

## **FOLIAR SPRAY - TREE CROPS**

### General Information

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CHE-LA with Zinc is a foliar and soil applied micronutrient and is non-phytotoxic when used as directed. CHE-LA WITH ZINC is an effective dispersing agent when applied with other foliar spray chemicals. CHE-LA with Zinc Mix is compatible with most insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and foliar nutrients. It may be incorporated into existing spray programs. Add micronutrients to water before adding pesticides. CHE-LA with Zinc may be used on the following crops: Alfalfa, Almonds, Avocados, Apples, Barley, All Beans, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Citrus, Corn, Grapes, Lettuce, Melons, Milo, Nectarines, Pears, Peaches, Peanuts, Pecans, Peppers, Potatoes, Rice, Sorghum, Soybeans, Strawberries, Sugar beets, Sugar cane, Sweet corn, Tomatoes, Turnips, Walnuts, Watermelons, Wheat and most other crops.

CHE-LA with Zinc will disperse in water with little agitation. Many pesticides can be added and applied while spraying CHE-LA with Zinc. Follow this mixing sequence:

1. Water 2. CHE-LA with Zinc 3. Pesticide. When foliar spraying CHE-LA with Zinc through conventional sprayers, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. When foliar spraying CHE-LA with Zinc with low volume equipment, 5 gallons of water per acre is usually sufficient. If less water is used, slight burning of the foliage may occur. A maximum of 2 quarts per acre per application is recommended. Aerial applications should not exceed 1 quart per gallon of water. For best results spray when the crop is in an active growing state, after irrigation or natural rainfall. Spray early in the morning or late afternoon. Mid-day sprays may not be effective because of excessive moisture evaporation. The addition of 1/2% (total solution) of nitrogen solution, ammonium sulfate, or L.B. Urea may aid leaf absorption.

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Tree Crops: Apply 1 gallon CHE-LA WITH ZINC in 500 gallons of dilute spray. If concentrated spray is used, increase the concentration in direct proportion to dilution. If tree crops are sprayed several times a year, the above amount can be split into more numerous applications. Split applications over the year are

considered more beneficial than single applications.

Method

[Foliar spray](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Timings

[N.A.](#)