

POTASSIUM NITRATE CRYSTAL FORM

KNO_3
13 – 0 – 46

What is a Potassium Nitrate fertilizer?

Potassium Nitrate is a soluble fertilizer. 13% nitrogen it contains can easily be absorbed by plants and is in the form of nitrate that is the preferred origin of nitrogen (NO_3) for use in agriculture. The fertilizer also contains %46 K_2O , which is soluble and easily absorbed by plants. When the nitrate is dissolved in water, (NO_3)⁻ forms as an anion (- ion); thereby stimulates absorption of nutritious cations (+ ions) such as K^+ , Ca^{+2} , Mg^{+2} , Fe^{+2} , Mn^{+2} and Zn^{+2} and enables high productivity and quality in agricultural processes. As the fertilizer contains no such hazardous elements such as chlorine, sodium and heavy metals, it is safely used for any kind of plantations.

Application method

Potassium nitrate fertilizer in crystal form is applied via leaves or sprinkler systems. It is the preferred type of fertilizer in agricultural processes with no soil for preparation of stock solutions and production of solid and liquid leaf fertilizers. On the other hand as the potassium nitrate fertilizer in small granular form is more suitable for applications via hand or machinery, it is given via soil. 20 kg of potassium nitrate crystals may be completely dissolved in 100 liters of water depending on the quality of water.

Where is it used?

Potassium nitrate fertilizer is one with two major nutrients (potassium and nitrogen) that can be applied to any kind of plantations via any kind of watering system via leaves or soil. It protects plants against cold weather and drought as well as increasing their resistance to diseases and pests and also is the most efficient fertilizer for productivity and quality. The fertilizer stimulates formation of color and aroma in fruits and increases the number of fruits in trees. This fertilizer increases the incomes of producers by increasing productivity and quality of vegetables produced. It increases lifetime of products when they are stored and gin output in cotton and sugar content in sugar beets and quality in tobacco plantations. In potato production it enables producing homogenous potatoes besides increasing productivity and reduces storage losses and quality of French fries made with such potatoes. In plants, of which oils are produced, it increases the oil content of such plants.