

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 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 in all crops. 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
- even under dry conditions WUXAL 39N shows highest N recovery rates
- low-biuret Nitrogen product
- can be applied with all usual HV and LV spraying and sprinkling equipment

Contents

Nitrogen-fertiliser solution with micronutrients.

| % w/v | | | g/l |
|-------|---|-----------------|------|
| 39 | N | Total Nitrogen | 390 |
| | | 7.5% nitric-N | 97.5 |
| | | 7.5% ammonium-N | 97.5 |
| | | 15% carbamide-N | 195 |

Physical / chemical properties

Density: 1.3 g/cm³

pH value: 8

Colour: clear

Max. Biuret Level: 0.52% Total









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 |

^{*} 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 -5°C and above +40°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.



