"always one step **ahead**"

AGROSCIENCE 100% Quality QUALITY GUARANTEED

www.cropcrown.com

about us

As Crop Crown Limited, which offers scientific solutions to world agriculture, we are proud to share with you our high-efficiency liquid fertilizer solutions developed with our 30 years of R&D experience. Our company, founded in 2024 in the Cheadle region of England, operates as an agricultural technology brand that appeals to global markets.

Our liquid fertilizer products, carefully prepared in our modern production facilities in Türkiye, are specially formulated according to climate conditions and soil structure. Thanks to the personalized nutrient solutions we develop in line with the soil analyses conducted by our expert team, we respond to the unique agricultural needs of each region.

Our product portfolio includes organic, organomineral and chemical liquid fertilizers, micronutrient solutions and soil conditioners. All our products are produced in accordance with international quality standards and undergo regular quality control tests.

Thanks to our UK-based logistics operation, we provide uninterrupted product supply to the European, Middle Eastern, African and Asian markets. With Crop Crown Food and Agricultural Products Import Export Co. Ltd., which we established in Türkiye, we manage our production, packaging and distribution processes in the most efficient way.

As Crop Crown Limited, our basic principle is to support sustainable agriculture in the light of science and to increase the productivity of our farmers. By combining the advantages of local production with our global brand identity, we aim to add value to world agriculture.

hakkımızda

Dünya tarımına bilimsel çözümler sunan Crop Crown Limited olarak, 30 yıllık AR-GE deneyimimizle geliştirdiğimiz yüksek verimli sıvı gübre çözümlerimizi sizlerle paylaşmaktan gurur duyuyoruz. İngiltere'nin Cheadle bölgesinde 2024 yılında kurulan şirketimiz, global pazarlara hitap eden bir tarım teknolojileri markası olarak faaliyet göstermektedir.

Türkiye'deki modern üretim tesislerimizde özenle hazırlanan sıvı gübre ürünlerimiz, iklim koşulları ve toprak yapısına göre özel olarak formüle edilmektedir. Uzman ekibimiz tarafından yapılan toprak analizleri doğrultusunda geliştirdiğimiz kişiselleştirilmiş besin çözümleri sayesinde, her bölgenin kendine has tarımsal ihtiyaçlarına yanıt veriyoruz.

Ürün portföyümüzde organik, organomineral ve kimyasal sıvı gübreler, mikro besin çözümleri ve toprak düzenleyiciler bulunmaktadır. Tüm ürünlerimiz uluslararası kalite standartlarında üretilmekte ve düzenli kalite kontrol testlerinden geçirilmektedir.

İngiltere merkezli lojistik operasyonumuz sayesinde Avrupa, Orta Doğu, Afrika ve Asya pazarlarına kesintisiz ürün tedariki sağlamaktayız. Türkiye'de kurduğumuz Crop Crown Gıda ve Tarım Ürünleri İthalat İhracat Ltd. Şti. ile üretim, ambalajlama ve dağıtım süreçlerimizi en verimli şekilde yönetmekteyiz.

Crop Crown Limited olarak temel prensibimiz, bilimin ışığında sürdürülebilir tarımı desteklemek ve çiftçilerimizin verimliliğini artırmaktır. Global marka kimliğimizle birlikte yerel üretimin avantajlarını birleştirerek, dünya tarımına değer katmayı hedefliyoruz.

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CROP CROWN
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SCEPTRA SERIES

CROP CROWN
AGROSCIENCE

SCEPTRA
NITRACAL

CALCIUM NITRATE SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 8
NITROGEN NITROGEN (NO_3-N)	% 8
WATER-SOLUBLE CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO)	% 18
WATER-SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 0,2
WATER-SOLUBLE EDTA CHELATED IRON (Fe EDTA)	% 0,2
WATER-SOLUBLE EDTA CHELATED ZINC (Zn EDTA)	% 0,2
PH RANGE WHERE EDTA CHELATED IS STABLE (Fe, Zn)	2-11

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

SCEPTRA NITRACAL

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, as well as in cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants, such as roots, stems, and leaves. Nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields in plants, while sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants remain healthy and strong. Thus, nitrogen is a vital nutrient for the overall health and productivity of plants.

Calcium is another vital nutrient for plants and plays a particularly important role in the structure of cell walls. Calcium strengthens cell walls, increasing the mechanical resistance of plants. It also participates in processes such as cell division and cell expansion. It supports root development and regulates the activation of various enzymes. Calcium deficiency can manifest itself in plants with symptoms such as root tip rot, yellowing of leaf tips, and fruit tip rot. Therefore, calcium is an essential nutrient required for healthy and resilient plant growth.

SCEPTRA
K 5-0-30+ME

NK FERTILIZER SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 5
UREA NITROGEN (NH_2-N)	% 5
WATER-SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	% 30
WATER-SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 0,2

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, as well as in cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants, such as roots, stems, and leaves. Nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields in plants, while sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants remain healthy and strong. Thus, nitrogen is a vital nutrient for the overall health and productivity of plants.

Potassium is another vital nutrient for plants and plays a role in many important processes, particularly in regulating water balance, enzyme activity, photosynthesis, and protein synthesis. It controls the intracellular and extracellular water movement of plants, thus increasing their resistance to water stress. Potassium also improves the overall health and resilience of plants by increasing their resistance to diseases. It contributes to the energy production of plants by participating in the synthesis and transport of carbohydrates during the photosynthesis process. Potassium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as leaf burn, poor growth, and low yields. Therefore, potassium is an important nutrient necessary for healthy and productive plant growth.

Boron plays a crucial role in plants. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. Its essential functions in plants include maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and aiding in its formation; it is necessary for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates, supporting plant growth and energy production; it promotes pollen tube growth and the flowering process, thereby increasing plant reproductive capabilities; and it plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, affecting plant growth and development processes. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

SCEPTRA 9-27-0+ME
PHOSE ZINC

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

NP FERTILIZER SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 9
UREA NITROGEN (NH_2-N)	% 9
WATER-SOLUBLE PHOSPHORUS PENTAOXIDE (P_2O_5)	% 27
WATER-SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 0,2
WATER-SOLUBLE ZINC (Zn)	% 6

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, as well as in cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants such as roots, stems, and leaves. While nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields in plants, sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants are healthy and strong.

Phosphorus is a vital nutrient in plants and plays a critical role, especially in processes such as energy transfer, photosynthesis, respiration, and cell division. Phosphorus, found in the structure of the energy molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP), helps plants meet their energy requirements. It also plays a crucial role in the transmission of genetic information and protein synthesis by being part of the structure of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It supports root development, promotes flowering and fruit formation, thus contributing to the healthy and productive growth of plants. Phosphorus deficiency can have negative effects on plants, such as slow growth, poor root development, and low crop yields.

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a vital role in processes such as enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc supports the healthy growth and development of plants by participating in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone. It also regulates enzyme functions and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinkage, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

Boron plays a critical role for plants. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. The main functions of boron in plants are maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and assisting in its formation. It is essential for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates. This supports plant growth and energy production. It promotes the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, which increases the reproductive capabilities of plants. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, which affects the growth and development processes of plants. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

SCEPTRA
SEVEN 7-7-7

NK FERTILIZER SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	%7
AMMONIUM NITROGEN (NH_4-N)	%3
UREA NITROGEN (NH_2-N)	%4
WATER-SOLUBLE PHOSPHORUS PENTAOXIDE (P_2O_5)	%7
WATER SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	%7

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, cell division, and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants such as roots, stems, and leaves. While nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields in plants, sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants are healthy and strong.

Phosphorus is a vital nutrient in plants and plays a critical role, especially in processes such as energy transfer, photosynthesis, respiration, and cell division. Phosphorus, a component of the energy molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP), helps plants meet their energy needs. It also plays a vital role in the transmission of genetic information and protein synthesis by being part of the structure of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It supports root development, promotes flowering and fruit formation, thus contributing to the healthy and productive growth of plants. Phosphorus deficiency can lead to negative effects such as slow growth, weak root development, and low crop yields in plants.

Potassium is another vital nutrient for plants, playing a role in many important processes, particularly in regulating water balance, enzyme activity, photosynthesis, and protein synthesis. It controls intracellular and extracellular water movement in plants, thus increasing their resistance to water stress. Potassium also improves the overall health and resilience of plants by increasing their resistance to diseases. It contributes to energy production by participating in the synthesis and transport of carbohydrates during photosynthesis. Potassium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as leaf burn, poor growth, and low yields.

SCEPTRA
NPK 6-24-18

NPK FERTILIZER SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 6
UREA NITROGEN (NH_2-N)	% 6
WATER SOLUBLE PHOSPHORUS PENTAOXIDE (P_2O_5)	% 24
WATER SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE(K_2O)	% 18

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, cell division, and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants such as roots, stems, and leaves. While nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields in plants, sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants are healthy and strong.

Phosphorus is a vital nutrient in plants and plays a critical role, especially in processes such as energy transfer, photosynthesis, respiration, and cell division. Phosphorus, a component of the energy molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP), helps plants meet their energy needs. It also plays a vital role in the transmission of genetic information and protein synthesis by being part of the structure of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It supports root development, promotes flowering and fruit formation, thus contributing to the healthy and productive growth of plants. Phosphorus deficiency can lead to negative effects such as slow growth, weak root development, and low crop yields in plants.

Potassium is another vital nutrient for plants, playing a role in many important processes, particularly in regulating water balance, enzyme activity, photosynthesis, and protein synthesis. It controls intracellular and extracellular water movement in plants, thus increasing their resistance to water stress. Potassium also improves the overall health and resilience of plants by increasing their resistance to diseases. It contributes to energy production by participating in the synthesis and transport of carbohydrates during photosynthesis. Potassium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as leaf burn, poor growth, and low yields.

SCEPTRA
ZINC BOR

LIQUID MICRO PLANT NUTRIENT MIXTURE

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 5
WATER SOLUBLE MOLYBDENUM (Mo)	% 0,02
WATER SOLUBLE ZINC (Zn)	% 10

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

The role of boron for plants is quite critical. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. The main functions of boron in plants are to maintain the structural integrity of the cell wall and to assist in the formation of the cell wall. It is necessary for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates. This supports the growth and energy production of plants. It supports the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, which increases the reproductive capabilities of plants. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, which affects the growth and development processes of plants. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a role in vital processes, particularly in enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc supports healthy plant growth and development by participating in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone. It also regulates enzyme functions and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinkage, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

Molybdenum is another important micronutrient for plants and plays a critical role in processes such as nitrogen metabolism, enzyme activity, and protein synthesis. Molybdenum helps plants efficiently utilize nitrogen by increasing the activity of enzymes such as nitrate reductase and nitrogenase. These enzymes convert nitrogen into forms that can be absorbed by plants. Furthermore, molybdenum supports protein synthesis and overall growth performance in plants. Molybdenum deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, decreased nitrogen fixation, and poor growth.

SCEPTRA
NİTRO N

NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 5
UREA NITROGEN (NH_2-N)	% 5
WATER SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	% 30
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 0,2

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, cell division, and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants such as roots, stems, and leaves. Nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects in plants such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields, while sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants remain healthy and strong.

Boron plays a crucial role in plants. It is an important microelement for plant development and health. The main functions of boron in plants include maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and assisting in its formation; it is essential for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates, supporting plant growth and energy production; it promotes the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, thereby increasing the reproductive capabilities of plants; and it plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, affecting the growth and development processes of plants. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

Molybdenum is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a critical role, particularly in processes such as nitrogen metabolism, enzyme activity, and protein synthesis. Molybdenum helps plants utilize nitrogen efficiently by increasing the activity of enzymes such as nitrate reductase and nitrogenase. These enzymes enable the conversion of nitrogen into forms that can be absorbed by plants. Furthermore, molybdenum supports protein synthesis and overall growth performance in plants. Molybdenum deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, decreased nitrogen fixation, and poor growth.

SCEPTRA
8-4-12

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

EC FERTILIZER
NPK FERTILIZER SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 8
UREA NITROGEN (NH_2)	% 4
AMMONIUM NITROGEN (NH_4)	% 2
NITRATE NITROGEN (NO_3)	% 2
WATER SOLUBLE PHOSPHORUS PENTAOXIDE (P_2O_5)	% 4
WATER SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	% 12

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Flowering and Fruit Formation: The balance of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) in the 8-4-12 formulation is a powerful combination that supports the plant's transition to the generative phase. Nitrogen maintains the development of the plant's green parts, while phosphorus supports flower bud formation and the root system. However, the star of this fertilizer is potassium: at 12%, it increases post-flowering fruit set, reduces flower drop, and directs the plant's hormonal balance towards fruit formation. This percentage is directly related to increased yields, especially in tomatoes, peppers, citrus fruits, and other fruit trees.

Ripening and Fruit Quality: High potassium levels promote sugar accumulation in the fruit, resulting in sweeter, more aromatic, and brightly coloured produce. It also increases the thickness and durability of the fruit peel, extending shelf life. The 4% phosphorus content balances the fruit ripening process through energy transfer and enzymatic activity. This ensures that the fruits ripen both on time and homogeneously. Keeping nitrogen low suppresses excessive vegetative growth, directing energy towards the fruit – a true “fruit-focused” feeding strategy.

A Motif-Based Agricultural Ritual: This fertilizer accompanies the plant like a digital signature on its journey from flower to fruit. Each application is like an algorithm that codes quality in the fruit: brighter peels, more intense aroma, and a longer shelf life. Especially when applied mid-season, after fruit set, it allows the plant to channel all its energy into the fruit. This results in a satisfying outcome for both the producer and the consumer — much like the aesthetic integrity that emerges at the end of a motif.

SCEPTRA LEX

LIQUID MIXTURE SOIL CONDITIONING FERTILIZERS

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL ORGANIC MATTER	% 10
TOTAL HUMIC ACID + FULVIC ACID	% 12
WATER-SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	% 1
ORGANIC NITROGEN (N)	% 0,5
FREE AMINO ACIDS	% 3
pH RANGE	6-8

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Humic and fulvic acids are highly important organic substances for plants. These acids occur naturally as part of soil organic matter (humus) and support nutrient uptake and growth in plants. Humic acids improve soil structure, increase water retention capacity, and allow roots to access nutrients more easily. They also promote root development and increase soil microbial activity. Fulvic acids, on the other hand, are more easily absorbed by plants and can pass through cell membranes due to their smaller molecular structure. These acids accelerate nutrient uptake by plants and provide energy to plant cells.

Free amino acids are organic compounds that play a very important role in plant nutrition. Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins, which are the basic building blocks of plants, and are critical in the growth, development, and metabolic processes of plants. Free amino acids increase the resistance of plants to environmental stresses (drought, heat, salinity, etc.). Amino acids enable plants to absorb and utilize nutrients from the soil more efficiently. Free amino acids regulate the synthesis of plant hormones and positively influence the growth and development processes of plants. Amino acids promote chlorophyll production, thus increasing the photosynthetic capacity of plants. Amino acids promote root development, ensuring plants have healthier and stronger root systems.

CROP CROWN
AGROSCIENCE

HUBATO SERIES

CROP CROWN
AGROSCIENCE

HUBATO N

NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 26
AMMONIUM NITROGEN (NH_4-N)	% 6,5
NITRATE NITROGEN (NO_3-N)	% 6,5
UREA NITROGEN (NH_2-N)	% 13
WATER-SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 0,01
WATER-SOLUBLE EDTA CHELATED COPPER(Cu)	% 0,02
WATER-SOLUBLE EDTA CHELATED IRON (Fe)	% 0,02
WATER-SOLUBLE EDTA CHELATED MANGANESE (Mn)	% 0,01
WATER-SOLUBLE MOLYBDENUM (Mo)	% 0,001
WATER-SOLUBLE EDTA CHELATED ZINC (Zn)	% 0,02
PH RANGE WHERE EDTA CHELATED IS STABLE (Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn)	2-11

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, and in cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants such as roots, stems, and leaves. Nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects in plants such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields, while sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants remain healthy and strong.

HUBATO
NİPZİN

NP FERTILIZER SOLUTION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 5
AMMONIUM NITROGEN (NH_4-N)	% 2
UREA NITROGEN (NH_2-N)	% 3
WATER SOLUBLE PHOSPHORUS PENTA OXIDE (P_2O_5)	% 30
WATER SOLUBLE ZINC (Zn)	% 4

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, and in cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants such as roots, stems, and leaves. Nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects in plants such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields, while sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants remain healthy and strong.

Phosphorus is a vital nutrient for plants and plays a critical role in processes such as energy transfer, photosynthesis, respiration, and cell division. It is a component of the energy molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP), helping plants meet their energy requirements. Phosphorus also plays an important role in the transmission of genetic information and protein synthesis by being part of the structure of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It supports root development, promotes flowering and fruit formation, thus contributing to the healthy and productive growth of plants. Phosphorus deficiency can cause negative effects in plants such as slow growth, poor root development, and low crop yields.

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a role in vital processes such as enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc supports the healthy growth and development of plants by participating in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone. In addition, zinc regulates the functions of enzymes and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinking, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

HUBATO
BORON

BORON ETHANOL AMINE

GUARANTEED CONTENT **w/w**

WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B) % 9

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

The role of boron for plants is quite critical. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. The main functions of boron in plants are: maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and assisting in its formation; it is essential for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates. This supports plant growth and energy production. It supports the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, which increases the reproductive capabilities of plants. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, which affects the growth and development processes of plants. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

HUBATO
BORAZİN

LIQUID MICRONUTRIENT MIXTURE

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 4
WATER SOLUBLE ZINC (Zn)	% 8

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

The role of boron for plants is quite critical. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. The main functions of boron in plants are: maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and assisting in its formation. It is essential for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates. This supports plant growth and energy production. It supports the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, which increases the reproductive capabilities of plants. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, which affects the growth and development processes of plants. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a role in vital processes, particularly in enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc supports healthy plant growth and development by participating in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone. It also regulates enzyme functions and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinkage, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

HUBATO
ZİNFERMAG

LIQUID MICRONUTRIENT MIXTURE

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
ORGANIC MATTER	% 8
WATER SOLUBLE MAGNESIUM OXIDE (MgO)	% 6
WATER SOLUBLE SULFUR TRIOXIDE (SO_3)	% 12
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (Zn)	% 2
WATER SOLUBLE IRON (Fe)	% 1

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

HUBATO ZİNFERMAG

Magnesium is an important nutrient for plants and plays a critical role in photosynthesis, particularly as a component of the chlorophyll molecule. Chlorophyll is the green pigment that enables plants to absorb sunlight and produce energy, and magnesium is the central atom of this molecule. Furthermore, magnesium supports enzyme activation and protein synthesis. Magnesium regulates the transport of water and nutrients by increasing the stability of plant cell membranes. Magnesium deficiency can manifest itself in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, chlorosis, and poor growth. Therefore, magnesium is a vital nutrient for the healthy and productive growth of plants.

Sulfur is a widely found element in nature and vital for plants. It is one of the macronutrients necessary for the growth and development of plants. Sulphur supports protein synthesis in plants by participating in the composition of amino acids and proteins. This is necessary for the growth and repair of plant tissues. Sulphur is necessary for many enzymes to perform their functions. Enzymes accelerate biochemical reactions in plants. Sulphur plays a role in the synthesis of the chlorophyll molecule. Chlorophyll is important for plants to be able to photosynthesize. Sulfur helps plants develop resistance to diseases and pests. Sulphur deficiency can lead to problems such as chlorosis (yellowing of leaves), dwarfing, and poor root development in plants.

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a role in vital processes, particularly in enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc supports healthy plant growth and development by participating in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone. It also regulates enzyme functions and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinkage, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

Iron is another important micronutrient for plants and plays a critical role in vital processes such as chlorophyll synthesis, respiration, and photosynthesis. Iron participates in chlorophyll production and energy metabolism, increasing the efficiency of the photosynthesis process. It also regulates enzyme activity and acts as part of the electron transport chain in cellular respiration. Iron deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as chlorosis (yellowing of leaves), poor growth, and low yields.

CROP CROWN
AGROSCIENCE

FUSION SERIES

CROP CROWN
AGROSCIENCE

CUPRA 20

COPPER FERTILIZER SUSPENSION

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL COPPER (Cu)	% 20
WATER-SOLUBLE COPPER (Cu)	% 5
EDTA CHELATED COPPER (Cu)	% 1
PH RANGE AT WHICH EDTA CHELATED COPPER IS STABLE	3-9

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Copper is an important micronutrient for plants and is particularly important for enzyme activity, Copper plays a role in vital processes such as photosynthesis and lignin synthesis. It supports photosynthesis by participating in energy production and carbohydrate metabolism in plants. It also strengthens plant cell walls and increases mechanical resistance by being involved in lignin synthesis. Copper deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as wilting of young leaves, yellowing at the tips, and reduced crop yield.

MANZINC

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
WATER SOLUBLE MANGANESE (Mn)	% 24
WATER SOLUBLE ZINC (Zn)	% 36

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a role in vital processes, particularly in enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc supports healthy plant growth and development by participating in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone. It also regulates enzyme functions and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinkage, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

Manganese is another important micronutrient for plants and plays a critical role in processes such as photosynthesis, nitrogen metabolism, and enzyme activity. Manganese is found in the structure of chloroplasts, supporting chlorophyll synthesis and thus photosynthesis. It also plays a role in the activation of enzymes necessary for plants to efficiently utilize nitrogen. Manganese deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, necrosis, and poor growth.

BIOLINK

UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL HUMIC ACID + FULVIC ACID	%15
WATER SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE	%3

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Humic and fulvic acids are highly important organic substances for plants. These acids occur naturally as part of soil organic matter (humus) and support nutrient uptake and growth in plants. Humic acids improve soil structure, increase water retention capacity, and allow roots to access nutrients more easily. They also promote root development and increase soil microbial activity. Fulvic acids, on the other hand, are more easily absorbed by plants and can pass through cell membranes because they have a smaller molecular structure. These acids accelerate nutrient uptake by plants and provide energy to plant cells.

CALMAG TRACE

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
WATER SOLUBLE CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO)	% 14
WATER SOLUBLE MAGNESIUM OXIDE(MgO)	% 12
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 6
WATER SOLUBLE MOLYBDENUM (Mo)	% 0,5

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

CALMAG TRACE

Calcium is a vital nutrient for plants and plays a particularly important role in the structure of cell walls. Calcium strengthens cell walls, increasing the mechanical resistance of plants. It also plays a role in processes such as cell division and cell expansion. It supports root development in plants and regulates the activation of various enzymes. Calcium deficiency can manifest itself in plants with symptoms such as root tip rot, yellowing of leaf tips, and fruit tip rot.

Magnesium is an important nutrient for plants and plays a critical role in photosynthesis, especially as it is part of the chlorophyll molecule. Chlorophyll is the green pigment that enables plants to absorb sunlight and produce energy, and magnesium is the central atom of this molecule. In addition, magnesium supports the activation of enzymes and protein synthesis. It regulates the transport of water and nutrients by increasing the stability of plant cell membranes. Magnesium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, chlorosis, and poor growth.

Molybdenum is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a critical role in processes such as nitrogen metabolism, enzyme activity, and protein synthesis. Molybdenum helps plants efficiently utilize nitrogen by increasing the activity of enzymes such as nitrate reductase and nitrogenase. These enzymes enable the conversion of nitrogen into forms that can be absorbed by plants. Furthermore, molybdenum supports protein synthesis and overall growth performance in plants. Molybdenum deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, decreased nitrogen fixation, and poor growth.

The role of boron for plants is quite critical. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. The main functions of boron in plants include maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and assisting in its formation. It is essential for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates. This supports plant growth and energy production. It supports the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, which increases the reproductive capabilities of plants. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, which in turn affects the growth and development processes of plants. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

BURGEON

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 6
WATER SOLUBLE PHOSPHORUS PENTA OXIDE (P_2O_5)	% 3
WATER SOLUBLE CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO)	% 4
WATER SOLUBLE MAGNESIUM OXIDE (MgO)	% 12
WATER SOLUBLE ZINC (Zn)	% 8
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 2

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

BNitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, as well as in cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants such as roots, stems, and leaves. While nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yield in plants, sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants are healthy and strong.

Phosphorus is a vital nutrient in plants and plays a critical role, especially in processes such as energy transfer, photosynthesis, respiration, and cell division. By being found in the structure of an energy molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP), it helps plants meet their energy requirements. Phosphorus also plays a crucial role in the transmission of genetic information and protein synthesis by being part of the structure of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It supports root development, promotes flowering and fruit formation, thus contributing to the healthy and productive growth of plants. Phosphorus deficiency can have negative effects on plants such as slow growth, weak root development, and low crop yield.

Calcium is a vital nutrient for plants and plays a particularly important role in the structure of cell walls. Calcium strengthens cell walls, increasing the mechanical resistance of plants. It also plays a role in processes such as cell division and cell expansion. It supports root development and regulates the activation of various enzymes. Calcium deficiency can manifest itself in plants with symptoms such as root tip rot, yellowing of leaf tips, and fruit tip rot.

Magnesium is an important nutrient for plants and plays a critical role in photosynthesis, especially by being part of the structure of the chlorophyll molecule. Chlorophyll is the green pigment that enables plants to absorb sunlight and produce energy, and magnesium is the central atom of this molecule. Magnesium also supports enzyme activation and protein synthesis. It regulates the transport of water and nutrients by increasing the stability of plant cell membranes. Magnesium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, chlorosis, and poor growth.

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a role in vital processes, particularly in enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc supports healthy plant growth and development by participating in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone. It also regulates enzyme functions and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinkage, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

Boron plays a crucial role for plants. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. Its essential functions in plants include maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and aiding in its formation. It is also necessary for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates. This supports plant growth and energy production. It promotes the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, which increases the reproductive capabilities of plants. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, which affects the growth and development processes of plants. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

EXTENSION

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
WATER SOLUBLE PHOSPHORUS PENTA OXIDE (P_2O_5)	% 42
WATER SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	% 7
WATER SOLUBLE MAGNESIUM OXIDE (MgO)	% 12
WATER SOLUBLE ZINC (Zn)	% 6
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 0,5

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Phosphorus is a vital nutrient for plants and plays a critical role in processes such as energy transfer, photosynthesis, respiration, and cell division. It is a component of the energy molecule adenosine triphosphate (ATP), helping plants meet their energy requirements. Phosphorus also plays an important role in the transfer of genetic information and protein synthesis by being part of the structure of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It supports root development, promotes flowering and fruit formation, thus contributing to the healthy and productive growth of plants. Phosphorus deficiency can have negative effects on plants such as slow growth, poor root development, and low crop yield.

Potassium is another vital nutrient for plants and plays a role in many important processes, particularly in regulating water balance, enzyme activity, photosynthesis, and protein synthesis. Potassium controls the intracellular and extracellular movement of water in plants, thus increasing their resistance to water stress. It also improves the overall health and resilience of plants by increasing their resistance to diseases. It contributes to energy production by participating in the synthesis and transport of carbohydrates during photosynthesis. Potassium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as leaf burn, poor growth, and low yields. Magnesium is an important nutrient for plants and plays a critical role in photosynthesis, particularly as a component of the chlorophyll molecule. Chlorophyll is the green pigment that enables plants to absorb sunlight and produce energy, and magnesium is the central atom of this molecule. Furthermore, magnesium supports the activation of enzymes and protein synthesis. It regulates the transport of water and nutrients by increasing the stability of plant cell membranes. Magnesium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, chlorosis, and poor growth.

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a role in vital processes such as enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc plays a role in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone, supporting healthy plant growth and development. It also regulates enzyme functions and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinkage, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

Boron is also crucial for plants. It is an important microelement for plant development and health. Its essential functions in plants include maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and aiding in its formation. It is necessary for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates, supporting plant growth and energy production. It promotes the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, enhancing plant reproductive capabilities. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, affecting plant growth and development. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

FERRO

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT **w/w**

WATER-SOLUBLE IRON EDTA (Fe) %10

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Iron is an essential micronutrient for plants and plays a critical role in vital processes such as chlorophyll synthesis, respiration, and photosynthesis. Iron participates in chlorophyll production and energy metabolism, increasing the efficiency of photosynthesis. It also regulates enzyme activity and acts as part of the electron transport chain in cellular respiration. Iron deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as chlorosis (yellowing of leaves), poor growth, and reduced yields.

POTAPHOS MOB

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
WATER SOLUBLE PENTA OXIDE(P_2O_5)	% 8
WATER SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	% 48
WATER SOLUBLE MOLYBDENUM (Mo)	% 0,04
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 0,5

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Phosphorus is a vital nutrient for plants, playing a critical role in processes such as energy transfer, photosynthesis, respiration, and cell division. It is a component of the energy molecule adenosine triphosphate (ATP), helping plants meet their energy requirements. Phosphorus also plays a vital role in the transmission of genetic information and protein synthesis by being part of the structure of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It supports root development, promotes flowering and fruit formation, and thus contributes to the healthy and productive growth of plants. Phosphorus deficiency can lead to negative effects such as slow growth, poor root development, and low crop yields.

Potassium is another vital nutrient for plants, playing a role in many important processes, particularly in regulating water balance, enzyme activity, photosynthesis, and protein synthesis. It controls intracellular and extracellular water movement in plants, thus increasing their resistance to water stress. Potassium also improves the overall health and resilience of plants by increasing their resistance to diseases. Potassium contributes to plant energy production by playing a role in the synthesis and transport of carbohydrates during photosynthesis. Potassium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as leaf burn, poor growth, and low yield.

Molybdenum is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a critical role in processes such as nitrogen metabolism, enzyme activity, and protein synthesis. Molybdenum helps plants use nitrogen efficiently by increasing the activity of enzymes such as nitrate reductase and nitrogenase. These enzymes enable the conversion of nitrogen into forms that can be absorbed by plants. Furthermore, molybdenum supports protein synthesis and overall growth performance in plants. Molybdenum deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, decreased nitrogen fixation, and poor growth.
Boron plays a crucial role for plants. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. The main functions of boron in plants include maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and assisting in its formation; it is essential for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates. This supports plant growth and energy production. It supports the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, which increases the reproductive capabilities of plants. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, which affects the growth and development processes of plants. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakening of root development in plants.

MAGNO

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
WATER SOLUBLE MAGNESIUM OXIDE (MgO)	% 50

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Magnesium is an essential nutrient for plants and plays a critical role in photosynthesis, particularly as a component of the chlorophyll molecule. Chlorophyll is the green pigment that enables plants to absorb sunlight and produce energy, and magnesium is the central atom of this molecule. Furthermore, magnesium supports enzyme activation and protein synthesis. It regulates the transport of water and nutrients by increasing the stability of plant cell membranes. Magnesium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, chlorosis, and poor growth.

MANGAS

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT **w/w**

WATER SOLUBLE MANGANESE (Mn) % 48

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Manganese is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a critical role in processes such as photosynthesis, nitrogen metabolism, and enzyme activity. Found in the structure of chloroplasts, manganese supports chlorophyll synthesis and thus photosynthesis. It also plays a role in the activation of enzymes necessary for plants to efficiently utilize nitrogen. Manganese deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as yellowing of leaves, necrosis, and poor growth.

SEAPRO

UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 9
WATER SOLUBLE POTASSIUM OXIDE (K_2O)	% 3
WATER SOLUBLE ZINC(Zn)	% 3
WATER SOLUBLE BORON (B)	% 1

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is essential for the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, as well as for cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants, such as roots, stems, and leaves. Nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields in plants, while sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants remain healthy and strong.

Potassium is another vital nutrient for plants and plays a role in many important processes, particularly in regulating water balance, enzyme activity, photosynthesis, and protein synthesis. It controls intracellular and extracellular water movement in plants, thus increasing their resistance to water stress. Potassium also improves the overall health and resilience of plants by increasing their resistance to diseases. It contributes to energy production by participating in the synthesis and transport of carbohydrates during photosynthesis. Potassium deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as leaf burn, poor growth, and low yields.

Zinc is an important micronutrient for plants and plays a role in vital processes, particularly in enzyme activation, protein synthesis, and hormone regulation. Zinc supports healthy plant growth and development by participating in the synthesis and activity of auxin, a plant growth hormone. It also regulates enzyme functions and promotes protein synthesis. Zinc deficiency can manifest in plants with symptoms such as shrinkage, curling, and discoloration of leaves.

Boron plays a crucial role in plants. Boron is an important microelement for plant development and health. Its essential functions in plants include maintaining the structural integrity of the cell wall and aiding in its formation. It is necessary for the transport and metabolism of carbohydrates, supporting plant growth and energy production. It promotes the growth of pollen tubes and the flowering process, enhancing plant reproductive capabilities. It plays a role in the regulation and synthesis of plant hormones, affecting plant growth and development processes. Boron deficiency can cause yellowing of leaves, flowering problems, and weakened root development in plants.

CALYPHOS

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN(N)	% 5
WATER SOLUBLE PENTA OXIDE (P_2O_5)	% 30
WATER SOLUBLE CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO)	% 6

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, as well as in cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants, such as roots, stems, and leaves. Nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields in plants, while sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants remain healthy and strong.

Phosphorus is another vital nutrient in plants and plays a critical role in processes such as energy transfer, photosynthesis, respiration, and cell division. It is a component of the energy molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP), helping plants meet their energy requirements. Phosphorus also plays an important role in the transfer of genetic information and protein synthesis by being involved in the structure of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It supports root development, promotes flowering and fruit formation, and thus contributes to the healthy and productive growth of plants. Phosphorus deficiency can have negative effects on plants, such as slow growth, poor root development, and low crop yield.

Calcium is a vital nutrient for plants and plays a particularly important role in the structure of cell walls. By strengthening cell walls, calcium increases the mechanical resistance of plants. It also plays a role in processes such as cell division and cell expansion. It supports root development and regulates the activation of various enzymes. Calcium deficiency can manifest itself in plants with symptoms such as root tip rot, yellowing of leaf tips, and fruit tip rot.

FULLYCAL

EC FERTILIZER
UK FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	w/w
TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	% 5
WATER SOLUBLE CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO)	% 20

1 LT 5 LT 10 LT 20 LT

PLANTS	APPLICATION METHOD	FOLIAR APPLICATION DOSE	DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATION DOSE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Maize	Applied during tillering and stem elongation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beans, Chickpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering and berry formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Alfalfa, Sainfoin, Clover, Milkweed, Grass Varieties, Silage Crops	Used during seedling stage, stem elongation, and after each harvest.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Covered Agriculture and Greenhouse Farming	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, pre-flowering, and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Zucchini, Eggplants	Applied during seedling stage, vegetative stage, and generative stage.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Lettuce, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Arugula, Broccoli Asparagus, Artichoke	Used at three to four-week intervals throughout the season.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Melons, Watermelons	Applied after the first hoeing, during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Fodder Beet, Fodder Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Onions, Garlic	Applied after the second hoeing and during tuber formation.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Sunflower, Canola, Safflower	Applied after the first and econd hoeing.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Grapefruits	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Sour Cherries, Cherries, Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Olives	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats Persimmon of Trabzon, Persimmon, Figs	Applied during the pre-flowering and grain formation stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water
Grape, Rosehip, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Kiwi, Mulberry	Applied during the vegetative and generative stages.	1,5-3 L / ha	20-40 L/ha 10000 L water

Nitrogen is a vital nutrient in plants and is involved in the structure of important compounds such as proteins, nucleic acids, and chlorophyll. Nitrogen plays a critical role in the growth and development processes of plants. It is indispensable in the synthesis of chlorophyll, which plays an active role in photosynthesis, as well as in cell division and protein synthesis. It also supports the development of various organs of plants, such as roots, stems, and leaves. Nitrogen deficiency can cause negative effects such as yellowing, poor growth, and low yields in plants, while sufficient nitrogen intake ensures that plants remain healthy and strong.

Calcium is another vital nutrient for plants and plays a particularly important role in the structure of cell walls. Calcium strengthens cell walls, increasing the mechanical resistance of plants. It also plays a role in processes such as cell division and cell expansion. It supports root development and regulates the activation of various enzymes. Calcium deficiency can manifest itself in plants with symptoms such as root tip rot, yellowing of leaf tips, and fruit tip rot.

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