

Royal Peat

Peat-Based Inoculant For Cowpea

(also treats Lespedeza, Cowpea, Adzuki Bean, Alyceclover, Centro, Hairy Indigo, Jackbean, Jointvetch, Kangaroo-thorn, Kudzu, Lima Bean, Mung Bean, Partridge Pea, Pigeon Pea, Siratro, Slender Bushclover, Striped Crotalaria, Sunn Crotalaria, Tepary Bean, Velvet Bean, Wild Indigo, Winged Bean, Winged Crotalaria)

Benefit

- Economical Option

Product Information

Royal Peat delivers 100,000 rhizobia per seed when used properly by the producer. This product is not recommended for first-year ground, CRP land, land that has been out of cowpea rotation, or has experienced nodulations problems in the past. Royal Peat has a one year product shelf life.

Direction for Use

16 oz Royal Peat treats approximately 200 lbs of seed. For the best adherence and results, mix with water (per directions on bag) and pour directly over seed in seed box and mix well with the seed. Royal Peat applied as a slurry is proper product application method. The full value of Royal Peat will not be achieved if applied dry. **Caution:** Do not add too much water as it may cause potential seed germination problems. For best results, seed should be planted within 24 hours of inoculation.

Seed Treatment Compatibility

Some seed treatments are harmful to inoculants. Contact your dealer/manufacturer or visit web site at www.beckerunderwood.com/inoculants for details. Please observe planting window recommendations for optimal responses.

Precautions

Inoculants are live organisms. Store between 40°-77°F (4°-25°C), away from direct sunlight. For more uniform temperature control, store at floor level. Ensure that inoculant is stored correctly in the field prior to use. Once opened, use within 24 hours. Plant seed immediately after inoculation. Protect inoculated seed from direct sunlight, high temperatures, and hot winds. Do not use inoculant that is past its expiration date or that has not been correctly stored. Unless otherwise directed, do not mix inoculant with fertilizers or pesticides. If soils are especially dry at planting, any risk of damage to the inoculant can be minimized through light irrigation, when available. Under adverse or stress planting conditions (hot, dry field conditions), it is suggested to increase the inoculant application rate.

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