

Sodium Molybdate is a free flowing soluble crystalline fertiliser and is used to supply the trace element molybdenum to crops and livestock in various situations. Sodium Molybdate is only required in very small quantities to satisfy annual plant requirements. Sodium Molybdate is suitable for foliar or fertigation application on a wide range of horticultural and broad acre crops and pastures.

Sodium Molybdate Benefits

- Supplies the essential trace element molybdenum to crops and livestock
- Foliar applied to crops and pastures grown on acid soils where plant availability is low
- Essential for conversion of nitrates in leaves to amino acids and proteins
- Suitable for foliar or fertigation
- Ideal for brassica, beans, peas, grapes, cucurbits, canola, clover and other crops and pastures susceptible to molybdenum deficiency.



Molybdenum deficiency in Cauliflower



Molybdenum deficiency in Cucurbit

Pack Sizes

Available in 25kg bags.

Product Characteristics

Colour	Specific Gravity
White Crystals	2.56



Application

Sodium Molybdate can be used as a foliar or fertigation application in a regular nutrition program for applicable crops and pastures. Multiple applications may be required if leaf analyses reveal ongoing deficiency.

Directions for Application

Crop	Broadcast Rate	Band/Side Dress Rate	Comments
Crops & Pastures	150-600 g/ha	50 – 100 grams / 100L water	As a foliar supply in sufficient to wet foliage. Apply at early growth stages if applicable.
Seedlings / Nursery		40 grams / 100L water	Apply as a foliar prior to transplanting out.
Hydroponics		2.5 ppm	2.5 ppm can be achieved by mixing 7g of sodium molybdate per 1000L of water

Note: Molybdenum can be toxic when levels become too high. One spray per crop is generally sufficient, except where deficiency is noted. Susceptible crops such as brassicas and cucurbits may require two sprays three weeks apart

Note

The suggested rates of application are designed for typical use conditions and should be used as a guide only. Each farmer's climatic conditions, water quality, soil types, soil nutritional status, crop stage, application methods and practices may differ and can lead to mixed results if using a standard application rate across these variable conditions. Good agricultural practice requires that foliar application be avoided under extreme weather conditions such as temperatures over 28 DegC, high humidity, frost, rain etc. It is recommended that when foliar applying to a crop or area for the first time, or in combination with other chemicals, a small test area should be sprayed and observed prior to the total spray. Where possible, it is recommended that regular leaf / sap tests are conducted to determine actual plant nutrient status during the growth / reproductive phases. Soil tests at least once per year are essential for responsible farm nutrient budgeting.