

BIOSTIM CALCIUM

8 Challenges with Calcium

1. Calcium has limited mobility. Preference is to move from leaf to fruit, not root to fruit.¹
2. Calcium needs Boron; the two work together to move into fruit.²
3. 90% of Calcium accumulated in fruit is in the first 6 weeks post flowering.³
4. Excess Ammonia, Mg and K can disrupt Ca absorption.⁴
5. Regular supply of Ca is necessary throughout the season.
6. Ca content is diluted as the fruit grows.⁵
7. Inadequate Ca is linked to Bitter pit, cracking, and many other physiological disorders
8. Ca in leaves is not a reliable measure of Ca in the fruit⁶

The Solution

- Foliar applied Calcium is the most effective means to build Ca levels.
- Ensure Boron is a regular additive to the foliar spray.
- Use a chelated Calcium during the post flowering 6 week window and again before harvest.
- Uptake of Chelated Calcium is the most effective formulation, and is evidence based.

Why Biostim Calcium

- Proven history of effective uptake
- Clean safe product
- 100% of the Calcium content is available
- Liquid concentration (not powder)
- Guarantees Calcium content is in the fruit
- Biostim Calcium is fully complexed (not all chelates are the same)



¹ (Marschner, 1986 Hanotiaux, 1981:Kelman et al, 1989)

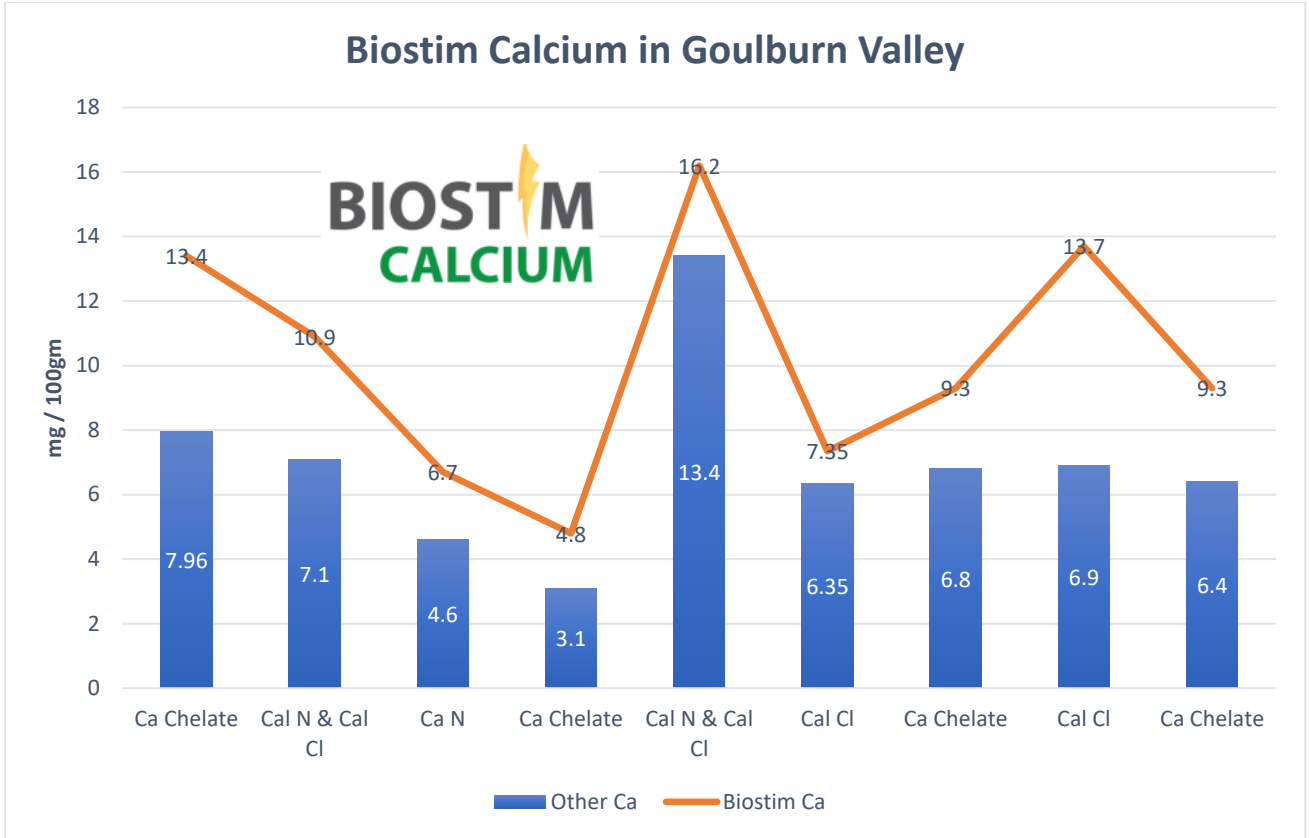
² (Tang and de la Fuente r., 1986:Muhling et al. 1998)

³ (Shear 1975)

⁴ (Lucena, 1992)

⁵ (Ferguson et al., 1993)

⁶ (Cline, 1990, Horticultural Research Institute Ontario, Canada)



-APPLE-

