

GROW FORCE

SPRAYFEED HIGH N

32% Liquid Nitrogen + Humic & Fulvic Acids

GF SPRAYFEED HIGH N is a high analysis liquid nitrogen and humic acid concentrate designed to assist in increasing nitrogen levels of plants in most cropping situations.

GF SPRAYFEED HIGH N will assist in boosting protein levels and growth in a wide variety of crops with the added advantage of no need for follow-up rain or irrigation.

GF SPRAYFEED HIGH N is available in 20, 200 & 1000 Litre pack sizes.

Designed to stimulate fast and vigorous vegetative growth, GF SPRAYFEED HIGH N operates in all ground and tree crops in the early stages of growth or flush. GF SPRAYFEED HIGH N will also boost protein levels in cereals with applications prior to flowering.

THE FUNCTION OF NITROGEN

NITROGEN is the major building block in protein and chlorophyll. It is also essential for lipid and cytoplasm formation. Highly mobile in the plant, nitrogen is translocated to new growth. Yellowing of leaves and stunted growth are the main deficiency symptoms.

Follow-up rain or irrigation is not required after application, thanks to the liquid formulation and high absorption rate of the product. The use of high Nitrogen fertiliser levels should be discontinued at least 10 days prior to budding and flowering (except cereal crops, cotton etc).

ANALYSIS (w/v)

NITROGEN	(N)	32.0%
as NITRATE		8.0%
as AMMONIUM		8.0%
as UREA		16.0%
Plus Humic and Fulvic Acids		

SPRAYFEED HIGH N

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

AGITATE CONTENTS WELL BEFORE DILUTION

BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, WHEAT

Aerial Rate: 15 - 20 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 2 - 4

1st spray early to mid-tillering.

2nd spray at milky dough.

CANOLA

Aerial Rate: 20 L / Ha

Boom Rate: 20 - 40 L / Ha

Water Ratio: Apply in maximum practical water.

Apply at full cabbage. Repeat as required.

Use higher rate in irrigated situations

CITRUS

Foliar Rate: 5 - 10 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 100

Can be applied monthly from each flush to stimulate roots

Fertigation Rate: 10 - 20 L / Ha

Fertigation rates should be adjusted to suit tree size. To prevent fruit drop, fertigate 20 L / Ha 3-weekly, starting post 1st flush

COTTON

Aerial Rate: 15 - 20 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 1 - 2

Foliar Rate: 15 - 20 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 3 - 15

Apply prior to irrigation or during water stress situations.

In young cotton, use a maximum of 5 L / Ha. From squaring onwards use 10 L / Ha in sufficient water.

PASTURE (ESTABLISHED)

Extensive & intensive grazing

Aerial Rate: 7.5 - 10 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 5 - 10

Ground Rate: 7.5 - 10 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 10 - 20

Apply 1 - 2 applications to clear leafy regrowth as required to enhance overall growth and fertiliser utilisation.

POTATOES

Rate: 7 - 10 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 100

Apply monthly four weeks after emergence.

SORGHUM, MAIZE

Aerial Rate: 10 - 15 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 2 - 3

Foliar Rate: 10 - 15 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 5 - 20

1st spray early to mid-tillering.

2nd spray prior to flowering.

STONE & POME FRUIT

Foliar Rate: 5 - 10 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 300

Apply in spring and summer after stem extension growth.

Fertigation Rate: 10 - 20 L / Ha

Apply as required at regular intervals.

VEGETABLES GENERAL

Rate: 7 - 10 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 100

Monthly application commencing 4 weeks after emergence or 21 days after transplanting.

VINES

Foliar Rate: 5 L / Ha, **Water Ratio:** 1 : 100

Apply as 4 - 6 x 5 L / Ha applications commencing from budburst to flower set.

Fertigation Rate: 10 L / Ha

Apply up to 4 x 10 L / Ha every 14 days during the growing season and at least 1 dose post harvest.

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

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.