



quality in every drop®

Manufactured by:
NACHURS ALPINE SOLUTIONS
421 LEADER STREET
MARION, OH 43302
(800) 622-4877

NACHURS CornGrow™

PRODUCT INFORMATION & RECOMMENDATIONS

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Copper (Cu) EDTA.....	.40%
Manganese(Mn) EDTA.....	.60%
Zinc (Zn) EDTA.....	3.5%

Derived from: Copper EDTA, Manganese EDTA, and Zinc EDTA

Weight: 9.60 lbs. per gallon

PRODUCT PROPERTIES:

Specific gravity:	1.14-1.15
pH:	6.5-9.0
Appearance:	light blue liquid
Odor:	slight musty odor

GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION:

NACHURS CornGrow™ is manufactured with 100% fully EDTA chelated copper, manganese, and zinc. Unlike other micronutrient sources such as complexes, partial chelates, and natural organic complexes, NACHURS EDTA chelated micronutrients are 100% available to the crop. Other micro sources contain too little complexing agent and undergo major chemical changes, delivering significantly less micronutrient in a form available for plant uptake. While these sources of micros may offer cost savings at first, they can actually create deficiencies for lack of availability.

SELLER WARRANTS THAT THE ABOVE PRODUCT CONFORMS TO ITS CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION AND IS REASONABLY FIT FOR THE PURPOSE ON THE LABEL WHEN USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF USE (INCLUDING NORMAL WEATHER CONDITIONS). NEITHER THIS WARRANTY NOR ANY OTHER WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, EXTENDS TO THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT WHEN USED CONTRARY TO THE LABEL INSTRUCTIONS OR UNDER ABNORMAL CONDITIONS (INCLUDING ABNORMAL WEATHER CONDITIONS), AND THE BUYER ASSUMES THE RISK OF ANY SUCH USE. NACHURS STARTER OR FOLIAR APPLICATIONS ARE INTENDED TO SUPPLEMENT EXISTING SOIL FERTILITY PROGRAMS AND WILL NOT BY ITSELF PROVIDE ALL THE NUTRIENTS NORMALLY REQUIRED BY AGRICULTURAL CROPS.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- NACHURS CornGrow™ EDTA chelates can be applied to soil at planting time or foliar spray applied directly to the plant.
- Always refer to a soil or tissue report to determine the nutrients needed to correct micronutrient deficiencies.
- Can be applied through virtually any type of sprayer system including irrigation, aerial, or transplant solutions
- Preventing micronutrient deficiencies in crops is far better than correcting them after symptoms appear.

These are general product recommendations. Please consult with your NACHURS Sales Manager or agronomist for specific fertility recommendations.

This product is intended for use in mixing or blending with other fertilizer materials to produce fertilizers with a total primary guarantees equal or greater than 24%.

GENERAL MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Put 1/3 of fertilizer in tank
- 2) Add other chemicals, if any
- 3) Fill tank with balance of fertilizer
- 4) Add correct amount of chelate
- 5) Agitate adequately to mix

CAUTION: Check compatibility with standard jar test.

NACHURS CornGrow must be applied with NACHURS liquid fertilizers, other liquid fertilizers, fertilizer suspensions, and nitrogen solutions.

THE ROLE OF MICRONUTRIENTS

Copper (Cu)

Copper is important as a co-enzyme. It is needed to activate several plant enzymes, including building and converting amino acids to proteins. Since Copper is an immobile nutrient, deficiency symptoms usually occur on new growth. Copper deficient plants will become chlorotic and take on a bleached appearance. New growth may die.

Zinc (Zn)

Zinc is necessary for starch formation and proper root development. It is also essential for seed formation and maturity. The most common nutrient deficiencies include interveinal chlorosis on older leaves with shortening of the internodal area. This shortening often results in a short compressed plant with a rosetted appearance.

FIRST AID: Please see MSDS sheet for more information, call (800) 622-4877 or visit us online at www.nachurs.com.

Manganese (Mn)

Manganese is essential to plants but too much is toxic. Manganese functions in chlorophyll development and serves as a catalyst in several enzyme systems in the oxidation-reduction process. Manganese deficiencies are very similar to iron deficiencies and appears in the younger leaves of the plant first. Color may be pale between the veins of broadleaf plants.