

BIOMINTM ZINC

Soluble Powder,
Single Mineral Biomin Zinc



GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Dry Weight Basis %/w/w
Zinc (Zn) 20.0
As amino acid chelate

Dry Weight Basis %/w/w
Nitrogen (N) 6.2
As amino acid

GENERAL INFORMATION

Biomin Zinc is a true amino acid chelated mineral. The chelating agent is mainly glycine, the smallest amino acid commonly used by and found in plants. The unique formulation of **Biomin Zinc** classifies it at the top of the range of all chelated minerals.

Biomin Zinc is a readily bio-available plant single mineral product. The highlights of such a product include almost total absorption within a few hours after application. The chelating agent Glycine prevents the precipitation of the product and enables all the minerals to move freely inside the plant making the product highly systemic.

Biomin Zinc is ideal for all crops.

ADVANTAGES & BENEFITS

Biomin Zinc is a bio-available organic plant nutrient that is systemic, readily available and non-phytotoxic.

Biomin Zinc is very stable in formulation and can be used on all horticultural crops at almost any stage of growth.

Biomin Zinc helps :-

- 1) Deliver Zinc before flowering to improve the flowering process and thus aids in an improved fruit set.
- 2) Reduce hen and chicken in table and wine grapes.

3) Improve yields in grain crops by improving set.

4) Improve plant hormone balance

Biomin Zinc plays an important role in improving bud fertility for the following seasons growth when applied as a post harvest application.]

Biomin Zinc aids in seed development as most of the zinc taken up is incorporated into the developing seed.

Biomin Zinc aids in preventing plant and fruit susceptibility to disease by increasing the overall health and mineral balance of the crop.

COMPATIBILITY

Always run a compatibility test before spraying **Biomin Zinc** with other chemicals.

Biomin Zinc is compatible with almost all fungicides and insecticides.

Biomin Zinc is **INCOMPATIBLE** with Phosphorous, Calcium and Potassium foliar nutrients.

PLANT and ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

Biomin Zinc is totally harmless to plants even when recommended rates are exceeded. Exceeding recommended rates is however unnecessary.

Biomin Zinc is totally harmless to both humans and wildlife and is environmentally friendly.

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APPLICATION GUIDELINES

CROP	TIME OF APPLICATION		RATE OF APPLICATION
APPLES & PEARS	1 st application	6 weeks before dormancy	0.5 — 1.5 kg/ha
GRAPES (TABLEGRAPES, & DRIED FRUIT)	1 st application 2 nd application 3 rd application	2-3 weeks before flowering Onset of ripening (optional) 6 weeks before dormancy	0.5 — 2.0 kg/ha 0.5 — 1.0 kg/ha 0.5 — 2.0 kg/ha
WINEGRAPES	1 st application 2 nd application	2-3 weeks before flowering 6 weeks before dormancy	0.5 — 2.0 kg/ha 0.5 — 2.0 kg/ha
KIWI GOLD and HAYWARD	1 st application 2 nd application	2-3 weeks before flowering 6 weeks before dormancy ** Do not apply after fruit set	0.5 — 2.0 kg/ha 0.5 — 2.0 kg/ha
STONE FRUIT & CHERRIES	1 st application 2 nd application 3 rd application	2-3 weeks before flowering Onset of ripening (optional) 6 weeks before dormancy	0.5 — 2.0 kg/ha 0.5 — 1 kg/ha 0.5 — 2.0 kg/ha
STRAWBERRY & ALL BERRY CROPS	3-4 applications	Beginning before flowering and repeat every month or as needed	0.5 — 1.5 kg/ha
TOMATO, CAPSICUM and other VEGETABLE CROPS	3-4 applications	Beginning before flowering and repeat every month or as needed	0.5 — 1.5 kg/ha

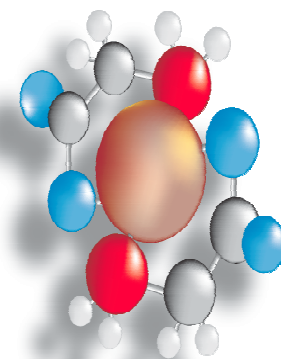
For information on application rates and timing for crops not listed on this brochure, please contact your local distributor or visit the RSF website at www.rd2.co.nz



It is always advisable that a leaf sample be taken before applying fertilisers to best ascertain the levels of elements and the nutrient requirements of the crop.

Functions of Zinc in Plant Nutrition

Zinc is essential for normal leaf development, shoot elongation, pollen development, and the set of any flower or developing fruit. Zinc deficiency can seriously affect the set and development of fruit. This leads to reduced yields. Zinc deficiency also causes the production of poor quality must in wine grapes. Zinc is less available in alkaline soils and zinc supplementation is nearly always necessary in these situations. Zinc availability can also be restricted in high phosphorous soils or where a high rate of phosphorous fertiliser have been used. It is important to maintain zinc levels throughout the season and monitor with tissue analysis. Adequate levels of zinc in tissue will aid in hardening buds for the winter and protecting the bud from winter injury. Also maintaining high tissue zinc levels will increase bud reserves for next spring. Timing, placement and balance of nutrients are critical when considering zinc availability. Supplying adequate zinc to a young developing plant to ensure adequate leaf growth makes sense, particularly in cold soils early in spring when zinc availability may be reduced even further.



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