

FOLIAR SPRAY APPLICATION - FIELD CROPS

General Information

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White Label Iron is a foliar or soil- applied micronutrient and is nonphytotoxic when used as directed. White Label Iron is completely available and absorbed by the leaf surface or the root system because of the natural complexing properties of its phenolic acid complex. White Label Iron is recommended on the following crops: Alfalfa, Almonds, Avocados, Apples, Barley, All beans, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Celery, Citrus, Corn, Grapes, Lettuce, Milo, Melons, Nectarines, Tea, Rice, Pears, Peaches, Pecans, Peppers, Plums, Prunes, Potatoes, Peanuts, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sugar beets, Sweet corn, Sugar cane, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Turnips, Walnuts, Watermelons, Wheat and most other crops.

Liquid Fertilizer:

Mix White Label Iron with with liquid fertilizer agitating to thoroughly disperse the trace elements. This can be achieved by adding the product to the mixing batch tank or inducting through a pump. When mixing in batch tank, add product to water nitrogen solution before adding phosphate material. Stoller Enterprises, Inc. also manufactures a line of chelates for high- analysis fertilizer.

White Label Iron is compatible with most insecticides, fungicides, foliar nutrients and herbicides. It can be applied in existing spray programs.

White Label Iron is compatible most water- dispersed herbicides.

White Label Iron is manufactured to rigid controls at the highest possible concentration for effective usage. Any residue in this pail is water soluble. Rinse the pail with water and add solution to spray tank.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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When foliar spraying White Label Iron through conventional sprayers, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. When foliar spraying White Label Iron 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 1/2 gallon per acre per application is recommended. Aerial applications should not exceed 1 quart per gallon of water.

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.

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Apply recommended rates when plants are young. This is the time when most severe deficiencies occur.

Method

[Foliar spray](#)

Timings

[When plants are young](#)