GRO GREEN SOLUBLE

MICRO

LIMA

MICRONUTRIENTS COMPLEXED
WITH GLYCINE

MICRO

pH 3.6

MICRO is a multipurpose micronutrient complex for foliar deficiency correction. The small GLY16 complex is an amino acid based complex that is ideal for leaf penetration and transport in the plant.

Packaging size: 200g, 1 kg, 5 kg

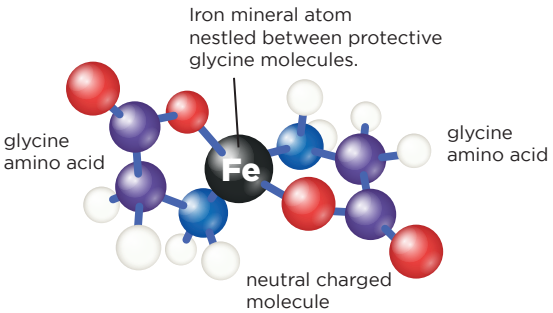
Crops are highly dependent on micronutrients due to the introduction of more demanding varieties of crops, new farming techniques and, of course, high yields. Therefore, the contribution of micronutrients is essential to ensure not only good harvests, but also foods with high nutritional value.

MICRO has the main advantage of being quickly and easily absorbed through the leaf surface, translocated and metabolized by plants. It is very effective for treating and correcting deficiencies due to this fast action. The presence of glycine helps the crop counteracting stress symptoms and increases vigour and overall plant growth. Also, it stimulates chlorophyll production and photosynthesis.

Amino acid chelates: State-of-the-art technology

Amino acids can deliver selected micro nutrients with maximum bioavailability, tolerability and safety. Minerals complexed with amino acids are neutral in charge, allowing them to bypass the leaf surface. When the amino acid chelates reach the cell membrane, they are recognised by the mechanisms of absorption as a source of organic N. As a result, the entire amino acid chelate is taken into the cell very rapidly and efficiently.

These molecules remain intact as they travel through the leaf barrier with minimal interference. From there, they may be absorbed and used by the leaf cells, or travel on to the phloem (the vascular system used by plants for transportation), typically to new leaves, flowers, fruit and other fast-growing parts of the plant.



Molecule structure of an Iron Glycine Chelate

Glycine

- Chlorophyll precursor
- Strong complexing power of essential microelements
- Promotes new budding/sprouting
- Foliar tissue formation
- Participates in plant resistance mechanisms
- Involved in pollination and fertility

Density: +/- 1.50 kg/liter. pH : 3.6

Specifications	W/W	W/V
Total Nitrogen (N)	3.70 %	5.50 %
Organic Nitrogen	3.70 %	5.50 %
Boron (B), as boron MEA, soluble in water	0.70 %	1.06 %
Copper (Cu), Glycine chelated, soluble in water	0.15 %	0.23 %
Iron (Fe), Glycine chelated, soluble in water	4.20 %	6.30 %
Manganese (Mn), Glycine chelated, soluble in water	1.70 %	2.55 %
Molybdenum (Mo), as sodium salt, soluble in water	0.12 %	0.18 %
Zinc (Zn), Glycine chelated, soluble in water	4.37 %	6.56 %
Organic Carbon (C_{org})	8.20 %	12.30 %

Why use MICRO

- Easy dosage and use.
- Helps plant resistance system.
- Quick correction of nutrient deficiencies.
- Promotes sprouting and tissue formation.
- Glycine chelated trace elements increase foliar absorption and translocation.
- Stimulates chlorophyll production, increases photosynthesis and overall growth.

Recommendations

Soil application: Apply with a general dose of 2.5–6.0 kg/ha early in the season. Repeat 2-3 times as needed.

Foliar application: Spray with 0.5–1.5 kg/ha/application. Repeat as recommended. Never exceed a concentration of 0.5% (5g/l of water). Always use in sufficient water volume to guarantee full coverage of the foliage. Do not apply during very hot weather or on crops under water stress. The best application time is early morning or in the evening.

Foliar Spray

Crop	Dosage rate	Timing
Tomato and pepper	0.5 - 1.5kg/ha	3 applications; 4-6 leaf stage, fruit set and fruit enlargement
Potato	0.5 - 1.5kg/ha	3 applications; 2 weeks and 5 weeks after tuber initiation and 2-3 weeks before harvest
Apple & pear	0.5 - 1kg/ha	3 applications; pre-flowering, during cell division and fruit enlargement
Corn	1 - 2kg/ha	2 applications; 4-6 leaves unfolded and beginning of reproductive stage
Soybean	1 - 2kg/ha	2 applications; at 5 nodes stage and beginning of the reproductive stage
Cereals	1 - 2kg/ha	1 application at heading stage
Rice	0.5 - 1.5kg/ha	3 applications; tillering, stem elongation and heading
Grape	0.5 - 1kg/ha	3 applications; before bloom, at fruit set and berry closure
Blueberry	0.5 - 1.5kg/ha	1 application at bloom
Cotton	1 - 2kg/ha	3 applications; leaf development, first square and boll development
Pistachio	1 - 2kg/ha	3 applications: bud burst, flowering and nut set
Oilseed rape	0.5 - 1.5kg/ha	3 applications; bud development, pod development seed development
Melon	1 - 2kg/ha	3 applications; first bloom, 2-3 weeks and 5-6 weeks later
Onion	1 - 2kg/ ha	3 applications; 4-6 leaf stage, 6-8 leaf stage and bulbing
Stone fruit	0.5 - 1.5kg/ha	1 application at fruit enlargement
Cabbage & Broccoli	1 - 2kg/ha	2 applications; at 4-6 leaf stage and 2-3 weeks later
Sugarbeet	1 - 2kg/ha	3 applications; at 4-6 leaf stage, 6-8 leaf stage and before closure of rows
Carrot	0.5 - 1.5kg/ha	3 applications; at 4-6 true leaf stage, root expanding and 2 weeks later

Mixing and application

Fill half of the spray tank with clean water, add the required amount of MICRO, complete the filling and apply without delay. Add first in the sprayer when mixing with other agrochemicals or fertilizers. Avoid spraying when temperature is high or when the plant is under any kind of stress. For best results, spray in the early morning or late evening when a certain amount of moisture is present in the plant. Spray with low pressure and avoid run-off. Do not mix with alkaline substances, combustable materials, reducing agents or products containing calcium.

FIELD TRIALS

Test site information

Contract research organisation: GMW Bioscience
Crop: Wheat in open field conditions
Variety: Athoris
Locality: Alpera (Albacete), Spain
Number of variants/Number of replicates: 2/4
Type of soil: Loam sand
Soil pH: 8
Timing: April-October 2020
Fertilisation: Both the treated and control plots were subjected to an identical fertilisation program. However, the treated plots received supplementary amounts of MICRO fertiliser. The applications were performed by foliar application.

Conclusions

Chlorophyll content SPAD assessment: All treatments showed better results than untreated plots. The increases were between 8-9%.

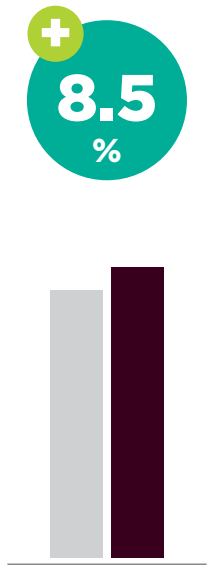
Tillering assessment: All treated plots showed better results than untreated with increases between 9-15%.

Earing assessment: Treated plots increase was 9%.

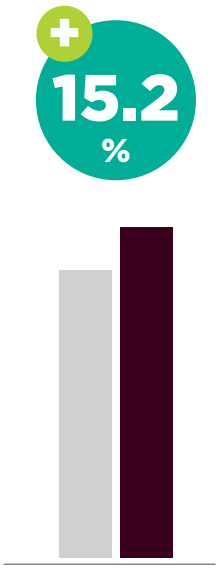
Yield assessment: All treatments showed higher yield than untreated plots. A yield increase of 8% was obtained in treated compared to untreated.

Products & formulation	Average dosage rate	Application details
MICRO	3-4 kg/ha	1. BBCH 23 (Beginning of tillering) 2. BBCH 30-31 (ear 1cm-steam elongation)

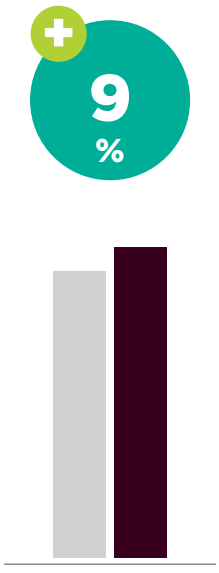
Chlorophyll content SPAD assessment:



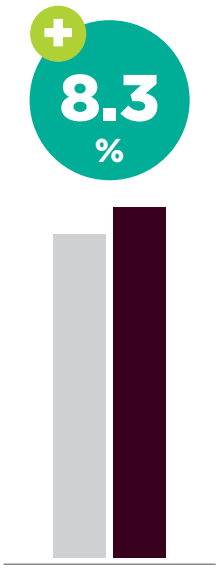
Tillering assessment:



Earing assessment:



Yield in kg/ha:



Control
MICRO

FIELD TRIALS

Test site information

Contract research organisation: GMW Bioscience
Crop: Citrus trees open field conditions
Variety: Navelina
Location: Alberic (Valencia), Spain
Number of variants/Number of replicates: 2/4
Type of soil: Loam
Soil pH: 8.1
Timing: November 2019-November 2020
Fertilisation: Both the treated and control plots were subjected to an identical fertilisation program. However, the treated plots received supplementary amounts of MICRO fertiliser. The applications were performed by foliar application.

Conclusions

Colour assessment:
All treatments showed a more intense fruit colour.

Diameter assessment:
All treated plots showed a bigger diameter than untreated with an increase of 3%.

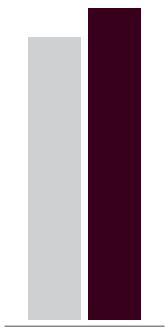
Yield assessment:
All treatments showed higher yield than untreated plots. A yield increase of 6% was obtained in treated compared to untreated.

Product	Average dosage rate	Application details
MICRO	2 kg/ha	1. Postharvest 2. From BBCH 59 (Most flowers with petals forming a hollow ball) 3. BBCH 72 (Green fruit surrounded by sepal crown) 4. BBCH 74 (Fruits about 40% of final size. Dark green fruit: end of physiological fruit drop) 5. On autumn shoots

Colour of the fruit:

16/11/2020

Diameter of the fruit:



16/11/2020

Yield per hectare:

16/11/2020

Control
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