



Troforte[®] CRF - Fruits, Vegetables & Herbs

Slow Release Microbial Granular Fertiliser

17-2-10 + TE

3 Months

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

MACRO ELEMENTS

Total Nitrogen (N)	16.80	%w/w
as Urea	10.75	%w/w
as Nitrate	3.55	%w/w
as Ammonium	2.50	%w/w
Total Phosphorus (P)	2.00	%w/w
Water Soluble	1.84	%w/w
Citrate Soluble	0.16	%w/w
Insoluble	0.00	%w/w
Total Potassium (K) as Sulphate	10.09	%w/w

MICRO ELEMENTS

Sulphur (S)	3.46	%w/w
Calcium (Ca)	3.28	%w/w
Silicon (Si)	2.69	%w/w
Iron (Fe)	1.64	%w/w
Magnesium (Mg)	0.99	%w/w
Manganese (Mn)	0.24	%w/w
Copper (CU)	0.02	%w/w
Zinc (Zn)	0.03	%w/w
Boron (B)	0.01	%w/w
Molybdenum (Mo)	0.0005	%w/w
Nickel	0.0005	%w/w

APPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Pot Diameter	Amount of Troforte
25 cm pot	2 TBL
30 cm pot	3 TBL
Established Garden Beds	6 TBL/m ²

This product is a blend of naturally occurring ingredients and may have dust at times due to handling beyond manufacturer's control. It is recommended to wear a mask during application.

STORAGE - Troforte[®] CRF has exceptional shelf life and contains beneficial soil microbes that are activated when exposed to moisture. We recommend the storage of opened and unused fertiliser for a maximum of 11 months in a moisture - free environment to ensure best results upon application.

Apply at the beginning of every Spring and Autumn to maximize plant health and vigor.

Troforte[®] CRF – Fruits, Vegetables & Herbs fertilisers contain a biologically coated specifically engineered mineral base incorporating up to 60 minerals and scientifically balanced blend of up to 24 strains of well researched and trialed Australian cultured beneficial soil microbes. These include bacteria, fungi and algae to carry out wide range of biological activities within the soil such as Nitrogen fixing, Nutrients building, producing growth hormones, decomposing organic matter to organic carbon, protecting beneficial bacteria by releasing antibiotics that can assist in inhibiting disease producing microbes like root rot, fungi and pythium as well as conditioning of soils by improving soil structure. Some of strains included are Azobacter, Azosprillum, Bacilli, Cellulosic fungi, Myxobacteria, Phosphobacteria, Pseudomonas, Rhizobium, Streptmyces, Sacchromyces, Trichoderma, VAM and Yarrowia.

Some bacterial species break down minerals and release potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, calcium and iron to make them plant available and other species make and release natural plant growth hormones like auxins, gibberellins and cytokines.

It effectively and efficiently delivers nutrients to roots by enhancing soil biology. This also helps in increasing and sustaining the population of beneficial microbes in the soil.