly available phosphorus at all growth stages, particularly in early growth stages as it is necessary for cell division and growth within the plant. Although mobile within the plant, it is relatively immobile in soil.

The controlled delivery phosphorus ensures stability of Keystone Plus under a wider soil pH range. The phosphate is not subject to soil lock up. Both phosphates and Zinc helps in root growth for early establishment and uniform crop growth. Zinc also helps with reducing the impact of sulphonyl urea herbicides normally used in row crops.

The addition of organic acids provides a stable soil structure optimum for reducing the crusting that can reduce the germination and seedling emergence. These organic acids also helps eliminate low soil temperature stress, water stress and helps with improved nutrients holding and cation exchange capacity of the soils.

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KEYSTONE® PLUS

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 6.0 - 7.0; Specific Gravity: 1.29 - 1.31

AUS Analysis W/V%: 8.6%N, 11.4% P, 1.0% K, 1.3% Zn
International Analysis W/W%: 6.7 %N, 20% P_2O_5, 1.2% K_2O, 1.0% Zn

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat, Winter Forage and Pasture crops. **Foliar: 2 – 5 L/ha** in a minimum of 50 - 75 L final spray volume. **Soil injection: 15 – 40 L/ha.** Canola: Foliar spray at growth stage one - 4 or more leaves. Repeat at onset of stem elongation. Cereals: Foliar spray four – five leaf to early stem extension Zodok's G.S. 12 - 30. Applications post GS30 are not recommended. Apply at seeding via soil injection, placement 50mm below & to the side of seed or as directed by your agronomist.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. **Foliar: 4 – 6** ml/L, spray volume 1000L/ha. Note foliar applications may leave a coloured residue. **Fertigation: 10 – 40L/ha.** Apply when young plants are 3- 4 true leaf, repeat across the growing season as required to maintain nutrient level.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. **Foliar: 5 – 6 L/ha** in a minimum of 500 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 15 – 50 L/ha.** Apply pre-flowering at lower rates or postharvest at higher rates. **DO NOT APPLY** as a foliar to especially stonefruit such as nectarines, apricots and some varieties during leaf and fruit growth. Apply post harvest but before leaf drop.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. **Foliar: 5 – 6 L/ha** in a minimum of 500 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 15 – 50 L/ha.** Apply at spring flush and post-harvest as required.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. **Foliar: 5 – 6 L/ha** in a minimum of 500 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 40 L/ha.** Apply as required. Spray to the point of run-off. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauli lower, Kale and Herbs. **Foliar: 4 – 6 L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 40 L/ha.** Apply as required. Spray to the point of run-off. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar: 4 – 6 L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 50 L/ha.** Apply as required. Spray to the point of run-off. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar: 5 – 6 L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 30 L/ha.** Apply as required or 2 x foliar applications. Spray to the point of run-off. When practical use higher water rates. **DO NOT EXCEED** 1 x concentration as phytotoxicity may occur. **DO NOT EXCEED** maximum hectare rate.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Agitate contents well prior to application.

DO NOT apply foliar in the heat of the day.

Fertigate to replenish nutrients.

MAXI BUD

NPKS 5-10-27-2 + Trace Elements

High analysis NPK solution with trace elements, for flowering and increasing bud size

BENEFITS OF MAXI BUD

- Helps in obtaining bigger bud size and flowers.
- Supplies a range of trace elements to maximize nutrient utilisation.
- Completely soluble & plant available, delivering the required amount of nutrients with low application rates.
- Contains Phosphorus to ensure energy levels are maintained during the later stage of budding.
- The level of Nitrogen aids uptake and utilisation of nutrients.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POTASSIUM

Highly mobile in the plant, potassium regulates the turgidity of cells and is important in stomatal regulation. Potassium also maintains cell division, formation of pr oteins, carbohydrates and fats and assists in disease control.

THE IMPORTANCEOF PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus acts as a structural component of nucleic acids and phospholipids which form plant membranes. It is also important in cell division, photosynthesis, sugar and starch f ormation, energy transfer and movement of carbohydrates.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

Nitrogen is the major building block in protein and chlorophyll. It is also essential for lipid and cytoplasm f ormation. Highly mobile in the plant, it is translocated and utilised in the growing tips.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRACE ELEMENTS

Regular corrective foliage sprays of trace elements are essential for quality crop pr oduction. Trace elements facilitate optimum utilisation of major nutrients in plants. Many trace elements function as essential parts of enzymes in the cell and regulate metabolic processes. Since there are intense negative interactions among trace elements, it is essential that a proper balance is maintained in a multi trace element to optimize their availabilit y. Trace element deficiencies lead to abnormal growth patterns often associated with yield penalty , a concept widely known as the "Hidden hunger". Stonefruits must essentially be fertigated or sprayed only at dormancy to avoid phytotoxicit y.

MAXI BUD

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 9.0 – 10; Specific Gravity: 1.43 – 1.45

AUS Analysis W/V%: 5% N, 10% P, 27% K, 2% S, 0.06% Fe, 0.13% Zn, 0.02% Cu, 0.02% Mg, 0.02% B, 0.07% Mn, 0.002% Mo
International Analysis W/W%: 3.4% N, 15.8% P_2O_5, 22.5% K_2O, 1.3% S, 0.04% Fe, 0.09% Zn, 0.01% Cu, 0.01% Mg, 0.01% B, 0.05% Mn, 0.001% Mo

APPLICATION

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. **Foliar : 4 – 6 L/ha** in a minimum of 800 – 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**. Apply as required. Every 7 – 14 days from mid-crop to harvest.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Agitate contents well prior to application.

DO NOT apply in the heat of the day.

MAXI FRUIT

NPKS 5-10-27-2 + Trace Elements

High analysis NPK solution with trace elements, for flowering & fruit filling

BENEFITS OF MAXI FRUIT

- High levels of Potassium to optimise flowering, pod fill & fruit set.
- Supplies a range of trace elements to maximize nutrient utilisation.
- Completely soluble & plant available, delivering the required amount of nutrients with low application rates.
- Contains Phosphorus to ensure energy levels are maintained during the later stage of fruiting and fruit fill.
- The level of Nitrogen aids uptake and utilisation of nutrients.
- High concentration reduces quantity of product needed and saves on packaging and freight costs.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POTASSIUM

Highly mobile in the plant, potassium regulates the turgidity of cells and is important in stomatal regulation. Potassium also maintains cell division, formation of pr oteins, carbohydrates and fats and assists in disease control.

THE IMPORTANCEOF PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus acts as a structural component of nucleic acids and phospholipids which form plant membranes. It is also important in cell division, photosynthesis, sugar and starch f ormation, energy transfer and movement of carbohydrates.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

Nitrogen is the major building block in protein and chlorophyll. It is also essential for lipid and cytoplasm f ormation. Highly mobile in the plant, it is translocated and utilised in the growing tips.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRACE ELEMENTS

Regular corrective foliage sprays of trace elements are essential for quality crop pr oduction. Trace elements facilitate optimum utilisation of major nutrients in plants. Many trace elements function as essential parts of enzymes in the cell and regulate metabolic processes. Since there are intense negative interactions among trace elements, it is essential that a proper balance is maintained in a multi trace element to optimize their availabilit y. Trace element deficiencies lead to abnormal growth patterns often associated with yield penalty , a concept widely known as the "Hidden hunger". Stonefruits must essentially be fertigated or sprayed only at dormancy to avoid phytotoxicit y.

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MAXI FRUIT

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 9.0 – 10; Specific Gravity: 1.43 – 1.45

AUS Analysis W/V%: 5% N, 10% P, 27% K, 2% S, 0.06% Fe, 0.13% Zn, 0.02% Cu, 0.02% Mg, 0.02% B, 0.07% Mn, 0.002% Mo
International Analysis W/W%: 3.4% N, 15.8% P_2O_5, 22.5% K_2O, 1.3% S, 0.04% Fe, 0.09% Zn, 0.01% Cu, 0.01% Mg, 0.01% B, 0.05% Mn, 0.001% Mo

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 3 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 60 - 100 L final spray volume. Canola: Foliar spray at growth stage one - 4 or more leaves. Repeat at onset of stem elongation. Cereals: Foliar spray four – five leaf to early stem extension Zodok's G.S. 12 - 30.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar : 4 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 800 – 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**. Apply as required. Every 7 – 14 days from mid-crop to harvest.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha. Apply as required to encourage & maintain nutrient levels.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Banana, Citrus, Macadamia, Mangoes, Lychee. Foliar: 5 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha**. Apply at 14 – 21-day intervals from fruit set to harvest. **In bananas DO NOT mix with crop oil.**

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. Foliar: 5 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 750 – 1200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha.** Apply as required. Wet foliage evenly to drip. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates. Fertigate during fruiting to replenish nutrients.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar : 4 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha.** Apply as required. Every 7 – 14 days from mid-crop to harvest.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 5 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha.** Apply as required. Wet foliage evenly to drip. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 5 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 1000 – 1600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha**. Apply at 14-day intervals from fruit set onwards.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Agitate contents well prior to application.

DO NOT apply in the heat of the day.

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^{oC}, 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.

OM3®

NPKS 3-1-3-0 + Trace elements

Complete & concentrate biological activator, comprising activated Humic Acids, marine plant & fish extracts

BENEFITS OF OM3®

- Activated humic acids, for enhanced nutrient uptake, plant growth & soils heath.
- Bio stimulants with high Auxin ratio stimulating root development.
- Contains a combination of 16 essential amino acids in > 4900 mg/L of total amino acid content.
- Improves soil condition by enhancing carbon content and stimulating microbe populations in the soil.
- Improves the Cation Exchange Capacity of soil to enhance nutrient availability and reduce leaching and losses. Stimulates root development in plants to optimise growth and yields.
- Provides high level amino acid nutrition that enhances plants energy levels and improves growth and yields. Supports plants through stress events and conditions.

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.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POTASSIUM

Potassium optimises water use efficiency and is the key nutrient to improve crop photosynthesis and sugar production in fruits. Potassium is very important in fruit bearing plants. Potassium regulates the electrolytes and turgidity of plant cells. Potassium occurs in the guard cells of the stomata and is therefore essential in respiration and transpiration. Potassium is required at all growth stages and a lack of potassium cannot be rectified with late applications.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus acts as a structural component of nucleic acids and phospholipids which form plant membranes. It is also important in cell division, photosynthesis, sugar and starch formation, energy transfer and movement of carbohydrates.

THE ROLE OF HUMIC ACID

Humic acid assists the uptake of nutrients into plants more efficiently and holds nutrients in the root zone. Humic acid, the active constituents of humus, plays an important role in nutrient availability and improves cation exchange. Microbial activity, water- holding capacity and soil structure all improves with humic acid application.

OM3®

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 5.0 – 6.0; Specific Gravity: 1.05 – 1.07

AUS Analysis W/V%: 2.8% N, 0.6% P, 2.5% K, 0.07% Mn, 0.07% Fe
International Analysis W/W%: 2.4% N, 1.3% P_2O_5, 2.8% K_2O, 0.07% Mn, 0.07% Fe

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 2 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 50 - 60 L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 15 L/ha**. **Canola**: Foliar spray at growth stage one - 4 or more leaves. Repeat at onset of stem elongation. **Cereals**: Foliar spray four – five leaf to early stem extension Zodok's G.S. 12 - 30. Applications post GS30 are not recommended. Apply at seeding via soil injection, placement 50mm below & to the side of seed or as directed by your agronomist.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Fertigation: 2 - 3 L/ha. Apply as required to boost soil microbial populations and enhance soil structure.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 4 – 7 L/ha in a minimum of 800 – 1400L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 - 10 L/ha**. Apply as required to encourage & maintain growth. **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: 5 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 500 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 - 10 L/ha**. 3 applications at monthly intervals during summer flush.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. Foliar: 5 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 500 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 - 15 L/ha**. Apply as required. Wet foliage evenly to drip. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates. Fertigate during fruiting to replenish nutrients.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 4 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 400 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 - 10 L/ha**. Apply as required. Wet foliage evenly to drip. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates. Fertigate to replenish nutrients.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 4 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 400 – 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 - 10 L/ha**. Apply as required. Wet foliage evenly to drip. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 400 – 1200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 7 - 10 L/ha**. Fertigation 4 applications, shoots 30cm, flowering, veraison & post harvest.

WARNING: DO NOT mix or apply with copper based fungicides or apply to crops with copper fungicide residue

WITHHOLDING PERIODS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

DO NOT apply in the heat of the day.

STAND SKH

NPKS 0-0-15-0 + 20% Orthosilicate

Balanced Concentrated Silica & Potassium to improve heat / drought tolerance and cellular turgidity which reduces lodging

BENEFITS OF STAND SKH

- Improves plant's ability to tolerate heat & drought stress
- Enhances plants immune system to resist infections
- Strengthens plants against disease such as powdery mildew and others
- Helps plants tolerate soils high in toxic elements such as aluminum, sodium and chlorides
- Builds stronger/ thicker cell walls to resist attack from insects such as mites and white fly
- Reduced lodging through improved plant cellular structure

THE ROLE OF SILICON

Like other elements, silicon plays a vital role in the physiology of the plant. The range of silicon in plant tissue is approximately 0.1 to 10 %. Silicon enters plants and accumulates around the epidermis of roots and shoots. Silicon forms a gel and associates with calcium and pectins to stabilise cell walls, increasing a plant's ability to handle stress conditions. Silicon improves plant cell strength and structure, reducing lodging of cereals and sugar cane. Studies have shown that Silica alleviates the negative effects of numerous abiotic stresses, including salt, water heat, cold and heavy metals.

THE ROLE OF POTASSIUM

Potassium regulates the electrolytes and turgidity of plant cells. Potassium occurs in the guard cells of the stomata and is essential in respiration and transpiration. Potassium also assists in cell division and protein and carbohydrate formation. Lack of potassium when the plant is young cannot be compensated for later.

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STAND SKH

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: >12.5; Specific Gravity: 1.27 – 1.29

AUS Analysis W/V%: 15% K, 20% SiO_2, (9% Si) Humic Acid: Activated (proprietary)
International Analysis W/W%: 14.2% K_2O, 15.6% SiO_2 (7.8% Si) Humic Acid: Activated (proprietary)

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat, Sugar Cane & Pasture crops. **Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 75 – 90L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 3 – 5 L/ha.** Apply every 14 - 21 days from fifth visible leaf onwards. For best results apply first spray before leaf hardening of crop. Apply to sugarcane at planting and during the lead up to hot, dry conditions. Silica reduces lodging and improves disease mitigation.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar: 2ml/L in a minimum of 500-1500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 2 - 3 L/ha.** Best applied at 3-4 true leaf, may be used at other growth stages. For maintenance, use the higher rate. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 6 L/ha.** Apply at early spur burst, complete petal fall and post blossom as required. **DO NOT apply as foliar on high chill stone fruit varieties** such as Nectarines, Peaches and Apricots. Dormancy spray only. Best applied through soil during growth period.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 8 L/ha.** Juvenile trees: apply at early establishment, repeat as necessary. Mature trees: apply 1 month prior to flowering, repeat 2 months after flowering.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes (field), Watermelons, Pumpkins. **Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha** in a minimum of 600 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 6 L/ha.** Apply four applications, 14 - 21 days apart through the crop cycle from early growth onwards.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 6 L/ha.** Apply four applications, 14 - 21 days apart through the crop cycle from early growth onwards.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 6 L/ha.** Apply four applications, 14 - 21 days apart through the crop cycle from early growth onwards.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 900L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 6 L/ha.** Apply as required to strengthen skins, enhance fruit quality and disease and pest resistance.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Agitate contents well prior to application.

DO NOT apply foliar in the heat of the day.

To avoid high temperature stress apply at night or in the evening before high temperature is predicted.

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.

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 crystalise at low temperatures

THE IMPORTANCE OF ZINC

Zinc forms an enzyme that maintains CO2 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.

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VICENTIA EAST AFRICA LTD.
P.O Box 71212-00622, Nairobi, Kenya.
Telephone: +254 706 500 800

Made in Australia by Agrichem®
2 Hovey Road, Yatala QLD, 4207 Australia

SUPA 3ZBM

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

AUS Analysis W/V%: 6% Zn, 7% B, 0.5% Mo
International Analysis W/W%: 4.4% Zn, 5.1% B, 0.4% Mo

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.

CUT FOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar: 10ml/L 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.

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.

SUPA AGRI MIX

Chelated micro nutrients EDTA
2.3% S, 0.6% Zn, 1.2% Cu, 1.8% Fe, 1.2% Mn, 0.04% Mo, 0.6% B

Specially formulated EDTA + Multi Ligand chelates of essential trace elements for their efficient delivery through fertigation

BENEFITS OF SUPA AGRI MIX

- Both EDTA and citrate chelates are biodegradable and easily recognized by plant roots
- Ideal for foliar and fertigation applications with rapid rainfast properties
- Releases micronutrient from the citrate molecule into the leaf tissue
- Can be co-applied with phosphate fertilisers
- Is DAP and bicarbonate tank mixable

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRACE ELEMENTS

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

Copper is an activator of several enzymes in plants and it plays a key role in Vitamin A production.

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. Iron deficiency is a worldwide problem in crop production on calcareous soils and is the major factor responsible for lime- induced chlorosis.

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.

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SUPA AGRI MIX

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 8.5 – 9.5; Specific Gravity: 1.25 – 1.27

AUS Analysis W/V%: 2.9% S, 0.75% Zn, 1.5% Cu, 2.3% Fe, 1.5% Mn, 0.05% Mo, 0.75% B
International Analysis W/W%: 2.3% S, 0.6% Zn, 1.2% Cu, 1.8% Fe, 1.2% Mn, 0.04% Mo, 0.6% B

APPLICATION

BROADACRE : Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 50 - 75 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.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar: 3ml/L. Fertigation: 3 – 5 L/ha. Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 100 - 200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 4 – 8 L/ha.** Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post-harvest. **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: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 100 - 200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 4 – 8 L/ha.** Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post-harvest. **DO NOT apply foliar to fruit with copper residues**.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 100 - 200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 4 – 8 L/ha.** Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Typically at 14 – 21 day intervals. Fertigate regularly to replenish nutrients. **DO NOT apply foliar to fruit with copper residues.**

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 100 - 200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 4 – 8 L/ha.** Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 100 - 200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 4 – 8 L/ha.** Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 500 - 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 8 L/ha.** 1st application: shoots 10cm long 2nd application: <5% flowering. Minimum water rate of 200L per hectare.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Agitate contents well prior to application

DO NOT apply foliar in the heat of the day.

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.

SUPA CAL® MAG

NPKS 11-0-0-0,12% Calcium, 2.5% Magnesium

Readily available calcium and magnesium solution.

BENEFITS OF SUPA CAL® MAG

- Calcium and magnesium blend in nitrate form for effective foliar treatment and through fertigation in a number of horticultural crops.
- Free of chlorides, sulphate and urea with an ideal Ca/Mgratio.
- Ideal for soil amendments to open soil structure and displace sodium.
- Can replace hydroponic Tank A solution.
- Improves chlorophyll and fruit set.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM

Calcium is required for the cellulose precursors in cell wall formation. It also stabilises cell membranes and protects them, an important attribute under stress conditions. In fruit crops it is required in high quantities as it is important for fruit quality and shelf life. When plants are threatened by infection, calcium combines with a protein stimulate salicylic acid (SA) production. Calcium deficiency leads to poor fruit set, blossom-end-rot, bitter pit in apples, cell collapse and tissue death.

Magnesium plays the most crucial role in chlorophyll synthesis, the green pigment that captures sun light and converts it into plant food. Magnesium mobilizes sugars and is an essential part of energy activation process that helps in the energy storage in cells catalysing various enzyme systems that regulate metabolic processes.

Magnesium deficiency results in chlorotic bands on older leaves coupled with their earlier defoliation. The leaf blade turns yellow from the margin inwards and assumes bronze colour.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

Nitrogen forms protein and increases the yield of all crops. It is the essential building block of plant structure and is vital to plant growth, however it does need to be in balance with the other plant elements. Nitrogen is often leached from the soil therefore regular small applications will ensure efficient uptake without excessive losses.

SUPA CAL® MAG

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 3.5 – 4.8 ; Specific Gravity: 1.42 – 1.44

AUS Analysis W/V%: 11.0% N, 12.0% Ca, 2.5% Mg.
International Analysis W/W%: 7.7% N, 8.4% Ca, 1.7% Mg.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar at 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 40 - 80 L final spray volume. * Canola: best applied at late cabbage stage, may be use at other stages. Other crops: Apply at 3 – 4 leaf stage. Cotton: Apply from first flowering until 14 days pre harvest.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar at 5 – 7 L/hain a minimum of 500 - 700L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 10 – 15 L/ha**. Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post-harvest. Stone fruit: **DO NOT apply to foliage.** Best applied via soil.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. Foliar at 4 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 600 - 1200L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 10 – 15 L/ha**.Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post-harvest.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. Foliar at 4 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 10 – 15 L/ha**.Apply from early vegetative stage until 14 days pre harvest.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar at 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 300 - 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 8 – 15 L/ha**.Apply from early vegetative stage until 14 days pre harvest.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar at 4 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 10 – 20 L/ha.** Foliar spray, early season or when leaf area is sufficient to intercept spray.Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar at 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 300 - 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 10 – 15 L/ha**. First application: shoots 10cm long. Second application: 5% flowering. Bunch finish for table grapes. **DO NOT exceed label rates or solution concentration**. **DO NOT spray if fruit to be harvested within one week**.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

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^{oC}, 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.

SUPA COPPER™

5.2% Copper EDTA

For the correction of copper deficiencies and maintenance in horticultural and broadacre crops

BENEFITS OF SUPA COPPER™

- Corrects copper deficiency & maintains grow in plants.
- Fully EDTA chelated formulation.
- Activator of several enzymes in plants.
- Plays a key role in vitamin A production.
- Clean, easy handling by pumping – no other equipment necessary.
- 100% soluble and available nutrients.
- Can be tank mixed with phosphate based fertiliser and pesticides.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COPPER

Copper is crucial to several enzyme systems and cannot be replaced by any other metal ion. It is involved in cell wall formation, electron transport and oxidation reactions. Copper also affects the formation and chemical composition of cell walls which in turn affects lignification. Copper plays a key role in Vitamin A production.

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. The result of this protection is increased availability, solubility and stability so no lock-up occurs in the soil or spray tank mix.

The EDTA chelate is robust as it has six ligand sites for optimal chelation. This means the stability of these complexes across the trace element spectrum is extremely high under influences such as pH, temperature and decomposition.

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SUPA COPPER™

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 7.5 – 8.5; Specific Gravity: 1.15 – 1.20

AUS Analysis W/V%: 5.2% Cu.
International Analysis W/W%: 4.4% Cu.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar at 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 60 – 90L final spray volume. Apply at early vegetative stages to correct copper deficiencies or add copper for crop maintenance.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar at 0.8 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 600 final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply as required to correct copper deficiencies.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar at 1 - 2 L/ha in a minimum of 200 - 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 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 at 1 - 2 L/ha in a minimum of 200 - 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to correct trace element deficiencies.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes (field), Watermelons, Pumpkins. **Foliar at 2 – 3 L** in a minimum of 400 - 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 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 at 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to correct trace element deficiencies.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar at 2 – 3 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 600L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply at 2 – 3 leaf stage & repeat at early bulb/tuber formation in conjunction with SUPA STIK OIL at 200ml / 100L water.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Fertigation at 1 - 2 L//ha in a minimum of 200 - 400L final spray volume. **Fertigation at 2 – 3 L/ha.** Apply at early vegetative stages to correct trace element deficiencies.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

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.

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^{oC}, 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.

SUPA LINK®

49% Bio-Acid Complex

Water conditioning and compatibility enhancing agent

BENEFITS OF SUPA LINK®

- Enables successful tank mixing of many fertilisers which are usually reactive and precipitate when mixed together.
- May also enable successful tank mixing of pesticides and fertilisers which often react with each other.
- May rescue reacted tank mixes and aid recovery of mix.
- Pre-conditions high alkalinity water for fertigation to enhance compatibility.
- Re-solubilises precipitation (salt build-up) caused by irrigation and bore water.
- Designed to be mixed with a wide range of agricultural chemicals.

SUPA LINK®: HOW DOES IT WORK?

1. Some trace elements such as zinc, iron, manganese, magnesium, calcium, copper and boron react antagonistically with other elements to form insoluble salts. For example, zinc and phosphorus will form insoluble zinc phosphate. Supa Link separates the individual elements through a process which disassociates the ions making them soluble and available.
2. Supa Link may also be beneficial when pesticide and fertilisers are mixed together and react. Supa Link complexes fertilisers thereby separating fertilisers from pesticides. Do not add Supa Link with copper based fungicides because Supa link can drive copper into the leaves causing phytotoxicity.
3. Supa Link is an effective treatment for precipitate build up (e.g. calcium or iron build up) in trickle lines by pre-conditioning hard water and high alkalinity water to minimise precipitation and/or deposition.

SUPA LINK®

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: Not applicable; Specific Gravity: 1.19 – 1.21

AUS Analysis W/V%: 48.7% Bio-Acid Complex
International Analysis W/W%: 40.9% Bio-Acid Complex

APPLICATION

Spray tank water pre-conditioner: For high alkalinity and/or hard water. Rate, 100 - 300ml/100L water (0.1- 0.3%) . This will condition water to a pH of 4.5 to 5, depending on the initial alkalinity and/or hardness of the water.

To aid compatibility of trace elements: Rate, 100 - 200ml/100L water (0.1% - 0.2%). Enhances the compatibility of some nutrient mixtures.

Drip irrigation system maintenance: Prevention of drip line emitter and nozzle deposits. Rate, 200 – 800ml/100L water (0.2 - 0.8%). Supa Link may not break down heavy deposits in lines, it can be used to soften deposits if parts are soaked overnight. Regular additions of Supa Link to irrigation water will minimize deposits. Where significant deposition is already evident, higher injection rates of Supa Link are recommended to decompose the deposits prior to switching back to regular Supa Link injection maintenance programme.

Inject Supa Link to irrigation water prior to or after injection of fertilisers.

Do not add Supa Link with copper based fungicides.

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^{oC}, 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.

SUPA STAND PHOS®

NPKS 6-10-3-0 + Germination & Root Booster

An effective starter fertiliser for promoting root systems and plant growth

BENEFITS OF SUPA STAND PHOS®

- Develops larger, more vigorous root systems through a unique combination of plant hormones and NPK.
- Suitable for various applications to manage the first six – eight weeks of growth.
- Added organic matter to improve soil structure and increase nutrient uptake.
- Liquid formulation makes it easy to decant into spray equipment, mixing tanks and irrigation tanks.

GERMINATION BOOSTER

Supa Stand Phos contains critical natural plant hormones derived from a unique seaweed in a ratio which assists in the stimulation of seed germination and root growth. This ratio will work either as a pre plant dip, furrow injection or foliar spray.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS & POTASSIUM

Nitrogen is the major building block in protein and chlorophyll. It is also essential for lipid and cytoplasm formation. Highly mobile in the plant, it is translocated and utilised in the growing tips.

Phosphorous assists in root development and energy production in plant cells to carry-out vital metabolic functions and nucleic acid biosynthesis. Phosphorus acts as a structural component of nucleic acids and phospholipids which form plant membranes. It is also important in cell division, photosynthesis, sugar and starch formation, energy transfer and movement of carbohydrates. Phosphorous deficiencies are very common in alkaline calcareous and acid soils, due to its binding with calcium in high pH soils and aluminium and iron in acid soils.

Potassium optimises water use efficiency and is the key nutrient to improve crop photosynthesis and sugar production in fruits. Potassium is very important in fruit bearing plants. Potassium regulates the electrolytes and turgidity of plant cells. Potassium occurs in the guard cells of the stomata and is therefore essential in respiration and transpiration. Potassium is required at all growth stages and a lack of potassium cannot be rectified with late applications.

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SUPA STAND PHOS®

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 5.5 – 6.5 ; Specific Gravity: 1.24 – 1.26

AUS Analysis W/V%: 6.2% N, 22.7% P, 3.7% K, 0.98% S, 0.0002% Co, 0.003% Cu, 0.008 Fe, 0.015% Mn, 0.007% Mo, 0.64% Zn.
International Analysis W/W%: 5% N, 18.2% P (P_2O_5), 3% K (K_2O), 0.0001% Co, 0.002% Cu, 0.006% Fe, 0.011% Mn, 0.005% Mo, 0.51% Zn.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. **Foliar: 4 – 7L/ha** in a minimum of 100 - 300 L final spray volume for Ground rigs. Cotton: Apply via water injection or furrow spray at planting or as a foliar from 4 - 6 leaf stage onwards. Sugar Cane: Apply at planting- Repeat 2-3 weeks later if required.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. **Foliar: 5 – 10L/ha** in 1000L final spray volume. Soil drench at transplant or emergence. Repeat 7 - 10 days later. Use as a dip for seedlings – 1:100.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. **Foliar: 5 – 8L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 1200L final spray volume. Apply 3 sprays, 1st 14 – 21 days post spur burst, 2nd post bloom 3rd 21 days post bloom. Note: **DO NOT** apply as a foliar to stone fruit during leaf growth. Can be applied Post harvest but before leaf drop.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. **Foliar: 5 – 10L/ha** in a minimum of 500 – 1000L final spray volume. Apply to juvenile trees at early establishment - repeat as required. Apply at monthly intervals during active growth period.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes (field), Watermelons, Pumpkins.
Foliar: 5 – 10L/ha in a minimum of 500 – 1000L final spray volume. Apply at emergence or to transplant - repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals as required. Use as a dip for seedlings – 1:100.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. **Foliar: 5 – 10L/ha** in a minimum of 500 – 1000L final spray volume. Soil drench at transplant or emergence. Repeat 7 - 10 days later. Use as a dip for seedlings – 1:100.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar: 8 – 12L/ha** in a minimum of 800 – 1200L final spray volume. Seed piece dip: 1:3. Apply 1 week after planting - repeat 7 - 10 days later. Use as a dip for seedlings – 1:100. Dip seed potatoes before planting for approximately 5 minutes.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar: 2.5 – 5L/ha** in a minimum of 1000 – 1600L final spray volume. Apply at 14 day intervals as required. **DO NOT** exceed 2x concentration or 2x hectare rate.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

SUPA TRACE® ADVANCE

NPKS 3-0-0-4
+ Iron, Zinc, Copper, Manganese, Boron and Molybdenum

Supa Trace® Advance is complexed for maximum bioavailability, with all essential trace elements requiered for your crop to reach its full potential

BENEFITS OF SUPA TRACE® ADVANCE

- Replenishes the plant with all required 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 facilitates trace element uptake by plants.
- A well balanced mix of essential trace elements which maintain plant health and reduce the potential for deficiencies.
- Improves overall plant development and utilisation of major nutrients applied.
- Eliminates trace element deficiency syndrome.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRACE ELEMENTS

Many trace elements function as essential part 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 many enzymes, which maintains respiration, protein synthesis, photosynthesis and 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.

SUPA TRACE® ADVANCE

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

AUS Analysis W/V%: 2.5% N, 4.4% S, 1.3% Fe, 1.5% Zn, 0.5% Cu, 1.1% Mn, 1.1% Mg, 0.5% B, 0.01% Mo
International Analysis W/W%: 2% N, 3.5% S, 1% Fe, 1.2% Zn, 0.4% Cu, 0.9% Mn, 0.9% Mg, 0.4% B, 0.01% Mo

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 - 80 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.**

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha. Apply regularly to replenish nutrients and maintain colour.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 200 - 300L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 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.**

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Mangoes, Lychee. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post-harvest.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 600 - 1000L final spray volume. Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Typically, at 14 – 21 day intervals. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply regularly to replenish nutrients.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 400 - 800L final spray volume. Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply regularly to replenish nutrients.

ROOT VEGETABLES: 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: 5 – 7 L/ha.** Apply as required to maintain trace element levels. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 500 - 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 – 7 L/ha.** Maximum of 2 applications may be required post–flowering up to veraison.

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.

DO NOT apply to fruit with copper residues.

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.

ULTIMATE N

NPKS 40-0-0-0
+ activated humic acid & bio effectors

Highly concentrated liquid Nitrogen and Humic acid complex complemented with bio effectors for reduced leaching, boosting Nitrogen levels of plants, enhanced root growth and improved plant health

BENEFITS OF ULTIMATE N

- The bio effector present in this product enters plants cells and triggers pattern recognition receptors which affects several bio mechanical pathways and enhances gene expression whilst regulating the way these genes are converted to proteins. 74 genes are triggered by the Bio effector enhancing root development, protein development, nutrient uptake and stress tolerance such as heat stress, drought stress and salinity stress.
- Activated Humic acids and bio effectors for enhanced Nitrogen uptake, plant growth & soils health.
- Reduced volatilization, for greater Nitrogen use efficiency.
- Fortified with nitrogen stabilizers to reduce nitrate leaching.
- Boosts protein levels in plants.
- Activated Humic acids maintain and improves soil physical and chemical properties.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

Nitrogen forms proteins and increases the yield of all crops. It is the essential building block of plant structure and is vital to plant growth but can be a limiting factor in uptake of other nutrients. Nitrogen is often leached from the soil therefore regular small applications will ensure efficient uptake without excessive losses.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTIVATED HUMIC ACID

Activated Humic acid assist the penetration of nutrients into plant roots more efficiently therefore reduce applications can be maintained throughout the growth period. Humic acid, the active constituent of humus, plays an important role in nutrient availability , cation exchange , microbial activity, water-holding capacity and soil structure improvement.

WHY ULTIMATE N?

Ultimate N is a stabilised high nitrogen product which sustains rapid growth in the initial stages after the plant has established a good root system. Ultimate N is designed to stimulate vigorous vegetative growth in all ground and tree crops. The use of high nitrogen fertiliser levels should be discontinued at least 10 days prior to budding and flowering (except cereal crops, cotton etc). Ultimate N will also boost protein levels in cereals with application prior to flowering. One major advantage of this product is that no follow-up rain irrigation is required after application, because of its liquid formulation and high absorption rate in soils.

ULTIMATE N

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 7.0 - 8.0; Specific Gravity: 1.33 - 1.34

AUS Analysis W/V%: 40.4% N, Activated Humic acid, bio effectors (proprietary)
International Analysis W/W%: 30.1%.N, Activated Humic acid, bio effectors (proprietary)

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Aerial: 5 – 7.5 L/ha in a minimum of 30 - 50 L final spray volume. **Ground rigs: 10 - 15 L/ha** in a minimum of 50 - 75 L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 15 – 20 L/ha**. **Canola**: Apply at full cabbage, repeat as required. Use the higher rate for irrigated crops. **Cereals**: Apply from early/mid tillering to booting. 2nd application at milky dough may help in protein boost. Use the higher rate in irrigated situations. **DO NOT** apply whilst flag leaf is emerging or during 5 - 90% flowering. Application can take place after the flag leaf is fully unfolded. **Maize**: 1st spray, 5 – 6 leaf (stage 3), 2nd spray at boot (stage 5).

CUT FOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar: 10 ml/L. Wet foliage evenly to drip. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates. **Fertigation: 15 – 20 L/ha.** Apply as required. Fertigate during growth periods to replenish nitrogen.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 15 – 25 L/ha.** Apply as required**. Post-harvest application:** Apply through fertigation before leaf fall. **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: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha**. Foliar post-harvest treatment. Can be applied monthly from each flush to stimulate roots. Fertigation rates should be adjusted to suit tree size. To prevent fruit drop, fertigate 20 L/ha 3-weeks starting post 1st flush.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. Foliar: 5 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 500 – 800L final spray volume. Wet foliage evenly to drip. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha**. Apply as required. Fertigate during growth periods to replenish nitrogen.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 5 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 500 – 800L final spray volume. Wet foliage evenly to drip. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates. **Fertigation: 15 – 20 L/ha**. Apply as required. Fertigate during growth periods to replenish nitrogen.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 5 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 500 – 800L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 15 – 20 L/ha**. Apply monthly post emergence or 21 days post-transplant, 6 x applications.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 300 – 600L final spray volume. Foliar 4 x applications from bud burst to flowering. Apply in cool of day, do not apply to berries or exceed per Ha rate. **Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha**. Fertigation from shoots 10 cm to veraison: Apply 4 applications. Post-harvest: 2 applications, this is the most important time.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand. Agitate contents well prior to application.

WARNING: **DO NOT mix or apply with copper based fungicides or apply to crops with copper fungicide residue. Test a small area prior to application.**

DO NOT apply foliar in the heat of the day.

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^{oC}, 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.

VASELIFE®

NPKS 0-0-12-0 + 31% Orthosilicate

An advanced formulation which delivers additional vase life in cut flowers.

BENEFITS OF VASELIFE®

- A unique formulation that provides vase life extension in cut flower production.
- Opens the possibility of storing cut flower until key festive demand periods, which offers the grower an opportunity to deliver more flowers at peak season.
- Includes specific bio-effectors hybridized with bioactive silicon to enhance vase life and quality.
- Improves plant's ability to tolerate stress in- transit, heat & drought stress
- Enhances plants immune system to resist infections such as mildews and others
- Maintains cut flower stem and leaf integrity and turgidity in transit
- Builds stronger/ thicker cell walls to resist attack from insects such as mites and white fly

THE ROLE OF SILICON

Like other elements, silicon plays a vital role in positively influencing the physiology of the plant. The range of silicon in plant tissue is approximately 0.1 to 10 %. Bioactive Silicon enters plants via xylem in cut stems and distributed within the stems, leaves and flower buds.

Silicon also accumulates around the epidermis of leaves, shoots and roots. Silicon in its bioactive state, forms a gel and associates with calcium and pectins to stabilise cell walls, increasing a plant's ability to resist biotic and abiotic stress conditions and improves plant cell strength and structure. This enables the stem and leaves maintain turgidity and integrity of cellular structures that helps improving the vase life of cut flowers.

THE ROLE OF POTASSIUM

Potassium in leaves regulates the guard cells of stomata to maintain turgidity of plant cells, thereby improving sugar production and transpiration.
Potassium in stem cells upregulate translocation of sugars and respiration. Lack of potassium accelerate wilting in leaves and produce weaker stems.

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VASELIFE®

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: >12.5; Specific Gravity: 1.30 – 1.32

AUS Analysis W/V%: 11.5% K, 30.6% SiO_2, (14.5% Si)
International Analysis W/W%: 10.7% K_2O, 23.5% SiO_2 (11.0% Si)

APPLICATION

CUT FOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Post harvest hydration solution for vase life extension: 3ml/L. Prepare solution and hydrate cut flowers either in Greenhouse or and during transit to cold storage, pre grading. Cut flower needs an uptake time of not less than 10-15 min post-harvest. Once uptake is complete, flowers can be placed in a standard post-har est solution as per normal farm practise.
If solution becomes contaminated, dirty or discoloured, efficacy may be reduced. Replace with fresh solution.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

VICENTIA EAST AFRICA

AGRICHEM SPECIFIC PRODUCT **COMPATIBILITY CHART**

	ACTIVIST MAG FLO	ACTIVIST RED	AGRI BUFFA	AGRI K 415	AGRI MAX	AGRI NS	AGRI PHYTE 600	BIO ELITE	CAL 40	COMPLETE ZMC	ELONGATE	GROCAL MGB	IRRISOL	KEYSTONE PLUS	MAXI BUD	MAXI FRUIT	OM-3	STAND SKH	SUPA 3ZBM	SUPA AGRI MIX	SUPA CAL MAG	SUPA COPPER EDTA	SUPA IRON DTPA	SUPA LINK	SUPA STAND PHOS	SUPA TRACE ADVANCE	ULTIMATE N	VASELIFE
ACTIVIST MAG FLO		CA	NC	C	CA	CA	CA	C	CA	CA	CA	NC	NC	NC	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	NC	CA	CA	NC	CA	CA	CA	CA
ACTIVIST RED	CA		NC	CA	CA	NC	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	NC	NC	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	NC	CA	CA	NR	CA	NR	CA	CA
AGRI BUFFA	NC	NC		C	C	C	C	C	NC	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC
AGRI K 415	C	CA	C		C	C	C	C	C	CA	C	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	C	NC	C	NC	NC	C	C	
AGRI MAX	CA	CA	C	C		C	C	C	NC	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	C	C	C	C	NC	C	CA	
AGRI NS	CA	NC	C	C	C		C	C	C	CA	C	C	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	
AGRI PHYTE 600	CA	CA	C	C	C	C		C	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	C	C	NC	C	C	C	C	C	NC	
BIO ELITE	C	CA	C	C	C	C	C		CA	CA	C	CA	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
CAL 40	CA	CA	NC	C	NC	C	CA	CA		CA	CA	NC	NC	NC	CA	CA	C	CA	CA	CA	NC	C	CA	NC	C	NC	CA	CA
COMPLETE ZMC	CA	CA	NC	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA		CA	NC	NC	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	NC	CA	CA	NC	CA	CA	CA	CA
ELONGATE	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	CA		C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC
GROCAL MGB	NC	NC	C	NC	C	C	C	CA	NC	NC	C		C	NC	NC	NC	C	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	C	NC	NC
IRRISOL	NC	NC	C	C	C	CA	C	NC	NC	NC	C	C		C	NC	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
KEYSTONE PLUS	NC	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	CA	C	NC	C		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	C	C	
MAXI BUD	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	CA	C	NC	NC	C			CA	C	C	C	NC	C	C	C	NC	C	C	
MAXI FRUIT	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	CA	C	NC	NC	C			CA	C	C	C	NC	C	C	C	NC	C	C	
OM-3	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	C	C	C	C	CA	CA		C	CA	CA	C	C	C	CA	C	NC	C	NC
STAND SKH	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	NC	C	CA	CA	NC	NC	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	NC	C	C
SUPA 3ZBM	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	C		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC
SUPA AGRI MIX	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC
SUPA CAL MAG	NC	NC	C	CA	NC	C	NC	C	NC	NC	C	C	C	C	NC	NC	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	CA	C	C	NC
SUPA COPPER EDTA	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C
SUPA IRON DTPA	CA	CA	C	NC	C	C	C	C	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C
SUPA LINK	NC	NR	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C
SUPA STAND PHOS	CA	CA	C	NC	C	C	C	C	C	CA	C	NC	C	C	C	C	C	NC	C	C	CA	C	C	C		NC	C	NC
SUPA TRACE ADVANCE	CA	NR	C	NC	NC	C	C	C	NC	CA	C	C	C	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	NC		C	NC
ULTIMATE N	CA	CA	C	C	C	C	C	C	CA	CA	C	NC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C
VASELIFE	CA	CA	NC	C	CA	NC	NC	C	CA	CA	NC	NC	C	C	C	C	NC	C	NC	NC	NC	C	C	C	NC	NC	C	

- **C:** COMPATIBLE
- **CA:** COMPATIBLE WITH AGITATION
- **NC:** NOT COMPATIBLE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT TANK MIXING (INTERNAL COMPATIBILITIES)

*DISCLAIMER

By using any information in this compatibility table, or any other information supplied by Agrichem, you acknowledge and agree to the terms of the disclaimer set out in this document, and you assume all responsibility and risk in connection with the handling and use of all products.

Agrichem's tests have been conducted under strict laboratory conditions. Tank mixtures are used by farmers/spray operators for convenience. As the water used in tank mixtures may differ in quality from the water used in the laboratory (Brisbane potable water supply) some variation in results may occur which Agrichem is unable to predict. Agrichem recommends conducting on farm compatibility testing prior to all spraying operations to confirm laboratory result with actual field situation (see below). You represent and agree that you will not rely upon any information provided by Agrichem, and you will make your own independent evaluations and assessments with respect to any information provided to you.

Always follow label instructions for all chemicals to be mixed.
Key to results: Tests are conducted using a ratio of 1:1:50 (Agrichem product to Agrichem product to water) which may be different from the rates indicated in the product information sheets (PIS) and on the labels.
C = Compatible: products mix to form a stable tank mix
CA = Compatible with agitation: products mix but require strong agitation (and agitation has to be kept on)
NC = Not Compatible: products do not mix.

If 3 or more products are individually compatible with each other, it does not automatically mean that they will be compatible when mixed all together. Always perform on-farm testing prior to any 3 or more products mix (see below).

ON-FARM TANK MIX TESTING

As water quality may be variable, compatibility problems may still be encountered. For these reasons, it is suggested that on-farm testing be conducted, even when this document states that products are tank mixable

To test product combinations on-farm, the following jar test procedure should be followed:

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THE ART OF FARMING

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