

**CompleSal<sup>®</sup>**



# COMPLETES

your successful crop management

**Foliar Nutrition Strategies  
Strawberries**

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# Foliar Strategies for Strawberries

Application	Product	L/ha
<p>Early Growth</p> 	<p><b>Macro Z</b></p> <p>Better start, more rapid formation of assimilating leaves, particularly on light, permeable soils, as well as during cool and wet weather</p>	<p><b>3.5</b></p>
<p>Blooming</p> 	<p><b>Macro Z</b></p> <p>Sustain growth with balanced nutrition, more rapid formation of assimilating leaves, particularly on light, permeable soils, as well as during cool and wet weather.</p> <p>+</p> <p><b>Boron</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Boron deficiency</li> <li>· Fruit set/prevention of deformations</li> </ul>	<p><b>2.34</b></p> <p>+</p> <p><b>1.17</b></p>
<p>Green Berry</p> 	<p><b>Calcium</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Improved fruit firmness</li> <li>· Improved resistance to botrytis</li> <li>· Improved fruit size</li> </ul> <p>+</p> <p><b>Microplant Mg</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Promotion of fruit firmness/size/ripening</li> <li>· Increased brix degrees</li> <li>· Sustain micronutrient sufficiency</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.17</b></p> <p>+</p> <p><b>2.34</b></p>
<p>Ripening</p> 	<p><b>Calcium</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Improved fruit firmness</li> <li>· Improved resistance to botrytis</li> <li>· Improved fruit size</li> </ul> <p>+</p> <p><b>Microplant Mg</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Promotion of fruit firmness/size/ripening</li> <li>· Increased brix degrees</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.17</b></p> <p>+</p> <p><b>2.34</b></p>

Always follow label requirements for rates, timing of application, adjuvant requirements and mixing order of all tank mix combinations. Listed spray programs are recommendations only. Consult your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor about your specific foliar needs.

## 1st Pass: New Growth Stage

Product	Rate/ha	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	Ca	Mg	S	B	Cu	Fe	Mn	Mo	Zn
Macro Z	3.5 L	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%			0.13%	0.02%	0.05%	0.10%	0.05%	0.001%	2.0%

## 2nd Pass: First Bloom

Macro Z	3.5 L	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%			0.13%	0.02%	0.05%	0.10%	0.05%	0.001%	2.0%
Boron	1.17 L	10.0%	10.0%				0.2%	7.00%	0.05%	0.10%	0.05%	0.001%	0.05%

## 3rd Pass: Green Berry Stage (¼ to ½ size)

Calcium	1.17 L	10.0%			10.70%	1.2%		0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	0.10%	0.001%	0.02%
Microplant Mg	2.34 L	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.2%		1.80%	0.30%	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%	0.01%	1.00%

## 4th Pass: Beginning Ripening (¾ size)

Calcium	1.17 L	10.0%			10.70%	1.2%		0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	0.10%	0.001%	0.02%
Microplant Mg	2.34 L	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.2%		1.80%	0.30%	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%	0.01%	1.00%

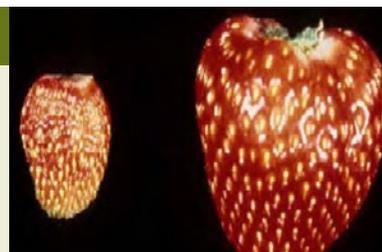
## Deficiency Symptoms



### Calcium

**Role:** Aids in cell wall structure, regulates uptake of other nutrients.

**Deficiency symptoms:** During rapid leaf growth, “tip burn” symptoms may appear on immature leaves. The tips of these leaves fail to expand fully and become black. Fruit will develop a dense cover of seeds, either in patches or over the entire fruit, and develop a hard texture and acid taste.



### Nitrogen

**Role:** Critical for rapid, early vegetative growth, and bud vigor. Acts as a catalyst for other nutrients.

**Deficiency symptoms:** In older leaves, the leaf stalk reddens and the leaf blades become brilliant red. Fruit size is reduced, and the calyx around the fruit becomes reddish.



### Phosphorus

**Role:** Promotes root, flower, and seed production; hastens maturity

**Deficiency symptoms:** The first sign of phosphorus deficiency is a deep green appearance of plants and a reduction in leaf size. As the deficiency becomes more severe, the upper surface of the leaves develop a dark, metallic sheen, while the underside becomes reddish purple.



### Potassium

**Role:** Enzyme activator; improves cold weather tolerance. Necessary for sugar formation, protein synthesis and cell division.

**Deficiency symptoms:** Mature leaves show a browning and drying of the upper leaf surface, progressing from the margin to the center of the leaf between the veins. Fruit quality also is affected by low potassium levels. The fruit can fail to develop full color, be pulpy in texture and lack flavor.

## Benefits of Foliar Fertilization

Foliar nutrition is the ultimate tool for managing plant stress, delivering targeted nutrients during peak demand and efficiently addressing deficiencies in the plant at the right time.

- Improve plant health
- Direct delivery of nutrients
- Address nutrient deficiencies
- Offset poor soil uptake
- Deliver nutrients to specific areas of demand within the plant
- Offset poor nutrient distribution within the plant
- Promote root absorption
- Stimulate photosynthesis

### ANTI-EVAPORANTS

- ▶ **Benefit:** Long-lasting spray film



Droplets reach the leaf surface even under hot conditions and nutrients remain in a dissolved form.

### BUFFERING AGENTS

- ▶ **Benefit:** Improves stability of the spray solution and provides optimum nutrient availability when tank-mixing with many common crop protection products.

### MISCIBILITY

- ▶ **Benefit:** Application and handling efficiencies result from tank mixing Complestal formulations with many common crop protection products.

### STICKERS

- ▶ **Benefit:** Reduced loss due to rain



Stickers increase nutrient adhesion on the leaf surface.

### SURFACTANTS

- ▶ **Benefit:** Maximized uptake area



Droplets spread evenly on the leaf. The covered surface is maximized.

### HUMECTANTS

- ▶ **Benefit:** More efficient foliar fertilization



Ambient water from the air is attracted and re-moisturizes the leaf surface.

### STRONG CHELATING AGENTS

- ▶ **Benefit:** Ensures the water solubility required for plant uptake and utilization.

