AGRI SCIENCES

Trace Element Fertilizers

"Liquid Calcium Source, Unique Formulation"

G Pover Ca

G Power Ca

G-power Ca

Total Nitrogen (N)	: 8 %
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	: 8 %
Water Soluble Calcium Oxide (CaO)	: 13 %

Contains
15 % Calcium (Ca)
10 % (N) Nitrogen
12 % free amino acids and PGRs.

Provides protection against cracks.
Foliar application dosage:
200-270 cc / 100 L water
Drip irrigation dosage:
1000-1350 cc/da

Alleviates problems originating from calcium deficiency (fungal spots, bitter putrescence, etc.)

Increases shelf life of fruits.

Strengthens cell walls and provides resilience against pests.

Protects firmness of the fruit.

Stops generation of ethylene, the aging hormone.

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G-power Ca Formulation Content

- **15% Calcium (Ca),**
- **10% Nitrogen (N),**
- **Trace elements; Mg, Zn, Mn, Cu, Mo, B, Fe,**
- **12% Free amino acid**
- **Contains Vegetal PGR; PGR**

Effect of **PGR:**

Helps the cells in the growth region to grow- Triggers the cell division in some tissues- Plays an important role in forming new roots, Ensures the body, root, leaf and the fruit of the plant to grow-Prevents the falling off of fertilized flower and leaves- Affects the opening and closing of the stomas.

G-power Ca Purpose of Use

Can be used at every period (before and after flower, fruit formation, before harvest) starting from the young (set – seedling) period of the plants. It is advised to be used 15-20 days apart. Frequent use in small dosages will increase efficiency.

- Resolves problems (fungal spots, bitter rottenness, etc.) due to calcium deficiency which occurs more in stressful periods.
- By strengthening the cell wall, supplies resistance to all the diseases and pests.
- Stops the plant from producing Ethylene PGR which is the PGR of aging.
- Provides PGR balance to the plants at stressful periods.
- Ensures the hardness of fruits and with that way increases their endurance for physical processing.
- Extends the shelf life of the fruits.
- Protects against cracks.
- Decreases the deformities in leaves and fruits.
- Increases the vividness and glare of the leaves and fruits.

Calcium is an Immobile (immovable) element. Its movement inside the plant is possible by a passive mechanism and with the movement of water.

- When the stoma opens in the plant, transpiration starts and water is pulled up. Therefore Calcium is also pulled up. If the stoma is closed, there is no transpiration so there is no calcium move.
- That's why Calcium deficiency mostly occurs in winter and very high temperatures when the stomas are closed.
- The amino acids that ensure the stoma opening is added into G Power Ca.
- With these amino acids, stomas will open regardless if the weather is overcast or not. Then the transpiration starts in the plant. With the water movement, Calcium is transported.

WHAT DOES CALCIUM DO IN A PLANT?

- If the Calcium amount in the plant increases, Ethylene gas is produced less. Then the storage life of the fruit is extended.
- The Calcium within the plant forms a pectate on the cell wall. This ensures hardness on the cell wall. That provides resistance.
- When there is Ca, a protein complex named calmodulin is formed. This triggers some enzymes.
- Calcium generates oxalates and phosphates inside the cell. This adjusts the osmotic pressure.

WHAT DOES THE CALCIUM DO IN THE SOIL?

- It substitutes as H ion, provides pH balance.
- Replaces Na. Ensuring the earth to form soil, prevents erosion. Increases the field moister capacity.
- By replacing H, prevents the K and NH4 loss.
- Fe, Mn, Zn and B deficiency comes with high Ca deficiency.
- Binds the phosphoric anions.

WHAT ARE THE DAMAGES THAT CAN OCCUR DUE TO CALCIUM DEFICIENCY?

PLANT	DAMAGE
Apple	Bitter spots
Pear	Brown peel
Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber, Melon	Softening and death at the fruit ends, blossom-end rot
Lettuce, Celery, Cabbage	Burns at the ends, death and drying at the leaf ends.
Grapes	Slow death of the fruit by softening and descent.
Cherries, Plums	Cracking
Strawberries	Burns at the ends, death and drying at the leaf ends.
Cotton	Death of the cotton gins.

Name of the plant	Purpose and period of use	DOSAGE cc – 100lt of water / da
To all kinds of plants	To prevent Calcium deficiency, before and after flower 100 cc / da	Dosage applied foliar 200-270 cc / 100lt of water
To all kinds of plants		Applied by drip irrigation system 1000-1350 cc / da