

POME & STONE-TO-GROW™

FOLIAR SPRAY TO PROMOTE GROWTH



DESCRIPTION

POME & STONE-TO-GROW™ is a soluble foliar fertiliser designed specifically for pome and stone fruit. This fertiliser is formulated with a blend of essential macro- and micronutrients to promote the enlargement and growth of fruits. Additionally, the inclusion of carefully selected amino acids helps to mitigate the impact of environmental stress factors.

KEY BENEFITS

- Promotes cell division and cell enlargement
- Promotes flower initiation and fruit set
- Supports vegetative growth
- Stimulates carbohydrate synthesis
- Reduces the impact of environmental stress factors
- Easy to mix and apply

CONTAINS

(N% - P% - K% - S%)
(6 - 14 - 2 - 8)

N	6.39 % W/W	B	0.118 % W/W
P	14.23 % W/W	Fe	0.118 % W/W
K	1.71 % W/W	Mn	0.110 % W/W
Mg	5.31 % W/W	Mo	0.008 % W/W
S	7.65 % W/W	Zn	0.130 % W/W
		Cu	0.007 % W/W



POSITIONING AND FUNCTIONS

POME & STONE-TO-GROW™ is a versatile product with a wide range of applications. It can be used regularly to maintain optimal nutrient levels throughout the season and during periods of rapid growth. Its versatility allows POME & STONE-TO-GROW™ to enhance vegetative development, flower initiation, and fruit set during the reproductive growth phase. As deciduous trees, both pome and stone fruit rely on high levels of carbohydrates to improve their growth and development, initiate flowers and set fruits. Thus, maintaining appropriate nutrient concentrations during flower initiation is crucial for optimal fruit-bearing.

POME & STONE-TO-GROW™ contains a comprehensive blend of macro- and micro-elements that promote fruit enlargement and growth. It corrects nutrient deficiencies and improves the overall nutritional status of the trees during the growing season. Additionally, POME & STONE-TO-GROW™ stimulates carbohydrate synthesis and facilitates the translocation of carbohydrates from leaves to fruits.

The presence of amino acids in POME & STONE-TO-GROW™ helps mitigate the effects of environmental conditions. These amino acids scavenge harmful reactive oxygen species (ROS), reduce the impact of UV radiation, maintain cell turgidity, and act as osmolytes and cellular signalling molecules. By protecting the photosynthetic machinery, they enhance photosynthetic efficiency and growth rates, particularly in unfavourable environmental conditions.

To ensure optimal growth and fruit-bearing in the following season, it is recommended to apply POME & STONE-TO-GROW™ at 10% flowering and post-harvest. This replenishes lost nutrients and provides the necessary energy for the trees.

REGION

NEW ZEALAND

TYPE

Water-soluble

APPLICATION

Foliar

PACKAGING

25kg, 500kg, 1000kg

Crop



Apples



Apricots



Nectarines



Pears



Peaches



Plums

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CONTAINS

N

Nitrogen is a significant part of several plant functions and constituents such as amino acids, proteins, enzymes as well as chlorophyll, which ensures photosynthesis, resulting in increased plant growth. It is an essential nutrient for fruit crops as it ensures optimal yield and quality.

P

Phosphorous plays a key role in functions such as photosynthesis, energy transfer and the transformation of sugar and starches in the plant. Phosphorous also promotes healthy root growth, early shoot growth, faster ground cover for erosion prevention, improved fruit quality, and is essential for seed formation.

K

Potassium is important for the synthesis of proteins, vitamins, starch and cellulose which ensures plant metabolism, growth and the formation of strong tissues. In fruit crops, potassium contributes to the size, vitamin and sugar and starch content as well as the flavour and colour. It can also contribute to increasing shelf life.

S

Sulphur is a constituent of amino acids cysteine and methionine, a requirement for chlorophyll formation and also plays a role in the fruit quality and the number of fruits per tree. Adequate sulphur levels in the tree promote fruit set and fruit retention.

Mg

Magnesium is the central atom of the chlorophyll molecule and plays an important role in photosynthesis but also activating enzymes, nucleic acid synthesis and phosphate metabolism. Magnesium is also responsible for the translocation of carbohydrates and is therefore a crucial nutrient for fruit crops which require a high carbohydrate content.

Zn

Zinc plays an important role as an enzyme activator that is responsible for carbohydrate and protein metabolism and the formation of chlorophyll. Zinc is important for the formation of auxins, which help with growth regulation and stem elongation. Deficiency may result in stunted growth and poor flowering.

Fe

Iron is a central component of electron transport chains and a co-factor of many vital enzymes. It is also important for the synthesis of chlorophyll which makes it an important nutrient for new growth.

B

Boron stimulates cell development and is important for good flower formation and fruit set. The requirements for boron are higher during pollination, pollen tube growth and early fruit set stages.

Mn

Manganese is only required in small quantities but is important for photosynthesis and serves as a co-factor of enzymes.

Mo

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.

Cu

Copper is required in numerous enzyme systems and stimulates several enzymes involved in lignin production in plants. It is also required for photosynthesis, vital for plant respiration, and aids in glucose and protein metabolism in plants.



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