



a 'Round The Traps'

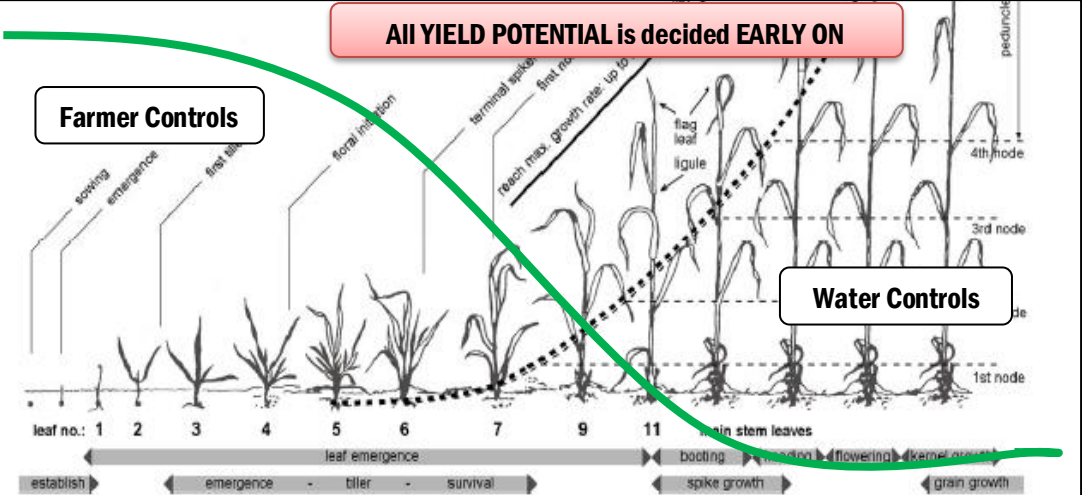
BOOST YIELD POST GERMINATION
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Fertiliser Chemical Inputs - Are they hurting your Budget?

Fertiliser & Chemical inputs we know are hurting, but product return prices are up. So how do we use better technologies to enhance Productivity and minimise input costs whilst still making opportunities turn into **Nett Profitability**.
Answers are in the below



HOWEVER - Plant Growth has simple needs at Set Development Stages.

Knowledge on Soil & Plant Biology fertiliser stimulated support, makes a difference in cycling of nutrition for yields. To manipulate Soil & Plant Growth with Lower Costs and Lower Risks – keeping it viable to apply. Then especially if the Season is showing promise of good returns. Be it Broadacre Crops, Pasture or Horticulture. Farmers can take advantage of opportunities.

Strategy's to Boost Yield "POST" Germination.

1. Grow longer, Grow Hotter into Winter and Punch out Stronger in Spring
2. Increase Tiller Numbers, Increase Seed Head Size in Cereals, Legumes, Hay Pastures and Horticulture with vigor and plant resilience
3. A System to Buffer Frosts, Pests & Disease issues
4. Flexible budget to manage changing seasonal conditions with flexible input timings and easy, compatible nutrition tools to fit farm application systems – **DON'T HESITATE TO CONTACT US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

T2-Z14 YIELD STRATEGIC FOLIAR

10" Long
4" Wide

	Grain	3 Wide	4 Wide	5 Wide
9 High	44	52	46	
11% 9 High	27	36	45	
11% 10 High	30	40	50	
100% 11 High	33	44	55	
	33%	25%	20%	

WHY IS T2-Z14 SO IMPORTANT?

POINT 1 The C.S.I.R.O established well over 50 years ago that the Seed Count in Cereals is set between Z.14 and Z.16 (Zadoks Growth Stage 14 = 3rd leaf formation/leaf emergence) and that Final Yield will then be the size and weight of that original seed count.

POINT 2 Once the Terminal Spike is formed in each tiller at the end of Z.16, the Grain Count is finished.

POINT 3 Don't focus your Yield Strategy on the Primary Stem. That stem is always going to be favoured by the plant with more assimilates from the Crown - making it larger anyway. The real chance to push Yield Up is to force the growth of a larger Spikette in Tiller Land Tiller 2 - which then drives the hormonal and assimilates demand to thicken the T1 and T2 stems and feed them like a Primary Stem - often by taking nutrition away from excess Leaf Mass. More head less leaf.

POINT 4 Chase Yield at T2-Z14. Favours T1 and T2 as soon as T2 reaches Z.14. In what are the Heads going to be 4 Wide or 5 Wide - are they going to be 9 High, 10 High or More? You can Stimulate T1 and T2 to match Primary Stem if you have The Right Nutrition.

TAKE HOME MESSAGE
Push Yield Potential Hard at T2 - Z.14. Timing is Everything. Hit it Hard. T2-Z.14 is the one point in the life of ALL CEREALS when you can be absolutely certain an Extra Dose of Phosphorus, Nitrogen and Traces will MAXIMIZE SEED COUNT and FINAL YIELD POTENTIAL.

"FAT CABBAGE" YIELD STRATEGIC FOLIAR

WHY CANOLA NEEDS TO BE "FAT" & "CABBAGE-LIKE" BY MID-WINTER

POINT 1 Canola Yield is always maximised by having a 'bold' thick crown and at least 4 large leaves before mid-winter. Regardless of the rest of the season, the best outcome will always occur once this physiological status has been achieved by mid-winter.

POINT 2 Getting this 'fat cabbage' status is not negotiable and all sowing and fertiliser input strategies must meet that requirement. The best way to achieve 'fat cabbage' is to ensure a strong and immediate NPK availability upon germination and that the NOC remains at 2,500PPM or higher in the leaf until the 'fat' status is achieved. If soil temperature drops below 10C there must be a quick switch to Nitrogen/Phosphorus complex fertiliser. Applying solid N becomes progressively less as the soil gets colder. Foliar still works and can keep the plant 'hot' to resist shut-down.

POINT 3 Canola crows that are thick create much stronger tap roots that will often produce deeper laterals and branch at depth to aid survival in the dry. Thick crowns are also inclined to create 'true spalls' which effectively give 2 canola plants in the one stem. You never see a thin stem produce a true spall. Having 4 leaves of good soil mid-winter ensures the maximum opportunity to work over winter, photosynthesize and build a stronger yield potential. The plant now becomes quick to respond to spring signals and survives winter, water-logging, frost and disease far better than lesser plants.

POINT 4 Makes Canola sick on NPK if you have to. It doesn't matter how unhealthily you make the Canola get to 'fat' status by mid-winter. If the rest of the winter to stabilise and re-balance itself for yield-related growth and a real Phosphorus and Insect pressure is at its lowest in winter so you can decide to force the response.

TAKE HOME MESSAGE
Getting what Carbon Systems Agronomy calls 'Fat Cabbage' by mid-winter is essential. The principle of this stem and several big leaves by mid-winter applies to most flowering broad-acre cereals and legumes as well. Do that and with a little bit of follow-up management mid-spring you get the most efficient result you can get anyway.

DON'T LET THE SHORT DAYS OR COLD WEATHER STOP YOU GROW THROUGH WINTER!

- Late sown crops run the risk of never catching up to maximise yield potential. Winter shuts them down and their small root mass misses a lot of in-soil nutrition that is potentially leached away with Winter rains.
- The same risks apply to pastures, becoming over-grazed, too short and then shut down all Winter as well.

However, Winter is also the time when you can get time back! If you must sow late or your pasture is already short and shutting down, if you know the soil temperature will be under 10C soon and Winter days are getting darker and colder, you still have a choice to make. Do you let the crop shut down for Winter - or do you send a GROWTH instruction to grow through Winter? You must keep growing your crop to catch up, to maximise yield potential or to save a lot of money by grazing your own grass well into Winter and not buy in someone else's.

Crops and Pastures will grow in low light and cold conditions if they receive the right signals to keep growing. The key is to ensure the Crown of the cereals, canola, grasses etc stays 'hot' and continually sends out a growth stimulus for more root meristematic tissue, the white root loss (shown in the pictures). If you keep punching out white-tip tissue growth you're growing! Our C-3A Practice is a nutritionally correct Crown and 'hot it up' to force a 'grow' more roots and shoots signal for as long as possible deep into Winter. Doing that also ensures an early 'wake up' at the end of Winter and a faster growth into Spring!

- You must intervene with a Proven Effective Foliar, Use High Analysis Liquid Phosphorus (0.8-1.6 Units), Nitrogen (7-12 Units) and some Trace Elements (Manganese, Zinc, Copper, Boron). Use 4-5 Litres Ferti-PhoTrak with 15-25 Litres UAN.
- It's far harder to 'jump-start' a 'cold' crop once it has the abiotic-acid dependent type hormones operating in the sap system. The Crown has already set 'hibernation'.
- Even if the Soil Temperature is still above 10C Solid Fertiliser probably won't work. The Crown's getting multiple Winter signals other than soil temperature and it's first response is to shut down Roots so that means a shutdown of the Rhizosphere connection to soil.
- Forget about talking to the plant via the soil. Solid Fertilisers in the soil are disconnected and stranded.
- Send a GROWTH Command to the Plant via a Proven Effective High Analysis Phosphorus Foliar and STOP the Crown's shutdown procedure before it Starts! If you get the right Foliar onto Foliage in time - 4 weeks!
- Evidence of Growth is seen via more white-tip and tissue, you will see the evidence of a growing stem and greenery on top as well. White-tip tissue is never more than 12 hours old - so it's solid evidence that Winter has not shut your crop or pasture down yet! It's solid evidence your plants are primed to fire up quickly as soon as the days get longer and warmer. TIME is something you can control if you're pro-active in time.