

AGRIK 415

NPKS 0-0-38-0



Enhanced availability Potassium for improving colour, size, ripening and flavour of fruit and vegetables

BENEFITS OF AGRI K 415

- Highly concentrated, enhanced availability nitrogen, sulphur and chloride free potassium (K).
- Ideal for use as a buffering agent to raise the pH of spray or fertigation solutions.
- Provides more K for your crop quickly to maximize plant strength & disease resistance.
- Formulated for maximum plant uptake & crop safety.
- Convenient liquid formulation.
- Improves in-plant sugar production and enhances fruit colour and size.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POTASSIUM

Potassium optimises water use efficiency and is the key nutrient to improve crop photosynthesis and sugar production in fruits. Potassium is very important in fruit bearing plants. Potassium regulates the electrolytes and turgidity of plant cells. Potassium occurs in the guard cells of the stomata and is therefore essential in respiration and transpiration. Potassium is required at all growth stages and a lack of potassium cannot be rectified with late applications.



AGRI K 415

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: >13; Specific Gravity: 1.51 - 1.52

AUS Analysis W/V%: 37.8% K

International Analysis W/W%: 30.0% K₂O

APPLICATION

BROADACRE: Such as Barley, Canola, Cotton, Grain legumes, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat & Pasture crops. Foliar: 3

– 6 L/ha in a minimum of 60 - 120 L final spray volume. Canola: Foliar spray at growth stage one - 4 or more leaves. Repeat at onset of stem elongation. Cereals: Foliar spray four – five leaf to early stem extension Zodok's G.S. 12 - 30.

CUT FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS OPEN FIELD: Such as Carnations, Gypsophilla, Roses & Statice. Foliar: 3 – 6 ml/L, spray volume 1000L/ha. Fertigation: 7 – 10 L/ha. Apply at regular intervals across the growing season as required for optimal potassium management.

DECIDUOUS TREE CROPS: Such as Apple, Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pistachio and Walnut. Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha. Apply as required to encourage & maintain nutrient levels. DO NOT apply as a foliar to stonefruits particularly apricots, nectarines and some varieties of peaches during leaf growth. Can be applied foliar at post harvest but before leaf drop.

EVERGREEN TREE CROPS: Such as Avocado, Banana, Citrus, Macadamia, Mangoes, Lychee. Foliar: 3 – 5 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1000L final spray volume. **Fertigation: 10 – 20 L/ha.** Apply at 14 – 21 day intervals from fruit set to harvest.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Such as Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pumpkins, Zucchini. Foliar: 3 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1600L final spray volume. Fertigation: 7 – 15 L/ha. Apply as required. Spray to the point of run-off. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates. Fertigate during fruiting to replenish nutrients.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Such as Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale and Herbs. Foliar: 3 – 6 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1200L final spray volume. Fertigation: 7 – 10 L/ha. Apply as required. Every 7 – 14 days from mid crop to harvest.

ROOT VEGETABLES: Such as Beetroot, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato. Foliar: 3 – 8 L/ha in a minimum of 600 – 1600L final spray volume. Fertigation: 7 – 10 L/ha. Apply as required. Spray to the point of run-off. When practical use higher (more dilute) water rates.

VINE and BERRY CROPS: Such as Blueberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Wine and Table Grapes. Foliar: 2 – 4 L/ha in a minimum of 400 – 800L final spray volume. Fertigation: 10 – 15 L/ha. Apply at 14 day intervals from fruit set onwards. DO NOT exceed 2x concentration or 2x hectare rate.

Fertigation rates are dependent on seasonal nutrient demand.

Agitate contents well prior to application.

In hot weather use a more dilute mixture.

Avoid spray applications with copper fungicide and on top of copper residue on the foliage.

DO NOT apply in the heat of the day.

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NOTE: The suggested rates of application of the Product are designed for typical Australian conditions and should be used as a guide only. Each farmer's climatic conditions, water quality, soil types, application processes and practices may differ and therefore necessitate corrections to ensure optimum results. Good agricultural practice requires that application be avoided under extreme weather conditions such as temperatures over 28°C, high humidity, frost, rain etc. It is recommended that when applying to a crop or area for the first time, or in combination with other chemicals, a small test area should be sprayed and observed prior to the total spray. Where possible, it is recommended that regular leaf tests are conducted to determine actual plant nutrient availability during each growth cycle. Soil tests at least once per year are essential.

