

# **Bio 20**

Bio 20 is a 20-20-20 NPK concentrated water soluble suspension containing a unique package of nutrients, biostimulants and micronutrients. Not only ideal as a stand alone fertiliser, Bio 20 also offers a proven track record of superior stress relief and plant health promotion.

# Crops

All horticultural crops.

# Use

As a general foliar feed and plant growth stimulant, particularly in times of stress, or in a regular nutrient management programme to boost a wide range of nutrient levels.

#### **Pack Sizes**

# 10, 1000 litres



Analysis	w/w	w/v
Biostimulant	18.4%	28%
Nitrogen (N)	13.2%	20.0%
Phosphate $(P_2O_5)$	13.2%	20.0%
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	13.2%	20.0%
Magnesium (MgO)	1.0%	1.5%
Iron (Fe EDTA)	960 mg/kg	1460 mg/l
Manganese (Mn EDTA)	480 mg/kg	730 mg/l
Copper (Cu EDTA)	480 mg/kg	730 mg/l
Zinc (Zn EDTA)	480 mg/kg	730 mg/l
Boron	190 mg/kg	290 mg/l
Cobalt (Co EDTA)	8 mg/kg	12 mg/l
Molybdenum	8 mg/kg	12 mg/l

# **Bio 20 - Function**

Bio 20 provides the benefits of naturally occurring kelp and a balanced combination of macro and micro nutrients. The biostimulants and nutrients found in Bio 20 improve root growth and nutrient uptake to a greater level than when the two are applied separately. Bio 20 can be used to the best effect when the crop is under stress but specific deficiencies should be treated with the relevant foliar product.

For more information contact: OMEX Horticulture, Estuary Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk, PE30 2HH



## **Directions for Use**

Apply 1-3 ml/l water (2-3 l/ha) for most crops, use the lower rate of 0.5 ml/l on young plants, see detailed recommendations below. Apply in 200-600 l/ha water for external crops, and in 400-1000 l/ha water on protected crops. If the target is small, foliar uptake will be enhanced by the addition of NA13<sup>1</sup>.

The spray tank should be filled with half the required water. After shaking the container, measure the required amount of Bio 20 and add to the tank whilst maintaining constant agitation. Add remaining water to correct dilution and spray.

Crop	Timing	Rate I/ha	Rate ml/l water	Comments
Protected Edibles	From 2 true leaves		0.5-1	Use early to promote root growth. Use lower rate on young plants and repeat after 14 days. Promotes root growth and reduces transplant shock
Field Vegetables	When crop is under stress or during rapid growth	3		Repeat as necessary every 10-14 days
Bulbs & Outdoor Flowers	From 2 true leaves	2	1-2	Use early to promote root growth, later applications will help to increase plant height and number of flower
Hardy Nursery Stock <sup>2</sup>	From 2 true leaves	3	0.5-3	Use early to promote root growth, Use lower rate on young plants and repeat after 14 days. Promotes root growth and reduces transplant shock
Protected Ornamentals <sup>2</sup>	Early spring growth and		0.5-2	Promotes root growth and improves canopy cover. Use lower rate on young plants and repeat after 14 days.
Soft Fruit <sup>2</sup>	4-8 true leaves	2	1-2	Use early to promote root growth, later applications will help to improve bud promotion
Tree Fruit	Once new leaf 80% open	3	2-3	Promotes growth, protects against stress, aids fruit swell and skin finish

## Notes

Bio 20 can also be used as a foliar fertiliser on a wide range of crops to improve crop colour and increase vigour and growth. Visual effects on many crops can be seen within a few hours of application in some situations.

Do not apply in tank mix with pesticides when crop is showing deficiency symptoms, is under stress, or in adverse weather conditions.

For further information on compatibility and tank mixing refer to the section on pages 66-68, and for physical compatibility with pesticides refer to the website www.omex.co.uk

<sup>1</sup> NA13 is an adjuvant designed to help with improved adhesion, deposition and penetration of the spray solution on the leaf surface. NA13 should be added at 0.1% of the spray volume, e.g. 100 ml in 100 litres of water. Maintain agitation and apply immediately after mixing. See page 62 for details.

<sup>2</sup> Use **Bio 18** instead of **Bio 20** on plants requiring additional iron, such as ericaceous plants, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, or plants struggling to extract sufficient iron from the growing media.