Hk High Potassium

high potassium and phosphorus blend

Potassium deficiency is quite common in intensive agriculture and horticulture. Potassium salts are usually soluble and move with moisture through the soil. Although often a considerable percentage of the potassium is present in the soil, it can be locked up in solid rocks and minerals, and some is not freely available as it is trapped in clay layers. The portion trapped in clay is often referred to as "slowly available" potassium. It is slowly released into the soil moisture over a period of years but the rate is highly variable and is influenced by the soil moisture and the chemical and physical nature of the clay.
Sufficient potassium is essential for growth and a deficiency results in stunted growth and reduced yields. The exact function of potassium in plant growth is not completely clear but it improves resistance to disease and insect attack, stimulates growth, particularly early growth and is associated with movement of water, nutrients and products of photosynthesis in plants. The easiest and probably most reliable way to determine if the available potassium is sufficient is from soil tests. If the level is below 80 ppm then the crop is likely to be adversely affected. (Standard soil tests measure only the available potassium... not any that is locked up in rocks etc).

The amount available and easy of uptake of potassium is influenced by a number factors such as soil moisture, soil temperature and soil aeration. No-till agriculture may reduce the amount of potassium because of decreased root growth. Unlike the other macronutrients, phosphorus and nitrogen, excess potassium does not appear to have any detrimental effects on plants. **High Potassium** is designed as a foliar feed and contains soluble phosphorus and a small amount of nitrogen and sulfur all in a readily available form. Being a foliar fertilizer most of the potassium in the product gets into the plant and is immediately available if applied correctly. The product contains no chloride so its use avoids the problems associated with high chloride fertilizers such as muriate of potash.

When applying the product a fine spray should always be used where possible. If a coarse spray is used it is recommended to dilute with additional water. Leaf burn should not occur provided the product is applied when the temperature is below 25 degrees C. Since leaf burn is more likely to occur when the humidity around the leaf is low, it is prudent to spray later in the day when the temperature is likely to fall and the humidity is likely to increase.

High Potassium Foliar feed is not a balanced fertilizer but designed to be used as a foliar feed to minimize the effect of a soil potassium deficiency or to supply additional potassium when there is high demand. It can be used as a soil drench but in high rainfall areas a significant amount of potassium may be washed out of the soil.
High Potassium may be tank mixed with **Superfine**, **Premium**, **Spurt** or **Quick Grow**.
The water and **High Potassium** should be added to the tank first then **Premium**, **Spurt** or **Quick Grow** added.

Application
Mix 1 part **High Potassium** with at least 7 parts water.
On pasture **High Potassium** can be used up to 15 ltrs p/Ha and may be repeated every 4-6 weeks.




Analysis	
Nitrogen	1.3 %
Phosphorus	7.2 %
Potassium	22.0 %
Filtration	100 mic

%W/V is grams per 100ml of product
ppm is parts per million on weight basis
g/l is grams per litre
mic = microns

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