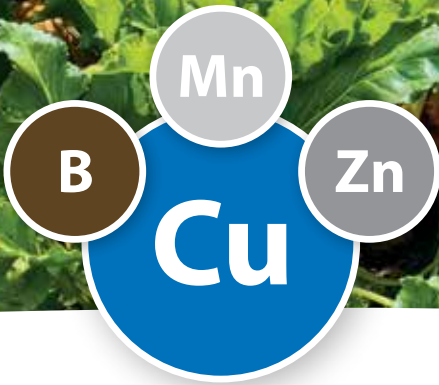


# Cuprovin B PLUS

*NEW granular copper fertiliser  
containing boron, zinc and manganese*



## Cuprovin B PLUS

FKS 1(C)(II)(b) - mineral fertiliser containing micronutrients

Fertiliser type: FKS 1(C)(II)(b)

A compound inorganic fertiliser with micronutrients for foliar fertilisation of crop plants.

Nutrient content: copper (Cu) 20% (w/w), boron (B) 2% (w/w) water-soluble, manganese (Mn) 0.5% (w/w) water-soluble, zinc (Zn) 0.25 % (w/w) water-soluble

Composition: Diccopper chloride trihydroxide CAS No 1332-65-6 (KSM 1), Sodium borate CAS No 1303-96-4 (KSM 1), Sodium lignosulphonate CAS No 8061-51-6 (KSM 1), Calcium carbonate CAS No 1317-65-3 (KSM 1), Kaolin CAS No 1332-58-7 (KSM 1)



**THE FERTILISER IS IN A GRANULAR FORM  
AND DOES NOT GENERATE DUST WHEN  
THE SOLUTION IS PREPARED**



The new foliar fertiliser is suitable for various agricultural crops that require higher levels of the micronutrient boron, including sugar beet. All nutrients are in a mineral form. The fertiliser should not be mixed with acidic or highly alkaline preparations. When stored correctly, it has an unlimited shelf life.

The use of copper fertilisers enhances plant resistance to pathogenic fungi and bacteria.



**Copper (Cu)** – plays a crucial role in nitrogen metabolism and the absorption of nutrients by plants. It is a component of specific enzymes and enzymatic reactions. Copper deficiency is identified by the presence of yellow-brown circular necroses on the edges of young leaves, as well as the withering and drying of flower spikes.

**Boron (B)** – is important for hormonal activity in plants, nutrient/sugar transport, cell development and division, better calcium uptake in plants, and particularly for improved flowering/pollination. Boron deficiency is associated with reduced pollen quantity, deformation of shoot tips, and damage to root tips. Boron deficiency can manifest as flower drop, brittle and thicker leaves, and increased leaf curling.

**Zinc (Zn)** – is necessary for the formation of enzymes and enzymatic reactions. It is an important element for hormonal activity, protein synthesis, and carbohydrate utilisation. It enhances photosynthetic efficiency and, therefore, plant growth. Zinc deficiency manifests on leaves as chlorosis, with leaves exhibiting poor development and smaller size, and shorter internodes.

**Manganese (Mn)** – is an essential element for photosynthesis, cellular respiration, and nitrogen utilisation. Manganese deficiency is evident in the leaves, which turn white and eventually fall off. Additionally, brown, grey, or black spots may appear on the leaves. The deficiency also leads to lower yields.

## RECOMMENDED DOSES

Sugar beet 3 - 5 kg/ha | Sunflowers 3 - 5 kg/ha | Cereals 3 - 5 kg | Oilseed rape 3 - 5 kg | Vineyard 3 - 5 kg | Pome fruits 3 - 4 kg | Stone fruits 4 - 5 kg | Tree nuts 3 - 5 kg | Strawberries 3 kg | Currants, raspberries, blackberries 4 - 5 kg | American blueberries 4 - 5 kg | Potatoes 4 - 5 kg | Tomatoes 4 - 5 kg | Cucurbits 3 - 4 kg | Bulbs 3 - 4 kg | Cauliflower, broccoli 3 - 4 kg | Carrots, parsley 3 - 4 kg | Olives (South Zone) 3 - 4 kg | Asparagus 3 - 4 kg | Lettuce, radicchio, spinach 3 - 4 kg | Leek 3 - 4 kg | Citrus fruits 3 - 4 kg