

FRUIT-TO-SIZE™

FOLIAR SPRAY FOR FRUIT ENLARGEMENT AND QUALITY



DESCRIPTION

FRUIT-TO-SIZE™ is a water-soluble foliar fertiliser containing macro- and micronutrients formulated with amino acids and plant growth regulators to promote fruit enlargement and growth of fruit and nut crops.

KEY BENEFITS

- FRUIT-TO-SIZE™ contains an array of macro- and micronutrients to optimise fruit quality and size
- Promotes fruit enlargement and quality of fruit and nut tree crops
- Contains the benefits of amino acids to increase cell division and cell enlargement
- Formulated with amino acids for effective and rapid plant uptake and to reduce stress
- Suitable for a variety of fruit and nut crops
- Easy to mix and easy to apply
- Suitable for use with most other products containing micronutrients

CONTAINS

- N** 4.3 %W/W
- P** 8.4 %W/W
- K** 23.2 %W/W
- Mg** 3.5 %W/W
- S** 5.0 %W/W
- Mn** 0.028 %W/W
- Zn** 0.255 %W/W



POSITIONING AND FUNCTIONS

Early fruit drop and set stages are the most critical for fruit development from the grower's point of view. FRUIT-TO-SIZE™ is formulated to ensure optimal fruit and nut growth and development with macronutrients (N, P, K and S), micronutrients (Zn, Mn) as well as amino acids. Amino acids are bio-stimulants which has positive effects on cell and plant growth, yield, and significantly mitigates injuries caused by abiotic stresses. For some nutrients like potassium, uptake is proportional to growth and reaches a maximum in early summer and accumulates subsequently in the fruit tissue. However, competition between developing fruits, nuts and vegetative organs for photo-assimilates can limit root uptake of these nutrients, which makes a foliar spray ideal at specific physiological stages. FRUIT-TO-SIZE™ contains growth regulators and can be used with the aim to increase the size of a variety of fruit crops. To ensure that proper fruit or nut set, and growth will occur, FRUIT-TO-SIZE™ can be applied 6 - 8 weeks after flowering and during cell enlargement. This product should be used during periods of rapid cell division and elongation, e.g., flowering and fruit or nut development, therefore ensuring that the tree has sufficient nutrients for optimal size and quality.

REGION

NEW ZEALAND

TYPE

Water-soluble










APPLICATION

- Foliar

PACKAGING

25 kg, 500 kg, 1000 kg

CROPS

-  Citrus
-  Macadamias
-  Olives
-  Pecans
-  Pome and stone fruit
-  Strawberries
-  Subtropical fruit crops
-  Tomatoes
-  Wine and table grapes

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N

Nitrogen (N) is important for growth, development, yield, and fruit quality. In addition, nitrogen is also vital for photosynthetic capacity to optimise photo-assimilates during critical phenological phases such as cell elongation.

K

Potassium (K) is considered to be one of the most important nutrients when it comes to fruit quality as it influences fruit size, colour, soluble solids, acidity and vitamin content. Potassium is vital for physiological functions such as sugar and starch formation as well as cell division and elongation which ultimately influence fruit size and quality.

P

Phosphorous (P) is a vital component of nucleic acids, phospholipids, and energy-rich phosphate compounds, hence it plays an important role in root growth, fruit and seed development, and disease resistance. Phosphorous plays an important role in the growth and metabolism of plants as well as cell division, sugar and starch formation and the movement of carbohydrates. Uptake of this nutrient occurs throughout vegetative growth, after flowering up to late fruit maturity. Phosphorous availability is key during these stages.

S

Sulphur (S) is required for the synthesis of S-containing amino acids, as well as the synthesis of co-enzyme A, and the oxidation of intermediates of the citric acid cycle. It is also a requirement for chlorophyll formation and plays a role in the fruit quality and the number of fruits per tree. Without adequate sulphur crops cannot reach their full potential with regards to yield, quality or protein content.

Zn

Zinc (Zn) is vital for the successful development and set of flowers. Zinc also plays a role in enzyme systems and metabolic reactions as well as regulating protein and carbohydrate metabolism. It is also needed to form auxins, an important plant growth regulator.

Mn

Manganese (Mn) is involved in the oxygen-involving step of photosynthesis and membrane function and serves as an activator of numerous enzymes in the cell, formation of amino acids, and plays an essential role in respiration and nitrate metabolism.

