



**DUAL CHELATE
FERTILIZER**
THE SCIENCE IN PLANT NUTRITION

TRANSIT MAGNESIUM (LIQUID)

6.08% Magnesium + 2.18% Nitrogen (Amino Acid derived)

A combination of chelated Magnesium and Nitrogen (amino acid derived), which is highly beneficial in photosynthesis and cell respiration through improved chlorophyll production.

Benefits of Transit Magnesium

Fast and efficient uptake of Mg through microgranular non-hygroscopic technology and superior solubility.

Magnesium is the center element for the chlorophyll molecule and plays an integral role in the bio-synthesis of chlorophyll.

Magnesium is important for specific enzyme functions and is a cofactor for many proteins involved in energy transfer such as ATPase.

Magnesium has a key role in phosphorus transportation.

Magnesium is involved in regulating cellular pH by moderating the cation/anion balance and carbohydrate partitioning.

The Importance of Magnesium

Magnesium is a multi - functional element mainly utilized in the production of chlorophyll and hence improves the photosynthetic capacity of plants.

Magnesium also increases the strength and integrity of both cell walls and cell membranes by binding macromolecules such as pectin together via cross-links to create magnesium pectate.

The Role of Amino Acids

Organically derived L-amino acids promote the bioavailability of nutrients to the plant, enhance plant resistance and recovery to stresses and provide physiological balance.



TRANSIT MAGNESIUM (LIQUID)

Physical Properties - pH: 8.07-8.93, Specific Gravity: 1.14-1.26
Analysis W/V%: 6.08% Magnesium, 2.18% Nitrogen (Amino Acid derived)

Application Guide

| Crop | Foliar | Fertigation | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Broadacre and Row Crops: Wheat, Barley, Canola, Cotton, Maize, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Pasture, Field Peas, Broad Beans, Lentils, Chickpeas | 1-2.5 L/ha | 4-6 L/ha | Apply as required or when deficiencies are present. |
| Tree Crops - Deciduous: Almond, Stone fruit, Pome fruit, Pistachio, Walnut, Hazelnut | 1-2.5 L/ha | 4-6 L/ha | Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during vegetative flush and fruit development. |
| Tree Crops - Evergreen: Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee, Mango, Olives | 1-2.5 L/ha | 4-6 L/ha | Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during vegetative flush and fruit development. |
| Fruiting Vegetables: Tomatoes, Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant | 1-2.5 L/ha | 4-6 L/ha | Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during vegetative flush and fruit development. |
| Leafy Vegetables: Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Herbs | 1-2.5 L/ha | 4-6 L/ha | Apply as required when deficiencies present and apply as required. |
| Root Vegetables: Potato, Sweet Potato, Carrot, Beetroot, Leek, Onion, Radish | 1-2.5 L/ha | 4-6 L/ha | Apply as required when deficiencies present and apply as required. |
| Vine and Berry Crops: Wine and Table Grapes, Blueberry | 1-2.5 L/ha | 4-6 L/ha | Apply at early shoot development and the pre-flowering and post-fruit set. |



FOLIAR



FERTIGATION

Disclaimer: Please be aware that fertilizer can burn and or damage crops and pasture. Visible nutrient deficiency symptoms, analytical results and nutrient removals are the most commonly used criteria to determine the appropriate application rate. There are a number of factors including (but not limited to) weather, soil conditions, application methods, irrigation and management practices which are beyond the control of Dual Chelate Fertilizer and cannot be foreseen. Therefore, Dual Chelate Fertilizer accepts no responsibility what so ever for any damage, loss or other consequences following the use of this guide or product.