



POTASSIUM

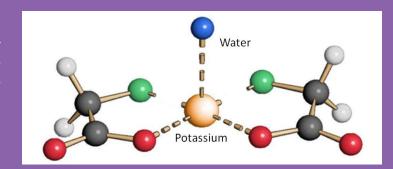
Analysis (w/v)
Potassium (K) – 180 g/L
Amino Acid (AA) – 73 g/L
Nitrogen (N) – 32 g/L
pH – 11 to 11.5
Specific gravity (SG) – 1.21

POTASSIUM AMINO ACID CHELATE K 180 g/L: N 32 g/L: AA 73 g/L

Signature Amino Acid Complex

Signature Potassium has a different bonding structure to other products in the Signature Range. This structure can be seen to the right were only the carboxylic acid group of amino acid bonds with the potassium ion – a complex.

Although the bond is weaker then with other elements such as Zn, Mn, Cu, Mg, Fe, B, Mo and Ca the Amino acid will increase nutrient uptake efficiency, leading to increase yield and quality.



Uses:

Wilchem Signature Potassium is used to correct and prevent Potassium deficiency in a wide range of crops. Signature Potassium can be applied via fertigation, furrow injection or foliar applications for broadacre, viticultural and horticultural production where potassium deficiency may occur.

Directions for use:

Foliar sprays are the most effective way of applying Signature Potassium however, it is also suitable for fertigation and furrow injection as the amino acid complex will

reduce reactions in the soil solution making the nutrients more available and for a longer period.

Potassium Deficiency:

Potassium deficiency occurs mainly in sandy soils in high rainfall areas as potassium can be leached from the soil profile. Continuous cropping has led to higher extraction rates with wheat removing approximately 4 kg/T. Extended periods of rain or drought, heavily limed or soils corrected for P or Mo deficiencies are prone to potassium deficiency. Many crops are susceptible to potassium deficiency including apples, beans, citrus, grapes, legumes, nuts, peas, potatoes and stone fruit.

Deficiency Symptoms:

- Slow growth
- Yellowing of leaf tips and margins of older leaves
- Scorching of lead tips
- Weak stems leading to plant lodging

| Crop | Rate L/Ha | Timing | Water L/Ha |
|------------|-----------|---|------------|
| Almonds | 3-5 | 2 weeks after bloom. Repeat every 4 weeks (3-4 applications may be required) | 500 – 1000 |
| Apples | 3-5 | Apply every 7 to 14 days from petal fall to harvest | 500 – 1000 |
| Citrus | 3-5 | Apply before bloom and at petal fall (additional applications may be required) | 500 – 1000 |
| Grapevines | 3-5 | Apply before flowering then every 7 to 14 days until 3 weeks prior to harvest | 200 – 800 |
| Olives | 3-5 | Apply before fruit set and at fruit set (additional applications may be required) | 500 – 1000 |
| Potatoes | 4-6 | Regular applications 3 weeks after emergence | 500 – 1000 |
| Lucerne | 3 | 10 to 14 days before flowering, after flowering as required | 50 – 100 |
| Cereal | 3 | 5 leaf stage to mid tillering | 50 - 100 |

The Function:

Potassium is a macro-nutrient and required in large amounts by plants. Potassium is essential in protein synthesis and increasing photosynthesis. It aids in carbohydrate metabolism and the breakdown/translocation of starches. By generally improving plant health and growth potassium improves water-use efficiency, disease resistance and hardiness of the plant, leading to improved yield and quality.

Compatibility with Agricultural Chemicals:

Signature Potassium is compatible with a wide range of agricultural herbicides and pesticides. Check the Compatibility Guide as a reference. Always do a small jar test before preparing a full tank mix.

Other Details:

Liquid fertilizers can be corrosive to metals so flush equipment clean after use. Avoid inhaling fumes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Protect from frost. Amino acids are an organic substance and over time some slight precipitation may occur. Do not store for extended periods in direct sunlight.