

FOLIAR SPRAY APPLICATION - TREE CROPS

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

KEYLATE Copper is for soil and foliar application. It is readily available and rapidly absorbed by the root system or foliage because of its chelating complex.

KEYLATE Copper is formulated to be used in fertilizer solutions. Broadcast or row applications are acceptable, although greater efficiency may be expected from row applications. Micronutrient deficiencies usually occur when plants are small; therefore, micronutrients should be added to the fertilizer at or before planting.

STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Keylate Micronutrients are chelates with low corrosivity. It is recommended that keylates (9% Zn, 5% Fe, 5% Mn, 5% Cu) be stored in fiberglass, polyethylene or polyolefin. We recommend storing pails a maximum of three pails high. Do not stack pallets.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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KEYLATE Copper will disperse in water with little agitation. Many pesticides can be added and applied while spraying KEYLATE Copper. Follow this mixing sequence: 1. Water 2. KEYLATE Copper 3. Pesticide When foliar spraying KEYLATE Copper through a conventional sprayer, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre (180 liters per hectare). When foliar spraying KEYLATE Copper with low volume equipment, 5 gallons of water per acre (45 liters per hectare) is usually sufficient. If less water is used, slight burning of the foliage may occur. A maximum of 0.5 gallons per acre per application is recommended. Aerial applications should not exceed 1 quart per gallon (1 liter per 4 liters) of water.

The addition of 0.5% (total solution) of nitrogen solution, ammonium sulfate, or L.B. Urea may aid leaf absorption. Foliar fertilization is intended as a supplement to a regular fertilization program and will not, by itself provide all the nutrient normally

required by agricultural crops.

TREE CROPS

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](#)

Timings

[Early in the morning or late afternoon when the crop is in an active growing state, after irrigation or rainfall](#)