

**Japanese
Technology**

Blended Organic Acid Chelated Calcium

Liquid Calcium Bio Stimulant
<Organic Bio Stimulant>

DN190

All Component is from Organic

Calcium content (CaO) 17%

★ **Components : Calcium (17% as CaO), with organic acid : 6%**

★ **Properties : Pale yellow / pH: < 4.6(Solution diluted by 500),
Specific gravity: 1.3-1.4**

< High Performance >

**In general, Calcium is not easy to absorbed to plant.
Organic Acid Chelated Calcium is blended in Agrimate,
easy to absorbed to Plant Body.**

<Features of DN190>

- (1) Since organic acid chelated calcium does not bond with phosphate ion, most of the calcium absorbed from the whole plant body is transferred easily to the growing point of crop.
- (2) The formation of cell walls at the timing of cell division proceeds smoothly, and the growth of new leaves, new roots, and fruits become active. Also, the harvest strengthened the cell itself, improving the quality and storability for long time.
- (3) Can be used safely even in the growing or reproductive stage of crops as it contains no nitrogen component.
- (4) Easy-to-dilute and handle (liquid type).

Tokyo / Japan



Nisso Green Co.,Ltd.

Concentration of use: Dilute by 500 to 1,000.

Usage

< Japanese Label >

The amount of liquid to spray is the same as for general Agro chemicals.

Target crops	Bio stimulant effect	Timing of application and usage
Citrus fruits	Strengthens pericarp, reduces water rot, reduces fruit cracking, reduces rind puffing fullness of new tips of branches.	(1) Spray three times every 10 days from the new branch growing stage. (2) Spray three times every 10 days from the nutrients transition stage. (3) Spray three times every 10 days from the beginning of coloring.
Apples	Prevents bitter pits, prevents cork spots, reduces waxy surface.	(1) Spray three times every 10 days from 20 days after flower shedding. (2) Spray three times every 10 days from mid to late August.
Pears	Reduces watercore(water-penetrated fruit) reduces cracking of calyx remnant part (cracked-bottom fruit), prevents cork spots and flesh-hardening, reduces orange peel surface, fullness of new tips of branches.	(1) Spray three times every 10 days from 20 days after flower shedding. (2) Spray two or three times from the beginning of fruit growing. (3) Spray once more in late August for Niitaka pears.
Grapes	Fullness of new leaves and new tips of branches, prevents leaf scorch on the edge of new leaves.	Spray three times every 10 to 14 days from the new branch growing stage.
Persimmons	Reduces water-soaked fruit.	(1) Spray three times every 10 days from the new branch growing stage. (2) Spray two or three times monthly from the juvenile fruit stage.
Cherries	Reduces water-soaked fruit, preserves hardness.	Spray three times every 10 days from 10 days after full blooming.
Loquats	Prevents fruit cracking, prevents freckling disease.	Spray three times every 10 to 14 days from the juvenile fruit stage.
Tomatoes	Prevents blossom end rot, prevents yellowing of new leaves.	Spray well on the flower clusters, new leaves, and growing point in each early blooming stage of each flower cluster.
Bell peppers		Spray every 10 to 14 days from the blooming to the harvest.
Napa cabbage, cabbage, lettuce	Prevents stalk rot and edge rot.	Spray well on the new leaves and head part three or four times between settled planting to the beginning of heading.
Onions	Prevents root core rot.	Spray three or four times every seven to ten days until the lodging stage.
Strawberries	Prevents tip-burn, increases fruit hardness.	Spray three or four times: after settled planting, in the new leaf growing stage, and in the early blooming stage of each flower cluster.
Potatoes	Promotes growth, prevents lodging, enlarges corm, improves quality (increases starch content).	Spray three times every seven to ten days mainly in the blooming stage.
Sweet potatoes	Prevents excessive vine growth, improves quality.	Spray two or three times in June and July.
Celery	Prevents root core rot.	Spray three or four times in the growing stage.
Garland chrysanthemums	Prevents root core withering.	
Chinese bellflowers, showy prairie gentians	Prevents leaf tip withering.	

- <Other calcium deficiencies> ● Melons (fermented fruit, irregularly shaped fruit) ● Watermelons (irregularly shaped fruit)
 ● Eggplants (leaf yellowing, calyx splitting fruit) ● Cucumbers (parachute-shaped leaves, bent fruit, yellowing of leaf edges)
 ● Cauliflower (new leaf tip withering) ● Japanese radishes, turnips (core rot, yellowing of leaf edges) ● Taro (infant bud failure)
 ● Broad beans (seed rot) ● Beets (core burn) ● Tulips (neck bending)) ● Peaches (watercore)

<Cautions>

- Natural components derived from materials may float/precipitate, which has no impact on the quality or components of the product.
 - Shake well before use.
 - Avoid contact with the skin due to acidity. In case of contact with skin, immediately wash thoroughly with soap.
 - Avoid contact with eyes due to acidity. In case of contact with eyes, flush immediately for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention/advice.
 - If swallowed, give plenty of water and induce vomiting. Seek medical attention/ advice immediately.
 - Spray in cool morning or evening, avoiding daytime in mid of summer or dry season.
 - If using with other agricultural chemicals, dilute before adding Agro chemicals.
 - This product does not contain spreader.
 - Once calcium deficiency has manifested, cells will not recover. Spray at early stage, before it is too late.
 - Spray a sufficient amount on fruits, new leaves, growing points, and heading parts that are prone to calcium deficiency.
 - Mixing with lime sulfur mixtures may generate toxic gas. Avoid mixing.
- Storage: To store, close the container using the air-tight stopper. Avoid direct sunlight. Do not store near food. Keep in a cool, dry place, and out of reach of children. Prepare only the necessary amount of chemical liquid, and use up the prepared solution. Do not leave empty bottles in a field, etc.; dispose of them properly.

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- Read the label before use.
- Keep out of reach of children.