



Calcium is only xylem mobile, meaning it can only move up the plant, and once in place, it cannot be remobilized and moved to new developing tissues. As soil reserves are depleted, Young developing tissues such as growing points and fruiting bodies are most affected. Because of calcium's low mobility in the plant, we can see calcium deficiency even in soils with high calcium levels.

LiquiCal Specifications:

- Concentrated Liquid Calcium 11%
- Calcium (as Ca) % by weight, min.: 11.0
- pH: 9.5 ± 1.0

Key benefits

- Free From Chloride, Sulfate, and Nitrate.
- Quick absorption & delivery of Calcium through stomata/cuticle.
- Promotes longer storage life, improves fruit quality and weight, prevents cracking, and other disorders related to calcium deficiency.
- LiquiCal mixes well with most pesticides.

CALCIUM (Ca) and its function:

- Accelerates cell division
- Accelerates germination
- Involved in root extension, and it is necessary for the secretion of protective mucilage around the root caps
- Promotes colour, flavour, and quality

Why foliar application:

- Calcium is a stationary element both in soil and plants.
- Calcium uptake from roots is very low in soil applications. Therefore, foliar fertilization is the most efficient way of providing the plant with calcium.
- Calcium does not move from old to new plant tissues and fruits. Therefore, foliar feeding is necessary during the formation and development of fruits

Symptom of Ca deficiency

- Death of growing points, premature shedding of blossoms and buds, tip burn, blossom end rot and bitter pit.
- Without proper levels of calcium, the shelf life of tomatoes can be reduced significantly
- Development of necrotic tissue on young leaves
- Inhibits root growth, and in severe cases, root tips may die back
- Plants may produce soft, very small and deformed storage roots

Reasons for Ca deficiency

- Calcium present in the soil is often found in the insoluble form such as calcium carbonate
- Ca-deficiency is usually related to the inability of the plant to translocate adequate Ca to the affected part.

- Soils containing high phosphorus are particularly susceptible to creating insoluble forms of calcium.
- An excessive amount of ammonium, potassium, magnesium and/or sodium in the root environment. The absorption is curbed mostly by ammonium and least by sodium

Foliar Application:

Sr.No	Crop	Application Stage	Advisory Dose (ml/lit of water)
1	Grapes	Stages as per EL chart: (EL 15): 8 leaves separated, (EL 23): 50% caps fall = Full bloom, (EL 27): 2 mm berry stage, (EL 29): 4 mm berry stage, (EL 31): 7 mm berry stage.	1
2	Pomegranate	Fruit setting stage, 20 mm fruit size stage, 30 mm fruit size stage, 40 mm fruit size stage.	1
3	Banana	60 days after transplant, 120 days after transplant, 45 days before harvest, 30 days before harvest, 15 days before harvest.	1
4	Citrus	Pea size stage, Lemon stage, 50% Fruit fill stage.	1

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

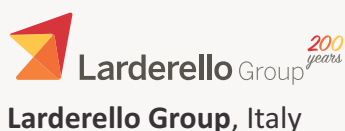
Direction for use: Continue agitation during spraying.

Tank mixing/co-application: Carry out "Jar test" before mixing LiquiCal with other products. Co-application is entirely at the risk of the end-users.

Caution: Do not exceed the appropriate application rate. Do not spray under hot and bright days. Always Use PPE. Do not empty into drains and waterways. Dispose of empty container in a safe way.

Storage: Do not expose to direct sunlight or high temperature (above 30° C). Use the container fully, once opened. Keep away from food, drink, animal feedstuff and children

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