



agrichem onfarm



SUPA CALBOR

Boron deficiency in mangoes



BENEFITS OF SUPA CALBOR

- Readily available nitrate free calcium and boron solution ideal for soil and foliar applications
- Boron is complexed with non-reducing stable sugars and the low molecular weight lignosulphonate molecule for its effective uptake and translocation when applied through soil or as foliar applications
- Boron application with calcium ensures better uptake of calcium and its fixation in the cell wall to improve the shelf life of fruit
- Boron helps in pollination, sugar movement, nucleic acid biosynthesis, spuds skin lignification and lignification of shoots especially in vines
- Contains physiologically ideal ratio of calcium and boron to promote fruit firmness, fruit growth, spud development and bulking
- Supply calcium to the crops especially in situations requiring least amount of nitrate nitrogen during fruiting. Stone fruits must always be treated through soil.
- Eliminates calcium and boron deficiencies/disorders in crops.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CALCIUM AND BORON IN CROPS

The boron in **Supa CalBor** improves sugar production, calcium translocation into the fruits and tubers. Boron also helps in proper fixation of calcium to strengthen the cell walls, promote proper skin texture in spuds and in grapes improves the baume. Most of the boron in the soil is seldom available as it is tied up with organic matter. Foliar applications of boron eliminate such problems. Since there is a very fine line between boron sufficiency and toxicity, it is highly recommended that frequent low rate applications of **Supa CalBor** would be a safer strategy than one hit with high concentration.

Calcium, the king of all nutrients, in horticultural crops helps in frost tolerance, maximizing cell strength, its growth and fruit production. Crops such as strawberries and grapes require nitrate free calcium especially at fruiting in order to get fruits with high brix levels and better shelf life. Potatoes requirement for calcium from early tuber development to tuber bulking is very high that influences specific gravity and skin characteristics of the tubers. In sodium infested soils application of **Supa CalBor** increases calcium to sodium ratio favouring calcium uptake and exclusion of sodium by the roots. Calcium in horticultural crops is the integral part of their nutritional requirements and is the key nutrient to improve fruit quality.

CALCIUM AND BORON INTERACTION

Calcium and boron are synergistic nutrients with low mobility in the plants; their deficiency leads to the loss of the growing apical tissues. Complexing boron with highly mobile natural sugars improves its mobility in the phloem elements. Calcium entre the xylem tissues by mass flow (driven through transpiration pull and water uptake by roots) to move to the shoot tip. Foliar sprays of calcium must contact the fruit wall and leaves for its effective uptake and it is necessary that its utilization be not compromised with boron deficiency. Boron optimizes calcium fixation in cell walls. Post-harvest sprays on deciduous crops directly inject calcium and boron in shoots promoting their lignification to over-winter and drive bud burst the next season.

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

Colour: Brownish black
Specific Gravity: 1.25; pH 4.5-5.5

ANALYSIS	AUSTRALIA (w/v%)	INTERNATIONAL (w/w%)
Calcium (Ca)	6	4.8
Boron (B)	2	1.6
Lignosulphonate-Sugar complex		



Blossom end rot

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Agitate contents well before dilution.
Suitable for application by:

CROP	Centre Pivot	Boom Spray	Foliar	Fertigation	COMMENTS
APPLES					Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post harvest
AVOCADOS					Apply to recently hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post harvest
BROADACRE					
Canola,		2-4L			Best applied at the late cabbage stage, but can also be used at other stages.
Grain legumes, maize		3-4L			Apply at 3-4 leaf stage
triticales Lupins & wheat		3-4L			Apply from first flowering until 2 weeks before harvest.
Cotton					
CITRUS					Apply to newly hardened spring flush or during active growing period and post harvest.
CUCURBITS					Apply at regular intervals post flowering until harvest.
NUT CROPS					
Almonds		2-5L			Apply at early stages of growing season when sufficient leaf cover present. Apply with compatible crop protection sprays.
STONE FRUIT					
Fertigation		7-10 L			Do not apply on foliage. Best applied through soil.
VEGETABLES					
Potatoes		4-7L			Regular applications from hooking until spray-off.
GRAPEVINES					
Strawberries		3 - 5L			Apply when shoots 10 cm long. Second application: 5% flowering. Bunch finisher for table grapes. Spray from early vegetative until final harvest. Do not spray if fruit is to be picked up within one week.

Fertigation rates would depend upon the seasonal Calcium requirement of the crop. Do not mix with phosphates

💧 **MINIMUM DILUTION:** A dilution of 1: 100 means 1 part product: 100 parts water.

In hot weather, use higher dilution rates

NOTE: The suggested rates of application are designed for typical Australian conditions and such 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 (sap) tests are conducted to determine actual plant nutrient availability during each growth cycle. Soil tests at least once per year are essential.



2-4 Chetwynd Street, Loganholme Qld 4129, Australia
Ph: 61 7 3801 9000 • Fax: 61 7 3209 9687 • Free call: 1800 654 758
Email: enquiries@agrlichem.com.au • Web: www.agrlichem.com.au

