

# PanKALI

INORGANIC CONTROLLED RELEASE POTASSIUM FERTILIZERS (N-K-Mg)

TOTALLY ASSIMILABLE BY PLANTS. ENRICHED WITH NITROGEN, MAGNESIUM, SULFUR.

*For top dressing application & drip irrigation application.*

## CRYSTALLINE WATER-SOLUBLE FERTILLIZERS

*Apply during fruit formation and in every chance for high Potassium (K) demand plants.  
Immediate improvement of fruit quality and increment of sugars and fruit size.*

### Nitro KALI

12-0-46

### KALI Star

13-0-

33+2MgO+4S+T.E.

Crystalline water-soluble Potassium fertilizers highly assimilable by plants. They contain Potassium, Nitrogen, Sulfur and Chlorine in ideal quantities and forms. **Potassium is rapidly absorbed by plants, together with NITROGEN, meeting all crop's needs. However, these fertilizers can not be rinsed or bound. They do not create toxicities as sulfuric form of these compounds do, due to excessive Sulfuric ions they contain.**

**N** Nitrogen is in amide and ammoniac form, which make **NITRO KALI & KALI STAR** controlled release products, offering to the plant Nitrogen and Potassium for 20-30 days.

On the contrary, the classic POTASSIUM NITRATE, contains only Nitric Nitrogen which action is over within 2-3 days. Nitric nitrogen is not retained in the soil layers, and via rainwater or irrigation water is washed away and pollutes groundwater. The small percentage that is absorbed by the plants, causes a rapid watery vegetation, that makes plants susceptible to fungal diseases, causes fruit deformation, delays production and causes flowering falling. In addition, it reduces the percentage of Phosphorus ( $PO_4^{3-}$ ) and Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium in the plant, usually causing a dry tip (dry rot) on fruits and decreases their preservation time and their quality.

**K** Potassium contained in **NITRO KALI & KALI STAR** is incomparably more water soluble. **Solubility at 32 °C: NITROKALI & KALISTAR 276ppm VS Potassium Nitrate 133ppm.** It is used in the US in 94% of the total application of potassium in crops and fertilizer production.

**S&Cl** Sulfur is a secondary macronutrient inorganic element, necessary in plant life for the synthesis of amino acids, enzymes, formation of chlorophyll and other vegetable oils. Chlorine contained in these fertilizers is also important for nourishing plants as it participates in many of their basic functions (photosynthesis) and causes greater drought resistance. In sandy soils, which favor leaching, the deficiency symptoms of Chlorine are leaf yellowing, necrosis, leaf fall and major disorders in root system development.

#### Application:

The products can be used in all crops by drip irrigation system (fertigation), or as a top dressing fertilizer, on soil's surface (manually dispersed).

#### Dosage:

Fertigation: 1-10 kg/1000 sq.meters      Top dressing: 1-10 kg/1000 sq.meters

The above dosages are referred to all cultivations. The exact amount of application, is determined based on soil and crop deficiencies, on planned applications of other inorganic, organic fertilizers and on crop's growth stage.

The above dosages can be repeated every 7-10 days.