



# a 'Round The Traps'

July 2022



Z.30 Fertility Strategic Foliar

Visit [www.fertitech.com](http://www.fertitech.com)

## Maximum Flowering, Pollination and Nutrient Reserves!

You can't control the Daylight, or the Temperature or Rain but you can control the Cultivar and the Z.30 Nutrition it will get.

**Yield = Grain = Spikelet Number + Fertile Florets**

Zadoks Growth Stage 30 (Z.30 Multiple leaf, multiple tillers, just prior to Stem Elongation and just when the first Node begins) the critical need for optimal levels of Nitrogen, Calcium, Potassium and Trace Elements occurs. Z.30 Strategic Foliar helps **Maximise Spikelet Formation, Yield Potential, Flowering, Pollination and Nutrition to Head.**

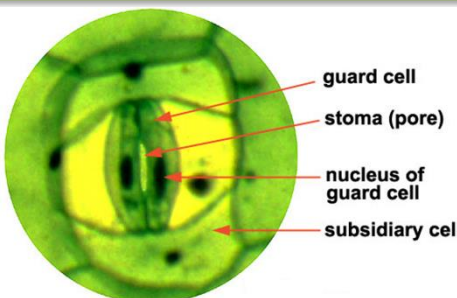
Nutrient supply for grain filling is a function of photosynthesis combined with stem and leaf sink reserves held in the form of water soluble carbohydrates. Key nutrients like Calcium, Potassium and Traces are critical. Leaf area and a high leaf photosynthetic rate assist in sending more nutrition to spikelet formation prior to Anthesis via the increase in photosynthetic supply to the sink reserves, with nutrient uptake maximised during stem elongation. 70-90% of total Nitrogen is accumulated prior to Anthesis and is the key period for sink accumulation.

**The focus is Stronger Stems, Grain Fill and Less Green Mass**

Foliar formulations are specifically designed and constructed to penetrate into the Phloem of the plant via the Stomata (the Vascular Tissue in charge of transport and distribution of the organic nutrients).



Wheat in Northern Victoria – Z.30 stage



### Transpiration and Translocation: Xylem and Phloem

The Xylem moves **water** and solutes from the roots to the leaves in the **one direction only**. The Phloem moves **glucose** made in the leaves by photosynthesis and amino acids to the rest of the plant and **cycles up and down** (multidirectional)

## Mineral Element Focus – Potassium (K+)

Potassium is a Cation that has X1 positive charge, hence also helps to increase soil pH. Potassium is associated with the **movement of Water, Nutrients and Carbohydrates in plant tissue.**

Main roles in plants:

- Translocation of Sugars in addition to strengthening Plant Tissue and Improving Fruit Size
- Activates and Improves Enzyme Functions
- Increases Protein Synthesis
- **Helps minimise Frost & Disease**
- Controls Stomata Function
- Helps strengthen plant stems via the cell walls and reduces lodging
- Facilitates the movement of Sugars
- Sizing up Fruit and Grain, cell Electrolyte Balance
- Regulates Excessive Sodium uptake
- Improves flowering and Pollination

