

Gravity[®] Calcium Liquid Fertilizer

Gravity L Calcium contains 10% Ca which is derived from Calcium acetate and Calcium nitrate. These are highly soluble forms of Calcium allowing for greater uptake into the plant compared to other calcium sources which require biological processes before the nutrient is water soluble, which the plant can take up. Gravity L Calcium contains patented Technology which has been proven to help expand plant pores and increase uptake of nutrients.

APPLICATION RATE

- **TURF:** 1–6 fl oz per 1000 sq ft
- **ORN:** 32–96 fl oz per 100 gallons
- **BACKPACK RATE:** 1 to 6 oz per gallon

INGREDIENTS

- 8% Nitrate Nitrogen
- 10% Water Soluble Calcium

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Derived from Calcium Acetate and Calcium Nitrate
- Flexible rates to deliver optimum nutrient levels
- Easy mixability with other nutrients and pesticides

CALCIUM'S ROLE IN PLANT HEALTH

Calcium is essential for cell structure and division. Calcium deficiencies can result in poor growth and development of plant roots and shoots. Symptoms may first be noticed on new growth or at growth points such as the terminal bud or root tips.

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**GOLF
MANAGEMENT**



LAWN CARE



ORNAMENTAL



Gravity® Calcium Liquid Fertilizer

Common Calcium Sources

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Calcium carbonate, the chief component of limestone, is a widely used amendment to neutralize soil acidity and to supply calcium (Ca) for plant nutrition. Calcium carbonate is not water soluble, but rather can be milled into a fine powder which reduces the amount of acidity or soil microbe activity required to make the calcium available to the plant.

CALCIUM ACETATE

Calcium acetate can occur naturally but is more often formulated by chelating finely ground limestone (calcium carbonate) with acetic acid. Calcium acetate has an advantage in that it is much more water soluble than calcium carbonate and is more readily available to the plant. Thus, it has a quick uptake by the plant. Other forms of calcium may take longer to become available to the plant as they are not water soluble until exposed to acidic conditions and require soil microbe activity.

CALCIUM NITRATE

Calcium nitrate is a water-soluble chemical solution that provides plants with supplemental calcium and nitrogen. Calcium nitrate does not occur in nature, rather, it is made by mixing inorganic calcium and nitrogen. A process which includes combining limestone and nitric acid, and ammonia. Calcium Nitrate fertilizer is a water-soluble formulation that provides fast-acting nitrogen along with calcium. Nitrate nitrogen improves plant uptake of K, Ca and Mg. A risk with calcium nitrate is that it can leach or run off with too much rain.

CALCIUM SILICATE

Calcium silicate is a mined mineral that can be put in solution by finely milling the mineral. Calcium silicate has shown beneficial attributes when plants are under various abiotic or biotic stresses. Acidity or biological activity is required to make the calcium available.

CALCIUM GLUCOHEPTONATE

Calcium Glucoheptonate is calcium chelated with glucoheptonate, an organic chelating agent. Chelating the calcium prevents the nutrient from binding to the soil particles. Glucoheptonate is a mild chelating agent and is most helpful in the tank mix for preventing unwanted reactions. Glucoheptonate is going to lose out in basic soils and calcium will get tied up.

CALCIUM LIGNOSULFONATE FERTILIZER

Calcium Lignosulfonate fertilizer is a waste by-product of the pulp and paper industry. This by-product contains a high nitrogen and carbon content. In other words, this product offers potential to be used as an organic matter in soils. The calcium needs to disassociate from the lignosulfonate to be available thus increased response from using this product is dependent on soil biologic activity.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE

Calcium Chloride is extremely soluble in water, and low concentrations from foliar use should not build up in soil, unless it is used in low rainfall areas with minimal irrigation. Will provide the highest levels of Calcium into a solution, however, will also make the solution very acidic.