



Microcare[®]

Zn 15

Chelated Micronutrients

FORT



Zinc EDTA Chelated Zn 15%

Microcare[®]_{FORT} a complete range of water soluble Trace elements straights & Combi produced by full cooperating and supporting by the biggest global Trace elements and chelating producers in the world

Available Formulas:

Microcare[®]_{FORT} Fe EDDHA 6%: Iron formulas chelated by EDDHA chelated form added to soil to cover all plant needs & cure Iron chlorises under alkaline soil conditions.

Microcare[®]_{FORT} Fe DTPA: Iron Formulas chelated by DTPA.

Microcare[®]_{FORT} EDTA: formulations of Trace elements Chelated by EDTA, special design for foliar application & low pH soil.

Microcare[®]_{FORT} Fe13 Foliar Fe chelated for foliar application For fast correction & cure Iron chlorises.

Microcare[®]_{FORT} Zn15 Foliar Zn chelated for foliar application For fast correction & cure Zinc deficiency.

Microcare[®]_{FORT} Cu 15 Foliar Cu chelated for foliar application For fast correction & cure copper deficiency.

Microcare[®]_{FORT} Mn15 Foliar Mn chelated for foliar application For fast correction & cure Manganese deficiency.

Microcare[®]_{FORT} Combi 1 & Combi 2: Mixture of trace elements chelated.



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Zn 15 FORT

Chelated Micronutrients

Foliar chelated Zn For the fast correction & cure Zn deficiency

Characteristics

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid manganese-disodium complex; EDTA-ZnNa₂

- is a stable, water-soluble Zinc Chelates.
- Appearance white micro granules
- pH (1% solution) 6 - 7
- Zinc (Zn) content 15%
- Level of chelation fully



Microcare[®] FORT Zn 15 is a stable, water-soluble and non-dusting Zinc chelate

Advantages Uses of Microcare[®] FORT Zn 15

Chelates give best results when crops have adequate supplies of water and major nutrients and are not under stress for any other reason. There are many factors causing Zn deficiencies, e.g. alkaline soil conditions, and not proper trace element application. Zinc (Zn) is a component of enzymes involved in several biochemical processes including photosynthesis, sugar formation and protein synthesis. Deficiency of zinc affects fertility and seed production, growth regulation and defense against disease. Zinc deficiency is a serious problem in many parts of the world, mainly in areas of calcareous and semi-arid soils. Zinc deficiency is found mainly in the Mediterranean area.

Crop species vary in their susceptibility to zinc deficiency. The susceptibility of rice adds to the importance of zinc deficiency worldwide. Top fruit and maize are the more susceptible crops. Zinc deficiency has been reported in cereals and potatoes.

Microcare[®] FORT Zn 15 For the fast correction of Mn deficiency in crops and ornamentals growing adversely alkaline soils and calcareous soils, with pH > 7, high contents of carbonate, etc, which has a negative impact on Mn availability in the soil and Mn uptake by plant.

Rates of use

The following dosages can be used as guidance, the rates indicate upper and lower limits. Actual rates used will depend upon degree of deficiency, type and size of crop and environmental factors.

1. Green house Crops

Crop	Zn Deficient soil / compost For every watering	Soiless culture For every watering	Foliar application 3 weeks interval
Vegetables	4 g/1,000 l	17-22 g/1,000 l	0.2-0.7 g/l
Cut flowers	3 g/1,000 l	13-17 g/1,000 l	0.2-0.7 g/l
Potted flowers, pot plants		13 g/1,000 l	0.2-0.6 g/l

2. Open field crops, arable, fruits and vegetables Crops

Soil application, arable crops	2-8 kg/ha	Apply pre-drilling or pre-planting to bare soil in a convenient volume of water, cultivate after spraying
Maize / Rice	4-15 kg / ha	
Soil application, horticultural crops	2-4 kg/ha	Apply through watering system. Use enough water to wet the top 10 cm of the soil. Use clean water
Citrus	15-50 g / l	Immediately afterwards to wash the copper chelate from the foliage. Or use last 5 minutes the foliar application rate.
Apple/Pear	10-40 g / l	
Grape	5-15 g / l	
Foliar application	1-1.5 kg/ha	Apply in water volume that gives adequate coverage of the crop (200-1,000 l). Do not exceed the concentration of 0.1%, unless tested.
Citrus/ Apple/ Pear	1-2 kg/ha	
Grape	1-1.15 kg/ha	
Cereals	1 kg/ha	

Never exceed the recommended application rate. - In the case of severe deficiencies, applications may have to be repeated at 7-10 day intervals

Foliar application Foliar feeding provides a fast correction

General

- Spraying should be carried out on a calm day, but not during strong sunshine, the best time is late afternoon or evening, when atmospheric humidity is greatest.
- Spraying machines should be fitted with nozzles which produce a fine spray quality.
- Application during fruit setting can cause a rough fruit skin in fruit bearing crops
- Where local experience of successful use is not available we strongly recommend small scale test applications before wide-spread use.

Packing

Available in 1 Kg cardboard boxes with an inside polyethylene bag.
For more information, please contact our distributor in your area or contact us via e mail: info@adfert.ae

DISCLAIMER

All information is given to the best of adfert knowledge and is believed to be accurate. Your conditions of use and application of the suggested formulae and recommendations are beyond our control. There is no warranty regarding the accuracy of any given data or statements. Adfert specifically disclaims any responsibility or liability relating to the use of the suggested formulae and recommendations and shall under no circumstances whatsoever, be liable for any special, incidental or consequential damages which may arise from such use.

Soil

Microcare[®] FORT Zn 15 chelate application gives best results when soil pH is below 7.5. Consider foliar application for high pH soils. Apply it dissolved in water to the soil close to the plants or trunks should be injected into irrigation systems at a rate of 1kg per 10,000 litres of water. Repeat the application as necessary during the growth season.

