



**FERTILIZERS**

*Quality Ingredients  
Australian Made  
Family Owned*

*Nutrient Solutions*



***Post Harvest  
Table Grape  
Nutritional Guide***

*Not all nutrients are available to the vine for the first 30 days after bud burst therefore it relies heavily on carbohydrate reserves from the previous year.*

*SLTEC®'s range of post harvest fluid fertilizers can assist in your vineyard post harvest requirements.*

***[www.sltec.com.au](http://www.sltec.com.au)***

# Our Promise

## Quality

SLTEC® Fertilizers is committed to supplying consistently high quality products.

## Investment

SLTEC® Fertilizers will ensure that your fertilizer inputs maximise the return on your investment.

## Service

SLTEC® Fertilizers will provide professional, logistical and agronomic support to ensure a sustainable relationship.

Approximately 30% of the annual nitrogen and phosphorus, 20% of the calcium and magnesium and 15% of the potassium requirements come from stored reserves taken up after harvest.

## Vine Recharge™

Simply apply Vine Recharge™ at 8 L/ha for every 1 t/ha of crop that you have removed to supply the required nutrients in the correct ratio.

Vine Recharge™ is a product specifically formulated by SLTEC®'s research and development team for grape vine post-harvest fertigation applications.

Vine Recharge™ is a blend of all 5 nutrients in the ratios the vine requires; providing the convenience of all your major nutrient requirements in one blend.

The following table displays the required application rate of Vine Recharge™ in relation to the amount of t/ha of crop removed to ensure optimal nutrient levels at post harvest.

t/ha	1	5	10	15	20
L/ha	8	40	80	120	160

## Guaranteed Analysis

Nitrogen (N)	6.5%
N as nitrate	4.9%
N as ammonium	1.6%
Phosphorus (P)	1.4%
Potassium (K)	5.8%
Calcium (Ca)	1.3%
Magnesium (Mg)	0.3%
Specific Gravity	1.20 kg/L
pH	< 1.0

## Crop Removal & Demand

	Nutrient Removal kg / ton of Fruit	Tonnes of fruit removed per ha	Total Nutrients Removed kg/ha	Post Harvest to Leaf Fall	
				% Crop Demand	kg/ha
<b>Nitrogen</b>	1.5	10	15	34%	5.1
<b>Phosphorus</b>	0.4	10	4	28%	1.1
<b>Potassium</b>	3.0	10	30	15%	4.5
<b>Calcium</b>	0.4	10	4	22%	0.9
<b>Magnesium</b>	0.1	10	1	22%	0.2

Crop demand adapted from Conradie (1980) and Conradie (1981).  
Nutrient removal figures in kg / t are world wide averages from SLTEC® database.

# Post Harvest Product Options

## Baseline Plus™

Baseline Plus™ is a blend of 15 essential nutrients and biostimulants. The biostimulants come in the form of SLTEC®'s QuadSHOT® designed to stimulate your roots at post-harvest assisting in maximising the uptake efficiency of the remaining 10 nutrients.

Analysis	SG (kg/L)	ph	Fertigation	Foliar (use 200 to 2,000 L/ha water)
N 11.8%, N as NO <sub>3</sub> 0.02%, N as Urea 11.7%, P 4.8 %, P as PO <sub>4</sub> 4.8%, K 13.6 %, S 2.0%, Mg 0.2%, Mn 0.01%, Zn 0.01%, Cu 0.005%, Mo 0.005%, B 0.02%, Fe 0.01%, Fulvic Acid 0.01%, Fish Emulsion 0.4%, Humic Acid 0.3%, Kelp 0.4%, Molasses 0.4%	1.29 - 1.32	7.5 - 8.5	10 to 80 L/ha	2 to 15 L/ha

## QuadSHOT®

QuadSHOT® is an organically certified combination of four plant and root biostimulants, designed to get the best possible result from the end of season root flush while assisting to stimulate soil biological activity, thereby improving the cycling and availability of plant nutrients and soil fertility and health.

Analysis	SG (kg/L)	ph	Fertigation	Foliar (use 200 to 2,000 L/ha water)
N 0.3%, P 0.1%, K 3.4%, S 0.2%, C 5.2%, Ca 0.2%, Fe 0.006%, Fulvic Acid 0.3%, Fish Emulsion 8.0%, Humic Acid 6.6%, Kelp 8.0%, Molasses 8.0%	1.10 - 1.20	10.0 - 11.0	10 to 140 L/ha	1 to 5 L/ha

## SS 11:16:0™

SS 11:16:0™ is as blend of nitrogen and highly plant available phosphorus to assist in post-harvest root health

Analysis	SG (kg/L)	ph	Fertigation	Foliar (use 200 to 2,000 L/ha water)
N 11.3%, N as NH <sub>4</sub> 11.3%, P 16.0%, P as PO <sub>4</sub> 16%	1.29 - 1.30	6.0 - 7.0	20 to 100 L/ha	1 to 5 L/ha

## Nitro QUAD 20™

Nitro QUAD 20™ is a high nitrogen source with all the benefits of 20% QuadSHOT® ensuring improved efficiency of your nitrogen application.

Analysis	SG (kg/L)	ph	Fertigation	Foliar (use 200 to 2,000 L/ha water)
N 34.1%, N as NO <sub>3</sub> 8.6%, N as NH <sub>4</sub> 8.5%, N as Urea 17.0%, P 0.3%, P as PO <sub>4</sub> 0.3%, K 0.5%, Fe 0.006%, Fulvic Acid 0.005%, Fish Emulsion 1.5%, Humic Acid 1.3%, Kelp 1.5%, Molasses 1.5%	1.27 - 1.28	4.0 - 6.0	10 to 80 L/ha	10 to 60 L/ha

## Cal Mag & Boron™

Cal Mag & Boron™ gives you a highly plant available nitrate based nitrogen source with the addition of calcium, magnesium & boron.

Analysis	SG (kg/L)	ph	Fertigation	Foliar (use 200 to 2,000 L/ha water)
N 12.4%, N as NO <sub>3</sub> 12.4%, Ca 12.3%, Mg 3.4%, B 0.2%	1.49 - 1.50	2.0 - 2.5	10 to 100 L/ha	5 to 10 L/ha

**For our extended range of liquid fertilizers please visit our website - [www.sltec.com.au](http://www.sltec.com.au)**

SLTEC® has the facility to manufacture prescription blends to your specific nutrient requirement.

Contact the SLTEC® team for more information.

# Grape Vine Nutrient Management - Post Harvest

Nutrient and carbohydrate reserves for grape vines are essential for vine health and performance for the following year.

Post harvest nutrient application increases the stored nutrient status of vines, reducing potential deficiencies from bud break up to the end of flowering.

## Irrigation

It is imperative that vines receive adequate water post harvest to maximize their carbohydrate storage and nutrient uptake for the following season.

It is critical that remaining irrigations are carefully managed to maintain a functional canopy for three to four weeks after harvest.

It is important that both top-soil and sub-soil moisture is maintained over the winter period as dormant plants still use water.

Remember to ensure soils don't become too dry as roots and soil biology will be negatively affected, leading to reduced nutrient uptake in spring. To improve soil biology and subsequent nutrient cycling over the dormant period please consider QuadSHOT® - providing a valuable blend of microbial food sources and root zone stimulants.

## Nitrogen (N)

Nitrogen applications post-harvest play a large role in the available nitrogen for the coming season; safeguarding a strong and even bud burst and aiding in the early spring flush of growth.

## Phosphorus (P)

Phosphorus is critical for root development and has a direct effect on yield and quality. The application of phosphorus increases the beneficial translocation of other nutrients, such as magnesium from the roots to the shoots.

## Potassium (K)

Potassium is involved in the active translocation of sugars from the leaf to the fruit and therefore plays an important role in fruit quality, size and yield. Potassium is also involved in the osmotic potential of cells as well as the turgor of the guard cells that open and close stomata. Good potassium levels in early spring can help to safe-guard buds and new growth from frost damage.

## Calcium (Ca)

Calcium is a key component of cell walls, maintaining membrane structure and nutrient uptake. It has a significant role in fruit quality, colour and aroma.

## Magnesium (Mg)

Magnesium is an essential component of chlorophyll and is needed for many processes including the transfer of energy, protein synthesis and cell structure.

After harvest, vines accumulate a significant amount of magnesium, which is then stored in the roots, shoots and woody components of the trunk. Magnesium accumulation continues until leaf fall with most being stored in the roots and leaves.

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