

BIOMINTM

IRON

Soluble Powder,
Single Mineral Biomin Iron



GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Dry Weight Basis %/w/w	
Iron (Fe)	18.0
	As amino acid Chelate
Dry Weight Basis %/w/w	
Nitrogen (N)	4.7
	As amino acid

GENERAL INFORMATION

Biomin IRON is a true amino acid chelated multi mineral. The chelating agent is mainly glycine, the smallest amino acid commonly used by and found in plants. The unique formulation of **Biomin IRON** classifies it at the top of the range of all chelated multi minerals.

Biomin IRON is a readily bio-available plant multi mineral product. The highlights of such a product include almost total absorption within a few hours after application. The chelating agent Glycine prevents the precipitation of the product and enables all the minerals to move freely inside the plant making the product highly systemic.

Biomin IRON is ideal for all crops, especially those growing in alkaline soils.

ADVANTAGES & BENEFITS

Biomin Iron is a bio-available organic plant nutrient that is systemic, readily available and non-phytotoxic.

Biomin Iron is very stable in formulation and can be used on all horticultural crops at almost any stage of growth

Biomin Iron helps :-

- 1) Deliver Iron at any stage of the season
- 2) Overcome lime induced chlorosis which is prevalent on alkaline soils.
- 3) Corrects Iron deficiencies in a prompt manner to aid plants in healthy continued growth.

Biomin Iron plays an important role in improving red pigmentation in red wine grapes.

Biomin Iron is buffered in order to maintain the levels of this element in the plant even when used on alkaline soils where it is difficult to keep Iron from becoming immobile within the plant.

Biomin Iron is wax soluble therefore can be applied at any stage in the season, not requiring new growth to penetrate the leaf.

Biomin Iron aids in preventing plant and fruit susceptibility to disease by increasing the overall health and mineral balance of the crop.

COMPATIBILITY

Always run a compatibility test before spraying **Biomin IRON** with other chemicals.

Biomin IRON is compatible with almost all fungicides and insecticides.

Biomin IRON is INCOMPATIBLE with Phosphorous, Calcium and Potassium foliar nutrients.

PLANT & ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

Biomin IRON is totally harmless to plants even when recommended rates are exceeded. Exceeding recommended rates is however unnecessary.

Biomin IRON is totally harmless to both humans and wildlife and is environmentally friendly.

IMPORTED and DISTRIBUTED EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW ZEALAND BY

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APPLICATION GUIDELINES

CROP	TIME OF APPLICATION		RATE OF APPLICATION
APPLES & PEARS	1 st application 2 nd application	1 — 2 weeks after fruit set As required (based on leaf analysis)	0.5 — 2 kg/ha 0.5 — 2 kg/ha
GRAPES (TABLEGRAPES, & DRIED FRUIT)	1 st application 2 nd application	2-3 weeks before flowering As required (based on leaf analysis)	0.5 — 2 kg/ha 0.5 — 2 kg/ha
CITRUS	1 st application 2 nd application	2-3 weeks before flowering As required (based on leaf analysis)	1 — 2 kg/ha 1 — 2 kg/ha
KIWI GOLD and HAYWARD	1 st application	2-3 weeks before flowering * Do not apply Iron after fruit set	0.5 — 2 kg/ha
STONE FRUIT & CHERRIES	1 st application 2 nd application	1 — 2 weeks after fruit set As required (based on leaf analysis)	0.5 — 1.5 kg/ha 0.5 — 1 kg/ha
STRAWBERRY & ALL BERRY CROPS	3-4 applications	Beginning before flowering and repeat every month or as needed	0.5 — 1 kg/ha
TOMATO, CAPSICUM and other VEGETABLE CROPS	3-4 applications	Beginning before flowering and repeat every month or as needed	0.5 — 1 kg/ha

For information on application rates and timing for crops not listed on this brochure, please contact your local distributor or visit the RSF website at www.rd2.co.nz

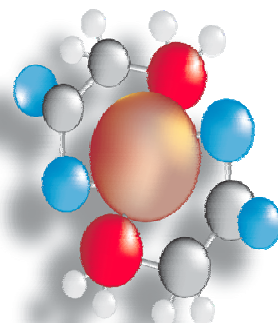


It is always advisable that a leaf sample be taken before applying fertilisers to best ascertain the levels of elements and the nutrient requirements of the crop.

Functions of Iron in Plant Nutrition

Iron is involved in the production of chlorophyll, and iron chlorosis is easily recognised on iron-sensitive crops growing on calcareous soils. Iron also is a component of many enzymes associated with energy transfer, nitrogen reduction and fixation, and lignin formation.

Iron deficiencies are mainly manifested by yellow leaves due to low levels of chlorophyll. Leaf yellowing first appears on the younger upper leaves in interveinal tissues. Severe iron deficiencies cause leaves to turn completely yellow or almost white, and then brown as leaves die. Iron deficiencies are found mainly on calcareous (high pH) soils, although some acid, sandy soils low in organic matter also may be iron deficient. Cool, wet weather enhances iron deficiencies, especially on soils with marginal levels of available iron. Poorly aerated or compacted soils also reduce iron uptake by plants. Uptake of iron decreases with increased soil pH, and is adversely affected by high levels of available phosphorus, manganese and zinc in soils.



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