

NEW

TECHCHECK

Forti-5 PAAC

Amino Acid Chelated Micronutrient Mix



For Use On: Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, Milo, Silage, Alfalfa, Small Grains, Vegetables and Other Crops

Forti-5 PAAC is uniquely designed to provide micronutrients pack to provide nutrients directly to your crops. This foliar applied product is stable and electroneutral so as to be nonreactive. This allows for fewer trips, less time and field compaction.

Minimum Guaranteed Analysis:

Total Nitrogen (N)	3.00%
Sulfur (S)	2.00%
Magnesium (Mg)	0.90%
Boron (B)	0.50%
Copper (Cu)	1.00%
Manganese (Mn)	0.50%
Zinc (Zn)	1.00%

Derived From:

Nitrogen (Amino Acids), Combined Sulfur, Magnesium Amino Acid Chelate, Boron Amino Acid Complex, Copper Amino Acid Chelate, Manganese Amino Acid Chelate, Zinc Amino Acid Chelate

Plant Nutrient Functions

The benefits of the nutrients in Forti-5 PAAC include:

Sulfur: Assist in Nitrogen metabolism, protein and oil synthesis. Necessary for chlorophyll formation

Magnesium: Enzyme activation and protein synthesis.

Boron: Important for pollination, seed production and stimulating growth.

Copper: Works with nitrogen use in the plant, helps convert amino acid and improves disease resistance

Iron: Helps in chlorophyll production, respiration, and energy transfer.

Manganese: Works in respiration, chlorophyll development, photosynthesis and nitrogen use. Is essential for photosynthesis and nitrogen. Also, involved in pollen growth and improved disease resistance.

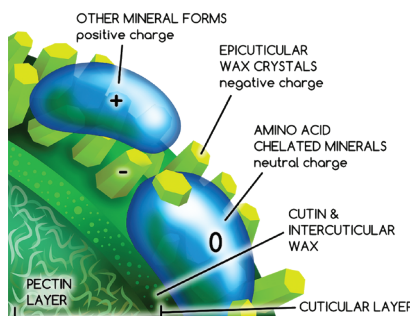
Zinc: Compound of enzymes for growth and development. Improves root growth and disease resistance

Warning: The application of Boron on any crops other than those recommended may result in serious injury to the crop.

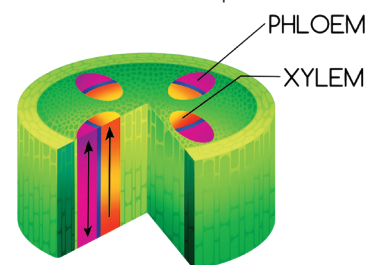
* Read and follow all label instructions

Advantages of Amino Acid Chelated Micronutrients

- Small Molecular size and weight
- Electroneutral
- Avoid antagonisms
- Can be applied at time of other chemical application (with Jar Test Check)
- Freely passes through cuticle
- Recognized by the plant as proteinaceous, nitrogen containing
- Moved by the plant via phloem



Instead of getting trapped on the surface of the leaf, Forti-5 PAAC Amino Acid Fertilizers are stable and neutral, thus passing through leaf surface into the plant.



Xylem transports water and inorganic minerals in one direction via roots to leaves-(capillary action).

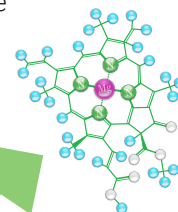
Phloem transports sugar and nitrogen compounds around the plant wherever it is most needed.

Amino Acid Chelated Minerals are able to use the plant's phloem because of the nitrogen in the amino acid.

Chloroplast

The Chloroplast is the "powerhouse" of the plant cell. Chlorophyll is directly involved in photosynthesis and is also one of the most important natural chelates. Note, at the center of this vital molecule there is a

Magnesium ion. Supplying the plant with the correct minerals in the most bioavailable form is critical for improved plant performance



CHLOROPHYLL

EDTA Chelation Disadvantages

- Larger Size
- EDTA is not utilized by the plant
- Will deliver mineral to plant but may remove mineral from plant as well
- Due to high affinity for calcium and may remove from cell wall
- Environmental concerns

Inorganic Fertilizers Disadvantages

- Sulfates, chlorides, tribasic chlorides, hydroxyls, oxides, carbonates, etc.
- Can be tied up by antagonisms
- Limited solubility
- Interactions may occur with tank mixing
- Ionic interactions may inhibit or stop absorption through the leaf
- Moved via the xylem
- Potential risk of phytotoxicity

Application Rate:

- Foliar: 16 oz per acre
 Dilute with a minimum 20 parts water or solution
 Jar test for compatibility

Packaging (Ready to use formula):

- 2 x 2.5 gallon per case
- 275 Gallon Tote

