# Calcium-190

## FERTILISER GROUP 2 / MISSTOF GROEP 2

Reg.No./Nr. B 3783: Act/Wet 36 van 1947

**Calcium Chloride solution** 

Kalsiumchloried oplossing

Calcium

138g/kg (190 g/ $\ell$ )

Kalsium

Density at 20°C: 1,373

Content

**20** *l* 

Inhoud

Registered and manufactured by / Geregistreer en vervaardig deur:

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#### GENERAL:

Calcium-190 is uniquely buffered liquid calcium, used for boosting calcium levels in apples and the correction of calcium is most crops, fruit and vines.

#### WARNINGS:

Do not exceed the application rates given below.

Do not use on crops under cover (glass, plastic etc).

Do not store diluted or mixed chemicals.

Do not apply during periods of high sunlight but in low light conditions in the morning, evening or on cloudy days.

Do not apply under wet slow drying conditions, during rain or prior to expected rain.

# **DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** Use only as direction **Mixing:**

Half fill the spray tank with clean water and whilst agitating, pour Calcium-190 into the spray tank and then top up the tank to the required volume. Ensure thorough agitation during filling and spraying.

### Compatibility:

Calcium-190 may be sprayed together with most crop protection chemicals. Since the formulation of other products may change and water quality may vary from farm to farm, a physical compatibility test should always be carried out prior to application.

#### Foliar application:

Different crops exhibit a wide variety of symptoms, and if calcium deficiency in suspected, confirmation should always be sought from a qualified Agronomist or Agricultural Advisory Officer before application of Calcium-190.

CROP	DOSAGE ml/ 1001	REMARKS (All applications are as foliar sprays unless otherwise indicated)
Pome fruit: Apples, Pears	210 ml (5 to 8 litres per ha depending on TRV)	First application at beginning of December.  Last application should not be later than one week before harvest.  Apply at 10-14 day intervals.  Use tree row volume (TRV) formula to determine amount of water to be used. Enough water should be used to allow good cover but run-off should be avoided.  On Pears 2 to 3 applications early in the season (after petal fall) should be sufficient.  To prevent leaf and fruit injury, do not apply under wet slow drying conditions or when temperature are high.  Leaf burn is possible especially in season.
Stone fruit: Peaches, Plums, Apricots	210 ml	Two applications; 2 and 4 weeks before harvest. Use tree row volume (TRV) formula to determine amount of water to be used. Enough water should be used to allow good cover but run-off should be avoided.
Citrus	250 ml	3 applications at 10-14 day intervals between fruit expansion and harvest.
Potatoes	4.5 I / ha	2-3 applications at 10-14 day intervals starting at tuber initiation. Apply in 200ml water per ha.
Tomatoes	350 ml	Start application on young fruit. Apply in 500 I water per ha.
Brassicae	4.5 I / ha	2-3 applications at 10-14 day intervals starting at stem extension. Apply in 50 to 200 I water per ha.
Brassicae	3.5 to 7 I / ha	3 applications from 4mm berry size until one month before harvest or berry colouring. Depending on the growth stage apply in 500 to 1000 I water per ha at 10-14 day intervals. Calcium sprays may damage foliage and fruit if applied during low temperatures and wet weather. These conditions delay the drying of the spray. Injury can also occur if calcium is applied in hot or humid weather.
Onions	4.5 I / ha	First application at bulb swelling. Apply at 10-14 day intervals as necessary in water rate of 75 to 200 I / ha.