

GROW FORCE

SPRAYFEED BA ZINC

65% Zinc + Plant Hormones

Introducing the next generation in seed coating and foliar spray products for broadacre cropping.

GF SPRAYFEED BA ZINC contains elemental zinc plus all essential hormones required for cellular expansion, division and elongation. This gives crops the best opportunity for establishment and early root development.

GF SPRAYFEED BA ZINC is manufactured using a new integrated Suspension System to provide greater shelf life and prolonged use.

GF SPRAYFEED BA ZINC is available in 10 & 200 Litre pack sizes.

ANALYSIS (w/v)

ZINC	(Zn)	65.0%
Auxins		1000 ug/L
Cytokinins		5 ug/L
Gibberellins		5 ug/L

BENEFITS OF SEED COATING:

- Prevent deficiencies of trace elements from the earliest opportunity
- Encourage early root development & growth.
- Better placement of trace element
- More efficient use of fertiliser
- Overcomes difficult soil chemistries.

BENEFITS OF GF SPRAYFEED BA ZINC

- Contains 650g/l of elemental zinc as microfine oxide
- Contains Auxins, Cytokinins and Gibberellins in amounts designed to stimulate early root development.
- Manufactured with new integrated suspension technology to improve shelf life.
- New film forming compounds are present to maximise overall coverage and adherence to the seed. The same compounds assist in foliar uptake.
- Can be used as a foliar to help control deficiencies and the effects of Sulfonylurea herbicides.

SPRAYFEED BA ZINC

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

AGITATE CONTENTS WELL BEFORE DILUTION

SEED TREATMENT

BROADACRE: Barley, cotton, oats, triticale, wheat

Rate: 4 L / ton of seed.

CANOLA - Rate: 20 - 40 L / ton of seed.

GRAIN LEGUMES - Rate: 5 - 6 L / ton of seed.

MAIZE, RICE & SORGHUM - Rate: 5 - 8 L / ton of seed.

Water Ratio: Mix sufficient water to ensure adequate coating of seed

NOTE:

If using the lower rate, follow-up tissue tests may be required to determine the need for foliar application after emergence. If these products are applied without dilution with water, uneven coverage will usually occur. Uneven or lumpy coatings can cause dusting to occur when the treated grain goes into subsequent auger operations. Apply between 1 and 3 L water / ton of seed depending on seed moisture percentage and ambient temperature. Product is not compatible with inoculants.

POTATO - Seed piece

Rate: 3 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 75

Apply in minimum 200 L water /ha with normal insecticide and fungicide seed piece spray.

FOLIAR TREATMENT

BROADACRE: Barley, canola, cotton, legumes, maize, oats, rice, triticale & wheat

Rate: 0.3 - 0.4 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 30 - 200

Apply at 3 - 4 leaf stage

NOTE:

WATER RATIO:

A dilution of 1 : 100 means 1 part product : 100 parts water.
In hot weather, use the higher dilution rate where applicable

APPLICATION METHODS

- 1. Mechanical Sprayer:** it is essential that the unit can handle the dense and viscous nature of GF SPRAYFEED BA ZINC. An example of which is an 'twelve-volt' diaphragm pump with a '14 L / min' rating. The nozzle set up n units such as these utilises large 'Hardi' nozzles ranging from 4625-54 down to 2080-36. NOTE: when performing the spray applications, all filters MUST be removed. By ensuring that nearly all seed is covered in the initial application, subsequent application need only partially coating by the auger.
- 2. Gravity Feed:** By using a drum, for example a 20 litre container with a 1/2 inch threaded bung at the bottom, can be an accurate devise in utilising this method. After fitting the drum with a 1/2-inch ball tap, attached to a 1/2-inch hose, place the product into the drum and measure its 'flow rate'. This is essential so the flow rate can be synchronised to match with the auger flow rate to be used.
- 3. Other methods:** The use of a concrete mixer can be highly effective when treating small-seeded crops sown at low seeding rates like canola, lucerne and sorghum. Place the measured amounts of product and seed into the tumbling mixer, and allow the seeds to separate once fertiliser is dry.

COMPATIBILITY STATEMENT

Grow Force Liquids are compatible with a wide variety of known pesticides. Grow Force will not be recommending any compatibilities due to frequent changes in pesticide formulations. Refer to your agricultural chemical manufacturer for more information on compatibilities. If mixing Grow Force Liquids with other chemicals, always mix a representative quantity in water (Jar Test) and check for precipitation or any other physical changes (heat or gas etc.). It is also recommended that the jar test is applied to small test area and observed for phytotoxicity before spraying to total crop.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Grow Force wishes to advise that the results obtained from products and services provided by Grow Force are highly dependant on climatic and weather conditions, soil conditions, irrigation methods, application methods, agricultural practices and other factors outside the control of Grow Force. In particular, Grow Force cannot guarantee that crops will grow or products will work in a customer's given circumstances. Furthermore, to the extent permitted by law, Grow Force accepts no liability whatsoever for any injury, damage, loss or other result flowing from products or services provided by Grow Force (or any advice or representation made by a Grow Force employee or representative) whether due or alleged to be due to negligence on the part of Grow Force or not. Where liability cannot be excluded by law, Grow Force limits its liability to replacement of the goods previously supplied or, in the case of services, the re-supply of those services.

NOTE: The suggested application rates are designed for typical Australian conditions and act as a guide only. Differences in soil types, climatic conditions, water quality, application methods and processes and therefore necessitate corrections to ensure optimum results. Best practice requires that applications under extreme weather conditions such as temperatures over 25°C, high humidity, frost, rain should be avoided. It is recommended that prior to 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 crop spray. It is recommended that leaf (sap) tests are conducted on a regular basis to monitor actual plant nutrient availability during each growing cycle. Soil tests at least once per year are essential.