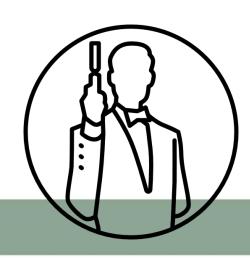


Q1. Name the macronutrients?





Nitrogen Phosphorous Potassium





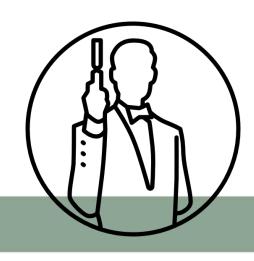
Q2. What are the secondary nutrients





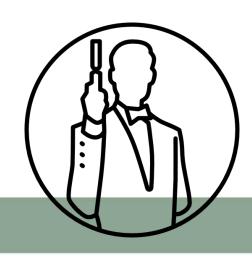
Calcium Magnesium Sulphur





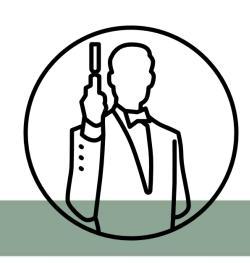
Q3. Can you prevent disease via nutrition?





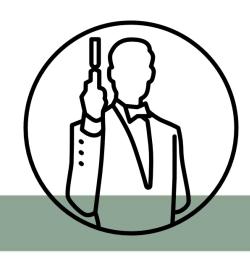
Answer. Yes





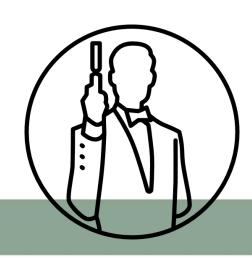
Q4. What is a yellowing of leaves and green tissue indicative of?





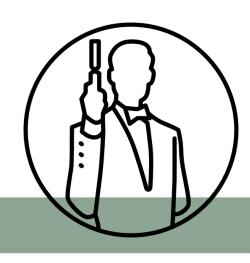
A lack of Chlorophyll





Q5. What mineral has the ability to prevent / reduce powdery mildew if applied pre issue?





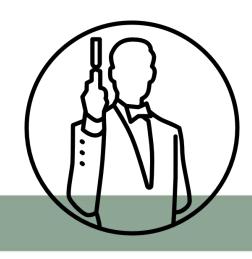
Bioavailable Manganese





Q6. What are the three main sources of Nitrogen?



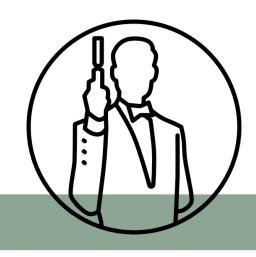


* Atmospheric Nitrogen via fixation of microbes

* Decomposition of plant & microbial residue containing Nitrogen

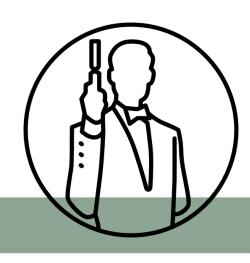
* Nitrogen fertiliser products





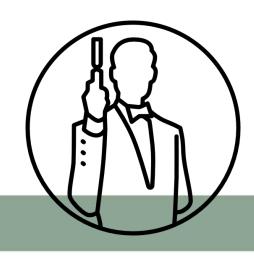
Q7. Can excess Nitrogen increase plant susceptibility to pest & disease?





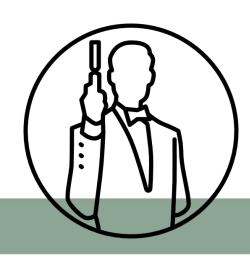
Yes, Definitely.





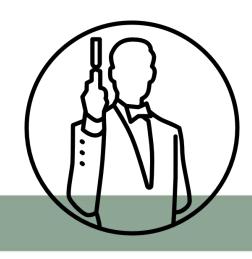
Q8. What holds mineral nutrition in the soil?





Clay and Organic matter





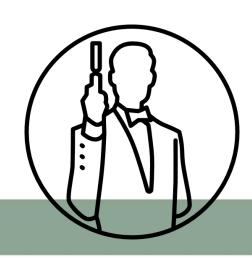
Q9. What is the symbol for Sodium





Answer. Na





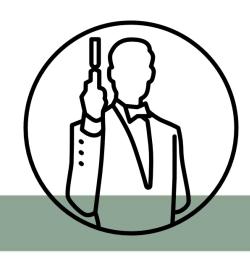
Q10. Care should be taken with what two minerals in particular which can lead to runoff and in turn eutrophication in our water systems?





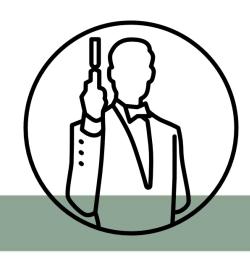
Nitrogen and Phosphorous





QII. What is eutrophication of our water systems?





Eutrophication occurs when excessive Nitrogen leaches into our waterways, causing algae bloom which removes oxygen from the water killing life e.g. Rotorua Lakes





Q12. Potassium is required for water balance in vines and turgidity of plant cells. True or false?

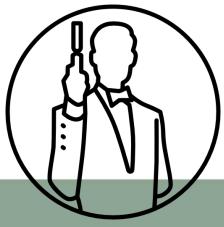




Answer. True







Q13. What bioavailable mineral is required to strengthen plant cells and is critical to ensure lower disease incidence and severity in grape berries?





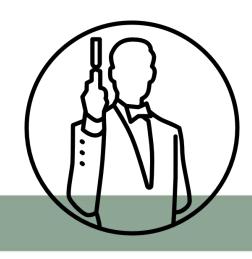
Bioavailable Calcium.

Trials have shown 48% reduction in *Botrytis* by application of Biomin calcium alone



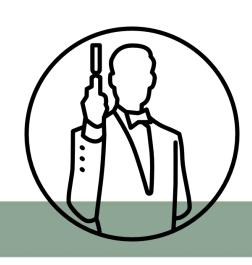
Q14. Magnesium is required for chlorophyll production to ensure good photosynthesis in plants. True or false?





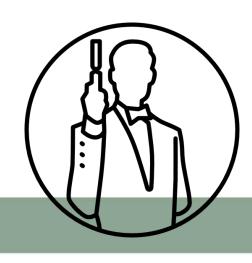
Answer. True





Q15. Calcium plays a role in sugar accumulation, fruit colour and, what other major function?

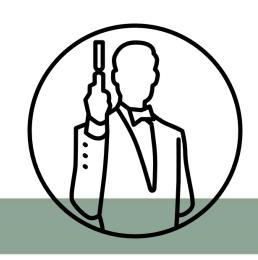




Phytohormone signalling

EG: Auxin, cytokinin, abscisic acid ethylene and cytokinin





Q16. Does beneficial biology have a positive impact against disease?





Induced systemic resistance, is an immunity boost that protects the plant from a broad range of pathogens, not to mention predator v prey





Q17. Can you identify the mineral deficiency?





Answer. Boron deficiency

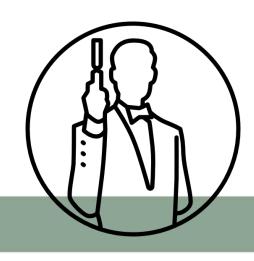




Q18. Can you identify the issue?

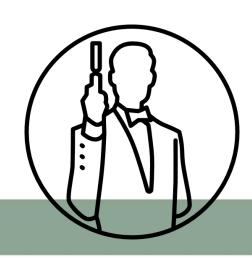






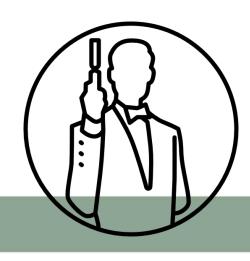
Bunch stem necrosis





Q19. Preferably, tissue tests should be take when? Why?





Annually post harvest or pre-flower.

(This is a critical time to enable change if bioavailable minerals are utilised)



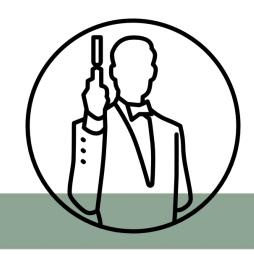
Q20. Is Iron Oxide Soluble?



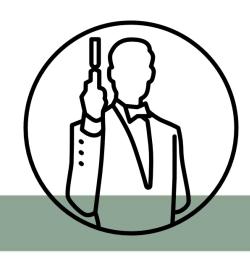


No Iron Oxide is rust, it is not soluble





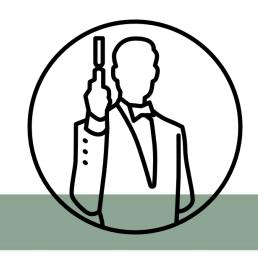
Q21. Is Magnesium Oxide Soluble?



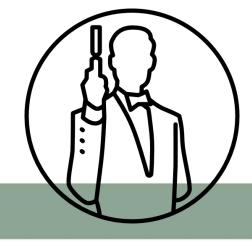


No Yet it is used in some foliar fertiliser products





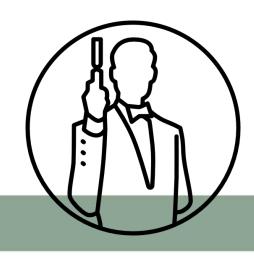
Q22. What charge do Biomin have?



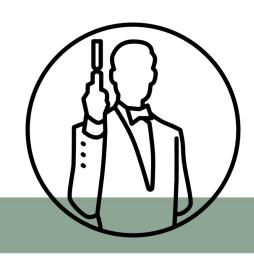


Biomin have no charge, they are free to enter and move systemically within a plant





Q23. What does systemic mean





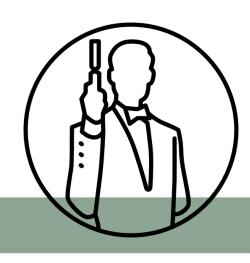
Soluble in water so it can be absorbed by a plant and moved around in its tissues principally in the plant's vascular system, which includes the phloem and xylem.





Q24. Why are some Viticulturist hesitant to apply Potassium foliar sprays from veraison to harvest?



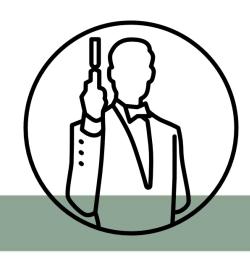


Because some winemakers believe it will upset the wine pH and polyphenols





Q25.Does foliar Potassium do this?





Historically there were limited formulations of potassium

- * Potassium nitrate
- * Potassium chloride
- * Potassium sulphate

These do affect wine but new formulations such as

Potassium phosphate do not.

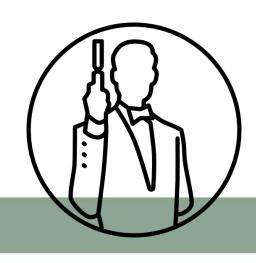
Keep up with technical advancements!



Q26. What mineral /s does Phosphorus bond to at low pH?

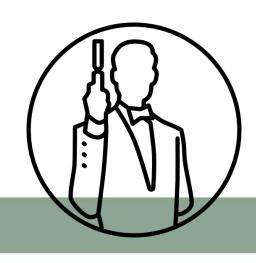
And at High pH?





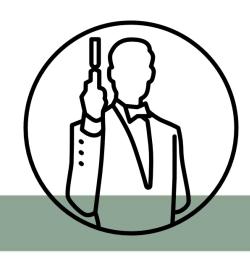
- * Aluminium & Iron at low pH
- * Calcium at High pH Making P unavailable to plants!





Q27. Who knows where CO₂ from the environment is stored in the soil?





CO₂ is stored for long periods of time in a Glycoprotein called Glomalin which is secreted by Mycorrhizal fungi



