

New

VitaFer Zn Complex

Innovative, single-component fertilizer for the emergency and preventive supply of zinc. Zn (zinc) has been 100% chelated with an organic factor (heptagluconic acid), which significantly increases the absorption of the nutrient.



6,05% Zn

%(m/v)

Density 1,21 kg/l

pH 2,00-3,00

The role of zinc in crops:

- It regulates the hormonal balance of plants, has a positive effect on the photosynthesis process, determines protein synthesis and carbohydrate binding.
- It contributes to the development of the correct shape of plants and better color of leaves and fruits
- Increases plant resistance to fungal diseases and prolongs the "green leaf" effect
- It improves the size and quality of the main crop and increases plant biomass
- Stimulates the uptake and increases the efficiency of nitrogen fertilization
- It has a positive effect on increasing the frost resistance of winter crops

Zinc deficiency causes:

- Shortening and curling of leaves, in extreme conditions the leaves may die. Leaf chlorosis in the form of white-yellow spots on the ends of leaves or in the form of white-yellow stripes on leaves (cereals and corn) between the veins.
- Shortening and dying of side shoots in extreme conditions may lead to their death
- Dwarfing of plants, distortion of plants, shortening of internodes, waving of leaves (potato, tomato)
- Reducing the formation of flower buds and the number of grains in cobs and ears

Recommendations for use:

- For preventive and emergency use in the event of zinc deficiency: corn, potatoes, cereals, vegetables and ornamental plants, orchards and berries.
- To stimulate the development of the root system and increase the absorption of nutrients and water from the soil.
- To improve the frost resistance of plants.
- To increase resistance to abiotic and biotic stress conditions - in particular drought, frost or high UV radiation.
- In order to increase the main yield and improve its technical and storage parameters

Doses and dates of use:

Corp	Dose (l/ha)	Number and timing of treatments
Sugar beets	1-3	2-3 treatments from the 4-6 leaf stage to 100% inter-row closure. The interval between treatments is at least 12-14 days
Winter cereals	1-3	1 autumn treatment from the 4th leaf stage (no later than 3-4 weeks before the winter break in vegetation), 2 spring treatments from the beginning of vegetation until the end of the shooting stage. The interval between treatments is at least 12-14 days
Winter rapeseed oil	1-3	1 autumn treatment from the 4th-6th leaf phase (no later than 3-4 weeks before the winter break in vegetation), 1 spring treatment after the start of vegetation until the beginning of the flower bud development phase
Corn	1-3	1-2 treatments from the 4th leaf phase. The interval between treatments is at least 12-14 days
Spring cereals	1-2	2 treatments from phase 3-4 to the end of the shooting phase, interval between treatments at least 12-14 days
Potatoes	1-3	2 treatments from the shoot formation phase to reaching 40% of the final weight of the tubers, the interval between treatments is at least 12-14 days
Vegetables	1-2	1-3 treatments from the 4 leaf phase, during the period of intensive growth, interval between treatments at least 12-14 days
Orchards and berry patches	1-3(5*)	3-4 treatments, 1-2 preventive treatments after flowering or after the occurrence of zinc deficiency symptoms and 1-2 treatments a few weeks before harvest in order to improve storage stability and obtain proper color. The interval between treatments is at least 12-14 days. (*) in case of significant shortage

-fertilization: 0,25%

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