PRODUCT INFO & DATASHEET

SICOCHEL (L) – Zn

Zinc (Zn) fertiliser in solution

EEC FERTILIZER

Specifications:

Zn (Zinc) soluble in water:	6.98 % (= 90 g Zn/L)
Zn (Zinc) chelated:	6,98 % chelated with EDTA, DTPA, HEDTA (=90 g Zn/L)
Stability of the chelate:	between pH=4 and pH=10
Product low in chlorine (Cl)	

RECOMMENDATIONS

Soil applications:

The doses of SICOCHEL (L) - Zn vary between 3-6 l/ Ha, depending on the type of soil and the sensitivity of the crop to Zinc deficiency. There are no restrictions on the amount of water to be used.

Foliar application:

The doses of SICOCHEL (L) - Zn vary between 2-4 l/Ha, depending on the crop and its growth stage.
The maximum concentration is 1 % (= 1 L de SICOCHEL (L) - Zn in 100 L water).

Corn:	from time of soil preparation until the plant has 6-8 leaves.
Potatoes:	from time of soil preparation until leaf area is sufficient.
Soya:	from time of soil preparation until the plants are 10-12 cm high.
Flax:	from time of soil preparation until the plants have 4 leaves.
Fruit trees:	foliar: from the moment there is a sufficient leaf area.
	soil: preferably the product should be applied at the beginning of the growing season.

Later application is permissible.

ROLE OF ZINC

Zinc is essential for a large number of enzymes (tartaric acid decarboxylase, oxalic acid decarboxylase, enolase and aldolase). Zinc plays a well known role in the metabolism of chloroplasts, particularly in the protoplasm of cells in the form of carbonic anhydrase which facilitates plant respiration (reaction H2CO3 --> CO2 + H20) Moreover, zinc stabilizes the structure of cytoplasm (ribosomes) and helps in the transformation of sugars and in the synthesis of proteins.
Zinc is essential for the synthesis of tryptophan, precursor of the auxins (hormones).

RELATIVE SENSIVITY TO ZINC DEFICIENCY

Very sensitive	**Average sensitivity**	**Little sensitive**
citrus	beets	asparagus
coffee	wheat	oats
beans	peanuts	carrots
hop	cotton	cabbage
flax	lucerne	mustard
corn	onion	peas
peach	barley	rye
pear	potatoes	
appel	clover	
rice	tomatoes	
soya	sorghum	
grapes		

SYMPTOMS OF ZINC DEFICIENCY

Apart from a deep yellowing of the leaves (nerves remain green) the development of young leaves is hampered. In general the symptoms appear at the top of the plant. When the Zn deficiency persists at first the edges of the leaves and subsequently the whole leaf gets brown. On corn the yellowing is accompanied with an undulation of the leaf edges and shortening of the stem between leaves which gives the plant a "sheaffy" aspect with the ear wrapped in the last leaf.

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