Ferti-ALLTrace™

Broad Acre and General Purpose Strategic Trace Foliar

Ferti-ALLTrace™

Focused on Optimal and Balanced Trace Element Support, Ferti-ALLTrace™ is specially formulated to ensure your Trace Element Applications are not wasted through counter-productive over-dosing of one element, or lacking effect through under-dosing all the required elements. Ferti-ALLTrace™ addresses many forms of chlorophyll deficiency, yellowing, poor seed set, poor immune and pathogenic defence responses, low enzyme, calcium and nitrogen synthesis.

ALLTrace™	% w/v
Zinc	6.1
Sulphur	5.5
Copper	3.1
Nitrogen	1.7
Manganese	1.6
Boron	0.51
Iron	0.16
Molybdenum	0.20
Nickel	0.12
Cobalt	0.11
Amino Acids*	1.67

*AMINO ACIDS LYSINE AND THREONINE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE TRACE RESULTS

COPPER, ZINC, MG/MO. ARE ESSENTIAL FOR OPTIMAL ENZYME ACTIVITY. ENZYMES ARE BIOLOGICAL 'CATALYSTS' THAT DRAMATICALLY IMPROVE THE RATE AND EFFICIENCY OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND PLANT PRODUCTIVITY

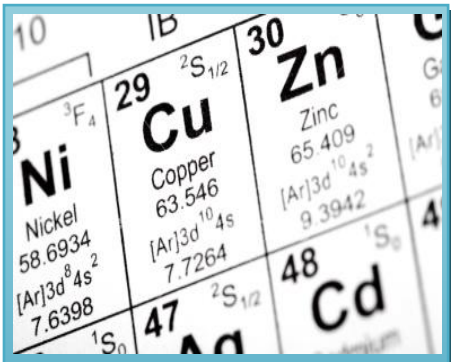
Recommended Dosage Rate
(Use Tissue and Sap Testing for Best Analysis and Required Rate)

Broad Acre Cropping
- Apply 1 - 3 Litres per Hectare

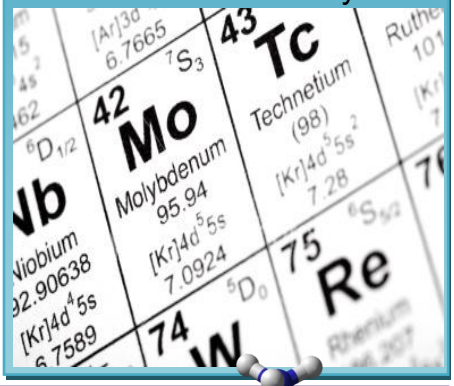
Pasture
- Apply 1 - 2 Litres per Hectare

Horticulture
- Apply 2 - 4 litres per Hectare
- Repeat per foliar or fertigation as Tests indicate.

Nitrogen (UAN) & Other Additions
- Mix with UAN up to 5:1
- Do not Mix Neat, Add to Cart
- Suitable for use with other Ferti-Tech Supplemental Nutrition.
- Subject to FTA Advice and Jar Test
- SG 1.32 g/cm3 – pH 1.5

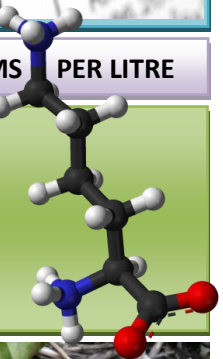


Ferti-ALLTrace™ provides Strength against Stress Manganese, Copper and Zinc all combine to ensure a strong, nutritionally based resistance to pests and disease. Boron, Molybdenum and Nickel provide Nitrogen and Calcium Efficiency



HIGH LEVEL TRACE FORMULATION – EG. MOLYBDENUM 0.2% W/V = 2GM PER LITRE = 2000 MILLIGRAMS PER LITRE

Ferti-ALLTrace™ has Amino Acids (including Lysine) at Very Significant Levels
- Amino Acids are critical to the proper functioning of life and nutritional synthesis
- Lysine plays a major role in Calcium Absorption and the synthesis of Nitrogen
- ALLTrace™ also contains other Amino Acids to buffer Nitrogen Burning
- Also Aspartates and Glutamates for a much stronger Amino Acid Activity Level



Suitable for all Broad Acre Cropping, Pasture, Centre Pivot and Boom Spray Foliar Applications.
Ferti-ALLTrace™
The Balanced and Smart Way to Raise Trace Levels without Compromising other Trace Nutrient Ratios!

Ferti-Tech - Carbon Systems Agronomy
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Ferti-ALLTrace is a balanced and complete formulation that will address many Trace Element needs quickly and efficiently.

"Better Soils, Crops and Profits, You Can Measure and See"

NUTRIENTS	SYMPTONS OF DEFICIENCIES	ROLE
Zinc (Zn)	• Interveinal chlorosis (yellowing) • Light yellow or white areas • Often occurs in younger leaves first	• Synthesis of plant growth substances • Involved in enzyme systems • Essential for promotion of certain metabolic reactions • Necessary for production of chlorophyll and carbohydrates
Copper (Cu)	• Young leaves die • Chlorosis • Failure to set seed • Rolling and coiling of new leaves • Leaf up turns light green to cream	• Chlorophyll formation • Catalysis in several plant reactions • Cell wall formation • Higher polymers and protein formation
Manganese (Mn)	• Interveinal chlorosis • When severe, necrotic spots or streaks may form • Often occurs first on young leaves	• Part of enzyme systems in plants • Aids chlorophyll synthesis • Promotes germination • Accelerates maturity of the plant • Increase the availability of phosphorus and calcium
Boron (B)	• Death of growing points and development of a 'witch's broom' effect • Poor seed set	• Germination of pollen grains • Seed and cell formation • Sugar translocation • Protein formation
Iron (Fe)	• Interveinal chlorosis with green veins • In severe case may mean total leaching of young foliage followed by necrosis • Occurs first on young leaves	• Catalyst in the formation of chlorophyll • Oxygen carrier
Molybdenum (Mo)	• In legumes, a general paleness develops • Poor nodulation in legumes • In non-legumes, a mottled pale appearance	• Changing nitrates to ammonium • Converting inorganic – P to organic forms
Nickel (Ni)	• Necrotic Spots and plant cell lesions • Nitrate burn • Residual nitrogen inefficiencies.	• Key element in the proper functioning of the urease enzyme in nitrogen assimilation. • Zinc and Iron co-factor replacement in some plants.
Cobalt (Co)	• Yellowing and chlorosis in Legumes due to poor rhizobium development. • Poor nitrogen assimilation in many other plants. • Mucosal disease and mange in animals.	• Essential for Vitamin B12 production in animals. • Proper rhizobium nitrogen fixation and performance. • Soil bacteria stimulation.
Amino Acids	• Lack of vigour • Susceptibility to disease, necrosis, rot and general reversal of fertility and health until death. • Nothing works without Amino Acids.	• Building blocks of protein. • Essential elements for the proper expression of growth and gene replication.

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