



Rhizobium inoculants for CHICKPEAS

LEGUMEFIX — sterile peat powder formulation **LIQUIFIX** — liquid formulation



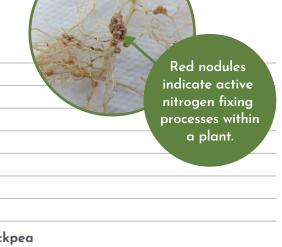
product conforms to EC regulation 834/2007

- Carefully selected elite rhizobial strains for improved results;
- All inoculants are made fresh each season;
- Sterile manufacturing ensures zero contamination risk.
- Increases protein content by 1-4%;
- The formation of nodules begins already on day 10-12 after germination of the plant;

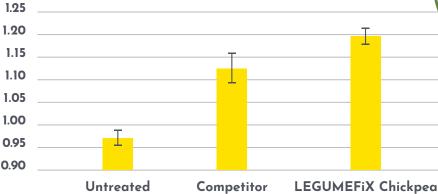
WHY INOCULATE:

- Targeted nitrogen application
 - no nitrogen wasted in rainfall 'run off'.
 - no nitrogen supplied to weeds.
- In land that has never had the crop before increases of up to 100% yield compared to no inoculation.
- Especially beneficial in harsh climates with extreme hot summers, drought conditions or extreme cold winters where the microbial population declines faster.
- Extensive field trials show inoculation gives increased protein content and is more cost effective than adding nitrogen fertilizers.









Yield t/ha



		LEGUMEFiX for Chickpeas			LIQUIFiX for Chickpeas		
\angle	FORMULATION	Peat			Liquid		
	ACTIVE SUBSTANCE	Mesorhizobium Ciceri, up to 5 x 10°g cfu/g at manufacture					
.	APPLICATION	4 kg / 1t of seeds			3 / 1+ of seed		
			Amount of seed treated	Units per box		Units per box	
品	PACKAGE SIZES	750 g	180 kg	20	3L	6	
		1.25 kg 2.50 kg	300 kg 625 kg	12 6			
		24 months from manufacture			18 months from manufacture		
X	SHELF LIFE				if stored in cool conditions +5°C to +15°C		

Compatibility with seed treatment chemicals:

Compatible with most popular seed treatment chemicals, however contact your distributor for further information. For optimum results, if possible, apply the chemicals first, let the seed dry and then apply the inoculant.

WARNINGS:

- LEGUMEFiX treated seed must be planted within 48 hours.
- LIQUIFiX treated seed must be planted within 7 days.
- Protect treated seed from direct sunlight and plant into moist soil.
- Always read and follow the directions on the label.

Providing nitrogen at, or before planting the crop, can fool the seedling roots into sensing sufficient nitrogen availability in the rhizosphere. This can trigger the roots to turn off the chemical signals that allow the bacteria to form nodules in the plant roots. This will delay or even prevent nodulation and can severely reduce the beneficial effect of the inoculant

Recommended Product Application Scheme

