

Which Foliar Potassium Are You Using?



K 300™

Potassium Citrate

A maximum analysis Potassium for efficient and safe foliar application.

Guaranteed Analysis

Potassium (K):	30.0%
Specific Gravity:	1.44 - 1.45 Kg/L
pH Range:	6.5 - 7.5

Typical Foliar Application Rates:

2 to 10 L/ha

Horticulture use 200 to 2,000 L/ha water

Broadacre use at least 100 L/ha water

K 220-Mag™

Potassium Acetate

Foliar Potassium enhanced with Magnesium to reduce induced deficiency in low Magnesium situations.

Guaranteed Analysis

Potassium (K):	21.6%
Magnesium (Mg):	1.6%
Specific Gravity:	1.27 - 1.29 Kg/L
pH Range:	6.5 - 7.5

Typical Foliar Application Rates:

2 to 10 L/ha

Horticulture use 200 to 2,000 L/ha water

Broadacre use at least 100 L/ha water

Organic carriers such as citrate and acetate have been trialled for many years on a range of crops including but not limited to soy beans, potatoes, mangoes, spinach, table grapes and apples. Both potassium citrate and potassium acetate have been shown to be superior to inorganic compounds for the foliar uptake of potassium:

- Best results with absorption time and quantity absorbed with Potassium and Magnesium Citrate (Wittner and Teubner 1959, Muller 1986)
- Potassium Citrate most effective on yield, quality and leaf area (Rania et al 2014) and on stomatal conductance, photosynthesis and transpiration (Barowski and Michalek 2009).
- Out of 25 organic compounds and five common inorganic Potassium compounds; Potassium acetate had the highest % K absorption without causing leaf burn.
- Potassium Citrate improved anthocyanin (colour) and sugar levels in table and wine grapes (Nish 2014 – SLTEC)

Both K 300 and K 220-Mag have low salt index and low molecular weight which helps to substantially reduce any risk of phyto-toxicity to plant tissue. These mild organic acids resemble those found in plants and it is believed that this helps to facilitate uptake.



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