



DeltAg CROPKARB®

CropKarb at 32 ounces per acre REPLACES a 44 ounce Tank Mix of 3 **DeltAg** products that have been proven and used for years on many Mid-Season crops. **DeltAg CropKarb** has been formulated and thoroughly field tested since 2002 with great success.

Why CropKarb? At **DeltAg**, we have, for more than 20 years, recommended a standard Tank Mix during heavy fruiting and/or sizing on many crops. This Tank Mix requires three premier **DeltAg** products.

The Standard: 32 Oz **Potassium Plus**
4 Oz **Boron Plus**
8 Oz **PercPlus**

This product combination has been proven with great success for many years on rice, cotton, soybeans, wheat, corn, vegetables and others.

The Problem **TOO MANY JUGS and Rates**

The Solution **CropKarb**

For even greater crop response and increased value, **CropKarb** is formulated with 16 ounces of **PercPlus** rather than the Combo standard of 8 ounces listed above. This allows for the same or better results with less confusion, less mixing and fewer jugs.

Cotton: The critical period is the 4th to 7th week of bloom. Before this period, the fruit load does not justify supplemental nutrients, and the period after effects fruit that will most likely, not be harvested. For optimum results, we recommend two applications at the 4th and 6th or at the 5th and 7th week of bloom.

Soybeans: R-3 to R-4: This application is often made along with fungicides.

Corn: Tasseling/Ear Leaf: This application is often made along with fungicides.

Wheat & Rice: Boot/Flag Leaf: This application is often made along with fungicides.

Foliar Urea on Dry Land Crops: When supplemental nitrogen is desired or when crops are suffering from lack of rainfall, **foliar urea** may be added to this combination at the farm for a nominal cost. **PercPlus** or **CropKarb** will aid in helping reduce foliar burn. This reduction in "burn" allows for continuous weekly applications of foliar urea as necessary. This can be critical in dry weather on non-irrigated crops. However, in soybeans, the addition of foliar urea has been inconsistent, except in severe drought.

When it comes to foliar nutrients, including nitrogen, **DeltAg** prefers 'quick absorbance', rather than slow intake that, in some situations, could cause nutrients to salt out on the leaf, possibly damaging the waxy cuticle, creating foliar burn as they 'wait' to be absorbed. This is why we prefer to use mostly sulfate based nutrient source materials.