

The Zinc Challenge

- The most commonly deficient micronutrient in agricultural soils¹
- High Soil pH reduces Zinc availability
- Low organic matter reduces Zinc availability

Why is Zinc important?

- Essential for contributing to genes expression, protein synthesis:
 - in other words, the things that impact fruit quality.
- Strengthens cell wall structure and stability:
 - Otherwise weak cell walls make plants vulnerable to disease
- Good for Auxins
 - Otherwise internodal length between leaves is shortened.
- Pollination, seed set and therefore yield
- Good for Photosynthesis

The Solution

- Compliment fertigated Zinc with foliar Zinc at flower bud.
- Use a chelated Zinc which is fully available to correct deficiencies quickly.
- Apply Chelated Zinc if deficiency is detected and requires prompt correction.
- Fertigation of a low pH humic extract product to improve organic matter and soil profile. (Biogrow MOL contains 37% humic extract and a pH: 5.2)

Why Biostim Zinc

- Biostim Zinc 14% is fully complexed.
- Proven history of effective uptake
- Clean safe product
- 100% of the Zinc content is available
- Non marking on fruit
- Strong compatibility with other chemistries
- Liquid concentration (not powder)
- Biostim Zinc is fully complexed (not all chelates are the same)
- Biostim Zinc achieves a high % of Zn which is fully available when delivered to the plant. This is due to the chelating agent and complex process.



Not all chelates are created equal			
Chelate Type	Zinc content before	Zinc content after	Available Zinc
Amino acids	7.07%	1.39%	20%
Gluconates	2.40%	2.38%	99%
Lignosulphonates	13.16%	13.03%	99%

¹ FAO – Food & Agricultural Organization U.N. and Westfall et al (1971); Romheld & Marschner (1991)