



PRODUCT APPLICATION GUIDE - GRAPES

If you are using SoilGrow on grape crops, we recommend the following application rates:

- Replant: Apply 35 liters per hectare
- All permanent crops (including table and wine grapes):
 - Transplant treatment: Apply 50 liters per hectare
 - Root treatment: Apply 50 liters per hectare
- Table grapes:
 - With cluster appearance: Apply 25 liters per hectare
 - Petal fall: Apply 25 liters per hectare
 - Pea-size: Apply 25 liters per hectare
 - Colour change/ripening: Apply 25 liters per hectare
- Wine grapes:
 - 25cm shoot-length: Apply 25 liters per hectare
 - Just before flowering: Apply 25 liters per hectare

To apply SoilGrow, follow these steps:

1. Shake the SoilGrow bottle well before use.
2. Prepare your application equipment, such as a sprayer or watering can.
3. Mix the recommended amount of SoilGrow with water according to the application rate listed above.
4. For transplant treatment and root treatment, apply the mixture to the soil around the base of the plants. For the other stages, apply the mixture directly onto the foliage.
5. Be sure to thoroughly cover the plants and soil with the mixture.
6. Water the plants as usual after applying SoilGrow.

It is important to follow the recommended application rates and frequency to ensure that your plants receive the optimal benefits of SoilGrow. If you have any questions or concerns about using SoilGrow, please don't hesitate to contact us as the manufacturer for further guidance and information. We are here to help you get the most out of our product.

Grapes		
Replant	35L/ha	
All permanent crops	50L/ha	1. Transplant treatment
		2. Root treatment
Table	25L/ha	1. With cluster appearance
		2. Petal Fall
		3. Pea-size
		4. Colour change/Ripening
Wine	25L/ha	1. 25cm shoot-length

		2. Just before flowering
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Our product is perfect for preparing the soil when planning to replant, this fertilizer will prepare the soil with all the necessary bacteria to protect the new root system and enhance adaptability.

Macronutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, and magnesium are used in relatively large quantities by vines, the higher the NPK level in the soil the better for perfect grapes

Magnesium – plays an important role in the leaves and improves the growth rate of the plant.

Nitrogen – Assist in making the grape berry sweeter for table use.

Calcium – improves the fruit by supporting the structure of the cell wall, which increases the fruit quality.

Sulphur - its primary use in viticulture is to prevent and control powdery mildew infection, which is one of the most prevalent risks to vineyards. Mildew is a fungus, which can be seen on the leaves or on grape clusters as a white or grey powder.