

Zinc Sulfate

ZINC IS RAPIDLY BECOMING ONE OF THE MOST BROADLY USED MICRONUTRIENTS IN FERTILIZER. IT WAS ONE OF THE FIRST MICRONUTRIENTS RECOGNIZED AS ESSENTIAL FOR PLANTS AND FOUND TO BE ONE OF THE FIRST LIMITERS OF CROP YIELDS. ZINC IS UTILIZED IN MANY ENZYMATIC ACTIVITIES. ZINC SULFATE IS THE PREFERRED SOURCE OF ZINC DUE TO ITS CONSISTENT ABSORPTION AND UTILIZATION BY THE PLANTS, BECAUSE OF ITS HIGH SOLUBILITY.

SPECIFIC STATS:

RECOMMENDED RATES OF ZINC SULFATE GENERALLY RANGE FROM 1-10#/ACRE.

FOLIAR SPRAY OF A 0.5% ZINC SULFATE SOLUTION OF 20-30 GALLONS/ACRE WILL SUPPLY SUFFICIENT ZINC.

RESIDUAL RESULTS FROM ZINC APPLICATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN IMPROVED RESULTS 5 YEARS FOLLOWING INITIAL APPLICATION.

EFFECTS OF ZINC ON MAJOR CROPS:

7.1 LBS/ACRE OF ZINC SULFATE NEEDED FOR 230 BU. /ACRE OF CORN, IN ONE TRIAL. TISSUE SAMPLES OF CORN PLANTS SHOW 80% OF CORN IS DEFICIENT IN ZINC.

ZINC IS NECESSARY FOR THE MOVEMENT OF CALCIUM THROUGHOUT THE CORN PLANT.

ZINC IS CRITICAL FOR HIGH YIELDING WHEAT.

ZINC DEFICIENCY IN SOYBEAN PRODUCTION IS RARE.

SOILS VARY IN REGARD TO ZINC CONTENT:

ZINC DEFICIENCY OFTEN SEEN IN SANDY SOILS, SOILS WITH LOW ORGANIC MATTER.

ZINC DEFICIENCY OCCURS DURING COLD WET SPRINGS BECAUSE OF SLOWER ROOT GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF ZINC ABSORPTION. AS TEMPERATURES INCREASE AND ROOT GROWTH IMPROVES, ZINC DEFICIENCY IS REDUCED.

ZINC LEVELS ARE TYPICALLY LOW IN HIGHLY LEACHED ACIDIC SOILS (GREATER THAN PH OF 7),

75% OF SOILS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER WOULD BENEFIT FROM ADDED ZINC SULFATE.

EXCESS SOIL PHOSPHOROUS MAY RESULT IN ZINC DEFICIENCY DUE TO A REDUCTION IN THE LEVELS OF A SOIL FUNGUS NEEDED FOR ZINC ABSORPTION.

ZINC DEFICIENT PLANTS HAVE REDUCTIONS IN GROWTH HORMONES, CARBOHYDRATES, PROTEINS AND CHLOROPHYLL FORMATION.

AVAILABILITY:

ZINC SULFATE AND OTHER ZINC PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE IN SEMI-LOADS OF BAGS OR TOTES, OR SMALLER PALLET QUANTITIES.

FOR ALL OF YOUR ZINC NEEDS, CALL NUTRIENT AGRI PRODUCTS OF PAPILLION, NE., AT 402-502-4824.