



InBio GYPSUM

A liquid fertiliser high in Calcium and Sulphur for improving soil structure by reducing sodium build up and increasing calcium levels.

PRODUCT SPECS

Active Agents	Calcium Sulphate
Agent Type	Liquid Fertiliser
Specific Gravity	~1.35
Colour	Cream suspension

DESCRIPTION

InBio GYPSUM is a liquid suspension of technical grade Calcium and Sulphur used to improve soil structure by reducing sodium build-up and increasing Calcium levels in the soil. With an approximate particle size of 2 microns it can be used in fertigation, through a drip line and also as a foliar.

WHY IS InBio GYPSUM USEFUL TO FARMERS?

Due to the very small particle size **InBio GYPSUM** has a fast reactivity rate and works as a fast acting soil amendment, conditioner, and fertilizer.

Lowers EC

InBio GYPSUM can help create favorable soil by lowering EC, as a high EC value of soil is undesired for the crop growth. High EC of soil can be due to fertilizer application as well as weathering of soil minerals. Gypsum, being readily soluble, results in proper buffered solute concentration (EC) in soil to maintain soil in a flocculated state.

Nutrient Uptake

Calcium is essential to the biochemical mechanisms by which most plants nutrients are absorbed by roots. Without adequate Calcium, uptake mechanisms would fail. In soils with unfavourable Calcium Magnesium ratios, such as serpentine soils, Gypsum can create a more favourable ratio.

Improves Texture and Drainage

Gypsum is very useful for improving the textural and drainage properties of heavy (clay) soils. Gypsum is also an excellent calcium and sulphur fertiliser. Its special benefits are that horticultural Gypsum is fast acting and pH neutral (contrasting with other Calcium fertilisers that are slower and either raise or lower soil pH).

Improves Structure for Deeper Root Penetration

Gypsum provides Calcium, which flocculate clays in acid and alkaline soil. A flocculated clay forms friable soil with improved soil structure and tilth. It also allows for deeper, healthier root development and water penetration.

Improves Water Retention in Sodic Soils

Gypsum when applied to sodic soil reduces the levels of exchangeable sodium resulting in increased water retention. Gypsum is another source of Calcium responsible for the binding of soil organic matter to clay and gives stability to soil aggregates. Gypsum can help keep clay particles from adhering to roots, bulbs and tubers of crops like potato, carrots, garlic and beets.

Bioline AgroSciences

Dudutech Integrated Pest Management LtdA Bioline AgrosciencesGroup CompanyKingfisher Farm,
Moi South Lake Road,
P.O. Box 1927 - 20117M +254 704 491 120
T +254 50 20 20 859
E info@dudutech.comNaivasha, Kenyadudutech.com

PRODUCT USES

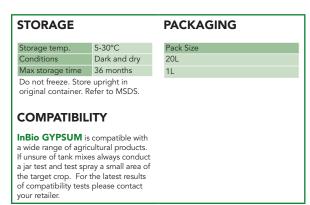
- > Helps reduce sodium build up.
- Provides a source of Calcium and Sulphur for plant nutrition.

ANALYSIS

Element	(w/v)%
Calcium (Ca)	16
Sulphur (S)	13

BENEFITS OF USING GYPSUM

- InBio GYPSUM is a liquid formulation so is much easier to handle and apply via boom spray, drip systems, overhead irrigation and aerial applications compared to the spreading of bulk Gypsum.
- Natural Gypsum has unique chemistry properties. Gypsum also known as Calcium Sulphate will react very quickly with Sodium to form Sodium Sulphate, and leach from the soil profile rapidly. **InBio GYPSUM** is particularly fast acting due to its approximate 2 micron particle size.
- Great source of Calcium and Sulphur for plant nutrition.
- InBio GYPSUM can be used in fertigation down the drip line and also as a foliar.
- InBio GYPSUM is a natural Gypsum and is ideal to reduce Sodium in high pH soils.



If there are any questions about the product, please contact a Dudutech specialist in your area. Dudutech Integrated Pest Management Ltd is a distributor of **InBio GYPSUM** and other **InBio** plant nutrition products.







InBio GYPSUM

APPLICATION CHART

Crop	Rate/ha	Min Dilution	Comments
Avocados, Mangoes	4-5L	1 : 50	Apply at bud break and spring flush with follow-up applications through fruit fill as required.
Bananas	2-5L	1 : 100	Apply 3 weeks prior to belling. Should be applied every second week to accommodate the high calcium demand of bananas. Apply in a tank mix with compatible crop sprays.
Citrus	3-7L	1 : 50	Apply 3 weeks prior to blossom with further applications 2 – 3 weekly from petal fall in oranges and monthly in other citrus fruits up to 3 weeks prior to harvest.
Kiwi Fruit	4-5L	1 : 50	Apply 2 weeks prior to bud formation with follow up applications as required during fruit fill.
Ornamentals	1-3L	1:100	Apply at 4 - 5 leaf stage.
Olives	4L	1 : 50	Apply first application 3 weeks prior to bud formation and then from fruit set onwards at monthly intervals.
Paw Paws	4-5L	1 : 50	Apply 2 weeks pre-bud with follow-up sprays from fruit fill onwards as required.
Pineapples	3-5L	1 : 50	Apply 3 weeks prior to bud formation with further applications as required.
Pome And Stone Fruit	4-7L	1 : 150	Apply at early spur burst, complete petal fall and post blossom as required.
Strawberries	2-4L	1 : 100	Apply 2 weeks prior to bud formation with further applications fertigated as new flushes appear.
Tomatoes	3L	1:100	Apply every 14 – 21 days from 6 leaf stage onwards to avoid blossom end rot.
Tropical Fruit	3-5L	1 : 200	Spray before bud formation. Further applications with compatible spray programmes as required.
Vegetables (With Fruit) Capsicum Cucumber	3-6L	1 : 100	First application 2 weeks prior to budding with follow-up applications as required.
Vines Table Grapes Wine Grapes	2-4L	1 : 100	Apply 1st application one week prior to bud formation with further applications at regular intervals up to veraison. Do not exceed 4 times the label rate. Use double rate post harvest, before leaf fall.

NOTE:

- All suggested application rates are for typical Australian conditions, and should be used as guidelines only. Individual conditions; climate, water quality, soil type and application practices may differ necessitating corrections to ensure optimum results.
- > Ideally, brix or leaf tests should be conducted on a regular basis to determine plant nutrient levels at each growth stage. It is highly recommended to conduct soil tests at least once a year.
- > Avoid application under extreme weather conditions; temperatures over 28 C, high humidity, frost or rain. Apply using a minimum of at least the labelled dilution rate to avoid potential leaf burn.
- > It is advisable, when applying for the first time or in conjunction with other products, to spray an initial small test area for observation before general application.

MIXING:

To ensure even mixing, half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required amount of product. Agitate thoroughly then add the remainder of the water. Agitate thoroughly while carrying out spray operations. Reseal part-used containers immediately after use.

COMPATIBILITY:

InBio GYPSUM is compatible with a wide range of agricultural products. If unsure of tank mixes always conduct a jar test and test spray a small area of the target crop. For the latest results of compatibility please contact the retailer.

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