



Transit Calcium (Liquid)







8.30% Calcium

+2.06% Nitrogen (Amino Acid derived) + Patented Organic Activators (CPPA)

It may help prevent bitter pit, blossom end rot, tip burn and hollowness

A combination of chelated Calcium and Nitrogen (amino acid derived), which are highly beneficial in cell formation, improving structure, cell division and increasing fruit set & overall strength of the plant tissues

Benefits of Transit Calcium

-  Increases cell wall strength and stalk stability
-  Treats physiological disorders
-  Contributes to the firmness and uniform ripening of fruits
-  Improves disease and pest resistance
-  Increases pollen germination and pollen tube growth
-  Promotes the creation of strong root tips, shoot tips and young leaves

The Importance of Calcium

Calcium assists in maintaining the structural integrity of plant cell walls which increases plant resilience towards mechanical, abiotic and biotic stress.

Calcium is also an integral element for pollen tube development and successful fertilization. Calcium creates a "tip-focused" calcium gradient at the tip of the pollen tube gradient which acts as a guide ensuring that the pollen tube reaches the ovary for fertilization.

The Role of Amino Acids

Organically derived L-amino acids promote the bioavailability of nutrients to the plant, enhance plant resistance and recovery to stresses and provide physiological balance.





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Physical Properties - pH: 7.7-8.5, Specific Gravity: 1.24-1.37

Analysis W/V%: 8.30% Calcium, 2.06% Nitrogen (Amino Acid derived) + Patented Organic Activators (CPPA)

Application Guide

Crop	Foliar	Fertigation	Comments
Broadacre and Row Crops: Wheat, Barley, Canola, Cotton, Maize, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Pasture, Field Peas, Broad Beans, Lentils, Chickpeas	1-3 L/ha	N/A	Apply as required or when deficiencies are present
Tree Crops - Deciduous: Almond, Stone fruit, Pome fruit, Pistachio, Walnut, Hazelnut	2-5 L/ha	N/A	Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during vegetative flush and fruit development
Tree Crops - Evergreen: Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee, Mango, Olives	2-5 L/ha	N/A	Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during vegetative flush and fruit development
Fruiting Vegetables: Tomatoes, Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant	2-5 L/ha	N/A	Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during vegetative flush and fruit development
Leafy Vegetables: Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Herbs	2-5 L/ha	N/A	Apply as required when deficiencies present and apply as required
Root Vegetables: Potato, Sweet Potato, Carrot, Beetroot, Leek, Onion, Radish	2-5 L/ha	N/A	Apply as required when deficiencies present and apply as required
Vine and Berry Crops: Wine and Table Grapes, Blueberry	2-5 L/ha	N/A	Apply at early shoot development and the pre-flowering and post-fruit set.



FOLIAR

Disclaimer: Please be aware that fertilizer can burn and or damage crops and pasture. Visible nutrient deficiency symptoms, analytical results and nutrient removals are the most commonly used criteria to determine the appropriate application rate. There are a number of factors including (but not limited to) weather, soil conditions, application methods, irrigation and management practices which are beyond the control of Dual Chelate Fertilizer and cannot be foreseen. Therefore, Dual Chelate Fertilizer accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any damage, loss or other consequences following the use of this guide or product.