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Amgrow Australia Pty Ltd

Product Information Sheet

FertiCote NS 7-2-14 for Ginger

FertiCote NS is a combination of 8 month-controlled release fertiliser, immediate release fertiliser and beneficial soil bacteria (NutriSmart).

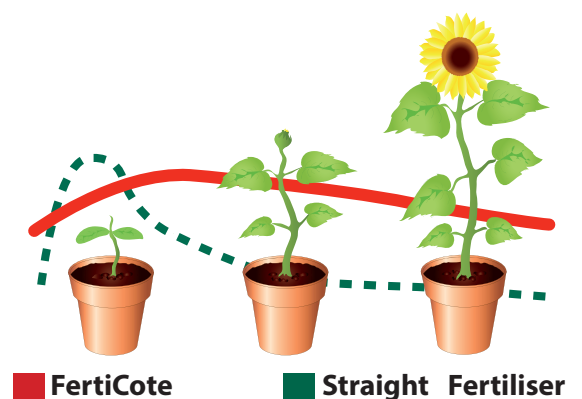
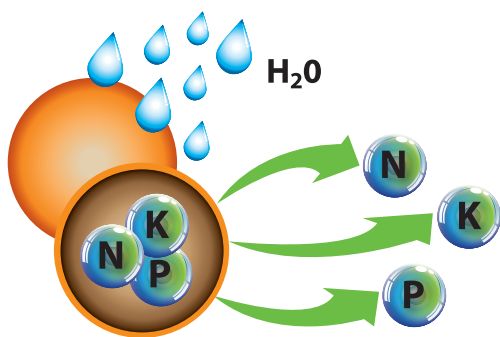
Ferticote NS granular fertiliser blends are specifically formulated to release nutrients at a controlled rate to better match a crop's nutrient requirements.

The rate of release is determined by the blend specification, with options of 4, 6, 8 and 12 months available. The release of nutrients is dependent on soil temperature and not soil moisture availability, so waterlogging events do not affect the release pattern.

FertiCote NS blends can be used at planting and early side-dressing.

Benefits:

- Controlled nutrient release options of 4, 6, 8 and 12 months
- Less nutrient losses and better plant utilisation
- Fuel, time and labour savings
- Uniform growth response





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FertiCote NS 7-2-14

Analysis w/w:

N %	P %	K %	S %	Ca %	Mg %	Zn %	Fe %	Cu %	B %	Mn %	Mo %	SI %
7.3	2.6	14.6	4.4	2.5	1.6	1.013	0.259	0.125	0.275	0.138	0.001	0.2

- 65% controlled release nitrogen - 8 months
- 100% controlled release potassium - 8 months
- 20% soil conditioners
- Urea free
- Muriate free

NutriSmart microbe analysis in each kilogram of FertiCote NS 7-2-14

Lactic Acid Bacteria (including *Lactobaccillus*, *Leuconostoc*, *Lactococcus* and *Pediococcus* spp) - **2,000,000 (cfu/kg)**

When inoculated into soil amended with organic materials, these bacteria enhance decomposition and the release of plant nutrients and increase soil humus formation.

Photosynthetic Bacteria (including *Rhodopseudomonas* and *Bradyrhizobium* spp) - **20,000 (cfu/kg)**

These bacteria induce resistance against a plant virus while promoting plant growth by solubilising insoluble nutrients. This particular type of bacteria is so efficient, that it creates more sugars than it needs. It releases these extra sugars so that nearby plants and other micro-organisms can utilise them.

Actinomycetes Bacteria (including *Actinomyces* and *Streptomyces* spp) - **200,000 (cfu/kg)**

These bacteria are known to improve the availability of nutrients, minerals, enhance the production of metabolites and promote plant growth regulators. They improve soil health by formation and stabilization of organic matter, humus and nutrient recycling.

Mycorrhizal Fungi (including *Trichoderma*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Mucor* and *Rhizopus* spp) - **600,000 (cfu/kg)**

Assist plants to access soil reserves of phosphorous, with accessing macro-nutrients such as calcium, magnesium, potassium and nitrogen, as well as micro-nutrients such as zinc, copper and iron. This group of fungi help plants to combat disease in several ways, such as by colonising the plant's roots and penetrating the root cells with their branching structures, excluding and protecting the roots from pathogens. This fungi group also release several antibiotic substances into their rhizospheres.

Yeast (including *Saccaromyces*, *Debaromyces*, *Torulopsis* and *Rhodotrula* spp) - **20,000 (cfu/kg)**

The addition of live yeast to fertilised soil, this will substantially increased the nitrogen and phosphorus content of roots, shoots and greater shoot biomass. Yeasts perform important functions within the soil in relation to nutrient cycling, disease suppression and water dynamics, all of which help plants become healthier and more vigorous. Yeasts decrease plant root pathogens, and can decrease the susceptibility to nematodes.

