

# Nodulaid®

Inoculant

# Nodulator®

Inoculant Granules



## Now made here, for here.

Winter crop inoculants guide

**Totally**  
**[Biological]**  
by **BASF**

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We create chemistry



## Chickpeas

- Use **Group N** Nodulaid® or Nodulator®.
- Low rhizobia levels in paddocks without a long history of chickpea plantings mean most chickpea crops will show a strong yield response to nodulation.
- 8 weeks after sowing each plant should have between 10 and 30 pink nodules.



## Field peas

- Use **Group E** Nodulaid or Nodulator.
- Because of low Group E rhizobia survival rates in acid soils and over hot summers, fresh inoculation is recommended for each sowing.
- 8 weeks after sowing each plant in heavy soils should have about 100 pink nodules. In lighter soils, 20 nodules are satisfactory.



## Lentils

- Use **Group F** Nodulaid or Nodulator.
- 8 weeks after sowing each plant in heavy soils should have about 100 pink nodules. In lighter soils, 20 nodules are satisfactory.



## Lupins

- Use **Group G** Nodulaid or Nodulator.
- Inoculation of each fresh lupin crop in sandy soils is recommended, especially if the most recent lupin crop in that paddock was more than 4 years earlier.
- 8 weeks after sowing, the crown of each plant (the top of the root system) should be covered in nodules.

Recommended nodule counts based on GRDC guidelines.



### Superior mixability

10 seconds after the inoculants were added to the beakers and even before stirring, the premium peat used as the base for Nodulaid is already widely dispersed whereas the competitor still sits in a clump on the surface.

## Application methods

### Nodulaid

Each pack of Nodulaid will treat:

- 250 kgs of lentil seed
- 500 kgs of other winter pulse crop seeds

One full pack will mix readily in 5 litres of clean water to produce a slurry which is easy to apply as a seed treatment or can be injected into the seed row at planting.

All rhizobia strains have been thoroughly tested to be paired with the specific crop in which they are most effective with.

### Seed treatment

Apply the peat slurry directly to the seed via a clean cement mixer or similar vessel.

#### OR

Apply the peat slurry as an in-line spray onto the seed as it is transferred via the grain auger.

### Liquid injection

Apply by suspending the peat in a calico bag.

#### OR

Apply directly into the liquid injection tank.

Sow as soon as possible after treatment and always within 24 hours.

### Nodulator

Each bag of Nodulator granules will treat 4–9 hectares depending on the sowing rate. The fact sheet (downloadable from the website) includes a table for adjusting the application rate according to the row spacing.

The granules should be delivered into the seed row at sowing using the small seeds box of an airseeder.



#### Let the BIC app figure it out!

Calculate your exact inoculants needs for any crop instantly using our **BIC** (BASF Inoculant Calculator) app. Find it on our website or in the app store.

# Two totally biological choices



## **Nodulaid potent peat-based inoculant**

**Australia's best-known peat inoculant, with the longest history of achievement and regular innovations.**

- ✓ Incorporating targeted AIRG-supplied rhizobia strains cultured and re-tested in our own local laboratory.
- ✓ Average yield gain across five pulse crops in 11 replicated trials of 7%.
- ✓ Potent formulation manufactured with over one billion live rhizobia cells per gram.
- ✓ High quality peat mixes easily with water, saving valuable time at application.

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## **Nodulator granular legume inoculant**

**Nodulator granules combine potency with precise application to help maximise nodulation, crop yields and the amount of residual nitrogen available to the following crop.**

- ✓ Smooth, evenly sized granules provide superior flow, more accurate metering and even distribution in the planting furrow.
- ✓ Application into the furrow reduces compatibility issues and protects the live organisms from hot or dry surface conditions and chemical treatment.
- ✓ At least 6 weeks' inoculant life in the soil allows early dry sowing ahead of rain.
- ✓ Lower rates for wider rows mean extra convenience and cost-effectiveness.

# Fix all your nitrogen needs

The totally biological nitrogen fixation provided by inoculants makes a major contribution to the size of yields in multiple crops at very low cost.



*This diagram shows the result of a CSIRO/GRDC trial that increased nitrogen fixation by 700%. The benefit of using inoculants can vary widely, depending on the existing levels of rhizobia in the soil.*

## Why use an inoculant?

Of all farming inputs, inoculants surely provide the best value for money. For just a few dollars per hectare, they can provide substantial yield gains and residual nitrogen worth hundreds of dollars per hectare.

## Why choose the BASF range?

BASF inoculants are manufactured to the highest standards and tested throughout the production process to eliminate all risk of contamination and ensure they exceed the industry standard for levels of active rhizobia.

## Save your share of \$4 billion a year

The Australian Inoculants Research Group estimates that past and present use of inoculants saves Australian farmers about \$4 billion every year.

That's the difference between allowing nodulation to fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil biologically and having to buy and apply the equivalent amount of nitrogen fertiliser.

It's totally logical that you should claim your share of those savings by inoculating your pulse crops too.

# Nodulaid<sup>®</sup>

Inoculant

# Nodulator<sup>®</sup>

Inoculant Granules

## BASF inoculants for winter grain legumes

Group	Crops	Nodulaid	Nodulator
E	Field peas	✓	✓
	Peas	✓	✓
	Vetch	✓	✓
	Tares	✓	✓
	Narbon beans	✓	✓
F	Lentils	✓	✓
	Faba beans	✓	✓
	Tick or broad beans	✓	✓
G	Lupins	✓	✓
N	Chickpeas	✓	✓

**Store in a cool, dry place**

**For more information,  
visit [crop-solutions.basf.com.au](http://crop-solutions.basf.com.au)  
or call 1800 558 399.**

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