

SOIL APPLICATION - VEGETABLE CROPS

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

ChelStar Liquid 9% Zinc Chelate EDTA is a fully chelated liquid form of zinc EDTA useful for prevention and correction of zinc deficiency in crops. Soil application is the preferred application method to prevent zinc deficiency. Foliar application, however, will provide correction when a soil application is impractical. This product may be mixed and applied to soil with slightly acidic to moderately alkaline liquid NPK fertilizers with a pH range of 3 to 11.

SOIL APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply ChelStar Liquid 9% Zinc Chelate EDTA to acid and mildly alkaline soils. This product is a concentrated solution that can be added to water or mixed with liquid fertilizers for optimum delivery and coverage. For trees or individual plants, this product may be applied directly on the soil uniformly under the plant's drip line then watered in. Soil applications may also be made by adding to water then mixing or metering into drip, sprinkler, or furrow irrigation systems.

FOLIAR APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: ChelStar Liquid 9% Zinc Chelate EDTA may be applied in water or in combination with most pesticides. Buffer the spray solution to a pH of 6 to 6.5 for best performance. Thorough coverage and the use of wetting agents often enhance nutrient uptake from foliar sprays. Application rates and dilution factors depend on crop sensitivity, the amount of foliage to be sprayed, and the application method. Avoid applying this product when plants are suffering from moisture stress. If there is any doubt, apply the spray solution to a small test area of the crop or foliage to assess any undesirable effects or phytotoxicity before general application.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SOIL APPLICATION

VEGETABLE CROPS (including beans, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, melons, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, sweet corn, tomatoes): Apply ChelStar Liquid 9% Zinc Chelate EDTA at 2 to 10 qts. per acre.

Note: the rates provided above are based on broadcast application. If broadcast rates are used for spot or banded applications, phytotoxicity may result.

Method

[Soil application](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

•

Timings

[N.A.](#)