

## What is Optimum Gluco Fe

Optimum is a Fe complexed formulation with gluconic acid that gives stability to the product in extreme conditions. This complex ease the uptake and release of the nutrients in the plant.

Iron deficiency. The most obvious symptom in plants is commonly called leaf chlorosis.

This is where the leaves of the plant turn yellow, but the veins of the leaves stay green. Typically, leaf chlorosis will start at the tips of new growth in the plant and will eventually work its way to older leaves on the plant as the deficiency gets worse. Other signs can include poor growth and leaf loss, but these symptoms will always be completed with the leaf chlorosis..

### Composition %w/v

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Iron (Fe)    | 6,9 |
| pH 6-7       |     |
| Density: 1,2 |     |

Natural Chelating Agent (Gluconic Acid)

## Characteristics of Optimum Gluco Fe

- Can be used in fertigation
- It's especially suitable for foliar application, as it is very gentle and acts without phytotoxicity
- It's highly water-soluble
- It's stable in the pH value range 2 - 12
- It's suitable for use in organic agriculture
- It is completely Biodegradable
- Offers very good cost-effectiveness

## Storability

- Keep cool, dry and frost free
- Shelf life 24 months

## Compatibility

Optimum Gluco Fe is compatible with all commonly used plant protection products. Since not all the influences appearing in practice are predictable, a miscibility test with small amounts of the products provided for the spraying is always useful.

## Mixture with Fertilizers

In case of mixture with fertilizers or plant protection products fill sprayer up to 2/3 with water and add products seperatly. Add Optimum Gluco Fe as the last component. Apply immediately and stire constantly.

## Foliar Application



| Crop              | Aim/Problem                                  | Recommendation   | Time                                   |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| In all crops      | To provide iron                              | 3 - 7 L/Ha (in at least 300L water. Upon application with backpack sprayer 1%. Early application are more effective) | When required                          |
| Dessert grapes    | Prevention and alleviation of iron chlorosis | 3 - 7 L/Ha (not during flowering)  | From 3 leaf stage                      |
| Greens            | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 5 - 7 L/Ha (in at least 400L water. 50-70mL/100m <sup>2</sup> in at least 4L water/100m <sup>2</sup> )               | When required                          |
| Ornamental plants | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 3 - 7 L/Ha (1L per 100L spray water, not during flowering)   | When required                          |
| Pome fruit        | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 3 - 7 L/Ha   | From hazelnut size                     |
| Soft fruit        | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 400-500mL (per 100m row)   | In February/ March                     |
| Stone fruit       | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 1-2 times, 3-7L/Ha   | Fruit set to harvesting                |
| Strawberries      | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | Numerous applications, 5-7L/ha   | In spring from the start of vegetation |
| Wine grapes       | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 3 - 7 L/Ha (not during flowering)  | From 3 leaf stage                      |

## Soil Application



| Crop              | Aim/Problem                                  | Recommendation  | Time                                   |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| Dessert grapes    | Prevention and alleviation of iron chlorosis | Lances per cane: 15-20 mL (with 1L water)   | In February/ March                     |
| Ornamental plants | Prevention and alleviation of iron chlorosis | 5-10mL (with 1L water/m <sup>2</sup> or for fertigation, a maximum of 400 mL in 1000L water.) | When required                          |
| Pome fruit        | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 3-7 L/Ha  | In February/ March                     |
| Soft fruit        | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 30-60mL/tree (in the irrigation procedure)  | In spring from the start of vegetation |
| Stone fruit       | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 30-60mL/tree (in the irrigation procedure)  | In February/ March                     |
| Strawberries      | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | 300-400mL (per 100m row)  | In February/ March                     |
| Wine grapes       | Prevention and alleviation iron chlorosis    | Lances per cane: 15-20 mL (with 1L water)   | In February/ March                     |