

Superfine

acidic liquid seaweed concentrate



Most liquid seaweeds are made by alkaline hydrolysis and the alginate is only partially broken down in the product. Over a period of time these products tend to "thicken up", and when exposed to the air, tend to form a light unstable skin on the surface. This skin can usually be removed by merely agitating the container, however when used in fine dripper situations the skin can, over a period of time, block the dripper.

There are several factors which contribute to the blocking of drippers. In some cases, liquid seaweed products contain particles which are too big to pass through the dripper, however even if the particle sizes are too small to block a dripper, a blockage problem may still exist because particles stick together. Evaporation from the droplet and changes that occur upon exposure to the air appear to be the major factors. This problem is less likely to be serious if the seaweed breakdown process is more extreme, but the harsh conditions used in such processes often lead to other less desirable effects in the final product.

Fair Dinkum Fertilizers have developed a mild process which gives a slightly acidic product called **Superfine**. **Superfine** does not suffer from thickening over time and skin formation is minimal even when exposed to air. **Superfine** liquid seaweed is extremely unlikely to cause any blockage of dripper systems.

Superfine is an acidic based product, therefore it can be mixed with Fish Emulsion and Molasses. It is also possible to mix with metal sulphates, and metal nitrates to address trace element deficiencies.

Superfine is slightly acidic, it may cause some corrosion and tarnishing in metal systems. It is recommended that the product should only be used in plastic based systems, or if used in metal and left in containers for extended time, they should be thoroughly washed out after use. Superfine should always be diluted at least 1:20 with water, and the pH of the water should be between 5 and 9. In crops grown in low fertility soil, it may be preferable to use Premium or Spurt.

Application Rates

Pasture

Use between 5-7 L/ha for each of three to six applications over the growing season. Spray only when soil moisture is adequate. More than four applications should only be used on irrigated pasture.

Potatoes

Use 5-7 L/ha over 2-3 applications during tuber set to increase tuber numbers. Use 1-2 applications two to four weeks before harvest to increase yield.







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%W/V is grams per 100ml of product ppm is parts per million on weight basis g/l is grams per litre

mic = microns

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