

Start with the soil. Focus on the zone.

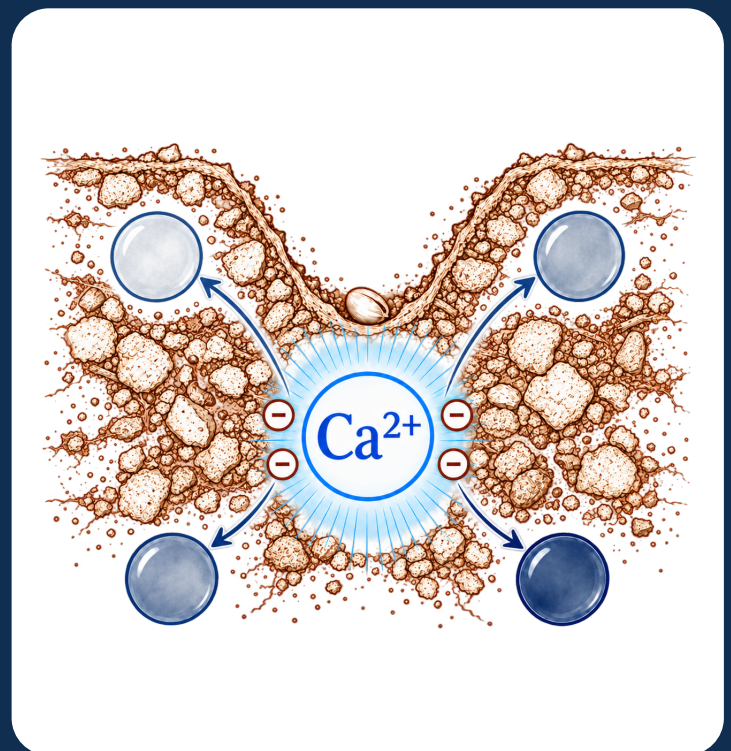
Targeted calcium for in-furrow, deep-placement and irrigation programs.

62

g/L calcium

**A focused calcium input.
A placement-led approach.**

Supply calcium where fertiliser, soil
and roots meet.



BROADACRE IN-FURROW

4-8 L/ha

Target the root-zone band.

DEEP PLACEMENT

20-40 L/ha

Place into the soil constraint.

FERTIGATION

100 L / 1,000 L

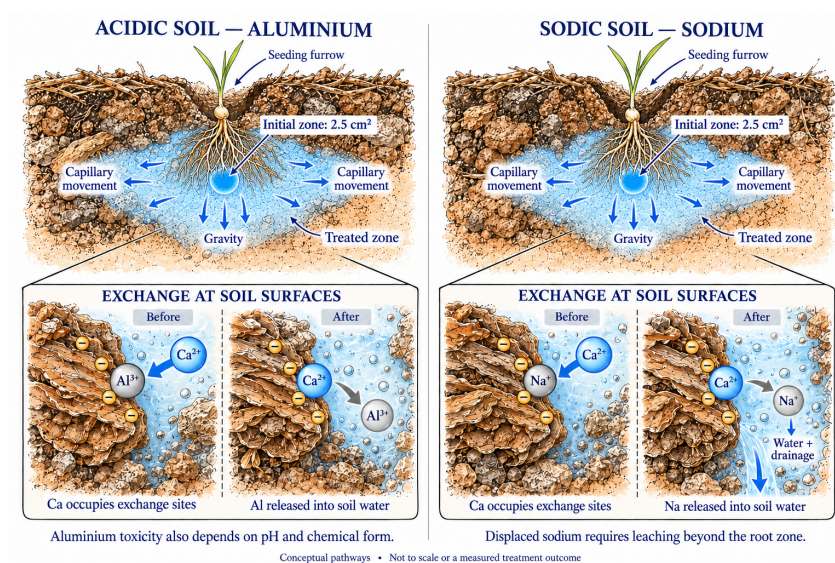
Product per irrigation water.

Fertigation is a mixing ratio, not a per-hectare dose. Determine total product for the irrigated area. Confirm the current label, dilution and compatibility before use.

Explore the calculator and watch the video

Make every placement count.

Calcium can occupy exchange sites on clay and organic matter. Match the program to the soil constraint and the volume actually treated.



Acidic soils

Calcium can displace exchangeable aluminium. Its toxicity also depends on pH and chemical form.

Sodic soils

Calcium can displace sodium. Water movement and drainage are needed to remove displaced sodium from the root zone.

Conceptual illustration. The 2.5 cm² starting zone is a cross-sectional area; the treated footprint depends on soil structure, moisture and water volume.

Start with your own soil sample.

01 UPLOAD

Import a text PDF or CSV.
Review the extracted results and choose a sample.

02 DEFINE

Set the treated zone, row spacing, texture, bulk density and gravel volume.

03 EXPLORE

Move the linked rate slider.
Compare calcium supply, cation shares and cost.

Plan the scenario. Check the field response.

Calculated cation shares are mixing scenarios, not measured Al or Na removal. Use soil testing and field evidence to guide the program.