**Powerful Products**

*Fertile Soils*

# FERTILIZER PRODUCT CATALOG

kitinsan
INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS

# Powerful Procuts

*Fertile Soils*


## The First Step of Protecting Human Health Starts with Soil Health

On the one hand the effects of climate change with increased temperatures, melting glaciers, droughts, floods, severe weather events increase in frequency and impact, on the other hand, access to food because of the growing world population has become more and more difficult every day.

We believe that, in parallel with technological developments, sustainable successes can be achieved in both Soil Health, Plant Health and Human Health, thanks to medium and long-term strategies, plans and practices to be determined in both areas.

İlt is with this purpose and belief that we, as Kitinsan A.Ş, have come together with our experience in the fertilizer industry for many years, as well as our technical knowledge on Chitosan Production. In the light of this unity, it has high added value that can compete in Turkish and World markets.

* Liquid Chemical Fertilizers
* Liquid Organic Fertilizers
* Npk Powder Fertilizers
* Organomineral Base Fertilizers
* We aim to increase your soil fertility with chitosan-containing special fertilizers.

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INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS



## CHITOSAN

Chitosan is obtained by Deacetylation of the substance called Chitin, which forms the skeleton of arthropods such as Crabs, Shrimp, Lobster and Insects, and is in an edible form. It leaves no residue.
In addition to exhibiting antimicrobial activity on bacteria, viruses and fungi, it has been proven in numerous scientific publications that it prevents the development of soil and leaf pathogens in many agricultural products and increases the resistance mechanism in plants.
It is widely used day by day in order to prevent and/or reduce the development of mold, pathogen and other pests in agricultural products and to extend the shelf life of products.

## R&D

While Kitinsan A.Ş set out with the aim of becoming an important player in the Fertilizer Industry, it incorporates its Laboratory and Chemical Engineers with the awareness of the importance of R&D, which is the most important concept of making a difference.

## PRODUCTION

Our factory has a production area of 2000 $m^2$ in terms of its physical structure,
It consists of an open area of 1000 $m^2$ and an administrative building of 500 $m^2$.
Daily production capacity;
- 30 Tons of liquid fertilizer
- 50 Tons of powder fertilizer

# POTASYUM NİTRAT
# 13.0.46


| Garanti Edilen İçerik | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 13 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen ($N\text{-}NO_3$) | 13 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | 46 |

## PACKAGING

25 KG

**Why Use Potassium Nitrate?**

- It contains high amount of potassium. Large, plump and firm grains and fruits; It makes the colors come alive.
- It increases the nutritional value of the product (sugar, protein, flavor substances, vitamins).
- Minimizes fruit drop. Increases resistance to adverse growing conditions, lodging and diseases.
- The market value decreases due to the quality of the product in plants that cannot get enough potassium. The nitrogen in its composition ensures the continuation of vegetative activities after the flowering period, ensuring the continuation of fruit formation and development.
- It can be used safely in all plants as it does not contain sodium, chlorine and heavy metals.
- It can be mixed with all water-soluble fertilizers and pesticides.
- It should not be mixed with calcium compounds.

**HOW IS IT APPLIED?**

**FROM THE LEAF**

For All Plants;
300-400 Grams/100 Liters of Water

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

For All Plants;
4 - 6 Kg

**FROM SOIL**

For All Plants;
20 - 25 Kg

# POTASSIUM SULFATE

## 0.0.50


| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | 50 |

## PACKAGING

25 KG

### Why Is Potassium Sulfate Used?

- It is the fertilizer with the highest potassium.
- It is an ideal nutrient especially to ensure the rapid maturation of plants that have not completed their development.
- It increases bud and flower formation, fruit binding and fruit quality (sugars, proteins, vitamins, organic acids, flavoring agents, etc.) in vegetables and fruit trees.
- It gives the plant resistance against adverse growing conditions and diseases.
- It ensures that the product is large, full, hard and the color is vivid.

**HOW IS IT APPLIED?**

**FROM THE LEAF**

For All Plants;
250 - 300 Grams/100 Liters of Water

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

For All Plants;
3 -4 Kg

**FROM SOIL**

For All Plants;
20 - 25 Kg

# MONO AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

## 12.61.0


| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 12 |
| Ammonium Nitrate (NH3-N) | 12 |
| Water Soluble Phosphorpentaoxide (P2O5) | 61 |

## PACKAGING

25 KG

**Why Use MAP (Mono Ammonium Phosphate)?**

- It is the fertilizer with the highest phosphorus content.
- It contains nitrogen along with phosphorus.
- It creates a large and full product.
- When applied in the first development stages of the plant, it accelerates root development and creates a strong root system. Increases resistance to drought and diseases.
- It provides yield increase by encouraging tillering in grains. When applied before flowering, it encourages strong and simultaneous flowering, increases grain and fruit set.
- It provides earliness in harvest by accelerating generative development and maturation.
- When plants cannot get enough phosphorus, they slow down their above-ground growth and accelerate root growth.

**HOW IS IT APPLIED?h**

**FROM THE LEAF**

For All Plants;
250-300 Grams/100 Liters of Water

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

For All Plants;
3 - 4 Kg

# MONO POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE

## 0.52.34


| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Phosphorpentaoxide (P2O5) | 52 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K2O) | 34 |

## PACKAGING

25 KG

**Why is MKP (Mono Potassium Phosphate) Used?**

- It is the richest fertilizer in phosphorus and potassium.
- It gives excellent results especially in plants that are overfed with nitrogen and have fruit holding problems.
- It provides balanced nutrition by meeting the phosphorus and potassium needs of the plant.
- When applied before flowering, it encourages vigorous and simultaneous flowering, increases grain and fruit set.
- It creates a high quality product (sugars, proteins, vitamins, organic acids, flavoring agents, etc.).
- MKP, which is given with drip irrigation, balances the pH value of the fertilized water used around 4.5 and facilitates the uptake of nutrients by the plant.

**HOW IS IT APPLIED?**

**FROM THE LEAF**

For All Plants;
300 - 500 Grams/100 Liters of Water

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

For All Plants;
1 - 4 Kg

# UREA PHOSPHATE

## 17.44.0


| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 17 |
| Urea Nitrogen (NH3-N) | 17 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (P2O5) | 44 |

## PACKAGING

25 KG

### Why Use Urea Phosphate?

- It is a phosphorus-based fertilizer that is completely soluble in water.
- It is acidic.
- It helps the plant to take other elements that cannot be taken by lowering the pH in the root area.
- It is a powerful source of phosphorus.

### HOW IS IT APPLIED?

**FROM THE LEAF**

For All Plants;
200-400 Grams/100 Liters of Water

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

For All Plants;
1 - 4 Kg

# MAGNESIUM SULFATE


| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Magnesium Oxide (MgO): | 16 |
| Water Soluble Sulfur Trioxide (SO3): | 32 |

## PACKAGING

25 KG

**Why Use Magnesium Sulphate?**

- It is the fertilizer with the highest magnesium content.
- It is an ideal food source for plants that need magnesium. However, it contains a high amount of sulfur.
- Magnesium is the main component of the green color (chlorophyll) in plants, and it encourages the plant to make the most of the sun's rays and provides the formation of healthy and dark green leaves. In this aspect; It is a plant nutrient that has a decisive effect on the photosynthetic power of the plant, its capacity to accumulate dry matter, and ultimately on yield and quality.
- Plants that do not get enough magnesium do not produce enough chlorophyll and the green color in the plant gradually disappears. In this case, the ability of photosynthesis disappears, the growth and development of the plant stops.

**HOW IS IT APPLIED?**

**FROM THE LEAF**

For All Plants;
200 -400 Grams / 100 Liters of Water

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

For All Plants;
3 - 5 Kg

**FROM SOIL**

For All Plants;
15 - 25 Kg

# MAGNESIUM NITRATE


| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 11 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen (NH3-N) | 11 |
| Water Soluble Magnesium Oxide (MgO): | 15 |

## PACKAGING

25 KG

### Why Use Magnesium Nitrate?

- It contains nitrogen and high magnesium in its composition.
- Magnesium is the main component of the green color (chlorophyll) in the plant and increases the efficiency of photosynthesis by encouraging the plant to make maximum use of the sun's rays.
- With this feature, it has a decisive effect on yield and quality. By working in partnership with nitrogen, it revitalizes plants that show weak development in a short time.
- It strengthens growth and development by creating an increase in dry matter in the plant. It allows the plant to grow in height, prevents stunted development.
- It accelerates the development of branches, leaves and shoots. It prevents leaf and fruit shedding.
- Plants that do not get enough magnesium do not produce enough chlorophyll and the green color in the plant gradually disappears. As a result, the ability of photosynthesis disappears and growth and development stops.
- Magnesium also increases the water use efficiency of the plant and prolongs the drought resistance period.

### HOW IS IT APPLIED?

**FROM THE LEAF**

For All Plants;
200 -400 Grams / 100 Liters of Water

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

For All Plants;
3 - 5 Kg

**FROM SOIL**

For All Plants;
15 - 25 Kg

# ZINC SULFATE

Zinc Sulphate Hepta Hydrate


| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Zinc Oxide (Zn) | 22 |

## PACKAGING

25 KG

**Why is Zinc Used?**

- It is a fast-acting source of zinc.
- It prevents plants from being stunted, increases plant height and stem thickness.
- It accelerates tillering and rooting in grains, and stem and branch development in vegetables and fruit trees.
- It prevents the yellowing of the leaves, premature shedding and shrinkage.
- It increases the number of shoots and fruit set in fruit trees, prevents fruit deformations.
- Although the zinc requirement of plants is lower than other nutrients; If there is a zinc deficiency in the soil, the yield will be low even if all other nutrients are present in sufficient quantities.

**HOW IS IT APPLIED?**

**FROM THE LEAF**

For All Plants;
200 -400 Grams /100 Liters Water

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

For All Plants;
3 - 5 Kg

**FOR SOIL**

For All Plants;
15 - 25 Kg


# AS %21 N

C

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Ammonia Nitrogen | 21 |

## PACKAGING

50 KG

**Why Use AS 21% N?**

- It is a source of nitrogen in the form of ammonium.
- It is a valuable food source for soils where nitrogen deficiency is detected.
- Nitrogen fertilizers containing nitrate in water-saturated areas are lost through denitrification (conversion from NO3 to free N2).
- Due to these limitations of nitrate fertilizers, ammonium sulfate can be used in all kinds of soils.


# UREA

C

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Urea Nitrogen | 46 |

## PACKAGING


50 KG

**Why Use UREA?**

- UREA is the fertilizer type with the highest nitrogen rate with 46% nitrogen rate. It is white in color and odorless, and has a prill or granular structure. UREA can be used in all plants through-out the production period.
- When urea is thrown into the soil, it is broken down by the urea bacteria in the soil and changes form and becomes useful.
- UREA has a height-forming and root-enhancing effect in plants. It also affects fruit and grain development. Considering these features, it can be easily used in all kinds of plants, especially cereals and corn.
- By encouraging the formation of green parts, it allows the plant to benefit from the sun. Thus, it causes an increase in productivity.
- When given less, plant growth slows down, grain and fruit yield decreases. Urea should not be given close to seeds and roots.
- It can be used with planting in autumn and as top fertilizer in spring. When used as top fertilizer; Since there will be loss of nitrogen in the remaining urea on the soil surface, it should be buried under the soil with light tillage.


# CHEMICAL BASE FERTILIZER

**Why Use Chemical Soil Fertilizer?**

- It is very important for the root development of the plant.
- It is also effective in seed and fruit formation of the plant.
- By actively strengthening the root development of the plant, it makes the plant more resistant to soil-borne and disease-causing organisms.
- Increases the efficiency of water use to make crops more resilient and drought resistant.

## PACKAGING

50 KG

## Formulations

### 15.15.15 + (15 SO3) + 1 Zn

**%15** Nitrogen

% 6 Ammonia Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 9 Urea Nitrogen

**% 13** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 15** Neutral Ammonium Citrate and Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 15** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_20$)

**% 1** Total Sulfur Trioxide (SO3)

### 20.20.0 + (25 SO3)

**%20** Nitrogen

% 18,5 Ammonia Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 1,5 Urea Nitrogen

**% 19** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 20** Neutral Ammonium Citrate and Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 25** Total Sulfur Trioxide (SO3)

### 15.15.15

**%15** Nitrogen

% 6 Ammonia Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 9 Urea Nitrogen

**% 15** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 14** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 15** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_20$)

### 13.24.12+(10 SO3)+ME

**%13** Nitrogen

% 8 Ammonia Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 5 Urea Nitrogen

**% 22** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 24** Neutral Ammonium Citrate and Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**%12** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_20$)

**% 10** Total Sulfur Trioxide (SO3)

**% 1** Total Zinc (Zn)

**% 1** Total Iron (Fe)


# ORGANOMINERAL BASE FERTILIZER

## Why Use Organomineral Soil Fertilizer?

- It greatly improves the quality of the soil, as well as improves its structure.
- It increases the rate of organic matter in the soil and keeps the plant alive.
- It helps the plant to come to fruition by reviving it.
- In addition, it also brings root development and aeration. Provides a comfortable working area for roots, tubers and stolons in swelling soil.

## PACKAGING

50 KG

## Formulations

| 6.16.6+(6SO$_3$)+ME | Çotanak 15.5.5 | 11.11.11 + (11 SO3) + ME | 8.21.0 + (5 SO3) | 25.5.5 + (5 SO3) | 30.0.0 + (15 SO3) | 21.0.0 + (5 SO3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| % 10 Organic Matter | % 20 Organic Matter | % 10 Organic Matter | % 15 Organic Matter | % 25 Nitrogen<br>% 2 Ammonium Nitrogen<br>% 23 Urea Nitrogen | % 30 Nitrogen<br>% 5 Ammonium Nitrogen<br>% 25 Urea Nitrogen | % 21 Nitrogen<br>% 21 Urea Nitrogen |
| % 6 Nitrogen<br>% 6 Ammonium Nitrogen | % 15 Nitrogen<br>% 2 Ammonium Nitrogen<br>% 13 Urea Nitrogen | % 11 Nitrogen<br>% 7 Ammonium Nitrogen<br>% 4 Urea Nitrogen | % 8 Nitrogen<br>% 8 Ammonium Nitrogen | % 5 Total Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 5 Total Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | % 5 Total Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) |
| % 16 Total Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 5 Total Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 11 Total Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 21 Total Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 5 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 5 Water Soluble Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | % 5 Water Soluble Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) |
| % 6 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K20) | % 4 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 8 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 9 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | % 5 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K20) | % 10 Organic Matter | % 10 Organic Matter |
| % 6 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K20) | % 5 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K20) | % 11 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K20) | % 5 Total Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | % 5 Total Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | % 5 Total (Humic + Fulvik) Acid | % 20 Maximum Humidity |
| % 6 Water Soluble Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | % 3 Total Quicklime (CaO) | % 11 Total Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | % 5 Water Soluble Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | % 5 Water Soluble Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | 6 - 8 pH | 5 - 7 pH |
| % 5 Total (Humic + Fulvik) Acid | % 2 Total Quicklime (CaO) | % 5 Total (Humic + Fulvik) Acid | % 20 Maximum Humidity | % 10 Organic Matter | | |
| % 20 Maximum Humidity | % 0.1 Water Soluble Boron | % 0.3 Total Zinc (Zn) | 6 - 8 pH | % 5 Total (Humic + Fulvik) Acid | | |
| 6 - 8 pH | % 0.1 Total Zinc (Zn) | % 20 Maximum Humidity | % 5 Total (Humic + Fulvik) Acid | 6 - 8 pH | | |
| % 0.1 Total Zinc (Zn) | % 5 Total (Humic + Fulvik) Acid | 6 - 8 pH | % 0.3 Total Zinc (Zn) | | | |
| | % 20 Total (Humic + Fulvik) Acid | | | | | |
| | 6 - 8 pH | | | | | |
| | 5.5 - 7.5 pH | | | | | |


# PERFORMANS SERIES

## Formulations

- 15 - 30 - 15 + ME
- 16 - 8 - 24 + ME
- 18 - 18 - 18 + ME
- 20 - 20 - 20 + ME
- 20 - 10 - 20 + ME
- 19 - 19 - 19 + ME
- 12 - 12 - 36 + ME

## PACKAGING


25 KG

## Why Should We Use Performance Series?

- The Performance series is produced from extremely pure and high quality ingredients.
- All formulations contain microelements.
- Microelements are chelated with EDTA.
- Thanks to the special substances used in it, it provides better intake of fertilizer.
- Thanks to the anti caking in it, the hardening of the fertilizer is prevented.
- It is completely soluble in water and can be taken by the plant completely.
- It does not contain Chlorine (Cl), Sodium (Na) and heavy metals.
- Low-biuret Prile Urea is used in our urea-containing products.
- It can be used easily in soils with high pH.

It has been made stronger thanks to the special substances in the new generation performance series produced from high quality raw materials. It is very easy to take and transport macro and micro nutrients in the performance series. It is a series that is 100% water soluble and leaves no residue. It does not cause clogging problems in drip and sprinkler systems, thus increasing the life of irrigation systems. Since it does not contain heavy metals, it does not cause salt accumulation in irrigation systems.In this way, the Performance Series is used in all development stages of the plant. Pollination and caking do not occur due to the use of anticaking in the Performance Series.

## Formulations

| 16 - 8 - 24 + ME | 15 - 30 - 15 + ME | 18 - 18 - 18 + ME | 20 - 10 - 20 + ME | 20 - 20 - 20 + ME | 19 - 19 - 19 + ME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **%16** Nitrogen | **%15** Nitrogen | **%18** Nitrogen | **%20** Nitrogen | **%20** Nitrogen | **%19** Nitrogen |
| % 6,7 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 9,3 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | % 7 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 8 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | % 5,6 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 12,4 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | % 5,2 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 14,8 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | % 3,9 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 16,1 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | % 5 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 14 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) |
| **%8** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | **% 30** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | **% 18** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | **% 10** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | **% 20** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | **% 19** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) |
| **%24** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | **% 15** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | **% 18** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | **% 20** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | **% 20** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | **% 19** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) |
| Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 |

**NOTE:**

| PRODUCT TYPE | IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus | Whenever needed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Apple, Pear etc. Plum, Pomegranate | After flowering | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, | After flowering | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Bond | After the first leaf is formed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Pistachio, Hazelnut | immediately after flowering | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Olives | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Banana | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Kiwi, Fig | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Tomato pepper | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cucumber, Eggplant | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Melon watermelon | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cut Flowers | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Lentil | From the first release | 70-100 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Peanut | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Cotton, Sunflower, Corn, Canola etc. | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Sugar Beet, Tobacco | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Fruit Saplings | whenever needed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cereals | During the fraternization period | 200-250 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Green Spaces | It is applied 2-3 times as needed. | 200-300 gr/100 lt water | - |


# SELECTION
SERIES

## Formulations

- 15 - 30 - 15 + ME
- 16 - 8 - 24 + ME
- 18 - 18 - 18 + ME
- 20 - 20 - 20 + ME
- 20 - 10 - 20 + ME
- 11 - 0 - 40 + ME
- 30 - 10 -10 + ME
- 13 - 40 - 13 + ME

## PACKAGING


25 KG

## Why Should We Use Selection?

- The Selection series is produced from extremely pure and high quality raw materials.
- All formulations contain microelements.
- Microelements are chelated with EDTA.
- Thanks to the special substances used in it, it provides better intake of fertilizer.
- Thanks to the anticaking in it, the hardening of the fertilizer is prevented.
- It is completely soluble in water and can be taken by the plant completely.
- It does not contain Chlorine (Cl), Sodium (Na) and heavy metals.
- Low-biuret Prile Urea is used in our urea-containing products.
- It can be used easily in soils with high pH.

It has been made stronger thanks to the special substances in the new generation Selection Series produced from high quality raw materials. It is very easy to take and transport the macro and micro nutrients in the Selection series. It is a series that is 100% water soluble and leaves no residue. It does not cause clogging problems in drip and sprinkler systems, thus increasing the life of irrigation systems. Since it does not contain heavy metals, it does not cause salt accumulation in irrigation systems. In this way, SeSeries uses the plant in all development stages. Pollination and caking do not occur due to the use of anticaking in the Selection Series.

# Formulations

## 16 - 8 - 24 + ME

**%16** Nitrogen

% 6,5 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH4-N)
% 6,5 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 3 Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N)

**%8** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**%24** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,03 |

## 15 - 30 - 15 + ME

**%15** Nitrogen

% 7,4 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH4-N)
% 4,2 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 3,4 Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N)

**% 30** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 15** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,03 |

## 18 - 18 - 18 + ME

**%18** Nitrogen

% 6,4 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH4-N)
% 5 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 6,6 Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N)

**% 18** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 18** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,03 |

## 20 - 10 - 20 + ME

**%20** Nitrogen

% 5,9 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH4-N)
% 5,6 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)
%8,5 Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N)

**% 10** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 20** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,03 |

## 20 - 20 - 20 + ME

**%20** Nitrogen

% 3,9 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH4-N)
% 5,6 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 10,5 Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N)

**% 20** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 20** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,03 |

## 11 - 0 - 40 + ME

**%11** Nitrogen

% 3,5 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH4-N)
% 7,5 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)

**% 40** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,03 |

## 13 - 40 - 13 + ME

**%13** Nitrogen

% 8,3 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH4-N)
% 4,7 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)

**% 40** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 13** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,004 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,06 |

## 30 - 10 - 10 + ME

**%30** Nitrogen

% 4,5 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH4-N)
% 2,5 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)
% 23 Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N)

**% 10** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 10** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,03 |

**NOTE:**

| PRODUCT TYPE | IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus | Whenever needed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Apple, Pear etc. Plum, Pomegranate | After flowering | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, | After flowering | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Bond | After the first leaf is formed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Pistachio, Hazelnut | immediately after flowering | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Olives | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Banana | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Kiwi, Fig | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Tomato pepper | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cucumber, Eggplant | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Melon watermelon | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cut Flowers | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Lentil | From the first release | 70-100 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Peanut | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Cotton, Sunflower, Corn, Canola etc. | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Sugar Beet, Tobacco | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Fruit Saplings | whenever needed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cereals | During the fraternization period | 200-250 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Green Spaces | It is applied 2-3 times as needed. | 200-300 gr/100 lt water | - |


# STRONGMIX
## SERIES

**Formulations**

- 10 - 52 - 10
- 33 - 5 - 0 + 11 (S) + ME
- 20 - 20 - 20 + ME
- 18 - 18 - 18 + ME
- 3 - 37 - 37 + ME
- 10 - 10 - 40 + ME

PACKAGING


25 KG

## Why Should We Use Strongmix?

- Strongmix series is produced from extremely pure and high quality raw materials.
- All formulations contain microelements.
- Microelements are chelated with EDTA.
- Thanks to the special substances used in it, it provides better intake of fertilizer.
- Thanks to the anticaking in it, the hardening of the fertilizer is prevented.
- It is completely soluble in water and can be taken by the plant completely.
- It does not contain Chlorine (Cl), Sodium (Na) and heavy metals.
- Low-biuret Prile Urea is used in our urea-containing products.
- It can be used easily in soils with high pH.

It has been made stronger thanks to the special substances in the new generation Strongmix series produced from high quality raw materials. It is very easy to take and transport macro and micro nutrients in the Strongmix series. It is a series that is 100% water soluble and leaves no residue. It does not cause clogging problems in drip and sprinkler systems, thus increasing the life of irrigation systems. Since it does not contain heavy metals, it does not cause salt accumulation in irrigation systems. In this way, the Strongmix Series is used in all development stages of the plant. Pollination and caking do not occur due to the use of anticaking in the Strongmix Series.

## Formulations

| 10 - 52 - 10 | 33 - 5 - 0 + 11 (S) + ME | 18 - 18 - 18 + ME | 3 - 37 - 37 + ME | 20 - 20 - 20 + ME | 10 - 10 - 40 + ME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| %10 Nitrogen | %33 Nitrogen | %18 Nitrogen | %3 Nitrogen | %20 Nitrogen | %19 Nitrogen |
| % 10 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N) | %10,5 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N) | % Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N) | % 3 Nitrate Nitrogen ($NO_3$-N) | % Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N) | % 5 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N) |
| | % 22,5 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | % Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | | % Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | % 14 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) |
| %52 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | %5 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | %18 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | %37 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | %20 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | %19 Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) |
| %10 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | %11 Water Soluble Sulfur (S) | %18 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | %37 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | %20 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | %19 Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) |
| | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,01 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02 |
| | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,009 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 | Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02 |
| | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,03 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,02 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,02 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04 | Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04 |
| | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,01 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 | Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02 |
| | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 | Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002 |
| | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,04 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,04 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 | Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 |

**NOTE:**

| PRODUCT TYPE | IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus | Whenever needed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Apple, Pear etc. Plum, Pomegranate | After flowering | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, | After flowering | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Bond | After the first leaf is formed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Pistachio, Hazelnut | immediately after flowering | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Olives | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Banana | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Kiwi, Fig | whenever needed | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Tomato pepper | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cucumber, Eggplant | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Melon watermelon | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cut Flowers | whenever needed | 50-100 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Lentil | From the first release | 70-100 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Peanut | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Cotton, Sunflower, Corn, Canola etc. | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Sugar Beet, Tobacco | From the first release | 100-150 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Fruit Saplings | whenever needed | 150-200 gr/100 lt water | 2-5 kg /1000 m2 |
| Cereals | During the fraternization period | 200-250 gr/100 lt water | - |
| Green Spaces | It is applied 2-3 times as needed. | 200-300 gr/100 lt water | - |


# STRONGMIX

## LEAF FERTILIZER SERIES

**Formulations**

- 3 - 37 - 37 + ME
- 10 - 52 - 10 + ME
- 10 - 10 - 40 + ME

PACKAGING

1 KG 5 KG

## Why Should We Use Strognmix?

Strongmix Series foliar fertilizers are foliar applied fertilizers that contain the nutrients that plants need in the form they can take.
It responds to different needs in different periods of plant development because it contains different proportions of NPK, which is the basis of plant nutrients.
The formulations are enriched with various trace elements that the plant may need. The trace elements contained in Strongmix Foliar Fertilizers are chelated with EDTA.
The purpose of fertilization is the same in foliar and soil fertilization, but there are periods when foliar fertilization is more effective according to the amount of nutrients needed and the speed of the applied nutrients.
Leaf fertilizers increase the effectiveness of soil fertilizers.
Especially in the period when deficiencies are seen, leaf fertilizers should be a reason for preference because they work faster in meeting the urgent nutritional needs.
Factors such as soil pH, moisture and temperature extremes can make it difficult for the plant to absorb the applied nutrients.
Foliar fertilization is not affected by such factors.
It can be easily taken by the plant.

## Formulations

### 3 - 37 - 37 + ME

**%3** Nitrogen

% 3 Nitrate Nitrogen ($NO_3$-N)

**% 37** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 37** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,04 |

### 10- 10 - 40 + ME

**%10** Nitrogen

% 3 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)
% 7 Nitrate Nitrogen ($NO_3$-N)

**% 10** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 40** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | %0,04 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | %0,02 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | %0,002 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | %0,03 |

### 10 - 52 - 10 + ME

**%10** Nitrogen

% 10 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)

**% 52** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$)

**% 10** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$)

**NOT:**

| PRODUCT | IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD | FORM LEAVES |
|---|---|---|
| Citrus - Olive - Vineyard | • Before Flowering<br>• When Fruits Reach Scatter Size | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Apple - Pear - Peach - Apricot - Cherry - Cherry and Pomegranate etc. | • Before and After Flowering | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Banana - Kiwi - Fig - Tomato - Pepper - Cucumber - Eggplant - Cut Flower Rack | • Before Flowering<br>• During Fruit Growth Period | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | • Before Flowering<br>• During Fruit Growth Period | 150-200 cc lt/da |
| Sugar beet | • 4 - 6 Leaf Period<br>• Root Formation Period | 150-200 cc lt/da |
| Melon watermelon | • 10 Days After Planting<br>• Before Flowering | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola etc. | • When 20 - 40 cm Paint Reaches<br>• When 50 - 70 cm Paint Reaches | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Tea | • After Every Form | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Fruit Saplings | • Rooting Period<br>• When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Paddy<br>Cereals | • In the Period of Brotherhood and Stagnation | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Green Field Plants | • After Every Form | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |


# SELECTION

## LEAF FERTILIZER SERIESh

**Formulations**

- 13 - 40 - 13 + ME
- 30 - 10 - 10 + ME
- 20 - 20 - 20 + ME

PACKAGING

1 KG 5 KG

## Why Should We Use Selection?

Selection Series foliar fertilizers are foliar fertilizers that contain the nutrients needed by plants in the form they can take.
It responds to different needs in different periods of plant development because it contains different proportions of NPK, which is the basis of plant nutrients.
The formulations are enriched with various trace elements that the plant may need. The trace elements in SELECTION Foliar Fertilizers are chelated with EDTA.
The purpose of fertilization is the same in foliar and soil fertilization, but there are periods when foliar fertilization is more effective according to the amount of nutrients needed and the speed of the applied nutrients.
Leaf fertilizers increase the effectiveness of soil fertilizers.
Especially in the period when deficiencies are seen, leaf fertilizers should be a reason for preference because they work faster in meeting the urgent nutritional needs.
Factors such as soil pH, moisture and temperature extremes can make it difficult for the plant to absorb the applied nutrients.
Foliar fertilization is not affected by such factors.
It can be easily taken by the plant.

## Formulations

| 13 - 40 - 13 + ME | 30 - 10 - 10 + ME | 20 - 20 - 20 + ME |
|---|---|---|
| **%13** Nitrogen | **%30** Nitrogen | **%20** Nitrogen |
| % 8,3 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 4,7 Nitrate Nitrogen ($NO_3$-N) | % 4,5 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 2,5 Nitrate Nitrogen ($NO_3$-N)<br>%23 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) | % 3,9 Ammonium Nitrogen ($NH_4$-N)<br>% 5,6 Nitrate Nitrogen ($NO_3$-N)<br>%10,5 Urea Nitrogen ($NH_2$-N) |
| **% 40** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | **% 10** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) | **% 20** Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide ($P_2O_5$) |
| **% 13** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | **% 10** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) | **% 20** Water Soluble Potassium Oxide ($K_2O$) |
| Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,04<br>Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,004<br>Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,06 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04<br>Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002<br>Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 | Water Soluble Boron (B) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Copper (Cu) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Iron (Fe) %0,04<br>Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) %0,02<br>Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) %0,002<br>Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) %0,03 |

**NOT:**

| PRODUCT | IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD | FORM LEAVES |
|---|---|---|
| Citrus - Olive - Vineyard | • Before Flowering<br>• When Fruits Reach Scatter Size | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Apple - Pear - Peach - Apricot - Cherry - Cherry and Pomegranate etc. | • Before and After Flowering | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Banana - Kiwi - Fig - Tomato - Pepper - Cucumber - Eggplant - Cut Flower Rack | • Before Flowering<br>• During Fruit Growth Period | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | • Before Flowering<br>• During Fruit Growth Period | 150-200 cc lt/da |
| Sugar beet | • 4 - 6 Leaf Period<br>• Root Formation Period | 150-200 cc lt/da |
| Melon watermelon | • 10 Days After Planting<br>• Before Flowering | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola etc. | • When 20 - 40 cm Paint Reaches<br>• When 50 - 70 cm Paint Reaches | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Tea | • After Every Form | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Fruit Saplings | • Rooting Period<br>• When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Paddy<br>Cereals | • In the Period of Brotherhood and Stagnation | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |
| Green Field Plants | • After Every Form | 150-200 cc / 100 lt water |


# MIX COMBI

## Micro Plant Nutrient Mixture

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | 0,5 |
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | 1,5 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | 4 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | 4 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | 0,05 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | 4 |

- MIX Combi is a mixture of solid microelements that dissolves completely and rapidly in water.
- Plants need micro elements as well as macro elements during their development period.
- In cases where these elements are insufficient, it has a significant effect on fruit yield and quality in applications or applications.
- MIX Combi contains these elements in a high amount and in a balanced way according to the needs of the plant.
- It is chelated with EDTA for faster absorption from the leaves and soil, as well as the addition of amino acids to increase its effectiveness even more, this difference makes MIX Combi effective and different. MIX Combi is an excellent protective and therapeutic microelement mixture that can show its effect even at low doses with high solubility that eliminates micro element deficiencies seen in plants.

## PACKAGING

1 KG 5 KG 10 KG

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FOR THE LEAF | DRIP IRRIGATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During Fruit Growth Period | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Tea | After Every Form | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 40 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 40 - 100 gr/ 100 lt water | 100-150 gr / 1000 lt water |

# BORON

## Boric Acid


- Kitinsan Boron is a microelement that is completely soluble in water and contains a high rate of boron. Thanks to its high availability, it is easily transported into the plant.
- It helps in flowering and pollen formation.
- Increases yield in the next fertilization.
- It increases the sugar content of fruits.
- It is effective in all plants with boron deficiency.
- It is known that many diseases in plants occur due to boron deficiency.
- In severe boron deficiency, defoliation is delayed and getadive growth points are formed.
- The shoots are short, the leaves are small and distorted.
- However, chlorosis does not appear on the leaves.
- With Kitinsan Boron, the Boron (B) need of plants in all stages is met.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | 14 |

## PACKAGING

1 KG

5 KG

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FOR THE LEAF | DRIP IRRIGATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt c |
| | When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, | Before Flowering | | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | After Flowering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, | Before Flowering | | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | During the Fruit Growth Period | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During Fruit Growth Period | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Tea | After Every Form | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |


# BORZİNC

**Zinc and Boron Micro Plant Nutrient Ingredients Mixture**

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | 8 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | 10 |

- Kitinsan Borzinc is a water-soluble fertilizer containing Boron (B) and Zinc (Zn).
- Kitinsan Borzinc provides increased yield, resistance to hot and cold, and resistance to vegetables and fruits.
- It is extremely effective in the storage durability process by providing great benefits in flowering and pollen development.
- Thanks to Kitinsan Borzinc, there is no need to use Zinc (Zn) and Boron (B) separately.

## PACKAGING

1 KG

5 KG

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FROM THE LEAF | DRIP IRRIGATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During Fruit Growth Period | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Tea | After Every Form | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 40 - 50 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250gr / 1000 lt water |

# MN-FULL

## Containing Manganese Sulphate


- Kitinsan MN-FULL is a water-soluble fertilizer containing high manganese content.
- Thanks to its high availability, it is easily transported into the plant.
- It prevents all problems caused by manganese deficiency.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | 20 |

## PACKAGING

1 KG

5 KG

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FOR THE LEAF | DRIP IRRIGATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt c |
| | When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, | Before Flowering | | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | After Flowering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, | Before Flowering | | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | During the Fruit Growth Period | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During Fruit Growth Period | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Tea | After Every Form | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | | 150-200 gr / 1000 lt water |


# ZİNC

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | 15 |

- It contains high amount of zinc.
- It is a completely water-soluble, fast-acting source of zinc.
- It prevents plants from being stunted, increases plant height and stem thickness.
- It accelerates tillering and rooting in grains, and stem and branch development in vegetables and fruit trees.
- It prevents the yellowing of the leaves, premature shedding and shrinkage.
- It increases the number of shoots and fruit set in fruit trees, prevents fruit deformations. Although the zinc requirement of plants is lower than other nutrients; If there is a zinc deficiency in the soil, the yield will be low even if all other nutrients are present in sufficient quantities. Therefore, zinc directly affects the amount of product removed from the soil.

## PACKAGING

1 KG

5 KG

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FOR THE LEAF | DRIP IRRIGATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During Fruit Growth Period | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Tea | After Every Form | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 100 - 200 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 50 - 70 gr / 100 lt water | 200-250 gr / 1000 lt water |

# K-MOOS HUMİE ONE

**Potassium Humate**


- It is a natural soil conditioner with Leonardite content.
- It increases the development and yield of the plant.
- With its regular use, it dissolves the hardening in the soil and enables the plant to root more easily.
- It regulates the movement of water and air in the soil and makes it available to the plant.
- It regulates the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil and enables plants to develop healthier and stronger.
- Thus, it increases the quality and yield and ensures longer storage after harvest.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Organic Matter | 25 |
| Total (Humic+Fulvic) Acid | 65 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K2O) | 10 |
| Maximum Humidity | 20 |
| pH | 8-10 |

## PACKAGING

1 KG 5 KG 10 KG

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FOR THE LEAF | DRIP IRRIGATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During Fruit Growth Period | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Tea | After Every Form | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 30 - 100 gr / 100 lt water | 100-250 gr / 1000 lt water |


kitinsan
DOĞAL TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ

# LIFE TO YOUR SOIL
## To your greenhouse and field
## We are working to add abundance

In the innovative laboratories of Kitinsan, our engineers;
They work to find the most effective solutions using the most advanced tech
nologies for healthy crops and fertile soils.
The first step to protect human health starts with soil health.

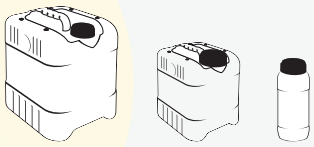

## ORGANIC SOURCED PRODUCT

# AMINOS

Containing Plant Origin Amino Acid
Organic Liquid Fertilizer

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Organic Matter | 25 |
| Organic Carbon | 10 |
| Organic Nitrogen | 1 |
| Free Amino Acid | 10 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide | 2 |
| pH | 4-6 |

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- Thanks to the free amino acids it contains, it ensures fertilization and accordingly the increase in yield, at the same time it ensures root development, rapid germination and uniform emergence of the plant.
- It ensures high fruit number and product quality, and is also used for stress relief.
- It eliminates the stress caused by herbicides and adverse climatic conditions in the autumn-winter periods, increases the endurance of the plant.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP IRRIGATION | FROM LEAF |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Greenhouse Vegetables | It is applied with an interval of one week from planting to the end of harvest. | 1000- 1200 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 250- 300 cc |
| All Outdoor Vegetable Gardening | It is applied in 2-3 repetitions with an interval of 15-20 days from planting. | 1200- 1500 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300- 350 cc |
| All-Leaf Eaten Winter Vegetables (Cauliflower, Leek, Spinach, Lettuce, Curly, Aysberg etc.) | It is applied in 2-3 repetitions with an interval of 20-30 days from planting to the end of harvest. | 1200- 1500 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300- 350 cc |
| Melon, Watermelon, Pumpkin etc. | It is applied in 2-3 repetitions with an interval of 20-30 days after planting. | 1200- 1500 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300- 350 cc |
| Nursery, Ornamental Plants etc. | It is applied in 2-3 repetitions with an interval of 15-20 days after planting. | 1200- 1500 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300- 350 cc |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Quince, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Almond, Vineyard, Olive and Citrus etc. in All Fruit Trees. | Three applications are recommended: 1. Just before bud and flowering. 2. In fruit formation. 3. Until the end of the harvest. | 1500- 1750 cc/da or Per Tree 75-100 cc | 100 Lt Water 350- 400 cc |
| All Industrial Crops (Corn, Soybean, Tobacco, Cotton, Sunflower, Sugarbeet) | It is applied in 2-3 repetitions with 20-day inter vals after the plants reach 10-15 cm in length. | 1500- 1750 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300- 350 cc |
| All Field Crops (Barley, Wheat, Chickpea, Lentil etc.) | After the plants reach 10-15 cm height, it is applied in 2 repetitions with an interval of 20 days. | —— | 100 Lt Water 300- 350 cc |

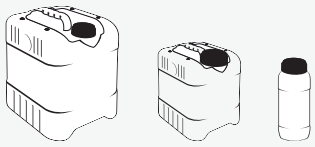

ORGANIC SOURCED PRODUCT

# HERBAMINOS

Containing Amino Acids of Animal Origin
Organic Liquid Fertilizer

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Organic Matter | 48 |
| Organic Carbon | 18 |
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 7 |
| Free Amino Acids | 12 |
| pH | 5,5 - 7,5 |

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- Thanks to its amino acid content of animal origin, it provides a high increase in the crop. It increases the resistance of the plant. It makes the crown open, provides maximum amino acid absorption and shoot growth.
- Increases product quality and yield. Increases fruit number, quality and new branches.
- It eliminates the amino acid deficiency necessary for fruit development. It supports and accelerates the growth of the plant, even in cold periods and when the development of the plant stops.
- It does not contain heavy metals, sodium and

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP IRRIGATION | FROM LEAF |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Greenhouse Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant, Cucumber, Bean, Melon, Watermelon, Onion, Carrot, Potato, Strawberry) | It is applied with an interval of one week from planting to the | 1000 - 1200 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 250 - 300 cc |
| All Outdoor Vegetable Gardening (Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant, Cucumber, Bean, Melon, Watermelon, Onion, Carrot, Potato, Strawberry) | It is applied in 2-3 repetitions with an interval of 15-20 days from planting. | 1200 - 1500 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300 - 350 cc |
| **All-Leaf Eaten Winter Vegetables (Cauliflower, Leek, Spinach, Lettuce, Curly, Aysberg etc.)** | It is applied in 2-3 repetitions with an interval of 20-30 days from planting to the end of | 1200 - 1500 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300 - 350 cc |
| Melon, Watermelon, Pumpkin etc. | Ekim dikimden itibaren 15- 20 gün ara ile 2- 3 tekerrürde uygulanır. | 1200 - 1500 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300 - 350 cc |
| Nursery, Ornamental Plants etc. | It is applied in 2-3 repetitions with an interval of 15-20 days after planting. | 1200 - 1500 cc/da | 100 Lt Water 300 - 350 cc |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Quince, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Almond, Vineyard, Olive and Citrus etc. in All Fruit Trees. | Three applications are recommended: 1. Just before bud and flowering. 2. In fruit formation. 3. Until the end of the harvest. | 1500 - 1750 cc/da or Per Tree 75-100 cc | 100 Lt Water 350 - 400 cc |

## ORGANIC SOURCED PRODUCT

# HUMIKS

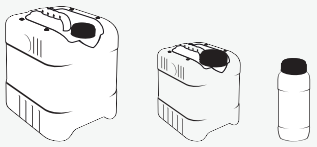
Liquid Humic Acid


### Why is it used?

- In light textured (sandy) soils, thanks to its adhesive feature, it binds the sand particles together and makes the soil consistency. Thus, both the water holding ability of the soil increases and the rapid loss of plant nutrients from the soil (washing away) is prevented.
- It prevents the formation of a cream layer in the soil. Thus, the germinated plantlets can easily come to the surface of the soil without being exposed to a physical obstacle.
- It prevents the plant from entering water stress in arid conditions. It provides more solar energy absorption by darkening the color of the soil. In the easily heated soil, the seeds germinate in a shorter time and the product comes to the harvest earlier.
- It increases the biological activity in the soil by stimulating the development and reproduction of beneficial soil microorganisms.
- It also balances the soil pH. With these properties, it transforms the nutrient elements that cannot be taken in the soil into a form that the plant can benefit from and

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Organic Matter | 10 |
| Total Humic + Fulvic Acid | 15 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide | 4 |
| pH | 8-10 |

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | C | FROM LEAF | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tomato-Pepper-Eggplant-Cucumber | During the transplanting of the seedlings: 200 cc of Humix is placed in 100 cc of water and the roots of the seedlings are immersed in this solution and planted. After sowing: It is applied after the soil is prepared for planting. During the vegetative development period: 2-3 applications with 15-20 days intervals starting from the period when the plant height is 20-25 cm. | 500 - 1000 cc/da | 150 - 200 cc/da | 2 lt/da |
| Watermelon, Melon, Pumpkin, Strawberry, Wheat, Barley, Paddy, Corn, Sunflower, Cotton, Potato, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Bean, Chickpea, Lentil<br>Leafy vegetables (Lettuce, Curly, Cabbage etc.) Onion, Garlic | Before planting: It is applied after the soil is prepared for planting.<br>During the vegetative development period: 2-3 applications with 15-20 days intervals starting from the period when the plant height is 20-25 cm. | 500 - 1000 cc/da | 100 - 150 cc/da | 2 lt/da |
| Vineyard, Kiwi, Citrus, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Apple, Pear, Quince, Olive, | It is applied during the spring plant development period (to the root bottoms before blooming). | 500 - 1000 cc/da | 100 - 150 cc/da | 50 - 100 cc / Per Tree |

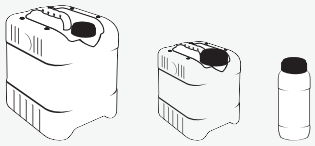

## ORGANIC SOURCED PRODUCT

# SEAWEED

Other Organic Sourced Products
Liquid Seaweed

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Organic Matter | 30 |
| Alginic Acid | 0,6 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide | 5 |
| Maximum EC (DS/M) | |
| pH | 8-10 |

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- Seaweed especially increases the resistance of the plant and accelerates its growth. It increases the resistance of the plant against diseases and harmful insects.
- The microbial activity in the soil increases and the root systems of the plant are strengthened. It accelerates the uptake of plant nutrients.
- It increases the chlorophyll level in the plant, which allows it to perform more photosynthesis. Seaweeds increase the resistance of plants against cold.
- It minimizes the negative effects of pesticides on plants and maximizes the effectiveness of the pesticide.

| PRODUCT TYPE | DRIP IRRIGATION | FROM LEAF |
|---|---|---|
| Vegetables (tomato, cucumber, eggplant, pepper, zucchini) | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 500 - 1000 cc / 1000 $m^2$ |
| Ornamental Plants | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 500 - 1000 cc / 1000 $m^2$ |
| Cereals (wheat, barley, oats, paddy) | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 500 - 1000 cc / 1000 $m^2$ |
| Fruit trees | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 500 - 1000 cc / 1000 $m^2$ |
| Industrial Crops (cotton, corn, soybean, potato, onion, tobacco, | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 500 - 1000 cc / 1000 $m^2$ |

ORGANIC SOURCED PRODUCT

# KITOWIN

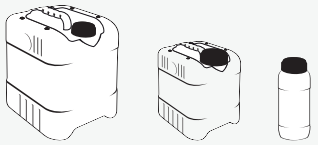
Vegetable Origin Liquid Organic Fertilizer


## Why is it used?

- It promotes root development of plants. It enables soil microorganisms to multiply.
- Provides water retention in light soils. It helps plants to take elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, iron, zinc.
- It allows water and air to circulate better in the soil.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Organic Matter | 40 |
| Organic Carbon | 20 |
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 3 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide | 5 |
| pH | 4-6 |

## PACKAGING



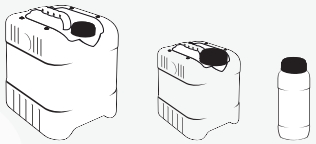
20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

**It is started to be used 10-15 days after the seedlings are planted in greenhouse and open field vegetables. It is calculated between 500 - 1000 gr per decare and continued until the end of the harvest.**
**In cereals, it can be applied 2-3 times from the beginning of tillering.**
**In hoe plants, it is applied with the calculation of 3-4 kg in 10-15 days, starting from the first hoe.**
**In citrus and orchards, it can be applied 3-4 times depending on the situation by calculating 1-3 kg per tree.**


# SPREADER

BIOACTIVITY IMPROVEMENT DIFFUSER ADHESIVE

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- It accelerates healing in plants with tissue damage. It helps soil and water improvement by binding heavy metals in the soil and water where it is used.
- It ensures that the pesticides and fertilizers used are spread homogeneously on the leaf surface; thus, no burning or nutrient accumulation occurs during fertilizer intake.
- It facilitates the uptake of vitamins and minerals in soil and water by plants.
- Formed by Molds that can produce Mycotoxins, which cause serious economic losses after harvest;
  -AFLATOXIN
  -OCRATOXIN
  -TRICHOTHESEN
  -ZEARELENON
  -Helps prevent the formation of mold metabolites such as FUMONICIN
  On the other hand, it is a good pH inhibitor. It regulates the pH of hard water.

| DOSAGE RECOMMENDATIONS | CC/DECAR WITH DISPOSITIONING TOOLS | WITHOUT DRIP IRRIGATION Liter/decar |
|---|---|---|
| Fungicides, Insecticides, Acaricides, Plant Growth Regulators and Micro Nutrients | 100 - 200 cc / 100 lt su | 1-2 lt/da |

Containing Copper Sulphate

# CUPRİCE 5

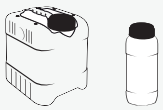
Copper Fertilizer Solution


## Why is it used?

- It is a copper fertilizer solution containing 5% copper. Copper is one of the necessary elements for chlorophyll synthesis (green color pigment). Chlorophyll synthesis plays a role in the photosynthesis activity of the plant. Copper provides the formation of protein and vitamins in the plant.
- It has a visible effect thanks to the chitosan it contains. Chitosan accelerates the uptake of copper by the plant. Copper is chelated with chitosan. It is not toxic.
- Does not leave residue or stains. Thanks to chitosan and copper, plant resistance increases. It does not harm the bees and the harvest time is zero to the plant.
- It allows plants to have a healthy season. Thanks to the special amino acids it contains, its uptake is quite fast.It is suitable for drip or foliar use.

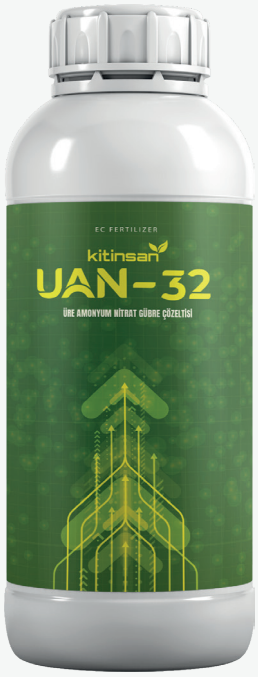
| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | 5 |

## PACKAGING



5 lt 1 lt

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber, Eggplant Zucchini, Beans, Peas, Onions etc.) | In any period (from seedling to harvest), including flowering period, when deemed necessary | 100 - 150 cc | 0,5-1 lt |
| Strawberry, Raspberry etc | In any period (from seedling to harvest), including flowering period, when deemed necessary | 100 - 150 cc/da | 0,5-1 lt |
| Fruit trees | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 200 cc | 1-2 lt |
| Melon, Watermelon etc. | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 100 - 150 cc/da | 0,5-1 lt |
| Bond | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 200 cc | 1-2 lt |
| Banana | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 200 cc | 1-2 lt |
| Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, paddy etc.) | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 100 - 150 cc/da | - |
| Industrial Plants (Cumin, Anise, Cotton, Beet, Peanut, Potato etc.) | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 100 - 150 cc/da<br>100 - 150 cc | 0,5-1 lt |
| Cut Flowers | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 75 - 100 cc | 0,5-1 lt |
| Nursery Bed | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | | 0,5 lt |

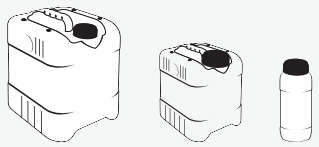



# UAN - 32

UREA AMMONIUM NITRATE
FERTILIZER SOLUTION

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 32 |
| Ammonium Nitrogen (N) | 8 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen (N) | 8 |
| Urea Nitrogen (N) | 16 |
| pH Range | 4,5 – 7,5 |

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- It is a liquid fertilizer with the highest nitrogen rate (32%). High nitrogen composition; Formulated with a combination of nitrate, ammonia and urea forms.
- It is recommended for growth and development even if there is insufficient nitrogen in the soil or even if it is sufficient.
- It is an ideal food source for plants with high nitrogen needs.
- UAN applied from foliar or drip irrigation shows its effect in a short time and strengthens the vegetative part by activating the plant.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During the Fruit Growth Period | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Tea | After Every Form | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |
| Green Field Plantsh | After Every Form | 300 - 400 cc / 100 lt water | 2-5 lt/da |

# KITOZINC

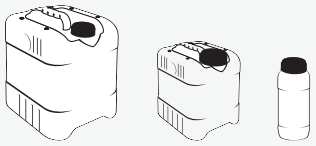
Zinc Fertilizer Solution


## Why is it used?

- It is a product that can be applied to the plant both by leaf route and applied on the soil surface in order to eliminate the zinc deficiency in the plant. It makes the leaves grow, resistant and alive.
- It prevents rosette formation in fruit trees. It supports root development.
- It gives resistance against cold and frost. It prevents flower shedding and makes the flowers more lively. It accelerates fertilization and increases quality by providing earliness in harvest.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Zinc (ZN) | 7 |

## PACKAGING



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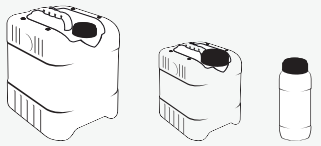
| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus | 1. Before flowering<br>2. June before dump<br>3. 30 days after harvest | 125 cc | 2-3 lt/da |
| Bond | 1. Before flowering<br>2. 25 days after 1 | 100 cc | 1-2 lt/da |
| Apple, pear | 1. After flowering<br>2. 20 days after fruiting | 100 cc | 3-4 lt/da |
| Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Plum | 1. After flowering<br>2. 20 days after fruiting | 100 cc | 3-4 lt/da |
| Vegetables (tomatoes, peppers etc.) | 3-4 applications at 10-15 days intervals, starting before flowering | 100 - 200 cc | 1-2 lt/da |
| Corn | 1. Once just before the water | 125 cc/da | 2-3 lt/da |
| Cotton | 1. Before combing<br>2. 20 days after the first | 125 cc/da | 1-2 lt/da |
| Sugar Beet | It starts at the 6-leaf period and is applied 2 times. | 150 - 200 cc | 2-3 lt/da |
| Wheat | A single application is made during the tillering period. If necessary, the second application is made during the lifting period. | 125 cc/da | |
| Melon, Watermelon | Starting before flowering, 2-3 applications are made at 15-20 days intervals. | 100 - 200 cc | 2-3 lt/da |
| Onion, Garlic | 1. When you reach 10-15 cm in height, 2-3. It is applied with an interval of 20-25 days. | 150 - 200 cc | 2-3 lt/da |


# PROGRESSİO

NPK FERTILIZER SOLUTION

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 7 |
| Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N) | 7 |
| Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide | 7 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K2O) | 7 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | 0,04 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | 0,1 |
| Water Soluble Manganese | 0,1 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | 0,001 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | 0,1 |

## PACKAGING



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## Why is it used?

- It is a mixture that can meet the needs of the plant during its developmental stages. It accelerates the formation of photosynthesis. It enables plants to thrive.
- Thanks to the chelate form of trace elements, uptake is fast. It is chelated with Edta.
- It ensures the balanced development, growth, flowering and development of the plant.
- Thanks to the amino acid groups it contains, it is completely taken up by the plant. It can be applied without dripping, sprinkling or foliar.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During the Fruit Growth Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Tea | After Every Form | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Green Field Plantsh | After Every Form | 150 - 200 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |

# COMBİ

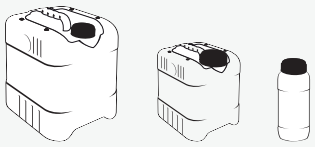
Plant Nutrient Mixture


## Why is it used?

- The trace elements in it are chelated with edta and chitosan. Its uptake by the plant is very fast.
- Thanks to the amino acids and magnesium it contains, it is quickly transported to the plant. Kitinsan Combi, which belongs to the special content, achieves fast results in increasing the number of branches, expanding the leaf surface and extending the plant height.
- It is effective against more lively pollen and flower formation.
- It enables the vitamins and enzymes in the plant to work more actively. It is suitable for use from dripping or leaves.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | 0,3 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | 0,5 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | 3 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | 1 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | 0,05 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | 2 |

## PACKAGING



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| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FROM LEAF | DRIP / IRRIGATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower Rack | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During the Fruit Growth Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Tea | After Every Form | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 150 - 200 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |

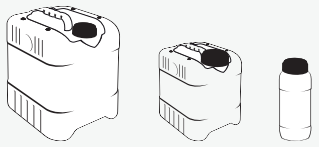

**5-15-0 + ME**

# FOSFOZINC 2

NP Fertilizer Solution

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 5 |
| Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N) | 5 |
| Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide | 15 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | 1 |

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- It is necessary for the root system, flower formation and early maturation in plants.
- Its uptake by the plant is quite fast. Increases flower formation and fruit number. Thanks to the special amino acid groups it contains, its intake is very fast.
- It is a product of phosphoric acid origin. Thanks to the acids in it, it helps to open the clogged drips.
- It is suitable for drip or foliar use.The vitamins in it are completely taken by the plant.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower Rack | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During the Fruit Growth Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Tea | After Every Form | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 150 - 200 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |

5-0-18

# GREENING 2

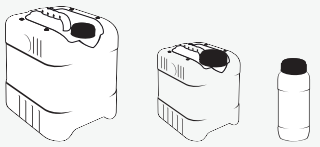
NK Fertilizer Solution


## Why is it used?

- Thanks to its structure and content, it is the easiest potassium to be taken up by the plant in salty and calcareous soils.
- Increases fruit quality. Provides color and taste.
- It is easily taken up by the plant. Increases resistance against cold and drought.
- Its effect on fruit and vegetable growth is quite rapid.The nitrogen and special vitamins in it are completely taken by the plant.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 5 |
| Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N) | 5 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K20) | 18 |

## PACKAGING



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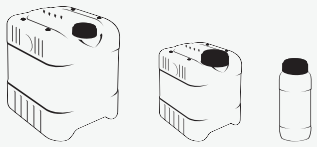
| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower Rack | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During the Fruit Growth Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Tea | After Every Form | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 150 - 200 cc / 100 lt su | 1-3 lt/da |


# CALCIUM 12

Calcium Chloride Solution

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Calcium Oxide (CaO) | 12 |
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | 0,3 |

## PACKAGING



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## Why is it used?

- Thanks to the special vitamins it contains, rapid results are achieved in the plant. Calcium 12 prevents fruit rot and prolongs its storage life.
- It is completely soluble in water and quickly dispers-es in water.Its uptake by the plant is fast.Calcium 12 strengthens the cell wall, increases the resistance of the plant, and is good for drought, frost and stress.
- It helps to remove the salinity in the soil.The boron in it ensures that the calcium is constantly dissolved.
- Helps prevent fruit spots. It is suitable for drip or foliar use.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|
| Greenhouse Vegetables, Open Field Vegetables, Melon, Watermelon - Strawberry | It is applied 4-5 times until the harvest in the 4-5 leaf period of the plants. | 100 - 200 gr / 100 L water |
| Apple, Pear, Quince, Peach, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum | It is applied 3-4 times with an interval of 20 days starting from fruit set. | 200 - 300 gr / 100 L water |
| Grape, Banana, Pomegranate, Fig, Citrus, Olive, Tea | It is applied 3-4 times with an interval of 20 days after flowering. | 200 - 300 gr / 100 L water |
| Hazelnut, Walnut, Pistachio, Chestnut | 3-4 times every 20 days from fruit set | 200 - 300 gr / 100 L water |
| Cotton, Corn, Sunflower, Soybean, Canola, Tobacco, Cabbage, Radish, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower, Cereals, Legumes, Forage Crops | It is applied 1-2 times from the 4-5 leaf period of the plants until the harvest. | 200 - 300 gr / 100 L water |
| Sugar Beet - Potato - Onion - Garlic | It is applied 1-2 times from tuber formation until harvest. | 200 - 300 gr / 100 L water |
| Cut Floristry - Green Fields - Paddy | It is applied 2-3 times with an interval of 30 days | 200 - 300 gr / 100 L water |

Contains Iron Sulphate

# FERRUM

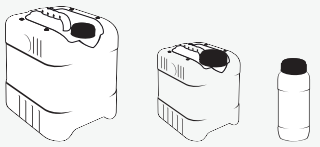
Iron Fertilizer Solution


## Why is it used?

- Iron is absolutely necessary for the formation of chlorophyll in plants. It helps photosynthesis, protein and carbohydrate formation, respiration and the activity of most enzymes.
- In soils with high lime content, the uptake by the plant becomes difficult. In its deficiency, development regresses, quality and yield decrease. It prevents flower, fruit and cluster shakes and increases fertility.
- Chitinsan FERRUM is chelated with edta and chitosan.It can be given without dripping, sprinkling or foliar.
- The amino acids in it accelerate the intake.Thanks to its special content, it dissolves completely in water and disperses quickly in water.
- It is completely in a form that can be taken by the plant. It strengthens the immune system of the plant.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | 6 |

## PACKAGING



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| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber, Eggplant Zucchini, Beans, Peas, Onions etc.) | In any period (from seedling to harvest), including flowering period, when deemed necessary | 100 - 150 cc | 0,5-1 lt |
| Strawberry, Raspberry etc | In any period (from seedling to harvest), including flowering period, when deemed necessary | 100 - 150 cc/da | 0,5-1 lt |
| Fruit trees | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 200 cc | 1-2 lt |
| Melon, Watermelon etc. | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 100 - 150 cc/da | 0,5-1 lt |
| Bond | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 200 cc | 1-2 lt |
| Banana | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 200 cc | 1-2 lt |
| Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, paddy etc.) | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 100 - 150 cc/da | - |
| Industrial Plants (Cumin, Anise, Cotton, Beet, Peanut, Potato etc.) | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 100 - 150 cc/da<br>100 - 150 cc | 0,5-1 lt |
| Cut Flowers | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | 75 - 100 cc | 0,5-1 lt |
| Nursery Bed | Any period deemed necessary, including flowering periods | | 0,5 lt |

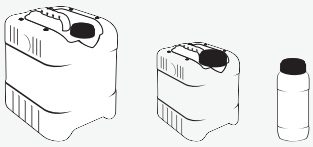

**7-25-0 + ME**

# FOSFOZINC

NP Fertilizer Solution

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 7 |
| Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N) | 7 |
| Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide | 25 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | 2 |

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- It is necessary for the root system, flower formation and early maturation in plants. The uptake of Kitinsan Fosfozinc by the plant is quite fast. Increases flower formation and fruit number.
- Thanks to the special amino acid groups it contains, its intake is very fast. It is a product of phosphoric acid origin.
- Thanks to the acids in it, it helps to open the clogged drips. It is suitable for drip or foliar use.The vitamins in it are completely taken by the plant.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower Rack | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During the Fruit Growth Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Melon, watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Tea | After Every Form | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 150 - 200 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |

5-0-25

# GREENING

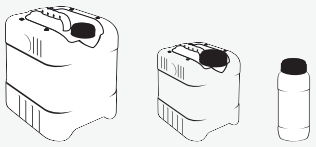
NK Fertilizer Solution


## Why is it used?

- Thanks to its structure and content, it is the easiest potassium to be taken up by the plant in salty and calcareous soils.
- Increases fruit quality. Provides color and taste.
- It is easily taken up by the plant. Increases resistance against cold and drought.
- Its effect on fruit and vegetable growth is quite rapid.The nitrogen and special vitamins in it are completely taken by the plant.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 5 |
| Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N) | 5 |
| Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K2O) | 25 |

## PACKAGING



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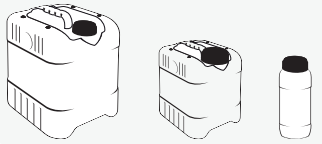
| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus, Olive, Vineyard | Before Flowering<br>When Fruits Reach Absurd Size | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Pomegranate etc. | Before Flowering<br>After Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Banana, Kiwi, Fig, Tomato, Pepper, Cucumber Eggplant, Cut Flower | Before Flowering<br>During the Fruit Growth Period | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Lentils - Chickpeas - Peanuts | Before Flowering / During the Fruit Growth Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Sugar beet | At 4 - 6 Leaf Period / Root Formation Period | 500 cc - 1 lt/da | 1-3 lt/da |
| Melon, Watermelon | 10 Days After Planting / Before Flowering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Cotton - Sunflower - Corn - Canola | When 20 - 40 cm and 50 - 70 cm Paint Reached | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Tea | After Every Form | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Fruit Saplings | Rooting Period When the sprouts reach 10 cm | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Paddy | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | |
| Cereals | In the Period of Brotherhood and Steering | 200 - 250 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |
| Green Field Plants | After Every Form | 150 - 200 cc / 100 lt water | 1-3 lt/da |


# IMPEKTUS

Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (N) | 20 |
| Urea Nitrogen (NH2-N) | 20 |
| Water Soluble Boron (B) | 0,03 |
| Water Soluble Copper (Cu) | 0,05 |
| Water Soluble Iron (Fe) | 0,5 |
| Water Soluble Manganese (Mn) | 0,1 |
| Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo) | 0,005 |
| Water Soluble Zinc (Zn) | 0,2 |

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- Nitrogen is an element that directly affects root development, plant stem length, stem thickness, leaf number and size in plants. Thanks to its special content, it can be easily taken up by the plant.
- It thickens the stem of the plant. It ensures the filling and development of the fruit. It is used during the entire development period of the plant.
- The compatibility of magnesium and amino acid groups and nitrogen is very effective in it. If it is given without dripping, raining or leaf, the result is reached immediately.
- The trace elements in it are chelated with EDTA. The fruit increases the number of grains and strengthens the green parts.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM THE SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / 100 lt water | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Fruit trees | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / 100 lt water | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Bond | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / 100 lt water | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| cereals | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / 100 lt water | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Sugar beet | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / 100 lt water | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Potatoes | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / da | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Tobacco | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / 100 lt water | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Wheat | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / da | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Barley | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / da | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| garden plants | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / da | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Sweetcorn | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / da | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Cut Flowers | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / da | 3 - 4 lt / da |
| Banana | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 200 - 300 cc / da | 3 - 4 lt / da |

# MAGNOSIT

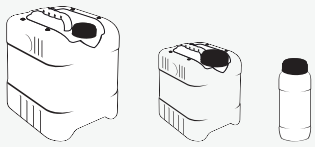
Magnesium Sulphate Fertilizer Solution


## Why is it used?

- Magnesium is a very important element for plants. In the absence of magnesium, yellowing of green parts, weakening of root growth and reductions in plant resistance occur.
- Thanks to its content, it strengthens the green part. It contains amino acid groups and organic acids.
- It acts quickly when applied and a visible difference occurs in the plant. It can be given without dripping, sprinkling or foliar.

| Guaranteed Content | %w/w |
|---|---|
| Water Soluble Magnesium Oxide (MgO) | 7 |
| Water Soluble Sulfur Trioxide (SO3) | 14 |

## PACKAGING



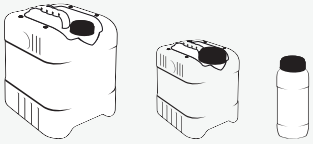
20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM THE SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenhouse Vegetables | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Open Field Vegetable Cultivation | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Cucurbitaceae | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Leaf Eaten Vegetables | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| All Fruit Trees | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Vineyards - Tea - Strawberry | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Tuberous Plants | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Arboriculture | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Cut Flowers and Green Fields | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Forage Crops | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| cereals | At tillering and after 15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Industrial Plants | When the Plant is at 30 - 40 cm and the First Tassel Appears in Egypt | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |


# SULFUR - S

Elemental Liquid Sulfur in SC Form

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

## Why is it used?

- Kitinsan Sulfur-S Liquid sulfur; Due to its elemental form, it is an effective product in soil improvement and in adjusting the soil PH level.
- It is an effective product that can be applied in dissolving the lime and salinity of the soil, increasing the acidity of the soil and lowering the PH of the soil.
- It is suitable for use with drip, sprinkler, holder and back pumps. It also breathes into the soil and adjusts its tension.
- It helps to regulate the temperature of the soil in winter.
- Macro that the soil cannot take due to high PH; nitrogen, phosphorus potash etc. and micro; It facilitates the intake of nutrients such as zinc, iron, cobalt and manganese.
- Unlike other liquid sulfur, the sulfur in its formulation is in S form, not SO3. Sulfur in S form should be used, not SO3, to lower the PH in the soil, to remove salinity and lime.
- It does not harm the greenhouse cover.
- Total sulfur (S) content is 80% on average, it is an effective product that can be used in soil improvement due to its elemental S form.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM THE SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenhouse Vegetables | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Open Field Vegetable Cultivation | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Cucurbitaceae | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Leaf Eaten Vegetables | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| All Fruit Trees | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Vineyards - Tea - Strawberry | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Tuberous Plants | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Arboriculture | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Cut Flowers and Green Fields | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Forage Crops | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| cereals | At tillering and after 15 days | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |
| Industrial Plants | When the Plant is at 30 - 40 cm and the First Tassel Appears in Egypt | 150 cc to 100 lt water | 2-3 lt/da |

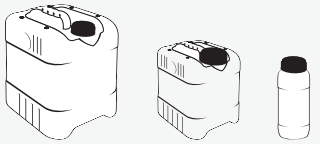
# RADİX

PH REGULATOR


## Why is it used?

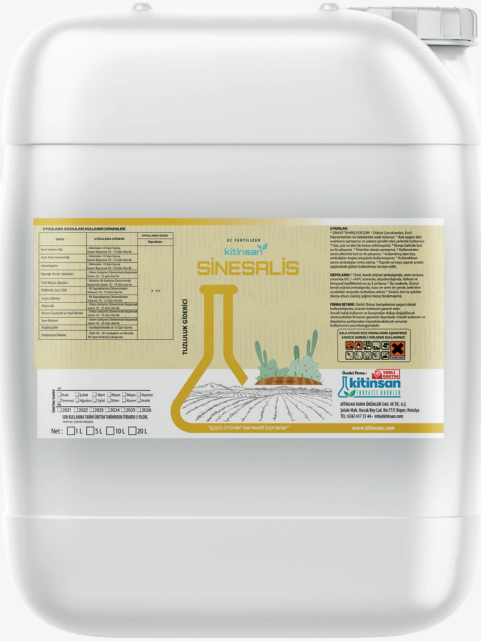
- It provides a strong root development by regulating the pH of the soil. Thanks to the special amino acids and vitamins it contains, it creates a strong root.
- Thanks to the most developed formulation of chitosan, it provides capillary root and hair growth.
- It contains vitamins along with chitosan.
- It is applied only by dripping or sprinkling. Seedlings and saplings can be dipped and planted.

## PACKAGING



20 lt 5 lt 1 lt

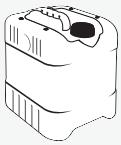
| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FROM THE SOIL |
|---|---|---|
| Greenhouse Vegetables | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Open Field Vegetable Cultivation | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Cucurbitaceae | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Leaf Eaten Vegetables | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| All Fruit Trees | With an interval of 10-15 days to start in the Spring Early Development Period | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Vineyards - Tea - Strawberry | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Tuberous Plants | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Arboriculture | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Cut Flowers and Green Fields | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Forage Crops | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| cereals | At tillering and after 15 days | 0,5 - 1 lt |
| Industrial Plants | When the Plant is at 30 - 40 cm and the First Tassel Appears in Egypt | 0,5 - 1 lt |




# SINESALIS

Salinity Remover

## PACKAGING



20 lt

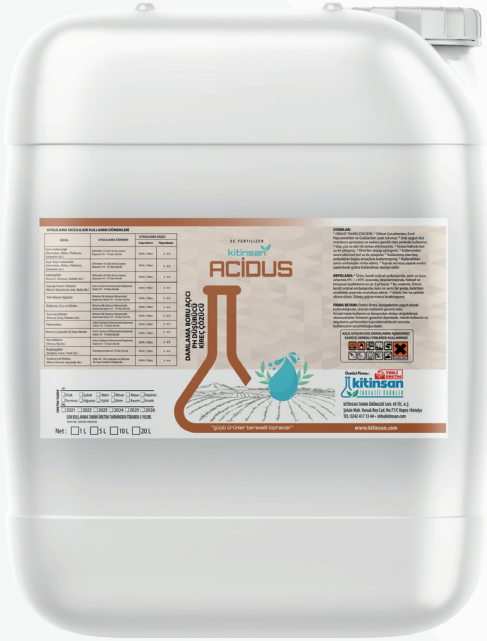
## Why is it used?

- It is used as a salt remover in soils with salinity problems. It eliminates calcium deficiency in acid and alkaline soils.
- It increases the effectiveness of other fertilizers that create a suitable and beneficial environment for plant growth.
- It is applied without dripping or sprinkling. It removes salinity in soils with salinity.

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|
| Greenhouse Vegetables | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 2 - 4 lt |
| Open Field Vegetable Cultivation | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 2 - 4 lt |
| Cucurbitaceae | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 2 - 4 lt |
| Leaf Eaten Vegetables | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 2 - 4 lt |
| All Fruit Trees | With an interval of 10-15 days to start in the Spring Early Development Period | 2 - 4 lt |
| Vineyards - Tea - Strawberry | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 2 - 4 lt |
| Tuberous Plants | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 2 - 4 lt |
| Arboriculture | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 2 - 4 lt |
| Cut Flowers and Green Fields | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 2 - 4 lt |
| Forage Crops | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 2 - 4 lt |
| Cereals | At tillering and after 15 days | 2 - 4 lt |
| Industrial Plants | When the Plant is at 30 - 40 cm and the First Tassel Appears in Egypt | 2 - 4 lt |

# ACIDUS

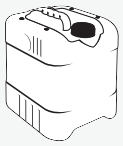
Drip Pipe Opener
pH Reducer
Limescale remover




## Why is it used?

- Kitinsan Acidus is made from a mixture of organic and inorganic acids.
- The drip irrigation system helps in solving the blockages that occur in the lands used.
  It regulates the pH of the water.
- It provides the dissolution of the accumulated elements in the soil and carries them to the plant body.
- It does not harm the plant. It can also be used when the plant is present.

## PACKAGING



20 lt

| PRODUCT TYPE | APPLICATION TIME | DRIP / IRRIGATION | FROM SOIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenhouse Vegetables | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Open Field Vegetable | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Cucurbitaceae | 15 Days After Planting, 10 - 15 Days During the Season | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Leaf Eaten Vegetables | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| All Fruit Trees | Before Flowering, Any Period Needed | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Vineyards - Tea - Strawberry | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Tuberous Plants | With an interval of 10-15 days from the first leafing period | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Arboriculture | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Cut Flowers and Green Fields | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Forage Crops | Starting in Early Development Period, every 10-15 days | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| cereals | At tillering and after 15 days | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |
| Industrial Plants | When the Plant is at 30 - 40 cm and the First Tassel Appears on Sweetcorn | 100 cc to 100 lt water | 2-4 lt/da |

NOTES

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