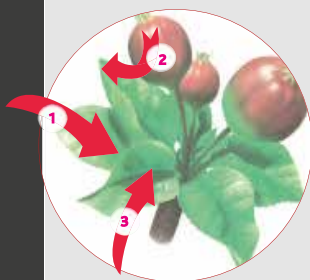


FOLIAR TECHNOLOGY TO **ACTIVATE**
CALCIUM NUTRITION

CIGOPHOL A

«CALCIUM PUMP» EFFECT



By activating cell division in the young fruit through Phosphorous, CIGOPHOL A activates the early migration of Calcium towards the young fruit. Cell division acts like a «Calcium pump». This cell division driving phenomenon must be used to activate the early migration of Calcium to the young fruit.

Already enriched with Calcium (cell cement), CIGOPHOL A doesn't cause a Calcium imbalance in the fruit :
Regulates $\frac{K+Mg}{Ca}$ ratio

- 1 - Foliar Absorption**
- 2- Activation of cell division**
- 3- Migration of Calcium towards the young fruit**

A **TECHNOLOGY** OF OUR **KNOW-HOW**

physio  efficiency[®]
by Agronutrition

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

FOLIAR APPLICATION

Crops	Rate L/ha	Water Volume L /ha	Timing
Pip fruit	10L/ha	500L min	2-5 applications every 8-15 days from petal fall.
Stone Fruit	6-8L/ha	500L min	2-5 applications every 8-15 days from petal fall
Citrus, Mango	10L/ha	500L min	1-2 applications every 10-15 days from fruit setting
Vines	6-8L/ha	500L min	3-5 applications every 10-20 days from 10cm shoots
Melon	5L/ha	500L min	3 applications every 8-15 days from start of flowering
Strawberry	10L/ha	500L min	3 applications every 8-15 days from start of flowering
Vegetables, Tomato & Cucumber	3-5L/ha	200L min	1-2 applications from fruit enlargement

Composition :

Nitrogen (N): 50 g/L
 Phosphorus (P): 108.3 g/L
 Magnesium (Mg): 17.9 g/L
 Calcium (Ca): 35.5 g/L
 Boron (B): 0.5 g/L
 Iron (Fe) chelated EDTA: 0.25 g/L
 Manganese (Mn) chelated EDTA: 0.5 g/L
 Molybdenum (Mo): 0.05 g/L
 Zinc (Zn): 0.4 g/L

Packaging :

10L drums



DE SANGOSSE

MADE IN FRANCE

PLANT
NUTRITION

CIGOPHOLA

PHOSPHORUS-CALCIUM-BORON SYNERGY
SUPPORTING QUALITY

VAM

ACTIVE NUTRITION TECHNOLOGY

Objectives : quality, firmness, resistance to bruising, resistance to bursting, post-picking fruit resistance.

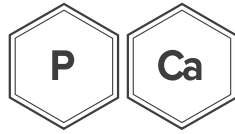
CIGOPHOL A is a foliar fertilizer combining Phosphorus, Calcium, Boron and trace-elements in a balanced ratio to improve the quality of fruit production. This unique balance provides specific nutrition for fruit development.

Precision
technologies

N-P-MgO-Ca-B

Trace-elements
pHa formulation

Agronutrition



WHY APPLY **PHOSPHORUS AND CALCIUM** VIA FOLIAR APPLICATION

PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus, applied to the fruit via the leaves improves cell division and facilitates Calcium assimilation; the fruit is more dense, firmer, more resistant to bruising and is larger and more regular in size.

CALCIUM

From fruit setting onwards, **Calcium** ensures better cell resistance (stiffness and cohesion) and prevents physiological disorders associated with Calcium deficiency (bitter-pit, storage diseases, etc.).

It determines the resistance of fruit to bursting (cracks or microcracks of the skin in stone fruit).

It is crucial for good storage resistance in fruit.

OBJECTIVES :

QUALITY, FIRMNESS,
RESISTANCE TO BRUISING,
RESISTANCE TO BURSTING,
POST-PICKING FRUIT RESISTANCE.



FORMULATION INTERESTS

CIGOPHOL A, EFFECTIVE ACTION THROUGH FOLIAR APPLICATION THANKS TO ITS **PHA FORMULATION**

- 1** Acidifies and stabilises the pH (*buffering capacity*)
- 2** Solubilises nutrients present in the leaf
- 3** Especially recommended in the case of hard and/or calcareous water

For **optimal and quick penetration** of elements,

Absorption rate close to 100%,

pHa formulation ensures **better affinity of the acidic slurry with the plant cuticle.**

pHa
Active pH
Complex

AGRONOMIC INTERESTS

ACTIVE NUTRITION TECHNOLOGY
SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR YOUR CROPS

CIGOPHOLA

FOR FRUIT TREES, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO ANTICIPATE THE CALCIUM NEEDS OF THE YOUNG FRUIT AT THE BEGINNING OF SETTING

Calcium is absorbed by the fruit in two stages:

- **Rapid continuous absorption** in the first weeks after fruit setting which corresponds to the cell division phase.

With little mobility within the tree, Calcium comes in part from the stock formed the previous year in the bark of the tree and will be released as soon as buds break in the spring.

- **Absorption then decreases progressively until maturity.** During this second period, Calcium migrates to new sites of cell division (new branches, etc.) and very little moves towards the fruit.

The competition between the leaves and fruit for available Calcium during this period is very strong. Significant production of suckers can also result in a Calcium deficiency in the fruit.