

SUPA HUMUS 26%

26% Humic Acid



A blend of liquid humic acid and organic catalysts applied to the soil to increase microbiological activity, CEC and moisture holding

BENEFITS OF SUPA HUMUS 26

- Stimulates plant enzymes.
- · Acts as an organic catalyst.
- · Encourages soil micro-organisms.
- Increases root respiration and formation.
- · Increases plant membrane permeability.
- Increases nutrient translocation.
- Increases soil cation exchange capacity.
- Improves soil pH buffering capacity.
- · Provides organic and mineral substances.
- Retains water soluble fertilisers in soil.
- Improves friability of soil.

WHAT IS HUMUS?

Humus is a complex aggregate of brown to dark coloured substances, which originated during the ancient decomposition and deposition of plant and animal residues. Chemically humus is a very complex mixture of organic constituents which originated in living plant tissue. The end result of microbial activity and breakdown of humus is known as Humic Acid.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMIC ACIDS

Humic acids are complex organic* molecules formed by the breakdown of organic* matter in the soil. Humic acid contains many functional chemical groups that are highly active in the chelation and mobilisation of plant nutrients. Humic acids hold onto nutrients, attract moisture, provide carbon for microorganisms and help in the development of soil structure.



SUPA HUMUS 26

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 9.5 - 12; Specific Gravity: 1.05 - 1.15

AUS Analysis W/V%: 26.0% Humic acid as Potassium humate. International Analysis W/W%: 23.6% Humic acid as Potassium humate.

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Fertigation at 10 – 15 L/ha. Apply in minimum 5L / ha / season.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Fertigation at 7 – 15 L/ha. Apply in minimum 10L / ha / season.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Citrus, Mango, Macadamia, Lychee. Fertigation at 7 – 15 L/ha. Apply in minimum 10L / ha / season.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. Fertigation at 7 – 20 L/ha. Apply in minimum IOL / ha / season.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Fertigation at 7 – 10 L/ha. Apply in minimum 10L / ha / season.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Fertigation at 7 – 10 L/ha. Apply in minimum 10 L / ha / season.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Fertigation at 7 – 10 L/ha. Fertigation 4 applications, commencing after bud burst. Apply minimum 15/ ha per season.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

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NOTE: The suggested rates of application of the Product are designed for typical Australian conditions and should be used as a guide only. Each farmer's climatic conditions, water quality, soil types, application processes and practices may differ and therefore necessitate corrections to ensure optimum results. Good agricultural practice requires that application be avoided under extreme weather conditions such as temperatures over 28°C, high humidity, frost, rain etc. It is recommended that when applying to a crop or area for the first time, or in combination with other chemicals, a small test area should be sprayed and observed prior to the total spray. Where possible, it is recommended that regular leaf tests are conducted to determine actual plant nutrient availability during each growth cycle. Soil tests at least once per year are essential.

