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TECHNICAL BROCHURE

NECTAR Cu

TRACE ELEMENTS - AMINO ACIDS

Fertiliser for the prevention and correction of Copper nutrient deficiencies for foliar use.

⊘ GUARANTEED COMPOSITION

Copper (Cu) in the form of copper oxychloride 50% w/w.

Responsible for final marketing: FARMA-CHEM SA

EC FERTILISER

RECOMMENDED USES AND DOSAGES:

Citrus fruit (Grapefruit, Lemons, Mandarins, Oranges): Applications in autumn, with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid as soon as the rains start, repeat after 3-4 months and after hail or frost. Spraying liquid volume ($L/1,000 \text{ m}^2$): 125-250.

POME FRUIT (Apple trees, Pear trees, Quince trees): Applications with a dose of 50 gr/100 L of spraying liquid in autumn before the fall of leaves and at the green and pink tip stages. Spraying liquid volume $(L/1,000 \text{ m}^2)$: 100-200.

Stone fruits (Peach trees, Cherry trees, Apricot trees, Plum trees, Nectarines trees, Sour cherry trees): Applications with 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid as soon as the fall of the leaves begins in autumn and whenever there are nutritional needs in copper. Spraying liquid volume (L/1,000 m²): 100-150.

VINES (table and wine-making grapes): Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid, a) when the shoots are about 10 cm long, b) 10 days later, c) just before flowering and at fruit set. Spraying liquid volume $(L/1,000 \text{ m}^2)$: 50-150.

OLIVE TREES: Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid, a) in autumn, just before the start of rains, b) in spring, when the new vegetation has a length of 2-5 cm, and c) when the fruit begins to ripen. Spraying liquid volume $(L/1,000 \text{ m}^2)$: 150-300.

KIWI FRUIT: Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid in autumn at the fall of the leaves, at the swelling of the buds and at the beginning of new vegetation. Spraying liquid volume $(L/1,000 \text{ m}^2)$: 100-120.

ALMOND TREES: Applications with 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid as soon as the fall of the leaves begins in autumn and whenever there are nutritional needs in copper. Spraying liquid volume $(L/1,000 \, m^2)$: 100-150.

HAZELNUT TREES: Applications with 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid as soon as the fall of the leaves begins in autumn and whenever there are nutritional needs in copper. Spraying liquid volume $(L/1,000 \, m^2)$: 100-150.

WALNUT TREES: Applications with 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid before the development of leaves and every 10 days. Spraying liquid volume (L/1,000 m²): 100-150.

PISTACHIOS: Applications with 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid a) at the 1st appearance of vegetation, b) when the fruits reach a size of 1 cm, c) after 20 days and d) after harvesting the fruits. Spraying liquid volume ($L/1,000 \text{ m}^2$): 100-150.

VEGETABLES (Carrot, Onion, Leek, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Chicory, Radish, Celery, Lettuce, Artichoke, Spinach): Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid, from the stage of young seedlings and repeat if required after 10-14 days. Spraying liquid volume (L/1,000 m²): 50-100.

TOMATO, PEPPER, AUBERGINE, WATERMELON, MELON, COURGETTE, GREEN BEANS (open field & greenhouse): Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid, from the stage of young seedlings and repeat if required after 10-14 days. Spraying liquid volume (L/1,000 m²): 50-100.

POTATOES: Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid, when the plants are 15-20 cm tall and repeat if required after 10-14 days. Spraying liquid volume ($L/1,000 \text{ m}^2$): 50-100.

WINTER CEREALS (Soft and hard wheat, barley): Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid, from the stage of the 6^{th} leaf up to the stage of the flag leaf. Spraying liquid volume (L/1,000 m²): 30-50.

SUGAR BEETS: Applications whenever there are nutritional needs in copper, with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid. Spraying liquid volume (L/1,000 m²): 100-150.

FABACEAE (Peas, Beans): Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid, from the stage of young seedlings and repeat every 10-14 days. Spraying liquid volume $(L/1,000 \text{ m}^2)$: 50-100.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS: Applications with a dose of 50 g/100 L of spraying liquid, whenever there are symptoms of copper deficiency. Spraying liquid volume (L/1,000 m²): 50-100.

COMMENTS:

1) Small doses refer to spraying performed near the flowering period, especially for pome fruit. 2) Avoid spraying with high temperatures and during the hot hours of the day, especially on field and greenhouse vegetables and greens. 3) Store in a cool and well-ventilated environment. 4) Protect the product from high or very low temperatures (frost).

COMPATIBILITY:

Do not mix with highly alkaline and acid-reactive formulations. Contact your local agronomists.

ADVANTAGES

Nectar Cu is a fertiliser of very high concentration in Copper that strengthens the cell walls of plants.

PHYTOTOXICITY:

Nectar Cu is phytotoxic for peach trees, cherry trees and plum trees after the swelling of the buds, as well as for cucurbits. It also shows phytotoxicity in some apple and pear varieties, when applied after the start of vegetation. It should be used before flowering in apple and pear trees. Generally, its use during flowering should be avoided.

TEMPORAL STABILITY OF PREPARATION - STORAGE CONDITIONS:

Keep in a dry and cool place, away from bright light.

Protect the product from possible low temperatures (frost).

- To avoid risks to human health and the environment, please follow the instructions for use.
- <u>ATTENTION:</u> Always read the label and product information before each use. See warning phrases and symbols before using the products.