



TECHNICAL NOTE

LCF Australia

Made with farmers for farmers

AA100

Amino Acid 100

Deep-sea prawn protein biostimulant

AA100 is made from deep-sea prawn protein, extracted at low temperature and broken down by enzymes so its amino acids and peptides stay in their active form.

Sprayed on the leaf, it signals the crop to put down more roots, and helps it hold up through dry spells and cold snaps.

100 g/L

free amino acids, ready for the leaf to use

20 g/L

water-soluble complexed calcium

10 g/L

water-soluble complexed magnesium

300 µg/L

endosymbiotic bacteria extract for stress tolerance

ON-FARM RESULTS · HORSHAM, VICTORIA

Bigger roots. Greener crop.



Wheat dug from the Horsham paddock to compare roots.

More root, more fine root

At 2 L/ha diluted 1:100, treated plants showed clearly more root growth. Plants were dug and compared for root mass, root length and fine-root density.

Greener for longer

A wheat paddock given two passes at 2 L/ha is greener and more vigorous than the untreated side, which is drying down faster.

On-farm observations from the 2026 season. Harvest results to follow.

How it works

01

Signals growth

Active peptides and free amino acids are taken up quickly through the leaf, prompting root growth, chlorophyll formation and photosynthesis.

02

Protects under stress

Amino acids act as osmotic protectants, helping plant cells hold water so the crop rides out dry spells and cold snaps.

03

Feeds the uptake

Complexed calcium and magnesium help free up soil phosphorus and improve the uptake of other nutrients.

HOW TO USE

Spray program

Foliar spray, diluted **1:100** — 1 L of AA100 in 100 L of water. The same program suits wheat and barley.

1 · EARLY

1 L/ha

at 1:100

1–3 weeks after emergence, to get roots going early.

2 · TILLERING

2 L/ha

at 1:100

The main pass, building root mass and tiller vigour.

3 · BEFORE A DRY SPELL

1–2 L/ha

at 1:100

At least 5 days ahead (7 if cold), to build drought resistance.



All applications before flowering. Stop once the crop starts to flower.

Spray conditions

Temperature	15–25 °C is best; avoid spraying above 30 °C
Timing	Late afternoon, just before sundown, so the spray doesn't evaporate before the leaf can absorb it
Wind	Boom under 4 m/s; drone under 3 m/s

Where AA100 fits

Cereals

Wheat, barley, maize

More root and leaf growth; greener crop at Horsham

Vegetables

Tomato, lettuce, cucumber, capsicum, broccoli

More roots, higher chlorophyll, better drought recovery

Fruit & vines

Grapes, citrus, strawberries, bananas

Better growth, yield and fruit quality

Because AA100 is a natural product, results can vary with soil type, crop variety and spray equipment. On crops or plants not listed in this technote, we recommend spraying a trial strip first to confirm the right use. **If you see leaf burn, dilute to 1:200 instead of 1:100.**

Mixing

1. **Jar test first** with your planned tank mix.
2. Fill with water, then add your other chemicals.
3. **Add AA100 last**, with the agitator running.

Mixes with

Fungicides and most ag chemicals

Avoid

Glyphosate on a growing crop; copper fungicides; strongly alkaline products such as lime sulphur

Works best in neutral to slightly acidic water. Treat hard or alkaline bore water first. Switch nozzles off on turns: double-spraying can scorch leaves.

Composition

Free amino acids	≥ 100 g/L
Alanine	≥ 10 g/L
Calcium (Ca)	≥ 20 g/L
Magnesium (Mg)	≥ 10 g/L
Endosymbiotic bacteria extract	300 µg/L
Source	Deep-sea prawn protein, enzymatic

Storage

Concentrated liquid: shake well before use. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight, away from children and food.

Talk to LCF Australia

Ray · 0478 113 916

admin@lcfaustralia.com · lcfaustralia.com

Level 10, 440 Collins St, Melbourne VIC 3000

LCF Australia is the Australian partner for Lardmee (LDM).