Leaf fertilisation -

Optimal nutrient supply via the leaf

Foliar fertilisation ensures an effective and rapid supply of nutrients for crops in key growth stages when they are needed, also for better fruit quality and improved shelf life.

Climate change is leaving its marks on pome fruit cultivation. Sunburn is occurring much more frequently than 10 years ago. Periods of drought happen more often, which can reduce the number of fruits per tree and the fruit size. These situations also can induce nutrient deficiency. Even if this is not visible at first, it affects the quality of the fruit and later the performance of the trees.

Avitar® - triple effect!

Unique formulation of three natural ingredients

Avitar® just improves Amino acids fruit quality Abiotic stress vitar® Humic and Algae extract fulvic acids Variant with Avitar®

*trial Thuringia, Germany 2020

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.



beratung@lebosol.de

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You can also find us online via our social media channels:











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More than 30 years of experience in plant nutrition

Foliar fertilisation in pome fruit

The optimal nutrient supply













Our recommendations for the optimal nutrient supply in pome trees cultivation:

For what?	Which product?	When and how often?						
		Pink bud	Bud swelling	End of flowering	Hazelnut size	Walnut size	Fruit development to ripeness	Post- harvest
✓ Reduction of russeting✓ Fruit set✓ Fruit size and colouring	Aminosol®	2 times 5 – 7,5 l/ha						2 times 2 l/ha
✓ Flower quality✓ Fruit set✓ Calcium transport	Lebosol®-Zinc 700 SC + Lebosol®-Robustus SC	2 – 4 times 0,25 – 0,5 l/ha + 2 l/ha			2 l/ha			2 times 0,5 l/ha + 2 l/ha
✓ More vitality (e.g. during frost for flowering)	Aminosol® + Lebosol®-Robustus SC + Lebosol®-Potassium 450	1 – 2 times 2 l/ha + 2 l/ha + 5 l/ha						
✓ Reduction of radiation stress✓ Leaf quality✓ Green background colour	Lebosol®-Manganese 500 SC	2 – 4 times 0,5 – 1 l/ha						
✓ Photosynthesis performance✓ Prevents premature leaf fall✓ Leaf quality	Lebosol®-Magnesium 400 SC	1 – 2 times 3 – 5 l/ha				2 – 3 times 3 – 5 l/ha		
✓ Reduction of drought stress✓ Shelf life	Lebosol®-Silicon	2 – 4 times 1 l/ha						
✓ Smooth fruit skin✓ Colouring✓ Reduction of radiation stress	Avitar® Bo		3 – 4 times 4 – 6 l/ha					
✓ Fruit firmness✓ Shelf life	Lebosol®-Calcium-Forte SC	4 – 6 times 4 – 8 l/ha						
✓ Fruit colouring✓ Fruit firmness and size✓ Winter hardiness	Lebosol®-PK-Max					2 – 4	times 6 – 8 l/ha	

Top 3 of the most popular Lebosol® products for pome fruits:



Avitar®

Organic NK fertiliser with Anti-stress effect **Ingredients:** 47 g/l N, 24 g/l K₂O



Lebosol®-Calcium

Rich calcium chloride solution for firm fruits **Ingredient:** 220 g/l CaO



Lebosol®-Robustus SC

The nutrient mix for robust plants **Ingredients:** 125 g/l N, 214 g/l CaO, 100 g/l B, 25 g/l MgO

Briefly explained – Important elements and their key functions in pome fruits

- 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 provides better resistance to drought and frost. However, it also plays an important role in the colouring of the fruits as well as can determine the fruit size.
- Phosphorus secures the yield, improves quality and is also important for the colouring.
- **Calcium** is needed to stabilise the cell walls and cell membranes. In pome fruits, it helps to improve shelf life.
- ♣ Boron is important for the quality of the blossoms, the fruit set and the frost tolerance of the blossoms and it also supports calcium absorption. Therefore, it increases shelf life.
- **Magnesium** promotes & influences growth dynamics, acts as a phosphorus carrier and maintains green and vigorous new growth.
- **Zinc** is important for flower quality and it makes the plants more resistant to radiation stress (less sunburn).
- Manganese improves the use of the available nitrogen and makes the plants more stable in times of drought and radiation stress (less sunburn).
- Silicon is not a nutrient. However, it supports the trees in regulating the water balance, promotes phosphorus and calcium uptake.

