



**Atlas
Global**

QUALITY

HEALTH

SAFETY

ENVIRONMENT

HORTICULTURE



Atlas Global Groups . Co



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Products list

- NPK 30-0-0+TE
- NPK 6-3-6+TE
- NPK 12-12-36+TE
- NPK 10-50-10+TE
- NPK 10-5-10+TE
- NPK 5-3-5+TE
- NPK 20-20-20+TE
- NPK 20-20-0+35SO₃
- NPK 1-1-20+8S+OM
- NPK 1-10-1+3S+25OM
- Ammonium sulfate
- Copper sulfate
- Magnesium sulfate
- Zinc sulfate
- Manganese sulfate
- Potassium sulfate
- Ferric sulfate
- triple-superphosphate
- Single superphosphate
- Diammonium phosphate
- Monopotassium phosphate
- Monoammonium phosphate
- Urea phosphate
- Powdered fruit set
- Liquid Fruit Set
- Soluble micro
- Nitrogen containing sulfur
- Amino Acid
- Calcium nitrate
- Potassium nitrate
- Fe 6% EDDHSAM
- Potassium Chloride
- Liquid potassium silicate
- Boron micronutrient

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NPK fertilizers are fertilizers that have all the macro elements needed by the plant. These fertilizers are characterized by different percentages of macro nutrients. This makes it possible for the plant to be fed a different diet during its growth and development in accordance with the physiological needs of its vegetative or reproductive period. The nitrogen in NPK fertilizer is usefully for helping plants to growth leaves. Phosphorus, by contrast, helps to produce healthy flowers, buds, roots, and fruits.

NPK 30-0-0+ TE



NPK fertilizers are fertilizers that have all the macro elements needed by the plant. These fertilizers are characterized by different percentages of macro nutrients. This makes it possible for the plant to be fed a different diet during its growth and development in accordance with the physiological needs of its vegetative or reproductive period

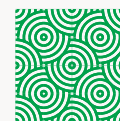


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	30 %
Ammonia nitrogen (N)	6 %
Urea nitrogen (N)	23 %
IRON (Fe) Soluble in water	2 %
ZINC (Zn) Soluble in water	1 %
MANGANESE (Mn) Soluble in water	1 %
Total BORON (B)	1 %
COPPER (Cu) Soluble in water	1 %
Molibdeno (Mo) Soluble in water	30ppm



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- Fully water soluble
- Efficiently absorbed by plants.
- Stimulating proper and balanced vegetative growth
- Increased plant resistance to drought, frostbite and salinity
- Increasing the quantity and quality of the product
- Can be used for all garden and agricultural products
- Virtually free of chloride, sodium and other
- No sedimentation in irrigation systems

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	The beginning of the vegetative phase until before the reproductive phase and flowering of the plant	200-300 kg/Ha	2-4 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	The beginning of the vegetative phase until before the reproductive phase and flowering of the plant	10-20 kg/ Ha	2-4 kg/1000Li
VEGETABLES	During the growth period	10-20 kg/ Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.
In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2%, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.
It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water

NPK 6 - 3 - 6 + TE



Premium quality granular complex compound fertilizers. All granules containing N, P, K, Mn, Cu, Fe, Zn, S and trace elements. Accurate sulfur content for low environmental impact. Homogeneous composition in each granule, ensures uniform plant nutrition

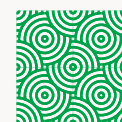
COMPOSITION



Total NITROGEN (N)	6 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	3 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	6 %
IRON (Fe) Soluble in water	2.6 %
ZINC (Zn) Soluble in water	2 %
MANGANESE (Mn) Soluble in water	2 %
COPPER (Cu) Soluble in water	0.1 %



PACK SIZE
25 Kg - 10 Kg



FORMULATION
GRANULAR

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- Increased product yield due to increased nutrient absorption
- Increase plant rooting
- Supply of organic matter, essential nutrients and micronutrients
- Increasing the level of plant resistance to various environmental stresses
- Increased flowering in plants
- Can be used in alkaline and saline soils

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)	
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Before winter or before spring bloom	500-700	Soil application, irrigation
FIELD CROPS	Before winter or before spring bloom	100-200	irrigation

NOTES

The method of fertilization in gardens is winter hole drill fertilization, which has a very good efficiency because it affects the roots directly. hole drill fertilization method is done in autumn because trees and plants need a lot of fertilizer in this season and they are sleeping

NPK 12-12-36+ TE



NPK fertilizers are fertilizers that have all the macro elements needed by the plant. These fertilizers are characterized by different percentages of macro nutrients. This makes it possible for the plant to be fed a different diet during its growth and development in accordance with the physiological needs of its vegetative or reproductive period

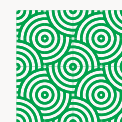


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	12 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	12 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	36 %
IRON (Fe) Soluble in water	100ppm
ZINC (Zn) Soluble in water	50ppm
MANGANESE (Mn) Soluble in water	50ppm
COPPER (Cu) Soluble in water	10ppm



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- Fully water soluble
- Efficiently absorbed by plants.
- Balanced nutrition of plants with respect to three macro elements (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium)
- Stimulating proper and balanced vegetative growth
- Increased plant resistance to drought, frostbite and salinity
- Increasing the quantity and quality of the product
- Can be used for all garden and agricultural products
- Virtually free of chloride, sodium and other
- No sedimentation in irrigation systems

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	First flowering stage, After first fruit	200-250 kg/Ha	1-3 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	First flowering stage, During the growth period	10-15 kg/ Ha	1-3 kg/1000Li
VEGETABLES	During the growth period	5-7 kg/ Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle. Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.
In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2%, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.
It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

NPK 10-50-10+ TE



NPK fertilizers are fertilizers that have all the macro elements needed by the plant. These fertilizers are characterized by different percentages of macro nutrients. This makes it possible for the plant to be fed a different diet during its growth and development in accordance with the physiological needs of its vegetative or reproductive period

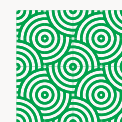


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	10 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	50 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	10 %
IRON (Fe) Soluble in water	0.1 %
ZINC (Zn) Soluble in water	0.08%
MANGANESE (Mn) Soluble in water	0.1 %
Total BORON (B)	0.03%
Total MAGNESIUM OXIDE	0.38%



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of NPK fertilizer

Fully water soluble

Efficiently absorbed by plants.

Balanced nutrition of plants with respect to three macro elements (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium)

Stimulating proper and balanced vegetative growth

Increased plant resistance to drought, frostbite and salinity

Increasing the quantity and quality of the product

Can be used for all garden and agricultural products

Virtually free of chloride, sodium and other

No sedimentation in irrigation systems

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	First flowering stage, After first fruit	160-200 kg/Ha	1-4 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	First flowering stage, During the growth period	5-10 kg/ Ha	2-3 kg/1000Li
VEGETABLES	During the growth period	0.5-1.5 kg/ Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.

Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2%, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

NPK 10-5-10+ TE



NPK fertilizers are fertilizers that have all the macro elements needed by the plant. These fertilizers are characterized by different percentages of macro nutrients. This makes it possible for the plant to be fed a different diet during its growth and development in accordance with the physiological needs of its vegetative or reproductive period. The nitrogen in NPK fertilizer is usefully for helping plants to growth leaves. Phosphorus, by contrast, helps to produce healthy flowers, buds, roots, and fruits. Potassium is used by plants to help sustain overall plant health. Use NPK fertilizer in horticultural and agricultural products according to soil, leaf test results and expert advice.

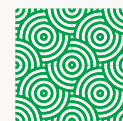


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	10 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	5 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	10 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
powder

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- Increased product yield due to increased nutrient absorption
- Increase plant rooting
- Supply of organic matter, essential nutrients and micronutrients
- Increasing the level of plant resistance to various environmental stresses
- Increased flowering in plants
- Can be used in alkaline and saline soils

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)	
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Before winter or before spring bloom	500-700	Soil application, irrigation
FIELD CROPS	Before winter or before spring bloom	100-200	irrigation

NOTES

The method of fertilization in gardens is winter hole drill fertilization, which has a very good efficiency because it affects the roots directly. hole drill fertilization method is done in autumn because trees and plants need a lot of fertilizer in this season and they are sleeping. Another common method for fertilizing agricultural land is spreading fertilizer on agricultural land. Today, there are fertilization equipments with different capabilities that farmers can easily manage fertilization and spread it uniformly on agricultural land. In this method, the fertilizer reaches the soil surface and will penetrate the ground with irrigation. This method of using a row fertilizer spreader is done along with the seeds of the desired plants.

NPK 5 - 3 - 5 + TE



NPK fertilizers are fertilizers that have all the macro elements needed by the plant. These fertilizers are characterized by different percentages of macro nutrients. This makes it possible for the plant to be fed a different diet during its growth and development in accordance with the physiological needs of its vegetative or reproductive period. The nitrogen in NPK fertilizer is usefully for helping plants to growth leaves. Phosphorus, by contrast, helps to produce healthy flowers, buds, roots, and fruits. Potassium is used by plants to help sustain overall plant health. Use NPK fertilizer in horticultural and agricultural products according to soil, leaf test results and expert advice.

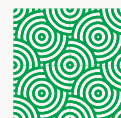


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	5 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	3 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	5 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
powder

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- Increased product yield due to increased nutrient absorption
- Increase plant rooting
- Supply of organic matter, essential nutrients and micronutrients
- Increasing the level of plant resistance to various environmental stresses
- Increased flowering in plants
- Can be used in alkaline and saline soils

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)	
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Before winter or before spring bloom	500-700	Soil application, irrigation
FIELD CROPS	Before winter or before spring bloom	100-200	irrigation

NOTES

The method of fertilization in gardens is winter hole drill fertilization, which has a very good efficiency because it affects the roots directly. hole drill fertilization method is done in autumn because trees and plants need a lot of fertilizer in this season and they are sleeping. Another common method for fertilizing agricultural land is spreading fertilizer on agricultural land. Today, there are fertilization equipments with different capabilities that farmers can easily manage fertilization and spread it uniformly on agricultural land. In this method, the fertilizer reaches the soil surface and will penetrate the ground with irrigation. This method of using a row fertilizer spreader is done along with the seeds of the desired plants.

NPK 20-20-20+ TE



NPK fertilizers are fertilizers that have all the macro elements needed by the plant. These fertilizers are characterized by different percentages of macro nutrients. This makes it possible for the plant to be fed a different diet during its growth and development in accordance with the physiological needs of its vegetative or reproductive period

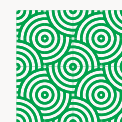


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	20 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	20 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	20 %
IRON (Fe) Soluble in water	0.1%
ZINC (Zn) Soluble in water	0.05%
MANGANESE (Mn) Soluble in water	0.05%
COPPER (Cu) Soluble in water	0.01%



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- Fully water soluble
- Efficiently absorbed by plants.
- Balanced nutrition of plants with respect to three macro elements (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium)
- Stimulating proper and balanced vegetative growth
- Increased plant resistance to drought, frostbite and salinity
- Increasing the quantity and quality of the product
- Can be used for all garden and agricultural products
- Virtually free of chloride, sodium and other
- No sedimentation in irrigation systems

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Throughout the crop cycle	100-120 kg/Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	10-15 kg/ Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li
VEGETABLES	During the growth period	9-12 kg/ Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.
In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2%, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.
It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

NPK 20-20-0+35S0₃



Since nitrogen and phosphorus are balanced in its structure, both nutrients can be easily taken by the plant when the granules dissolve in the soil water when the base (subsoil) fertilization is made. Since it contains nitrogen, ammonium (NH₄) and urea, it is not easily washed from the soil by precipitation. All of the phosphorus in its structure is in the form that plants can take

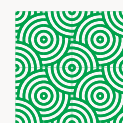


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	20 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	20 %
SULFUR(S) soluble in water	35 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- High efficiency and quality product
- Wheat with high protein and gluten
- Vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables
- Flavored fruits and vegetables
- Durability in transportation and storage
- Bright and beautiful color in fruits and vegetables
- Products with high oil content
- Resistance to cold and drought
- Disease and pest resistance

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Throughout the crop cycle	200-250 kg/Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	5-10 kg/ Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.
In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2%, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.
It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

NPK 1-1-20+8S+ 0M



The use of high potassium fertilizers during fruiting or when the seeds are filled provides the conditions to obtain a uniform, uniform color and good quality product. Also, in order to increase the tolerance of the plant against all kinds of environmental stress, high potassium fertilizer is recommended. Combining organic materials with potash fertilizer increases the efficiency of this fertilizer.

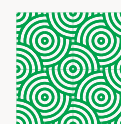


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	1 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	1 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	20 %
SULFUR(S) Soluble in water	8 %
Organic CARBON (C)	12 %
Electrical conductivity (EC)	51(ds/m)



PACK SIZE
1 Kg - 10 Kg



FORMULATION
POWDER

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- Contains inorganic sulfur and sulfur in the form of sulfate
- Has the property of gradual release of food (slow release)
- Easy and favorable absorption
- Food supplement suitable for all plants
- Production of quality products, with better taste and color
- Increasing the tolerance of plants against pseudo-disease plant diseases
- Reducing salinity in the root environment
- Reducing the amount of sodium in surface soil

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)	
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	hole drill fertilization	400-500	Soil application, irrigation
FIELD CROPS	mixed with soil before the planting	250-500	irrigation

NOTES

The method of fertilization in gardens is winter hole drill fertilization, which has a very good efficiency because it affects the roots directly. hole drill fertilization method is done in autumn because trees and plants need a lot of fertilizer in this season and they are sleeping. Another common method for fertilizing agricultural land is spreading fertilizer on agricultural land. Today, there are fertilization equipments with different capabilities that farmers can easily manage fertilization and spread it uniformly on agricultural land. In this method, the fertilizer reaches the soil surface and will penetrate the ground with irrigation. This method of using a row fertilizer spreader is done along with the seeds of the desired plants

NPK 1-10-1+3S+25 OM



Phosphate-enriched organic fertilizer is produced on the basis of SSP simple superphosphate mixed with organic materials and is equal to triple superphosphate chemical fertilizer under suitable conditions and meets the phosphorus needs of plants well.

Also, in addition to providing soil organic matter and plant needs with sulfur, it releases phosphorus gradually (slowly) during the growth period and provides it to the roots. With the use of this fertilizer, in addition to providing phosphorus, due to the local reduction of pH in the root environment, the absorption of zinc, iron and other micronutrients is also improved.

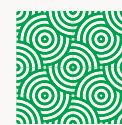


COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	1 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	10 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	1 %
SULFUR(S) Soluble in water	3 %
Organic CARBON (C)	12 %
Electrical conductivity (EC)	10(ds/m)



PACK SIZE
1 Kg - 10 Kg



FORMULATION
POWDER

Effects of NPK fertilizer

- Has the property of gradual release of food (slow release)
- Preventing the stabilization of food in the soil
- Reducing the risk of leaching
- Has a slight acidic property

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)	
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	hole drill fertilization	400-500	Soil application, irrigation
FIELD CROPS	mixed with soil before the planting	250-500	irrigation

NOTES

The method of fertilization in gardens is winter hole drill fertilization, which has a very good efficiency because it affects the roots directly. hole drill fertilization method is done in autumn because trees and plants need a lot of fertilizer in this season and they are sleeping. Another common method for fertilizing agricultural land is spreading fertilizer on agricultural land. Today, there are fertilization equipments with different capabilities that farmers can easily manage fertilization and spread it uniformly on agricultural land. In this method, the fertilizer reaches the soil surface and will penetrate the ground with irrigation. This method of using a row fertilizer spreader is done along with the seeds of the desired plants

Atlas Global Groups



Sulphate-containing fertilizers provide most of the fertilizer S applied to soils. These materials have the advantages of supplying S primarily as a component of multi-nutrient fertilizers in a form, SO_4^{2-} , that is immediately available for plant uptake. The most readily available and popular sources are ammonium sulphate (AS), single superphosphate (SSP), potassium sulphate, and potassium and magnesium sulphate.

Ammonium sulfate



Ammonium sulfate is used most commonly as an artificial fertilizer for alkaline soils. When introduced into damp soil, an ammonium ion is released. This creates a small amount of acid, which lowers the pH balance of the soil. It also contributes nitrogen, which aids in plant growth. It dissolves relatively slowly, which makes it cheaper than some other artificial fertilizers. Ammonium sulfate is also used as a herbicide because it will burn the leaves of plants and either kill them outright or at least weaken them for easy removal.



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	21 %
AMMONIA NITROGEN (N)	21 %
SULFUR (S) Soluble in water	23 %
Maximum free acidity(H ₂ SO ₄)	0.01 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Crystal structure

Effects of Sulfate fertilizer

use of Ammonium sulfate is as a fertilizer for alkaline soils.

In the soil the Ammonium ion is released and forms a small amount of acid, lowering the PH balance of the soil, while contributing essential nitrogen for plant growth.

it is also used as an agricultural spray adjuvant for water-soluble insecticides, and fungicides.

food additive.

preparation of other Ammonium salts.

it is particularly effective as an adjuvant for 2,4-D (amine) glyphosate, and glufosinate herbicides.

Using it as water treatment industry and/or cleaning additive

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)	
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Throughout the crop cycle	250-300	irrigation
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	50-80	irrigation

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Copper Sulfate



Copper has an essential function in human health and for plant growth. Its essential status for plant nutrition was not recognized until 1931. Normal Cu concentrations in plants range from 5 to 20 ppm. Plant roots absorb the divalent form (Cu^{2+} ; cupric) and can readily reduce it to the monovalent form (Cu^{+} ; cuprous). The ease of converting Cu back and forth between the cupric and cuprous forms gives Cu unique functions in the plant. Copper plays roles in photosynthesis and respiration, including the final transfer of electrons to oxygen. Copper helps form lignin in cell walls, which provide support to hold plants upright. It is particularly important to the formation of viable pollen, seed set and stress resistance.

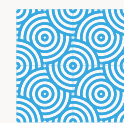


COMPOSITION

PURITY	98 %
COPPER (Cu) Soluble in water	24 %
SULFUR (S) Soluble in water	13 %
MOISTURE	0.5 %
NITRATE (NO_3^-)	0.02 %
IRON (II)(Fe^{2+})	0.1 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Crystal structure

Effects of Sulfate fertilizer

Contains two elements copper and sulfur

Increasing the speed of plant photosynthesis and metabolism of carbohydrates and proteins

Antifungal title to control bacterial viruses and fungal diseases of products

Increasing the transfer of nutrients and carbohydrates to the stems and leaves of the plant

Preventing the removal of stains on the leaves of plants and wounding of the skin of fruits

Synthesis of chlorophyll

Stimulation and formation of vitamin A

It plays an important role in the biosynthesis and activity of ethylene as a fruit ripening hormone

Use as a weed killer

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	At the time of budding in spring	50-150 grams depending on the age of the tree	2-3 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	10-14 kg/ Ha Soil application, irrigation	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Magnesium sulfate



Magnesium sulfate is a magnesium-containing fertilizer that is completely water-soluble and is used to quickly remove magnesium in plants. Magnesium sulfate is powder-free and completely dissolved, without any residues dissolved in water. This fertilizer can be applied to all irrigation systems. It is consumed without chlorine and sodium.

Symptoms of magnesium deficiency are yellowing between the veins of the older leaves. In the dates, especially the dates of the root stock, it appears as a yellowish leaf and green in the center of the blade. Sometimes the tip of the older leaves is brown. In oil seeds Particularly sunflower and cotton, trees such as olive, kiwi, citrus, pistachio ... and especially in potato crops especially used

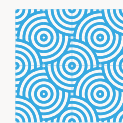


COMPOSITION

MAGNESIUM OXIDE (MgO)	21 %
MAGNESIUM (Mg)	11 %
SULFUR TIROXIDE (SO ₃)	32 %
SULFUR (S)	13 %
PH	4 - 6



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
White crystals

Effects of Sulfate fertilizer

Magnesium is a key component of chlorophyll, Therefore without magnesium, the plant cannot produce chlorophyll, which will cause photosynthesis to suffer.

This fertilizer is best used to prevent magnesium deficiencies before or during planting, however, it can also be used to correct growth problems during the growing season.

Magnesium also plays a role in the transfer and production of sugars, starches, fats, and oils within the plant.

Magnesium is mobile in plants, which allows the plant to continue growing normally.

Magnesium is the central core of the chlorophyll molecule in plant tissue. Thus, if it is deficient, the shortage of chlorophyll results in poor and stunted plant growth.

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	during three stages before flowering, the beginning of fruit formation and after harvest	20-50 Kg/Ha	1-3 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Before germination	15-20 kg/ Ha	2-4 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Zinc Sulfate



Zinc is a very important yield factor in that it is chiefly responsible for leaf sizing. With the leaf being the plant's primary solar panel, the overall size (surface area) of the leaf will directly govern the amount of sunlight that can be captured by the plant to feed photosynthesis. Photosynthesis is responsible for 90% of all plant production so improving photosynthesis is improving plant production.

In addition, when you supply adequate zinc levels to your crop, water absorption is enhanced as are flower and fruit development, as well. Because water is required for all nutrient uptake and nutrient translocation within the plant, improving water absorption is key in achieving top production.

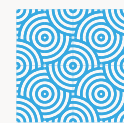


COMPOSITION

Total Zinc (Zn)	98 %
Zinc (Zn) Soluble in water	24 %
PH	23 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
White powder

Effects of Sulfate fertilizer

Regulates various metabolic activities.

Involved in production of growth regulating plant hormones called Auxins.

Zinc is vital for photosynthesis and nitrogen metabolism.

Zinc Deficiency affects flowering and fruit development by prolonging the vegetative period and delaying maturity in lower yield with poor quality produce.

Zinc is very essential for both plants & human being's growth & development.

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	during three stages before flowering, the beginning of fruit formation and after harvest	20-50 kg/ Ha	3-5 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	20-50 kg/ Ha	3-4 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Manganese(II) sulfate



MnSO₄ is added to soils to advance plant growth, especially in citrus crops. Indeed, this chemical material is the most common of the manganese fertilizer sources. A manganese sulfate solution is extensively used to correct and prevent manganese deficiency in various agricultural and horticultural crops. Manganese deficiency most often occurs in sandy soils, calcareous soils, poorly-aerated soils, organic soils with a pH above six and heavily weathered, tropical grounds, and soils with high organic matter content. MnSO₄ is highly water soluble and suited for dry application to the soil or foliar application. Also, this substance is used as an ingredient in blended fertilizers. It should be noted that there are several other Mn fertilizer sources, such as oxides, chelates, chlorides, and oxysulfates

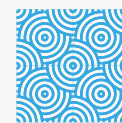


COMPOSITION

Total Manganese (Mn)	30-31 %
MANGANESE (Mn) Soluble in water	30-31 %
SODIUM (Na) Soluble in water	0.01 %
PH	4 - 5



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
White crystal

Effects of Sulfate fertilizer

- Accelerates germination and fruit ripening
- Increasing the level of greenery and chlorophyll level
- Activation and production of enzymes effective in the production of fatty acids
- Improving plant photosynthesis and increasing crop production
- Good coloration of the fruit
- Increasing plant resistance against diseases

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	A month after germination	15-30 kg/ Ha	3-4 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	A month after germination	15-30 kg/ Ha	2-4 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Potassium Sulfate



SOP fertilizer is a potassium sulphate fertilizer for Nutrivation of all crops. It combines potassium and sulfur, two nutrients essential for plant growth. SOP is a recommended source of potassium where soil pH needs to be lowered, when sulfur is required, or when N application rates should be limited (e.g. at the end of the season).

Providing concentrated nutrition, readily available for plant uptake. It enhances plant's resistance to drought, frost, insects and diseases, thus improving yield and quality. SOP helps gaining higher nutritional value of crops, better taste and appearance, and improved suitability for transport and storage. SOP is a crystalline product, fast dissolving, highly soluble and virtually free of chloride.

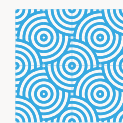


COMPOSITION

POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	51-52 %
CHLORIDE (Cl)	0.5 %
FREE ACID (H ₂ SO ₄)	1.5 %
SULFUR (S)	18 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
powder

Effects of Sulfate fertilizer

- increases the content of sugar and vitamins in plant cells;
- increases resistance to various diseases, and also reduces the risk of damage to fruits by gray rot;
- ensures the viability of perennial crops after winter;
- ideal for chlorine sensitive crops improves the circulation of fluid in plant cells, thereby ensuring an even distribution of nutrients, promotes the rapid development of the root system, improves the condition of the green mass;
- effectively affects the growth of plants, promotes the formation of new shoots;

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	After the formation of the fruit, seed and its coarsening	100-150 Kg/ Ha	1-4 Kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	After the formation of the fruit, seed and its coarsening	8-12 Kg/ Ha	1-3 Kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Ferric Sulfate



As one of the 17 essential plant elements, iron is commonly applied in a various lawn, turf and landscape settings. Often, Ferrous Sulfate fertilizer is used to correct Chlorosis (yellowing of the leaves). In the plant, iron plays a role in photosynthetic electron transport, respiration, chlorophyll formation, and numerous enzymatic reactions. Due to its use in chlorophyll formation and photosynthesis, Iron (Fe) is often applied to enhance greening without increasing plant growth.



COMPOSITION

Assay (Fe)	18-19 %(min)
PH	3-5
SODIUM (Na) Soluble in water	0.04 %
FREE ACIDITY(H ₂ SO ₄)	0.74 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
green crystal

Effects of Sulfate fertilizer

Iron ferrous sulfate is used as a soil amendment for lowering the pH of a high alkaline soil so plants can more readily access the soil's nutrients.

Ferrous Sulfate Heptahydrate includes 18% Iron (Fe) 12% Sulfur (S) and it is 100% water soluble powder. Our ferrous sulfate fertilizer can also be dried and oxidized to create other useful forms of iron

Essential for chlorophyll production

Promotes energy transfers

Required in photosynthesis

Part of the enzyme system needed for plant respiration

Required for the formation of some proteins

Promotes healthy growth in plants

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	After the formation of the fruit, seed and its coarsening	100-150 Kg/ Ha	1-4 Kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	After the formation of the fruit, seed and its coarsening	8-12 Kg/ Ha	1-3 Kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.



Atlas
Global



Triple-superphosphate (TSP)



Super Phosphate TSP (Triple Super Phosphate) Fertilizer is a kind of quick water-soluble phosphate fertilizer with high concentration. TSP (Triple Super Phosphate) Fertilizer can be used as the raw material for basic fertilizer, additional fertilizer, seed manure and producing compound fertilizer is widely used in rice, wheat, corn, sorghum, cotton, fruits, vegetables and each food crop and economic crop. TSP (Triple Super Phosphate) Fertilizer is applicable to all kinds of soil, in particular, suitable to where lack of phosphorus.

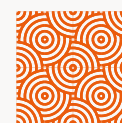


COMPOSITION

PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	41-42 %
Total PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE	46 %
CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO)	15 %
SULFUR (S)	12 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 25 Kg



FORMULATION
Granule-powder

Effects of fertilizer

Accelerates the growth of root system of young plants.
Shortens the period of youthful infertility of young grape vines and fruit crops, it accelerates the florescence and the ripening of the fruits.
Increases resistance to critical climate conditions like freezing and drought.
Performs a decisive role for the formation of the quality of the production of cereals, vegetable, fruit, technical and oil-bearing crops.
Eliminates the negative influence of one-sided nitrogen fertilization;

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Before winter or before spring bloom	hole drill fertilization 150-200
FIELD CROPS	Before winter or before spring bloom	Soil application 100-150

NOTES

The method of fertilization in gardens is winter hole drill fertilization, which has a very good efficiency because it affects the roots directly. hole drill fertilization method is done in autumn because trees and plants need a lot of fertilizer in this season and they are sleeping. Another common method for fertilizing agricultural land is spreading fertilizer on agricultural land. Today, there are fertilization equipments with different capabilities that farmers can easily manage fertilization and spread it uniformly on agricultural land. In this method, the fertilizer reaches the soil surface and will penetrate the ground with irrigation. This method of using a row fertilizer spreader is done along with the seeds of the desired plants.

Single superphosphate (SSP)



SSP is an excellent source of three plant nutrients. The P component reacts in soil similarly to other soluble fertilizers. The presence of both P and sulfur (S) in SSP can offer an agronomic advantage where both of these nutrients are deficient. In agronomic studies where SSP is demonstrated to be superior to other P fertilizers, it's usually because of the S, Ca (or both) that it contains. When locally available, SSP has found widespread use in fertilizing pastures where both P and S are low. As a source of P alone, SSP often costs more than other, more concentrated fertilizers; therefore it has declined in popularity.



COMPOSITION

PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	14-16 %
Total PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE	20-22 %
CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO)	20 %
SULFUR (S)	12 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 25 Kg



FORMULATION
Granule-powder

Effects of fertilizer

- It softens the soil and hence improves the soil capability to absorb water.
- Increases the chlorophyll in plants.
- Reduces PH level of soil.
- It improves the quality of vegetables and fruits.
- Enriched with important micro nutrients.
- All soil types can get benefit from the application of SSP.
- Used in conjunction with an organic fertilizers.

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Before winter or before spring bloom	hole drill fertilization 500-700
FIELD CROPS	Before winter or before spring bloom	Soil application 100-200

NOTES

The method of fertilization in gardens is winter hole drill fertilization, which has a very good efficiency because it affects the roots directly. hole drill fertilization method is done in autumn because trees and plants need a lot of fertilizer in this season and they are sleeping. Another common method for fertilizing agricultural land is spreading fertilizer on agricultural land. Today, there are fertilization equipments with different capabilities that farmers can easily manage fertilization and spread it uniformly on agricultural land. In this method, the fertilizer reaches the soil surface and will penetrate the ground with irrigation. This method of using a row fertilizer spreader is done along with the seeds of the desired plants.

Diammonium phosphate (13-25-0)



Most concentrated phosphate-based fertilizer. It is perfect for any agriculture crop to provide full phosphorus nutrition throughout crop growth and development, as well as a starter dose of nitrogen and low sulphur.

It can be applied in autumn for tilling and in spring during sowing, as well as for pre-sowing cultivation. Dissolving in soil, it provides temporary alkalization of pH of the soil solution around the fertilizer granule, thus stimulating better uptake of phosphorus from the fertilizers on acid soils. Fertilizer's sulphur also contributes to the better intake of nitrogen and phosphorus by plants



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	13 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	25 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 25 Kg



FORMULATION
Granule-powder

Effects of fertilizer

It satisfies the needs for balanced input of nutrients depending on the contents of their absorbable forms in the soil

It prevents the lack of nitrogen and provides permanent and complete fermentation. The high contents of phosphorus assist the accumulation of sugar in root crops and fruits

It increases the endurance of the plants to unfavourable factors (drought, cold/frost), and it increases their endurance to diseases

It maintains the balance between the vegetative and reproductive phase

It reduces the expenditures for storage, transportation and input into the soil.

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	THE CONSUMPTION (kg/ha)
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Before winter or before spring bloom	hole drill fertilization 500-700
FIELD CROPS	Before winter or before spring bloom	Soil application 200-300

NOTES

The method of fertilization in gardens is winter hole drill fertilization, which has a very good efficiency because it affects the roots directly. hole drill fertilization method is done in autumn because trees and plants need a lot of fertilizer in this season and they are sleeping. Another common method for fertilizing agricultural land is spreading fertilizer on agricultural land. Today, there are fertilization equipments with different capabilities that farmers can easily manage fertilization and spread it uniformly on agricultural land. In this method, the fertilizer reaches the soil surface and will penetrate the ground with irrigation. This method of using a row fertilizer spreader is done along with the seeds of the desired plants.

Mono potassium phosphate (MKP)



MKP (0-52-34) is the fertilizer, which contains highest amount of major elements, among other soluble fertilizers. Its formula is KH_2PO_4 . As it contains no nitrogen, it is appropriate for plants that require intensive use of fertilizers. MKP fertilize can be the most suitable source of potassium and phosphorus when nitrogen use is contradictory. In other times it is also the preferred type of fertilizer as it can be given together with any kind of nitrogen fertilizers (ammonium, nitrate or urea nitrogen containing fertilizers).



COMPOSITION

PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P_2O_5)	52 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	34 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 25 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of fertilizer

Fully water-soluble

Consists of 100% plant nutrients

Free of chloride, sodium and other detrimental elements for plants

Safe for plants and humans: has a moderately low pH and low salt index

Suitable for the Nutrigation, foliar application and fertilizer blends

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	In the early stages of growth	8-10 kg/Ha	2-4 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	In the early stages of growth	5-8 kg/ Ha	1-3 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.

Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration

must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Monoammonium phosphate (MAP)



MAP has been an important granular fertilizer for many years. It's water-soluble and dissolves rapidly in adequately moist soil. Upon dissolution, the two basic components of the fertilizer separate again to release ammonium (NH_4) and phosphate (H_2PO_4), both of which plants rely on for healthy, sustained growth. The pH of the solution surrounding the granule is moderately acidic, making MAP an especially desirable fertilizer in neutral- and high-pH soils. Agronomic studies show that, under most conditions, no significant difference exists in P nutrition between various commercial P fertilizers under most conditions.



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	12 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P_2O_5)	61 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 25 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of fertilizer

Fully water-soluble

It increases the turgor pressure and the resistance of the plant to stress and diseases;

It maintains the balance between the vegetative and the reproductive phase;

It stimulates the growth of sprouts, when the plants are under stress from unfavorable conditions surrounding them (low temperatures, insufficient light), and it also encourages the blossoming and increases the size of the fruit;

It improves the qualitative characteristics of the fruits (the contents of sugar, color, consistency, durability during storage).

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	In the early stages of growth	10-12 kg/Ha	2-4 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	In the early stages of growth	8-10 kg/ Ha	2-4 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.

Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration

must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Urea phosphate(17-44-0)

UP is a fully water-soluble urea phosphate fertilizer, it is an acid fertilizer containing 17% N and 44% P₂O₅ with anti-clogging properties. 100% Completely Water Soluble. By lowering the soil pH it enables the uptake of other elements. Keeps pipes and nozzles clean: the water and fertilizers are distributed evenly and consistently. Urea Phosphate can be mixed with all range of line except CN and Magnesium Nitrate. Dry product, it does not have the handling hazards of acids in liquid form. In practice this mean it is easy to handle and safe to use.



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	17 %
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	44 %
PH Value (1% solution)	2-3



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 25 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of fertilizer

detrimental elements.

Suitable for all crops, contains high N-percentage as urea, which make it more efficient source for both N&P, at flowering stage.

Suitable to be used with irrigation water in pivot, drip, NFT and sprinkler irrigation systems, and as foliar spray.

Boosts rooting and improves flowering.

Increases tillering and production of grain crops(wheat&rice).

Accelerates maturity and increases crop yield and quality.

Enhances the ability of drought , cold, disease and flood resistance.

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Throughout the crop cycle	10-15 kg/Ha	2-3 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	10-15 kg/ Ha	2-3 kg/1000Li
VEGETABLES	During the growth period	8-12 kg/ Ha	2-3 kg/1000Li

NOTES

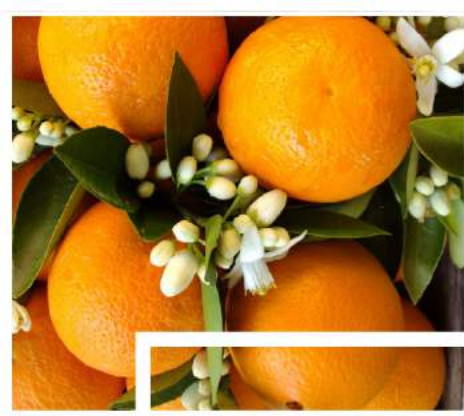
The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.

Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration

must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.



Powdered fruit set (Micronutrient mixed)



Foliar application of fruit set is done in order to decreasing premature fruit fall out and improvement of fruit trees on-off years. One of on-off years reason is early fall out of flowers before fertilization due to zinc and boron deficiency. Application of this fertilizer leads to decreasing flower fall out. This product contains nitrogen, potassium, molybdenum, zinc and boron and helps plant to save nutrients for next years. Nitrogen is one of the most important nutrients for plants which lead to improvement of plant growth and yield.



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	4 %
SOLUBLE POTASSIUM (K ₂ O)	6 %
ZINC (Zn) Soluble in water	20 %
BORON (B)	1 %
MOLIBDENO (Mo) Soluble in water	0.5 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Powder

Effects of fertilizer

Compatible with the environment & nitrate-free (contrary to chemical fertilizers that contain heavy metals, nitrate and environmental pollutants)

Completely soluble in water

Preventing flower drop

Flower buds increased resistance to winter & spring cold

Strengthening flower reproductive organs

Maximizing flower to fruit transformation

Yield increase

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	During the swelling of buds and after harvest	4-2 kg/Ha	1-3 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Flowering Time	4-2 kg/Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Liquid Fruit Set (Micronutrient mixed)



Foliar application of fruit set is done in order to decreasing premature fruit fall out and improvement of fruit trees on-off years. One of on-off years reason is early fall out of flowers before fertilization due to zinc and boron deficiency. Application of this fertilizer leads to decreasing flower fall out. This product contains nitrogen, zinc and boron and helps plant to save nutrients for next years. Nitrogen is one of the most important nutrients for plants which lead to improvement of plant growth and yield.



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	9 (w/w)%	12 (w/v) %
ZINC (Zn)	9 (w/w)%	12 (w/v) %
Total BORON (B)	2 (w/w)%	3 (w/v) %



PACK SIZE
1 Lit



FORMULATION
Liquid

Effects of fertilizer

- Contains essential elements of nitrogen, zinc and boron
- Increasing the resistance of flower buds to spring and winter cold
- Improving and increasing the amount of flowering and forming healthy fruits
- Increased growth and development of green organs at the beginning of the period
- Increased inoculation and better clustering
- Reducing the fall of fruit and leaves
- High absorption rate through leaves

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Budding, before flowering, after the beginning of the harvest, before the leaves fall	2-3 L/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Flowering Time	2-2.5 L/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.
In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

Soluble micro (Micronutrient mixed)



Intensive crop production calls for perfectly balanced nutrition that includes all plant essentials. Special care and reliable monitoring are required when it comes to micronutrient deficiencies, as they may impair plant growth.

Even hidden deficiencies, with no visual symptoms, put yield levels and crop quality at risk. For adequate supply of micronutrients throughout the growth cycle and for prompt correction of deficiencies it is recommended to apply micronutrient fertilizer.



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	10 %
IRON (Fe) Soluble in water	7 %
ZINC (Zn) Soluble in water	2 %
MANGANESE (Mn) Soluble in water	2 %
COPPER (Cu) Soluble in water	0.1 %
Total BORON (B)	0.5 %
MOILBDENO (Mo) Soluble in water	40ppm



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble Powder

Effects of fertilizer

- Fully water soluble
- Complements plant nutrition
- Facilitates growth and boosts vigor
- Correct deficiencies and cure mal-functioning of the plant
- Supports flowering and fruiting
- Enhances plant resistance to disease, insects and frost

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	The start of the spring growing season	150-200 kg/Ha	3-5 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Start of vegetative growth	20-30 kg/ Ha	2-4 kg/1000Li
VEGETABLES	During the growth period	0.5-1.5 kg/Ha	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Nitrogen containing sulfur (N-pHuric 15-49)



Another very important point among the advantages of this product is the special form of nitrogen in its structure;

In this product, nitrogen is placed in a special form in a unique structure, which prevents the waste of nitrogen in the form of sublimation, and on the other hand, as soon as it enters the soil environment, it is absorbed by the plant roots with the lowest leaching coefficient. Placed.

Amount and method of consumption:

N-pHuric can be used during the entire plant growth period and in autumn and winter in agricultural, garden and summer crops and vegetables. To reduce soil acidity and lime, N-pHuric should be used in several stages throughout the year. Late fall or early winter is more effective in reducing soil salinity and lime.



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	15 (w/w)%	23 (w/v) %
SULFUR (SO4)	49 (w/w)%	76 (w/v) %



PACK SIZE
1 Lit



FORMULATION
Liquid

Effects of fertilizer

Purpose of Soil Amendments

Reduce the amount of sodium in the soil

Improve water infiltration

Softens the soil

Release other nutrients; P, Zn, etc.

Indirectly provides S nutrition

Improves crop quality

Improves nitrogen utilization

Reduces plant stress

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Two weeks before flowering, after fruit formation, during fruit maturation and after fruit harvesting	20-40 L/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	During stemming, before the formation of hyacinth and when the seed is filled	20-40 L/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.

Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

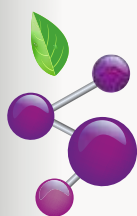
It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Amino Acid



Amino acid fertilizers are produced through hydrolytic or enzymatic methods on feeding from animals and plants. These elements are, in the true sense, a rich source of nitrogen and carbon that can be absorbed, transferred and used by plants. Amino acid fertilizers give a lot of energy to the plant, to protect itself against the possible damages of natural phenomena, artificial intentions and ammonia.

Some types of amino acids play the role of chelator in helping the absorption of this substance by the plant. In this way and with the extraordinary effect that this substance has, the plant is completely immune to toxins.



COMPOSITION

L-Free AMINO ACIDS	75 %
Total AMINO ACIDS	80 %
Total NITROGEN	13 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Powder

Effects of fertilizer

Increase the formation of photosynthesis and chlorophyll and increase the conversion rate of light energy.

Increase the protein, sugar, and vitamin content in the plant, stimulate protein synthesis and improve crop production & quality.

It can quickly promote absorption and utilization through leaves and roots.

Improving the plant's ability to resist drought, cold and diseases, and effectively reducing the adverse weather conditions and environmental impact on crops.

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Throughout the crop cycle	1-3 kg/1000Li	1-2.5 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	1-3 kg/1000Li	1-2.5 kg/1000Li

NOTES

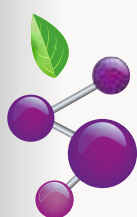
The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Calcium Nitrate

Calcium nitrate fertilizer is often a go-to choice of fertilizers to produce larger vegetables, strong plants, and faster growth. This soil or foliar additive can give your plants a boost and make them more productive while preventing some of the most common plant problems like blossom-end rot and rust spot. In some ways, calcium nitrate is a best-kept garden secret.



COMPOSITION

Total NITROGEN (N)	13 %
Total CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO)	17 %
Total CALCIUM	25 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble powder

Effects of fertilizer

Calcium Nitrate is dense granular fertilizer that dissolves quickly and completely in water.

Calcium Nitrate also helps plants for tolerance to diseases infection due to cells strength.

Calcium Nitrate improves cell walls leading to a better quality of marketable produce.

CalciNitrate prevents the cracking of Fruits and Vegetables.

Calcium Nitrate is free from chloride, sodium & other harmful elements of plants.

High nitrogen level promotes lush green vegetative growth

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Throughout the crop cycle	100-150 kg/1000Li	2-3 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	15-20 kg/1000Li	2-3 kg/1000Li
VEGETABLES	During the growth period	6-10 kg/1000Li	1-2 kg/1000Li

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

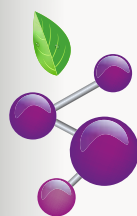
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It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Potassium Nitrate



Potassium nitrate fertilizer is used in crops that need potassium and nitrogen due to its high solubility and good quality, as well as having two elements of potassium and nitrogen in the form of nitrate. Due to its high potassium content, this fertilizer can be used in cases where potassium deficiency is observed in the plant. This fertilizer can also be used for general strengthening of the plant. During the reproductive growth period, the plant's potassium requirement increases and the plant's nitrogen requirement decreases. This fertilizer has 1/3 ratio of nitrogen to potassium (Enough potassium and less nitrogen) It can be useful at this time. This fertilizer can be used at any stage of plant growth, especially for pistachio orchards, fruit trees, summer crops and vegetables, potatoes, sugarcane and greenhouse crops.



COMPOSITION

NITRATE NITROGEN (NO ₃ -N)	14 %
Total PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE (P ₂ O ₅)	0 %
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	46 %
CHLORIDE (Cl)	0.2 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble powder

Effects of fertilizer

- Increase production and improve product quality
- Increase plant resistance to drought, pests and diseases.
- Regulation of cell membrane function and plant growth enzyme activation
- Increasing plant resistance to drought, salinity and drought
- Nitrogen in this fertilizer improves plant growth
- Improving the shape, color and sugar content of the fruit

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Throughout the crop cycle	100-150 kg/1000Li	2-3 kg/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	Throughout the crop cycle	15-20 kg/1000Li	2-3 kg/1000Li

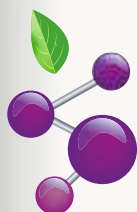
NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.
Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.
In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.
It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Fe 6% EDDHSAM



Solufeed Fe 6.0 EDDHSAM Premium gives best results when crops have adequate supplies of water and major nutrients and are not under stress for any other reason. Conditions that are responsible for one particular deficiency can also induce deficiencies of other micronutrients. Always ensure that deficiencies are confirmed before treatment is carried out.



COMPOSITION

Chelate IRON CONTENT	6 %
IRON (Fe)	6 %
POTASSIUM (K ₂ O)	8 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 1 Kg



FORMULATION
Soluble powder

Effects of fertilizer

Organic chelated iron fertilizer, EDDHSAM Fe, is most efficient to prevent and cure the disease of leaf-yellows due to iron deficiency for grain ,crops, fruit, vegetables, and flowers etc.

Organic fertilizer, absorbed easily by plants, improve the soil

Used for pH 4-9 alkaline and acid condition (Many fertilizers only used in acid condition, i.e. pH 7)

.Good compatibility with all agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides

100% soluble in water about 5 seconds

Fast effect, and operate quickly

8.Considerably long fertilizer efficiency

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	Soil application and use of drip irrigation system
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	During the growth period.	40-100 gr
FIELD CROPS	During the growth period.	2-4 kg/h
Vegetables & greenhouses	During the growth period.	1-1.5 kg/h

NOTES

The doses indicated must be split up during the cycle.

Repeat every 7-14 days or more as required.

In the solution reaching the crops the product concentration must not, in general, exceed 2‰, taking care to program different concentrations according to the sensitivity to salinity of the various crops.

It is good practice to dissolve not more than 10 kg of product for every 100 litres of water.

Potassium Chloride



Potash is an excellent source of potassium. It is a key nutrient that aids plants in developing healthy stems, roots and tuber growth. Great for below ground forming vegetables such as potatoes, carrots and others.

Potassium also plays a key role in the development of blooms and fruits in plants. An increase in potassium will prevent disease and yield larger, healthier crops.

Potassium chloride contains 60% potash. We recommend that you test your soil before you use any fertiliser, to make sure your soil needs potassium to ensure healthy plant growth. Potassium chloride supplies chloride, the ionic form of the element chlorine and an essential micronutrient.



COMPOSITION

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE (KCl)	94 % Max
POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	59.09 ± 0.5%
SODIUM CHLORIDE (NaCl)	0.30 %
CHLORIDE (Cl)	44 %



PACK SIZE
10 Kg - 25 Kg



FORMULATION
Powder

Effects of fertilizer

Potassium chloride (KCl), is also frequently referred to as muriate of potash or MOP fertilizer.

Potassium chloride is often spread onto the soil surface prior to tillage and planting. KCl can be dissolved for fluid fertilizers or applied through irrigation system.

High concentration of nutrients makes packing, storage and transport costs per unit cost of nutrient very low.

Granules are stronger, harder and of uniform size, free.

Essential for all crops for healthy growth and better yields.

It aids flowering plants by encouraging strong stems and well-developed flowers.

Recommended Application Rate: 5-10 g per square meter.

Apply at the rate of 5-10g per square metre. Ensure the surface is already damp. Spread evenly over the surface and rake into approximately 5cm of soil. Water in well immediately after spreading.

Also suitable as a water spray or fertigation. Dissolve 5-10g per litre of water. Apply at a rate of 1 litre per square meter.

Liquid Potassium silicate (0-0-12+32(SiO₂))



Potassium Silicate is a highly plant available form of silicate and Potassium. Slightly viscous with excellent leaf wetting properties, Potassium Silicate fertilizer can be utilised to coat the leaf surface, as well as transport itself systemically through soil or foliar application. Potassium Silicate is renowned for toughening plants, shielding against frost damage, resisting salt, binding Aluminium and raising plant sugar levels. Recent experiments show that plants deprived of Silica are structurally weaker, more prone to pest and disease attack, and are more susceptible to heavy metal and salt toxicities among other things. Once Silica is incorporated into a cell of a plant it is immobile and cannot be redistributed around the plant, therefore if all tissues are to benefit from its presence, it needs to be in constant supply



COMPOSITION

POTASSIUM OXIDE (K ₂ O)	12 (w/w)%
Silicon dioxide (SiO ₂)	32 (w/w)%

PACK SIZE



FORMULATION

Effects of fertilizer

Increasing the yield and fertility of diverse products such as cereals (specially rice), the vegetables & fruit trees

Increasing resistance to environmental stresses such as extreme heat, cold, dehydration (drought) and salinity

Increase the shelf-life for after-harvest products

Increasing the appearance quality in terms of color and taste

Improves photosynthesis and raises brix in all plants.

Reduces the negative effects of excess aluminium, sodium and manganese.

Produces an armour-like layer in the outer cell wall resulting in stronger, more resilient plants.

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	IRRIGATION	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	Apply a minimum of 3 applications while fruit sizing. Can be applied up to several weeks prior to harvest	8-10 L/Ha	2-3 L/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	1-2 application in growth cycle	6-8 L/Ha	2-3 L/1000Li

NOTES

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash with copious amounts of water should contact occur.

Do not use in higher concentration than 1:300

Trial on acid loving plants first.

Spray in the cool of the day

Soil testing will accurately determine soil requirements.

Utilise Silica "slow release" for long term input.

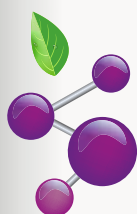
May coagulate with other chemical inputs – Jar test first.

Boron micronutrient chemical mixture



Boron is associated with water uptake by plants, the regulation between sugar and starch (carbohydrate), nitrogen metabolism, synthesis of functional hormones, and in the formation of the pectic substances in the cell walls. This is also closely related with calcium and potassium utilization, adding protection from the environment and making the plant rigid. This element is very important to legumes and root crops.

The first visible symptoms of deficiency is the death of the apical growing point. Lateral shoots then develop and their growing points die so that the plant becomes stunted and composed of numerous small shoots. Stems and leaves may become thickened, distorted, and sometimes brittle. The root system is stunted, and flowering and fruiting is greatly reduced.



COMPOSITION

Soluble boron (B)	12 (w/w)%	15 (w/v)%
Total nitrogen (N)	2 (w/w)%	2,6 (w/v)%



PACK SIZE
1 Lit



FORMULATION
Liquid

Effects of fertilizer

Improves fruit quality, stunted growth and shelf-life

Developed for foliar application.

Soft for leaf tissue

Essential for optimum pollination whilst maintaining flower health

Increased resistance plants against environmental stress

Restores nutrient status quickly and efficiently.

Protein synthesis

Formation plant hormones

Promotes maturity

Increases set of flowers

Affects nitrogen and carbohydrates metabolism

Also suitable for fertigation in open field and greenhouses

TYPE	APPLICATION PERIOD	FOLIAR
FRUIT TREES, VINES, TREES	first treatment: 2 weeks after harvest Second treatment: before bud swelling	1-2 L/1000Li
FIELD CROPS	On application in tillering	1-2 L/1000Li
VEGETABLES	On application before flowering	1-2 L/1000Li

NOTES

Dilute 50ml per 5-8L for smaller plots. 50ml is enough for 250m² as a foliar spray and 125m² on the soil.

1 to 3L per hectare as a foliar feed usually twice per season.

4 to 8L per hectare as a fertilizer on the soil.

It's important not to add too much Boron since in high concentrations it can be toxic to plants.