

F-212G

12.5% Copper

Granular Micronutrient

Cu (12.5%) Zn (4.5%) S (4.5%)

F-212G is a homogenous grade of copper oxide and copper sulphate with a low analysis to insure a better distribution throughout the fertilizer blend.

Benefits:

- F-212G has optimum water solubility providing excellent plant availability and compatibility with all fertilizer blends.
- Supplies an initial amount of copper sulphate for immediate needs and copper oxide for soil buildup and extended plant needs.
- A homogenous blend with a low analysis, to insure a better distribution and maximum feeding sites throughout the field.

Cu
COPPER

- Essential for cell wall strength, specifically in the anther where the viability of pollen formation is crucial to the yield of the plant.
- Important for chlorophyll production, protein synthesis, respiration, and the efficient use of nitrogen.
- It's essential for standability and the metabolism of carbohydrates and proteins.
- Required for respiration within the plant.

Application

- Normal bulk blending procedures.
 - Critical Relative Humidity Index (CRHI) must be observed when adding additional products to granular fertilizer blends. For additional CRHI information visit nexusbioag.com.
- This product is to be used in N-P-K blended fertilizer for soil application.
- Apply in the seed row or in close proximity to the seed row.
- 8 lbs of product = 1 lb actual copper.
- Use F-212G to match analysis where higher amounts of copper are needed.

If you would like more information or have questions, contact your local NexusBioAg Representative or visit nexusbioag.com

Copper Deficiency Symptoms:

- Tips begin to spiral or twist.
- Light green in colour.
- Poor standability.
- Empty bleach/grey heads can appear like grey patches called melanosis, you can also see this discoloring on cereal stubble fields suffering from copper deficiency. Copper deficiency is often correlated with diseases such as ergot.

How it Works:

- Copper diffuses outside of granule up to 1/2".
 - This creates a 1" sized feeding site.
- With root interception of the feeding site the plant will receive enough copper for that year.
- Remaining copper is used for soil building for future crops.

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