GRAPE-TO-GROW™

FOLIAR SPRAY TO PROMOTE GROWTH



DESCRIPTION

GRAPE-TO-GROW $^{\mathrm{M}}$ is a fertiliser specifically formulated to promote growth in grape vines.

KEY BENEFITS

- · Stimulates vegetative growth
- · Formulated specifically for grape vines
- Promotes the development of berries
- · Contains amino acids to alleviate biotic and abiotic stress
- · Multi-elemental approach to assist plant growth
- Formulated for effective and rapid plant uptake

CONTAINS

(N% - P% - K% - S%) (6 - 13 - 2 - 8)

N - 6.0 % W/W

P - 13.3 % W/W

K - 1.7 % W/W

s - 8.2 % W/W

- 8.2 % VV/VV

Mg - 6.3 % W/W

- 0.320 % W/W

- 0.220 % W/W

Mn - 0.110 % W/W

Fe - 0.053 % W/W

Mo - 0.014 % W/W

Cu - 0.012 % W/W



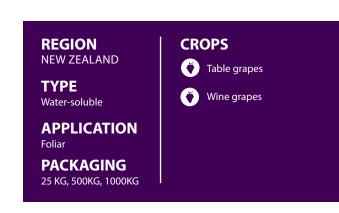
POSITIONING AND FUNCTIONS

GRAPE-TO-GROW™ is specifically formulated to supply the necessary nutrients for the healthy development of grapevines. GRAPE-TO-GROW™ boosts the vines' capacity to process and transport sugars by providing the crop with the balanced essential macronutrients as well as important micronutrients. In this way, the plant's fruit obtains more sugars because of its capacity to metabolize and distribute sugars throughout the vine, resulting in big, crisp, high-quality grapes. Additionally, it aids the plants' bloom, allowing it to produce more grapes at a faster rate. Due to the balanced nutrient content of GRAPE-TO-GROW™, the size, look, flavour, and growth of the grapes is improved.

GRAPE-TO-GROW™ also ensures that the vine is less susceptible to drought, severe temperatures, diseases, and stress as it contains amino acids. Amino acids tend to induce stress tolerance by maintaining cell turgor, stabilizing membranes to avoid electrolyte leakage, and regulating reactive oxygen species (ROS) concentrations to prevent oxidative stress in plants.

However, when these nutrients are not available to the plant, deficiencies may occur, reducing the proper functioning of the photosynthetic systems and, in severe cases increasing flower fall. GRAPE-TO-GROW™ was, therefore designed to provide optimal nutrients to plants at all stages of growth.

Ideally, GRAPE-TO-GROW™ can be applied at shoot growth (± 10 cm) and at post-harvest, to ensure the proper development of flowers and fruit and to ensure maximum vine vigour.





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- Nitrogen is mostly required at the pre-bloom; fruit set to fruit drop stages and plays a vital role in vegetative growth and development. Nitrogen is also an essential component of functioning proteins and chlorophyll in leaves.
- Phosphorous is essential for cell division, growth, and fruit bearing and is involved in the transfer of energy within plant cells that facilitate metabolism. It is also a constituent of the fatty portion of cell membranes and of compounds involved with assimilation and metabolism of carbohydrates.
- Potassium is involved in the activation of numerous enzyme reactions responsible for the synthesis of proteins and starches in plants. Potassium also regulates the movement of water within the plant by providing an electrical balance for anions in the vacuole of plant cells and maintaining turgidity of cells.
- Magnesium plays an important role in activating enzymes involved in photosynthesis, respiration, and nucleic acid synthesis. It facilitates the translocation of carbohydrates and improves the production of oils and fats.
- Sulphur is an essential element during the synthesis of proteins, especially in the formation of oils. Sulphur is also a constituent of several amino acids and vitamins found in plants.
- Boron is involved in carbohydrate supply to active meristems, lignification of cell walls, nucleic acid synthesis and rate of respiration. Boron is also involved in reproduction, proper growth of pollen tubes, vegetative growth, and maintenance of plant organs.
- Molybdenum is a micronutrient that is directly involved in the metabolic functions of nitrogen in the plant. It is also essential for plants as several enzymes use it to catalyse important reactions.
- Zinc is an essential nutrient for young active growing leaves and floral development. Zinc also plays a great role in enzyme systems and metabolic reactions and is also necessary to produce carbohydrates.



