

An excess of one nutrient can cause reduced uptake of another. An excess of potassium, for example, may compete with desirable levels of magnesium uptake. In fields with marginal or low zinc levels, a heavy application of phosphorus may induce a zinc deficiency in soil. Excess iron may cause a manganese deficiency, so the proper ratio of manganese to iron must be maintained. The proper combination of micronutrients in the soil is an often overlooked management objective.

AgroLiquid's secondary- and micro-nutrient products can be economically added to your planter-time fertilizer program to prevent yield robbing deficiencies. Accurate soil testing is a great preventative tool. But, if in-season deficiencies are discovered, our micros can also effectively be foliar applied. Justus von Liebig propounded the "Law of the Minimum." It states that if one of the nutritive elements is deficient or lacking, plant growth will be poor even when all other elements are abundant. A crop will only produce to the potential of the least usable nutrient.

#### **USE RATE SUMMARY TABLE**

# At Planting Application Rates Field and Row Crops Vegetables and Fruit Crops Orchards and Vineyards Gallons Per Acre 0 - 2 0 - 2 0 - 2 or 0.25% in Transplant Solution

### **In-Season Application Rates - Per Application**

Field and Row Crops	0.125 - 2	Sidedress or Fertigation
Vegetables and Fruit Crops	0.125 - 2	Sidedress or Fertigation
Orchards and Vineyards	0.125 - 2	Soil Application or Fertigation

#### **Foliar Application Rates - Per Application**

Field and Row Crops	Not Recommended
Vegetables and Fruit Crops	Not Recommended
Orchards and Vineyards	Not Recommended

# Individual Micronutrients



(0-0-0-6Cu)



## **Directions For Use General Guideline:**

For proper agronomic application rates suitable for your geographical area or the maximum allowable non-nutrient application rate per acre, consult a trained soil specialist at AgroLiquid or call or write to AgroLiquid with the address provided.

Crop	In-Furrow
Corn (Grain) 30" Row Spacing	0.125 gal/A
Corn (Silage) 30" Row Spacing	0.125 gal/A
Soybeans 15" Row Spacing	0.125 gal/A
Soybeans 30" Row Spacing	0.125 gal/A
Sorghum	0.125 gal/A
Dry Beans	0.125 gal/A
Cotton	0.125 gal/A
Sugarbeet	0.125 gal/A
Canola	0.125 gal/A
Wheat (Spring or Winter)	0.125 gal/A
Potato	0.125 gal/A Direct contact with the seed piece
Alfalfa	0.125 gal/A

## In-Season Application Recommendations RATE: 0.125-2 gallon/acre unless otherwise noted

**Corn** Sidedress

**Sorghum** Sidedress

**Cotton** Sidedress

**Sugarbeet** Sidedress

**Wheat**Topdress up to Feekes
Stage 4

Potato

Sidedress or fertigation

Alfalfa

Prior to, or within 14 days of spring green-up, and/or 0-7 days after cutting, broadcast

Grapes

Broadcast, surface banded or through drip irrigation during the growing season

Tomato

Banded or through drip irrigation during the growing season

Apples

Banded or through drip irrigation during the growing season

Tobacco

Banded or through drip irrigation during the growing season

Tree Nuts

Banded or through drip irrigation during the growing season;

Other Tree Fruits

Banded or through drip irrigation during the growing season

Vegetables

Broadcast, surface banded or through drip irrigation during the growing season

Foliar Application Recommendations RATE: 0.125-0.5 gallon/acre unless otherwise noted

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FOLIAR USE

Broadcast, or banded not less than 2" from the seed furrow, surface banded, or applied through drip irrigation at the base of the plant

RATE: 0.125-2 gallon/acre

Canola Corn Tobacco Soybean Wheat **Apples** Sorghum **Potato** Tree Nuts **Dry Beans** Alfalfa Tree Fruit Cotton Grapes Vegetables Tomato Sugarbeet

0.25% in Transplant Solution

Grapes Apples Vegetables
Tomato Tree Nuts
Tobacco Tree Fruit

Please consult with an AgroLiquid Sales Account Manager or Agronomist for further direction when utilizing rates higher than the lower limit of the given range.



NOTE: Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm

