

# WUXAL® 39N+

# **Liquid Fertiliser**

Highly concentrated Nitrogen fertiliser solution for general foliar and direct ground fertilisation. Particularly suited for post harvest treatments to fruit and vine crops.

### **Description**

WUXAL 39 N+ is a nitrogen liquid fertiliser, with all required micronutrients, for application primarily in the early stages of vegetative growth following plant establishment. WUXAL 39 N+ has been formulated to promote quick and vigorous vegetative growth. Nitrogen is required by all plant cells, and is essential for plant growth and development. In addition Nitrogen assists with the formation of proteins, and has a positive effect in assisting with crop yields, quality of leaf health, and the development of fruit and seeds.

It is recommended that the use of WUXAL 39 N+ is discontinued at least 10 - 12 days prior to bud and flower development. Exceptions to this would be in the growing of Cereal crops. The use of WUXAL 39 N+ on Cereal crops prior to flowering will have a positive effect on the protein levels within the plant. WUXAL 39 N+ is highly absorbed by the plant. Irrigation post application is therefore considered unnecessary.

## **Key benefits & features**

- nutrients readily available to plants
- high crop safety
- fully chelated micronutrients, iron included
- even under dry conditions WUXAL 39N+ shows highest N recovery rates
- low-biuret Nitrogen product
- well-balanced micronutrient supply
- can be applied with all usual HV and LV spraying and sprinkling equipment

#### **Contents**

Nitrogen-fertiliser solution with micronutrients.

% w/w			g/l
30	N	Total Nitrogen	390
		6.9% nitric-N	90
		6.9% ammonium-N	90
		16.2% carbamide-N	210
0.001	В	Boron	0.13
0.004	Cu	Copper	0.052
0.02	Fe	Iron	0.26
0.012	Mn	Manganese	0.15
0.001	Мо	Molybdenum	0.013
0.004	Zn	Zinc	0.052

All nutrients are water soluble and the cationic micronutrients (iron, copper, manganese and zinc) are fully chelated by EDTA.

# Physical / chemical properties

1.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Density:

pH value: 6.7

Colour: green

Max. Biuret Level: 0.52% Total

Distributor:





# Fields of application and rates of use

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Сгор	Timing	Rate of use*	Water rate
Kiwifruit	post harvest	15-20 L/ha	1000 L/ha
Barley / Oats	6-8 leaf stage	5-7 L/ha	80-100 L/ha (ground: 100- 200 L/ha)
Wheat	pre-flowering	10-15 L/ha	80-100 L/ha (ground: 100- 200 L/ha)
Viticulture			
Young plants	at 10-14 day intervals before flowering	7-10 L/ha	700-1000 L/ha
Mature vines	before flowering	10 L/ha	1000 L/ha
Post harvest	for increased N at Spring bud burst	10-15 L/ha	> 500 L/ha
Potatoes	as required 3 weeks after emergence	5-7 L/ha	500-700 L/ha
Vegetables			
Beans	early growth stage when plant rhizobium activity is low	4-5 L/ha	400-500 L/ha
Celery, Brassicas, Lettuce	at 10-14 days following emergence or 14-20 days after transplant	4-5 L/ha 4-5 L/ha	400-500 L/ha > 400 L/ha
Cucumbers, Melons	8-10 leaf stage	4-5 L/ha	> 400 L/ha
Turf surfaces	according to demand	5-7 L/ha	500-700 L/ha
Pip / Stone fruit*	2 weeks after bloom for increased N at spring bud burst post harvest	3-5 L/ha 10-15 L/ha	> 500 L/ha > 500 L/ha
Avocado	3-4 x during late spring and summer to maintain optimum leaf colour and health, and to achieve optimum accumulation of Nitrogen reserves before spring leaf flush	10-15 L/ha	sufficient water to achieve optimum leaf coverage
Rape seed	in conjuction with pesticide application during leaf development and stem elongation	5 L/ha	
Beet	during leaf development until beginning of crop cover	5 L/ha	
Maize	according to nitrogen demand during leaf development	3-5 L/ha	
Forage-Brassica, Pasture	once sufficient foliage is present between 4-6 leaf stage at least 10 days before grazing	5-10 L/ha	> 500 L/ha

<sup>\*</sup> in cultivars sensitive to russeting, do not use before the end of natural fruitlet drop periods.

#### Precautions and liability:

When mixing with pesticides for the first time, test on a small scale before general use. When storing the product, temperatures below  $0^{\circ}$ C and above  $+40^{\circ}$ C as well as frequent temperature fluctuations should be avoided. Considerable changes in temperature and/or too low temperatures can cause crystallisation. The crystals will however easily dissolve again in the spray solution. Prolonged storage may also cause colour change and a reversible phase separation. Neither crystallisation nor colour change will in any way affect the product quality as regards the desired physiological effect.



