



Things to know about foliar fertilisation

Maize is known for its sensitive reaction to unfavorable weather. Often, it becomes stalled in its early development due to severe weather conditions. Low soil temperatures or drought are usually main factors restricting nutrient uptake from the soil. While the deficiency symptoms may not be visible initially, they might have a significant impact on yield later on. Only adequately nourished plants can fully exploit its yield potential. Foliar fertilisation ensures effective and rapid nutrient supply even under unfavorable weather conditions.

Reduction of heat and radiation stress –

Lebosol®-Zinc 700 SC and Lebosol®-Boron

In recent years, new stress factors such as increased UV radiation have been occurring more frequently. This can destroy chlorophyll and result in yield losses. Antioxidants, such as zinc, can help counteract this.

The influence of zinc and boron foliar fertilisation on stress tolerance and yield in maize was tested in a field trial. Thuringi, Germany, 2019 – 2022



Control



Variant 1

BBCH 14
1 l/ha
Lebosol®-Zinc 700 SC +
1.5 l/ha Lebosol®-Boron



Variant 2

BBCH 14 & 18
je 1 l/ha
Lebosol®-Zinc 700 SC +
1.5 l/ha Lebosol®-Boron

We are happy to be there for you!

How to contact us:



+49 6328 98494-80

Our team members on the advice line are happy to help you.



www.lebosol.de/en

Send us a message via our contact form.



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Send us an email.

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Lebosol

More than 30 years of experience in plant nutrition

Foliar fertilisation in maize

Optimum nutrient supply

Our recommendations for optimal nutrient supply in your maize:

For what?	What?	When?		
		Germination to emergence BBCH 00	From the 4th to the 9th leaf stage unfolded BBCH 14 – 19	Stem elongation BBCH 30 – 39
✓ Seed treatment with nutrients for improved early-stage development	Avitar® 	0.2 – 0.5 l/dt		
✓ Enhancement of stress tolerance ✓ Improvement of effectiveness ✓ Compatibility of foliar herbicides	Aminosol® 		1 – 2 l/ha	
✓ Promotion of early development ✓ Energy and water balance ✓ Improving root growth	Lebosol®-PK-Max		1 – 2 times 6 l/ha	
✓ Yield and growth	Lebosol®-Maize-Mix SC		2 – 3 l/ha	
✓ Reduction of radiation stress (antioxidant) ✓ Flower quality ✓ Yield	Lebosol®-Zinc 700 SC + Lebosol®-Boron 		1 – 2 times 1 l/ha + 2 l/ha	
✓ Stem stability ✓ Vitality ✓ N efficiency	Lebosol®-Manganese 500 SC 		1 – 2 times 0.5 – 1 l/ha	
✓ Photosynthetic performance ✓ Grain quality ✓ Yield	Lebosol®-MagSOFT SC		1 – 3 times 3 – 5 l/ha	

Top 3 of the most unique Lebosol® products for maize:



Avitar®

Organic NK fertilizer with anti-stress effect
Ingredients:
47 g/l N, 24 g/l K₂O



Lebosol®-Maize-Mix SC

The best for your maize cultivation
Ingredients:
155 g/l CaO, 70 g/l B, 155 g/l Mn, 80 g/l Zn
also contains: 0.7% N



Lebosol®-Zinc 700 SC

Optimized metabolism with antioxidants
Ingredient:
700 g/l Zn

Briefly explained –

Important elements and their key functions for maize

✓ **Crops with nutrient deficiency will be more susceptible against diseases and abiotic stress. Foliar fertilization with macro-and micro-elements will ensure an optimized plant nutrition.**

✿ **Potassium** strengthens resistance to stress, drought and frost.

✿ **Phosphorus** is energy and promotes root formation.

✿ **Boron** is important for flower quality, grain set and frost tolerance. It also supports potassium uptake.

✿ **Magnesium** promotes phosphorus uptake and ensures leaf greening.

✿ **Zinc** is important for flower quality. It makes plants more resistant to radiation stress (less sunburn).

✿ **Manganese** improves the utilisation of available nitrogen and is therefore involved in protein formation. It also makes plants more resistant to dry phases and radiation stress (less sunburn) and strengthens frost tolerance.

✿ Among other things, the plant needs **sulphur** for the effective use of nitrogen to stabilise yield and quality.

✿ Although **silicon** is not a nutrient, it helps plants to regulate their water balance. It promotes root formation and therefore phosphorus and potassium uptake. It also plays an important role in strengthening stress tolerance.

