# GOLDSUITE KOH

## GOLDSUITE KOH IS A IS A WATER SOLUBLE 2:4:1 (30) FERTILIZER WITH MICRO-ELEMENTS FOR FOLIAR FEEDING AND FERTIGATION.

### MAJOR BENEFITS OF USING GOLDSUITE KOH

- Goldsuite KOH is a completely water-soluble chlorine free fertilizer/drench/foliar feed.
- Goldsuite KOH is recommended for use during early growth periods that require in relation to N and K higher levels of P to promote root growth. P is associated with energy transfer and will be necessary during high energy rich processes e.g. flowering and general reproduction phenological stages as well.
- Goldsuite KOH is speedily taken up by the plant and ideally suited for:
    - o Foliar Feeding - to supplement the efficacy of soil applied fertilizers.
    - o Fertigation - for application via the drip or irrigation systems

### THE ROLE OF NITROGEN

Nitrogen forms protein and increases the yield of all crops. It is the essential building block of plant structure and is vital to plant growth, however it does need to be in balance with the other plant elements. Nitrogen is often leached from the soil therefore regular small applications will ensure efficient uptake without excessive losses.

### NITROGEN DEFICIENCY

Nitrogen-deficient plants are yellow and stunted, with the symptoms expressed on the older leaves first. In severe cases, leaves eventually turn brown and die. Fruit may be misshapen and few in number.

### THE ROLE OF PHOSPHOROUS

Plants need phosphorous at all growth stages, particularly in early growth stages as it is necessary for cell division and growth within the plant. Although mobile within the plant, it is relatively immobile in soil.

### PHOSPHOROUS DEFICIENCY

Phosphorous deficiency is most often manifested as purpling of the leaves, particularly the leaf veins. In severe cases the whole plant may take on a purple hue. Tomato roots growing in cold soil, either in the greenhouse or the field, take up phosphorous poorly. Deficient plants lose vigor and yield poorly.

### THE ROLE OF POTASSIUM

Potassium is a major nutrient required by all plants as essential for carbohydrate synthesis and the transport of sugars. Second only to Nitrogen in the quantities required by the plant, it's main role as a regulator within the plant means that it influences many other processes including assisting in maintaining proper balance of other ions, cell water content, cell turgidity and transpiration rates and the activation of many enzyme systems.

### POTASSIUM DEFICIENCY

Although Potassium is very mobile in the plant, it is required by the crop in vast quantities which may not always be met by availability from the soil. Deficiencies are common on light soils of low exchange capacity or soils with strong potassium fixation. High Calcium levels in the soil may also result in deficiency.

### NOTE

- All suggested application rates are for typical Australian conditions, and should be used as guidelines only. Individual conditions; climate, water quality, soil type and application practices may differ necessitating corrections to ensure optimum results.
- Ideally, brix or leaf tests should be conducted on a regular basis to determine plant nutrient levels at each growth stage. It is highly recommended to conduct soil tests at least once a year.
- Avoid application under extreme weather conditions; temperatures over 28oC, high humidity, frost or rain. - Apply using a minimum of at least the labelled dilution rate to avoid potential leaf burn.
- It is advisable, when applying for the first time or in conjunction with other products, to spray an initial small test area for observation before general application.

## PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

| Analysis | Weight/Weight Percent (w/w)% | Analysis | Weight/Weight Percent (w/w)% |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrogen (N) | 98 g/kg | Sulphur (S) | 38 g/kg |
| Iron (Fe) | 1300 mg/kg | Boron (B) | 1190 mg/kg |
| Phosphorous (P) | 183 g/kg | Magnesium (Mg) | 28 g/kg |
| Manganese (Mn) | 1300 mg/kg | Molybdenum (Mo) | 115 mg/kg |
| Potassium (K) | 41 g/kg | Zinc (Zn) | 1500 mg/kg |
| Copper (Cu) | 105 mg/kg | | |

The dosage rate is dependent on the soil fertility.
- The lower rates should be used for maintenance while the higher rates should be used to correct nutritional deficiencies.
- Use the lower dosage rate on younger plants and increase the rate as the plants mature.

## RECOMMENDED DOSAGE RATE

| FOLIAR FEEDING: | RATE / ha | RATE PER 100L WATER | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FIELD CROPS:**<br>Canola, Wheat, Maize, Sunflower, Soybeans, Groundnut, Cotton, Tobacco, Potatoes, Lucerne, Pastures.<br>**VEGETABLE CROPS:**<br>Lettuce, Beans, Brassica, Cucurbits, Garlic, Onions, Peppers, Peas, Tomato, Celery, Beetroot, Carrot, Strawberries.<br>**ORNAMENTAL CROPS:**<br>Roses, Clivia, Garden plants | 2 - 5 kg<br><br>Aerial Application: 1 - 3 kg | 1 - 2 kg<br><br>1 - 3 kg / 30 L water | Apply as a full cover spray after Emergence or establishment of transplants and as soon as enough leaves have developed. Important during cold, wet times when Phosphorous is tied up and Root Growth is impaired. Apply at 1 - 2 week intervals as required. |
| **POME & STONE FRUIT:**<br>Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Peaches, Persimmons, Plums, Apricots, etc.<br>**SUBTROPICAL FRUIT:**<br>Citrus, Avocados, Litchis, Mangoes, Bananas, Pineapples, etc.<br>**NUT TREES:**<br>Macadamia, Almond, Wallnut, Pecan, etc.<br>**OTHER:**<br>Olives, Grapes, Figs, Pomagranates, etc. | 6 - 8 kg<br><br>Aerial Application: 1 - 3 kg | 0.5 kg<br><br>1 - 3 kg / 30 L water | Apply as a full cover sprayas soon as enough leaves have developed.<br>Apply during periods where phosphorous requirements are high or when phosphorous uptake is limited.<br>Apply at 1 - 2 week intervals as required. |
| **FERTIGATION:** | | | |
| **ALL CROPS** | 10 - 20 kg | 0.25 - 2 kg | Use lower concentrations for seedlings and increase the rate as the plants mature. |
| **DRENCH:** | | | |
| **ALL CROPS** | | 1% solution (1kg/100L water) | Apply as a soil drench to seedbeds/seedling trays or 0.5 - 1 L mixture into the planting hole. |

Use the lower rate as maintenance and the higher rate to correct deficiencies.

## MIXING

To ensure even mixing, half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required amount of product. Agitate thoroughly then add the remainder of the water. Agitate thoroughly while carrying out spray operations. Reseal part-used containers immediately after use.

## COMPATIBILITY

GOLDSUITE KOH is compatible with a wide range of agricultural products. If unsure of tank mixes always conduct a jar test and test spray a small area of the target crop. For the latest results of compatibility please contact the retailer.

Do not apply GOLDSUITE KOH with products containing high levels of Calcium or Copper.