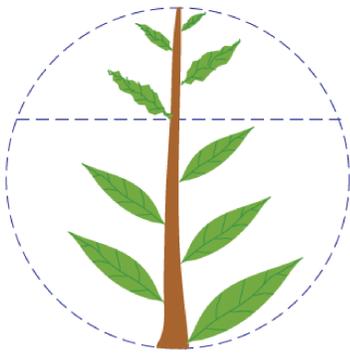


# Calcium deficiency symptoms



**Calcium** contributes to soil fertility by maintaining a favorable soil pH, which in turn is essential for microbial activity as crop residues are converted to organic matter and nutrients are made plant-available. Soil structure and water holding capacity are also improved with adequate Ca. Soil acidity can restrict crop growth due to increased presence of harmful concentrations of other elements such as Fe, Al and Mn. Calcium deficiencies are most likely to occur on acid, sandy soils from which available Ca has been leached, and on strongly acid peat and muck soils where total soil Ca is low.

**Symptom Description** — As an immobile nutrient in plants, Ca deficiency appears as browning and die back of growing tips of roots and leaves. Leaves curl and margins turn brown with newly emerging leaves sticking together at the margins, leaving expanded leaves shredded on their edges. Fruit yield and quality will be reduced with high incidence of blossom-end rot and internal fruit decay.



Lettuce



Tomato



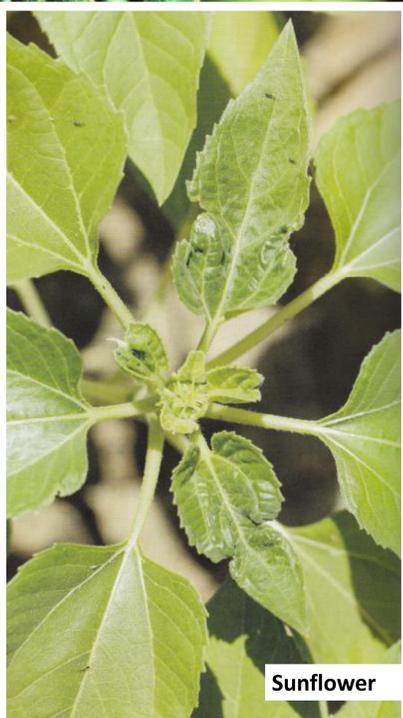
Rapeseed



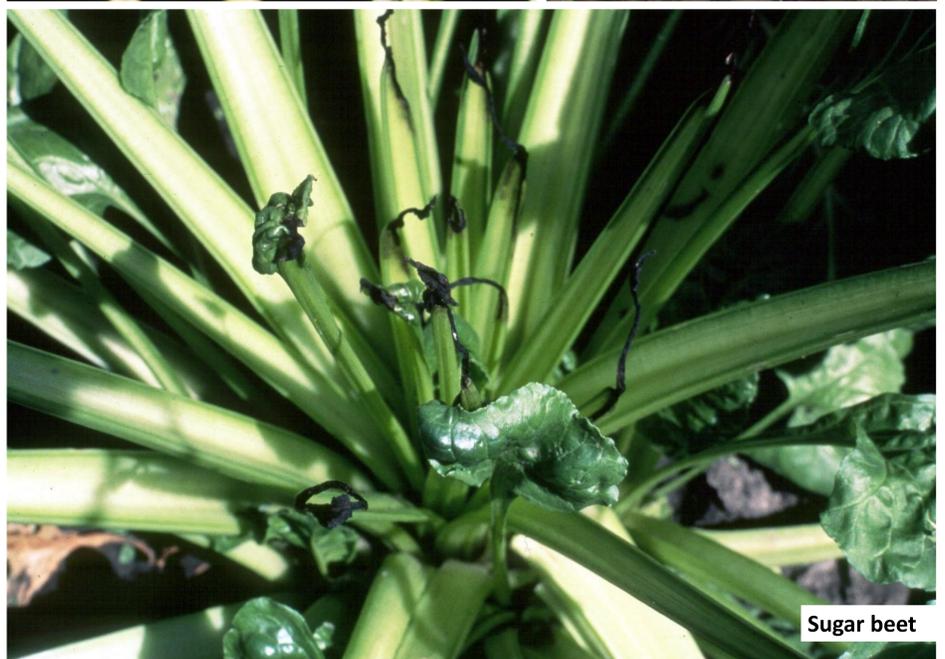
Maize



Maize



Sunflower



Sugar beet