

ACTIZINC

Soils in our country have high pH values and high levels of lime content. In such soils, zinc content is generally low. In acidic soils, which are washed with high levels of precipitation, deficiency of zinc is frequently seen. Although the need of plants for zinc is comparably low, deficiency of zinc is a condition, frequently encountered.

Besides acting as an enzyme for nitrogen and phosphorus mechanisms, zinc is known to play an important role in transportation of carbohydrates and utilization of sugar.

Deficiency of zinc is first noticed in young leaves or in leaves between offshoots. Yellow spots are seen in leaves. In certain plants, it causes formation of a rosette and frizzy appearance and thereby loss of productivity.

As a result of zinc deficiency, absorbance of liquids is decreased and due to lack of auxins, intra-node distances are reduced. The plant gets shorter; rosette and flagella shapes are seen in offshoots, and capillary roots are collected at the ends of roots.

Benefits of zinc for plant growth:

- It is required for chlorophyll production.
- It aids transportation of carbohydrates and sugar.
- It is necessary for hormonal activities and is a structural element for auxin.
- It aids absorption of water.

Signs of zinc deficiency:

- Yellow spots are seen in offshoots and drying is observed when deficiency is severe.
- The plant gets shorter and narrowing occurs between nodes.
- Deformations and shortening of leaves are seen and in certain plants boat shaped leaves are observed.
- Rosettes and flagella are seen in offshoots of fruit trees.
- Small swellings are seen in roots and capillary roots are accumulated at the end points of roots.

Conditions hindering intake of zinc:

- Soils with high pH values and high lime content
- Over watering and insufficient air in soils due to jamming
- Soils containing too high levels of phosphorus, calcium, manganese or copper
- Cold and rainy weather conditions

Ingredients of ActiZinc:

15% Zinc, EDTA chelated

Soluble fertilizer completely chelated with EDTA to prevent and resolve Zinc deficiency.

Properties of ActiZinc:

Zinc mineral in ActiZinc is completely chelated with EDTA. EDTA (ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid) enables longer periods of stability for zinc in low chelated and high pH valued soils; thereby maintains complete absorbance of zinc by plants. Besides, it can be given via leaves and it is absorbed in a very short time by plants.

- Its structure ensures an easy and complete absorption for plants.
- It prevents shortening and rosette like structures occurring due to zinc deficiency.
- It ensures development of new leaves and flower buds.
- It promotes growth of plants.
- Due to its chelated structure effects, it penetrates the plant in a short time.

Suggestions for use:

Field grown plants (Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Sunflower etc)	From soil 600-800 grams/minute/total
	From leaves 300 grams/100 Liters
Citrus fruits	From leaves 100-150 grams/100 Liters
	From soil 600-800 grams/minute/total
Olives	From leaves 150-200 grams/100 Liters
	From soil 600-800 grams/minute/total
Fruit trees (Apple, Pear, Apricot, Peach, Cherry)	From leaves 100 - 150 grams/100 Liters
	From soil 600-800 grams/minute/total
Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant etc)	From leaves 100-150 grams/100 Liters
	From soil 150-250 grams/minute/application
Ornamental plants	From soil 100-200 grams/minute/application
	From leaves 100 grams/100 Liters

- It can be applied directly to soil as a solution or may be applied by injections, drip watering, normal watering or fertilizing via leaves.
- Suggestions are given as examples. It is recommended that selection of fertilizing type should be made based on the soil, leaves analyses, and only after consulting a specialist agricultural engineer of Toros Tarım.