

# CALZIPHOS

**NPKS 0-15-0-0 + 3% Ca, 3% Zn**



Readily available, high analysis phosphorus, calcium & zinc solution for effective uptake & utilisation for flowering, fruit filling & quality

## BENEFITS OF CALZIPHOS

- Ensures adequate availability of phosphorus, calcium and zinc for production.
- Colour and improved marketability of fruit assisted by phosphorus application.
- Excellent for post harvest application in deciduous tree crops such as stone & pome fruit.
- Ensures available calcium, phosphorus and zinc to promote early bud growth in spring time when soil temperature is cold.
- Free flowing formulation makes it easy to decant into spray equipment, mixing and irrigation tanks.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PHOSPHORUS, CALCIUM & ZINC

Plants need phosphorus at all growth stages, particularly in early growth stages as it is necessary for cell division and growth within the plant. Phosphorous assists in root development and energy production in plant cells to carry-out vital metabolic functions and nucleic acid biosynthesis. Phosphorous deficiencies are very common in alkaline calcareous and acid soils, due to its binding with calcium in high pH soils and aluminium and iron in acid soils. Phosphorus is mobile within the plant but is relatively immobile in soil.

The Calcium is required for the cellulose precursors in cell wall formation. It also stabilises cell membranes and protects them, an important attribute under stress conditions. In fruit crops it is required in high quantities due to its importance for fruit quality and shelf life. When plants are threatened by infection, calcium combines with a protein stimulate salicylic acid (SA) production. Calcium deficiency leads to poor fruit set, blossom-end-rot, bitter pit, cell collapse and tissue death.

Zinc forms part of an enzyme which produces carbon dioxide, and maintains its level for photosynthesis. Zinc is also essential for auxin (hormone) production, which help with growth regulation and stem elongation. It is used in the formation of chlorophyll and some carbohydrates, conversion of starches to sugars and its presence in plant tissue helps the plant to withstand extreme temperatures. Poor mobility of zinc can amplify deficiencies.

# CALZIPHOS

**CHARACTERISTICS:** pH: 1.0 - 2.0; Specific Gravity: 1.32 - 1.34

AUS Analysis W/W%: 15.0% P, 3.0% Ca, 3.0% Zn.

International Analysis W/W%: 26.4% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 3.1% Ca, 2.8% Zn.

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## APPLICATION

**BROADACRE:** Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. **Foliar: 5 – 7L L/ha** in a minimum of 100 - 140 L final spray volume. Best applied at late cabbage stage, may be used at other stages in Canola Apply at 3 – 4 leaf stage in other crops.

**DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS:** Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha.** 5 applications - commencing 7 days after petal fall - then 7 - 10 day intervals. Final application 2 - 3 weeks prior to harvest for colour. **DO NOT** apply as foliar on stone fruit varieties. Best applied via soil.

**EVERGREEN TREE CROPS:** Such as Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee. **Foliar: 5 – 10 L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 1500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha.** Apply every 14 -21 day intervals from fruit set through to 50% full fruit size.

**FRUITING VEGETABLES:** Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins. **Foliar: 5 – 8 L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 1200L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 20 - 40 L/ha.** Apply when plants are commencing flowering and repeat at 10-14 day intervals, or as required.

**LEAFY VEGETABLES:** Such as Endive, Fennel Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. **Foliar: 5 – 10 L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 1500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 8 - 12 L/ha.** Apply every 7 - 14 days from mid-crop through to harvest.

**ROOT VEGETABLES:** Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. **Foliar: 5 – 10 L/ha** in a minimum of 500 – 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 5 - 10.** Apply at tuber/root/bulb initiation: 2 - 3 applications at 10 - 14 day intervals. Potatoes: After emergence and during canopy closure, fertigate at bulking.

**VINE AND BERRY CROPS:** Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. **Foliar: 5 – 10 L/ha** in a minimum of 750 – 1500L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 - 20 L/ha.** Foliar spray: Apply every 14 - 28 days from flowering onwards. **DO NOT** exceed 2x per hectare rate. In Grapes, cease application one month prior to harvest. Use double rate post harvest before leaf fall to improve nutrient levels prior to dormancy.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

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NOTE: The suggested rates of application of the Product are designed for typical Australian conditions and should be used as a guide only. Each farmer's climatic conditions, water quality, soil types, application processes and practices may differ and therefore necessitate corrections to ensure optimum results. Good agricultural practice requires that application be avoided under extreme weather conditions such as temperatures over 28°C, high humidity, frost, rain etc. It is recommended that when applying to a crop or area for the first time, or in combination with other chemicals, a small test area should be sprayed and observed prior to the total spray. Where possible, it is recommended that regular leaf tests are conducted to determine actual plant nutrient availability during each growth cycle. Soil tests at least once per year are essential.