



SICO - PERPLEX SUGARBEET MIX DF

Also for rapes, peas, bean and leaf brassicas

1. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION & FORMULATION • SICO "ACID PERPLEX" formulation containing

O "ACID PERPLEX" formulation containing:		
Mn	40	g/kg
Mg	40	g/kg
В	40	g/kg
Мо	0.4	g/kg
Zn	40	g/kg
Fe	30	g/kg
S	112.6	g/kg (elemental equivalent)
SO3	282.7	g/kg (sulphite equivalent)

• Formulation

This product is formulated with high levels of our unique "ACID PERPLEX" formulation system that will ensure fast and efficient coverage, adhesion and uptake of the micronutrient at competitive cost.

In addition the formulation is able to reduce the pH and 'condition' the spraying water by removing unwanted ions that could interfere with either nutrient uptake or pesticide efficiency. The complexing materials in this formulation confer improved levels of compatibility and crop safety when compared with alternative DF's or bulk/economy liquid formulations.

In terms of cost per hectare, the SICO-PERPLEX SUGARBEET MIX DF offers one of the most cost effective trace element treatments.

Usage rate

1.5 – 4.0 kg/ha

2. RECOMMENDATIONS ON USE & MARKETING.

Specifically formulated to suit a variety of potential crop problems, this mix uses its "ACID PERPLEX" formulation base to good effect, offering both compatibility and dose flexibility at reasonable cost.

In sugarbeet, or for that matter the oilseed rape crop, peas/beans and leaf brassicas, the mix provides useful boron and manganese levels with molybdenum and sulphur, to give the crop maintenance dose levels of all these elements in a rapidly absorbed form that tank mixes easily and cost effectively.

Ideally, in the sugarbeet crop, growers should use a three spray programme starting when the crop meets along the rows with a low dose (1.5 kg/ha), followed by a second higher dose (2.5 kg/ha) when the plants meet across the rows and followed by a final dose at full rate (4 kg/ha) when the root is as thick as your finger.

<u>In oilseed rape and leaf brassica crops like kale and mustard</u>; a two spray programme starting at stem extension (2.5 kg/ha) followed by a late flower application (3.5 kg/ha) would be advised to maintain adequate levels of these vital elements for crop health and to maximise yield response.

Autumn sown crops that have suffered over-winter with both poor seedbeds, water-logging, or grazing and pest attack, may need a 2 kg/ha application to help kick-start good spring growth and optimise responses to nitrogen and fungicide / PGR programmes.

After flowering, and successful fertilisation, all pod-crops will demonstrate improved pod retention when a foliar supplement of boron and molybdenum with manganese is applied. Ideally a split application between first flower and mid-flower gets the best responses.

The improved pod retention is best demonstrated in peas and beans, where yield potential can be considerably increased by the improvement in pod numbers, and distribution throughout the plant. This improvement will only produce significant yield responses where subsequent moisture is adequate for complete pod filling. Where moisture availability is not restricted in northern Europe, and diseases are well controlled, then 5.0 t/ha pea crops are not uncommon under this nutritional regime, and many 7.5 t/ha bean crops (both winter AND spring) have been recorded.

The amount of sulphur provided by this mix, although not enormous, is significant in the overall sulphur nutrition of the crop,

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particularly as it is so readily and efficiently absorbed and mobilised by the "SICO ACID PERPLEX" formulation, and the timing of applications provides a useful top-up to macro-applications of sulphur in other fertiliser forms.

The dry-flow formulation offers much higher levels of the vital elements at reasonable cost when compared to other liquid rape and pulse mixes, allowing a re-evaluation of their use in overall agronomy.

3. FEATURES

"ACID PERPLEX" Formulations	Benefit
Added Complexing agents	 * Excellent compatibility, superior to other DF's and the economy bulk liquids. * Peduction in tank-mix scorch
	* Complexing agents act as wetting and spreading agents.
Organic complexing agents and acidifiers	* Further complexes nutrients, leading to improved compatibility.
	* Reduces pH of spraying water so maximising nutrient uptake and maintains activity of tank mix partners due to reduced pesticide hydrolysis.
	* Rate of solubility improved. Mixing and filling times reduced.
Water 'softeners'	* Remove unwanted ions from the spraying water (i.e. Mg, Ca and bicarbonate) leading to improvements in mixing, compatibility and efficiency of uptake of nutrients. Maximises pesticide performance.
High levels of nutrient	* Savings on packaging disposal, handling, storage and transport
	* Avoid H&S issue associated with 200 ltr drums
	* Cost effective per hectare

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