

Table grape

InCa™ is an advanced foliar spray containing our patented CaT™ technology. This optimises calcium mobility for improved quality and storage of grapes.



Benefits of InCa

- ✓ Improved berry calcium
- ✓ Increased berry size and yield
- ✓ Enhanced fruit quality, storage and shelf-life
- ✓ Compatible with other AgChem foliar sprays.

Nutrient content

Nutrient	%w/w	g/L
Ca	9.5	133
CaO equiv	13	182
N	8	112
Zn	0.8	11.2

Formulations can vary by region



Calcium mobility technology

Calcium is an essential plant nutrient, principally taken up with water. It is vital for cell wall and membrane structure.

CaT is designed to mobilise calcium. It stimulates selective ion transport channels in membranes, increasing the calcium concentration within cells and improving localised calcium movement. This efficient technology means you get results with a low application rate.

Improved berry calcium and quality

A grape trial (cv. Thompson seedless) on the San Jose estate, Paine, Chile, compared a standard calcium application, two competitor products and InCa (Figure 1). The trial consisted of 5 replicates in a randomised complete block design. Treatments were applied as fruits developed, from 4 to 9 mm in diameter. Application of InCa at 1 L/ha increased the amount of calcium in the berry by 15%, when compared to the control. This resulted in a 9% (1.9 t/ha) yield increase. Shelf-life was also improved, with more saleable fruit after 48 days of storage. Other trials have also shown improvements in berry quality, with better firmness, bunch formation and colour reported by growers.

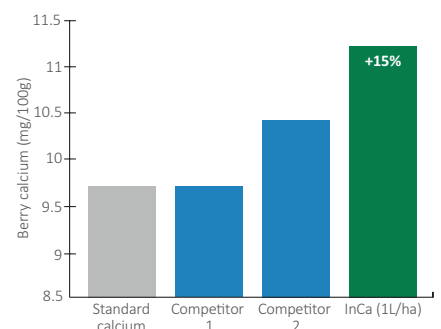


Figure 1: InCa application increased berry calcium by 15% compared to a calcium treated control, and outperformed competitor products.

Increased berry size

InCa has also been shown to increase grape size. The trial took place in the Aconcagua Valley, Chile, with two table grape varieties, cv. Red globe and Thompson seedless. A replicated trial (4 reps) compared two InCa application rates with a control. Across the two varieties, InCa application, at a rate of 2 L/ha, significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased berry size (Figure 2). However there was no change in berry number.

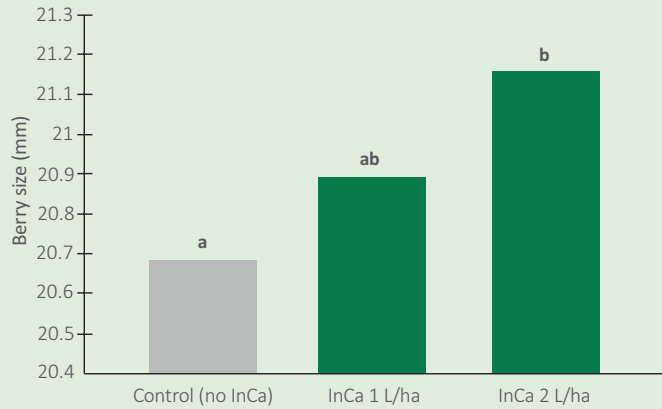


Figure 2: InCa application significantly increased berry size compared to the control, with 2 L/ha giving the best results.

Increased yield

A grape trial (cv. Festival) conducted by Bahia State University, Brazil, compared the effect of InCa (1 L/ha) with other commercial products and a control. Spraying began at the beginning of sprouting, and continued until the formation of 2-4 mm berries, approximately every 10 days. InCa achieved a numerical yield increase of 28% (9.3 t/ha) when compared to vines without InCa, and also outperformed two competitor products (Figure 3). This yield increase was due to a 25% increase in berry weight, with no change in berry number.

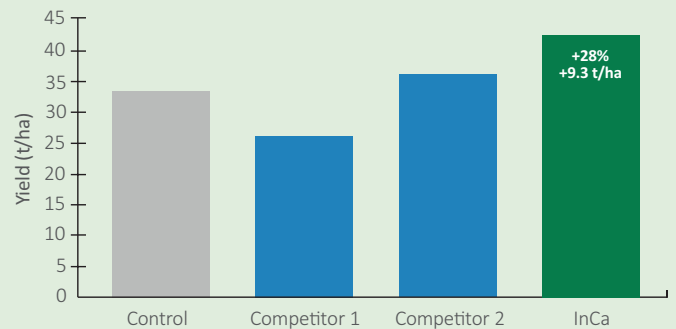


Figure 3: InCa application increased yield by 28% compared to the control, and outperformed other well known competitors.

Improved storage

Seven trials were conducted in Chile to assess the effect of InCa on grape storage. Each consisted of 1 ha plots either with (two foliar application of 2 L/ha InCa) or without InCa. A number of aspects of berry storage were improved following InCa application, including berry detachment (Figure 4).

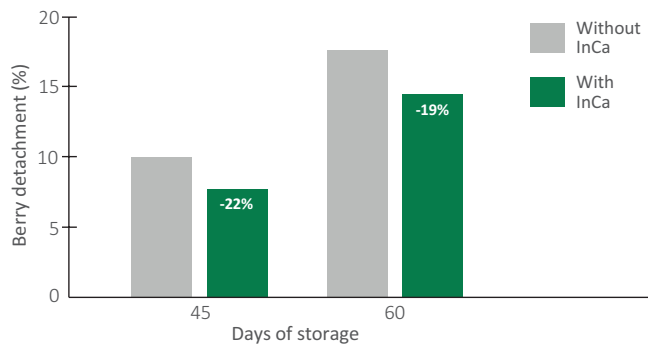


Figure 4: InCa application improved berry shelf-life, with reduced detachment after 60 days of storage.



Directions for use

Shake well before use. We recommend applying InCa in a minimum of 200 L/ha water. Spray InCa at a rate of 1-2 L/ha, every 2 weeks, from the beginning of flowering to preharvest. For more detailed advice, consult your agronomist.

Tank mixing

InCa is compatible with most pesticides, adjuvants and foliar fertilisers. Mixing with products containing high levels of sulphate or phosphate may cause precipitation. Always conduct a jar test before use to ensure physical compatibility.



Find more information on our CaT technology products for table grape at: www.plantimpact.com e: info@plantimpact.com