

AN ESSENTIAL MICRONUTRIENT FOR MAXIMIZING YIELD



APPLY EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED, PRECISELY WHERE YOU NEED IT

- Zinc is a key micronutrient in corn
- The SIMPAS® application system provides rate flexibility and control by management zone.

RECOMMENDATION

- Focus on areas where crop removal data or soil testing data supports incremental zinc at a specified rate to achieve yield targets
- Adjust rate by management zone

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ZINC 10% Micronutrient in SmartCartridge® containers is recommended for correction of zinc deficiencies, as determined by tissue analysis and soil testing, on any agricultural or horticultural crop where deficiency of zinc may exist. When deficiencies exist, use the following table or consult your local agricultural extension professional or your local professional consultant. This product is for soil application only. Please follow the instructions for appropriate calibration and system operation from the SIMPAS controller.

Nutrient amount delivered, lbs/ac, by ZINC Micronutrient application rates

Nutrient	ZINC 10% Micronutrient Rate per Acre		
	MILD deficiency 2.5 lbs	MODERATE deficiency 5 lbs	SEVERE deficiency 7.5 lbs
Zinc	0.25	0.50	0.75
Sulfur	0.30	0.60	0.90

Please consult a certified agronomist to develop location-specific application rate prescriptions based on the nutrients in your field(s).



ZINC 10% Micronutrient SmartCartridge® container

For use in SIMPAS® application system only

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Nitrogen (N) 2.0%	
2% Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	
Sulfur (S) 12%	
Zinc (Zn) 10%	
8% Water Soluble Zinc	

Derived from: Ammonium Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate and Zinc Sulfate

See our entire line of products at AMVAC.com

UNDERSTANDING THE NEED FOR ZINC

While the world's population increases and the available farming land decreases, growers must increase their yield with what they have.

That's where ensuring you have sufficient zinc content within your soil can help. As crops grow and absorb nutrients, zinc helps to activate enzymes responsible for synthesizing essential proteins, assists in the creation of chlorophyll and helps the plant withstand colder temperatures. It has even been shown to increase yields in corn and sweet corn crops.

THE DIRT ON ZINC DEFICIENCIES IN SOIL

While plant analyses or soil grid tests alone can indicate zinc deficiencies in your field, combining both tests will deliver the best results in determining what sections of your field require this essential nutrient.



Plant Symptoms

- Corn leaves with broad bands of striped tissue, beginning closest to the stalk
- Edible beans showing yellowing in the lower leaves that may evolve into a rusty bronze or brown color
- Soybeans can show signs of mottling or yellowing in the tissue between the veins of their leaves

Soil Conditions That May Enhance Zinc Deficiency Symptoms

- Cool or cold soils in early spring may require a higher application of **ZINC Micronutrient** as root growth may become stunted, reducing the plant's ability to find nutrients in the soil.
- High yielding crops grown on sandy soils with lower organic content often respond to zinc.
- Crops will respond to zinc more favorably where topsoil has been removed or eroded away. For example, eroded soils may have higher calcium carbonate, which can reduce zinc uptake.
- Excessive application of phosphate fertilizers can cause zinc deficiency in corn, resulting in reduced yield.