The benefits of Multi-K - Potassium Nitrate

Multi-K potassium nitrate yields

- Efficient plant nutrition
- Stronger & healthier plants
- Higher yields and better quality
- Reduced effect of soil salinity
- Water saving
- Improved soil properties
- Convenience in handling and application

A meal of nitrogen and potassium

Multi-K potassium nitrate is the only fertilizer that supplies both macronutrients, highest in the composition of any plant:

- Nitrogen as nitrate anion (NO3⁻), the most available form of nitrogen for plant uptake
- Potassium as K+, the major cation in the plant



Efficient absorption

- The synergistic effect between K⁺ and NO₃⁻ facilitates uptake of both ions by the plant roots.
- The electrical affinity between K⁺ and NO₃⁻ prevents adsorption of potassium to soil particles, keeping it available to plants.



An excellent source of potassium

The potassium in Multi-K is essential for plant development and normal functioning of tissues.

K+ in the plant:

- Electrically balances most of the negatively charged mineral anions and organic carboxylates.
- Participates in many metabolic processes in the cell
- Serves as an osmo-regulator
- Contributes plant's water management mechanisms

100% plant nutrients

 $N-P_2O_5-K_2O$ formula: 13-0-46

13% N =
$$62\% \text{ NO}_3^-$$

46% K₂O = $38\% \text{ K}^+$
100% KNO₃

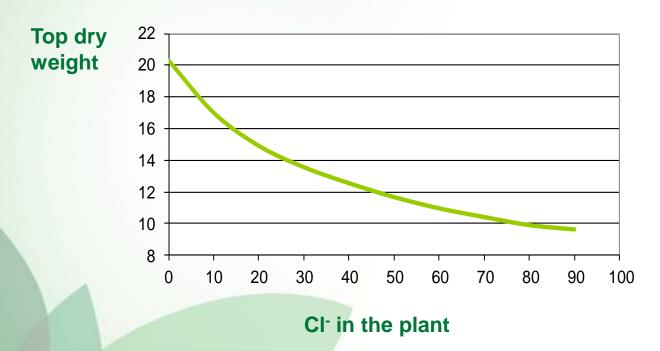
- **▶** Fully consumed by the plant
- Leaves no residues in the soil

Multi-K for Stronger & Healthier plants



No Chloride

Chloride hinders plant development and reduces yields.



The higher the chloride in the plant composition, the lower its dry weight.

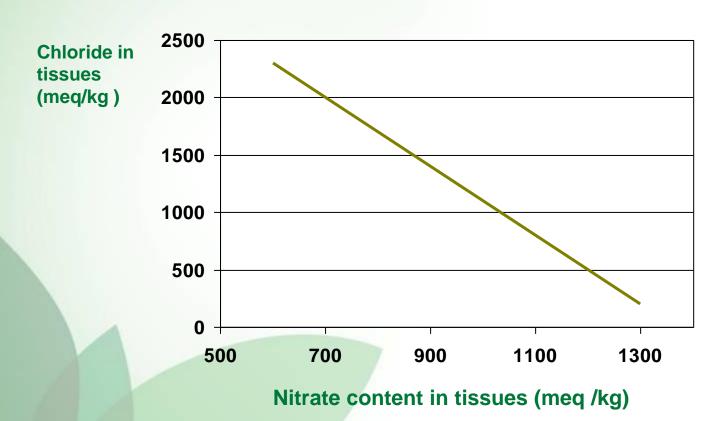
No Chloride

- When chloride (CI-) concentration in the soil solution increases, plants take it up on the account of essential anionic nutrients, especially nitrate.
- High concentrations of chloride may cause toxic effects and even death of plants
- Multi-K is free of detrimental chloride, so it is a safe for use in all growing methods and for all crops.



No Chloride

The nitrate in Multi-K counteracts the chloride's harmful effect:

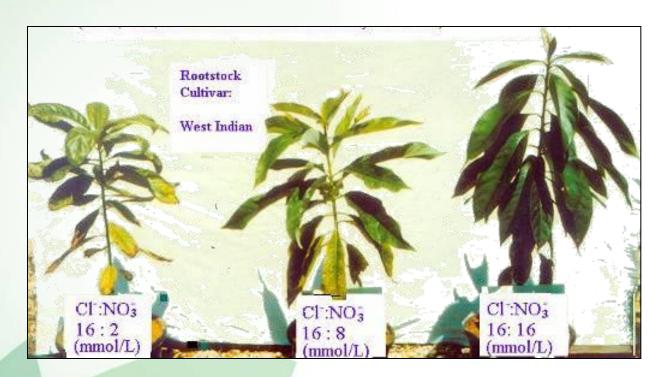


Application of nitrate reverses the process of chloride accumulation in the plant tissues.



No Chloride

The nitrate in Multi-K counteracts the chloride's harmful effect:



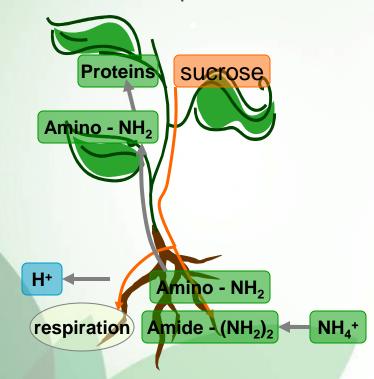
Relieving chloride toxicity in avocado leaves by increasing nitrate concentration in irrigation water containing 16 mM CI



No root-toxicity

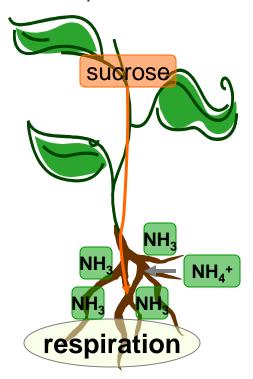
Both cell respiration and ammonium metabolism require sugars

Low \ moderate temperatures



When ammonium enters the root, the NH₄-N is completely metabolized in the root, consuming the sugar that is transported to the root by the phloem flow.

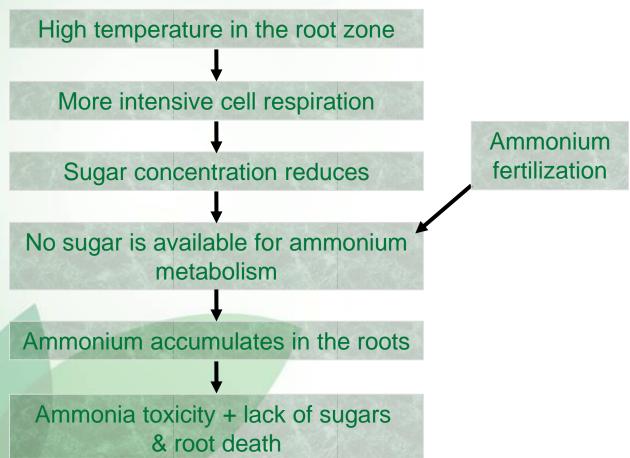
Elevated temperatures



Sugar concentration is reduced and not available to ammonium metabolism. Free ammonia (NH₃) accumulates in the cell and is toxic and the plant roots die.

No root-toxicity

The mechanism of ammonium accumulation in roots



No root-toxicity

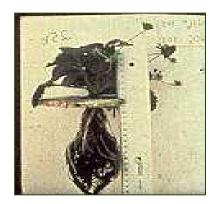
- At elevated temperatures (e.g. during the summer) ammonium may accumulate in the roots, causing toxicity and root death.
- Multi-K is an ammonium-free source of nitrogen, hence safe for use even at high temperatures.



100% NH₄+



50% NH₄+ / 50% NO₃-



100% NO₃-

Enhanced tolerance to extreme conditions

The potassium in Multi-K

- Helps building thicker cell walls
- Increases the concentration of electrolytes inside the cell

Thus protecting the cell from frost damages

The potassium in Multi-K

- Encourages establishment and branching of roots
- Improves water uptake from the soil

Thus enhancing the plant's ability to withstand drought



Better resistance towards pathogens

Excessive N, K deficiency



Accumulation of short-chained carbohydrates and non-protein nitrogen



Development of bacteria, fungi, nematodes and viruses

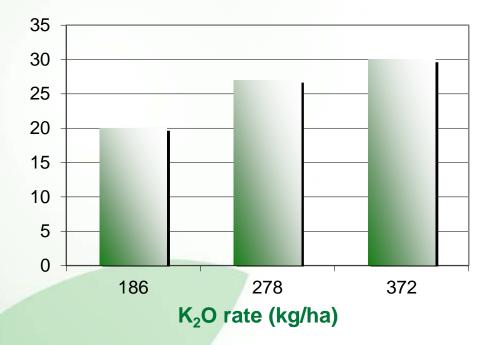
Adequate K supply is essential to prevent the development of plant diseases



The potassium in Multi-K increases yields

The effect of potassium (K) on pepper yield, under constant N rate of 224 kg/ha

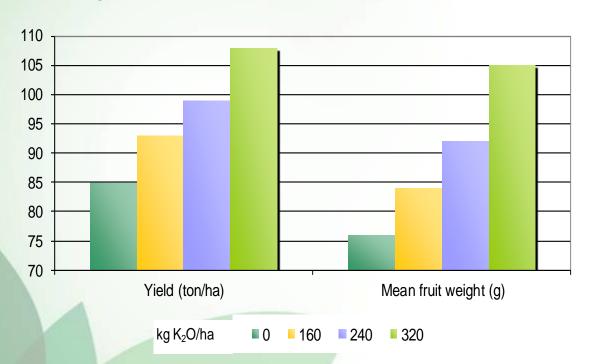
Pepper yield (MT/ha)





The potassium in Multi-K increases yields

The effect of K rate on the yield and quality of processing tomatoes



K for Quality

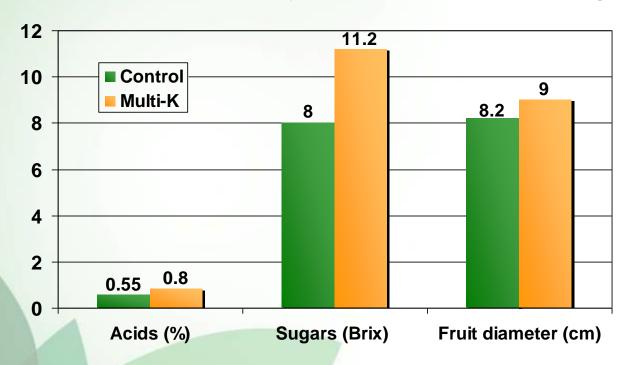
The potassium in Multi-K helps improving quality parameters of:

- Fruit size: lager dimensions, better uniformity
- Fruit looks: better color, minimized color blemishes or unusual markings of mechanical injuries or any sign of disease
- Nutritional values: higher content of protein, oil, vitamin C, etc.
- Organoleptic features: enhanced flavor and aroma
- Longer shelf life
- Adeuate processing quality for industry



K for Quality

The Effect of Multi-K on Quality Parameters of Mineola Tangelo



Source: Fuente & Ramirez, 1993



Multi-K Reverses the Adverse Effects of Salinity on Greenhouse Tomatoes

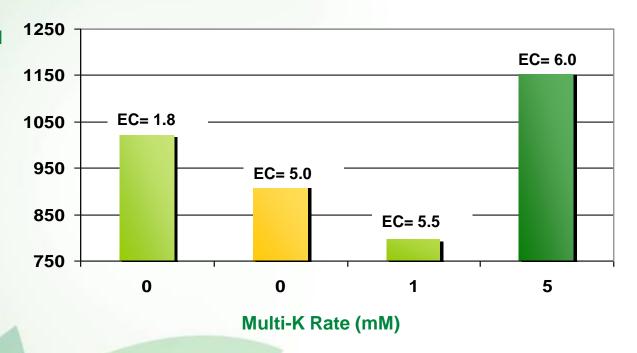


Source: Satti et Al., Muscat, Sultanate of Oman 1994



Multi-K increases fresh yield in greenhouse Chinese cabbage under salinity

Fresh yield (g/plant)

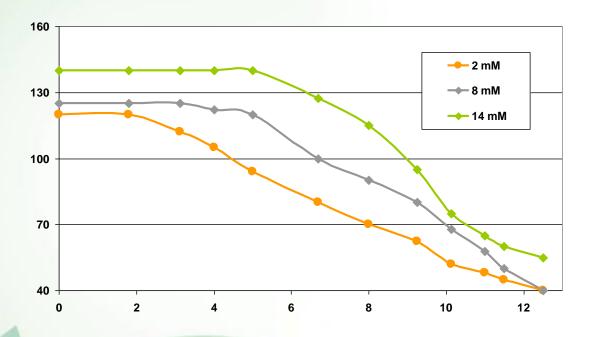


Source: Feigin et Al. 1990, Israel



The Effect of Salinity and Multi-K on Shoot Mass of Sweet Corn

Dry matter (g/plant)



E. C. of Nutrient Solution (dS/m)

Source: Imas & Feigin, 1995. Israel



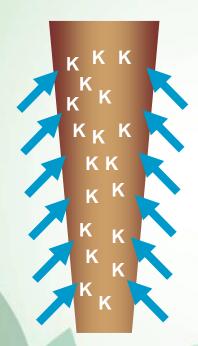
Nitrate improves water management

- Nitrtate-fed plants utilize water about 100% more efficiently than ammonium-fed plants.
- The difference becomes even more significant when potassium concentration in the soil solution is low.

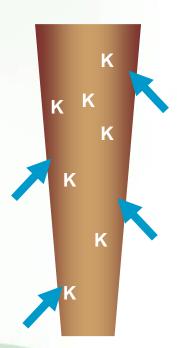


K⁺ enhances water uptake

K in plant roots produces a gradient of osmotic pressure



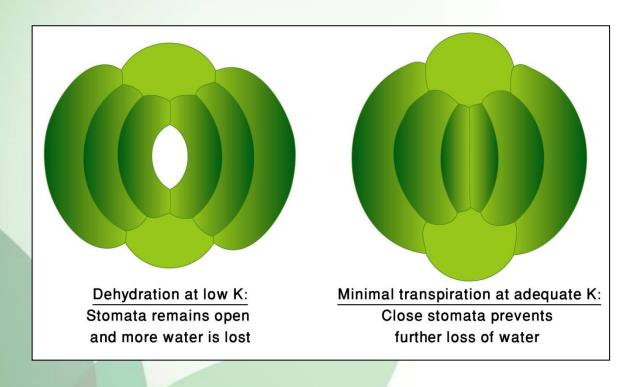
Adequate K level:
Osmotic pressure draws
water into the root



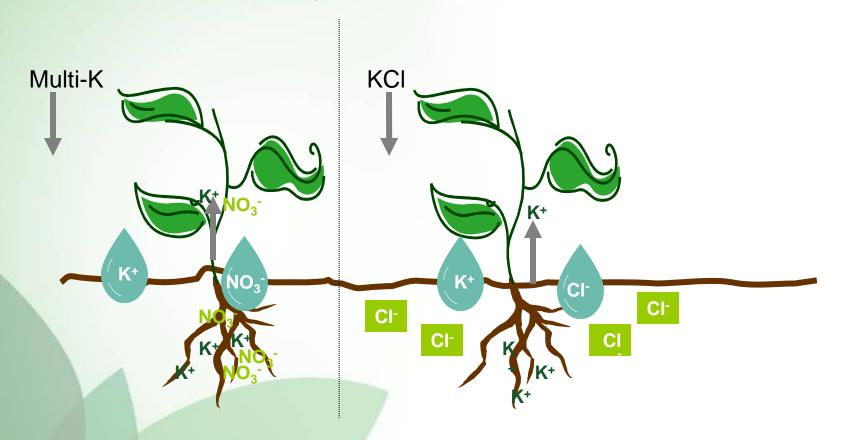
K deficiency: Reduced ability to absorb water

K+ prevents water losses

The potassium in Multi-K regulates water status in the plant



Multi-K prevents salinity build-up



Multi-K is consumed by the plant completely. Preventing accumulation of salts in the soil and salinity build-up.



Multi-K improves soil properties

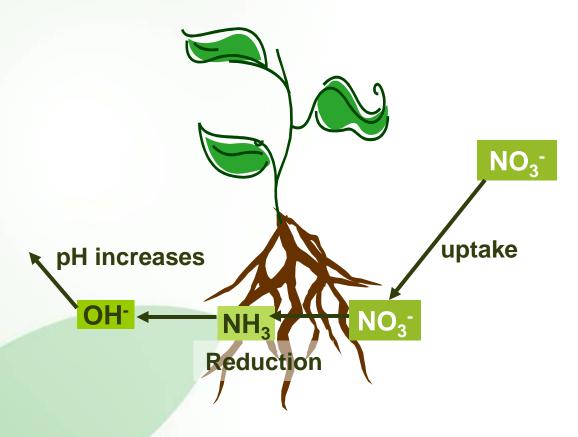




Multi-K improves soil properties

Multi-K increases soil pH

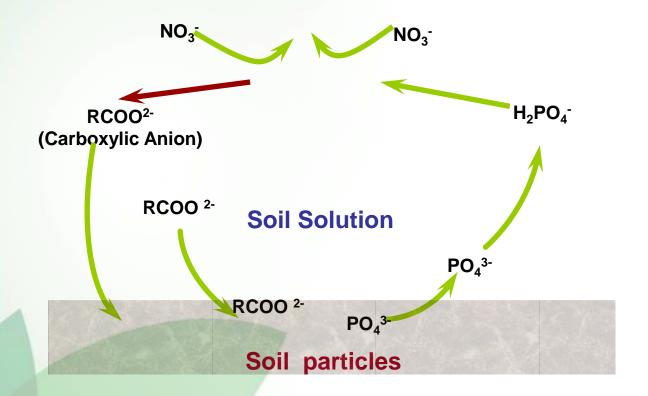
Multi-K has an alkaline effect in the root zone.



Multi-K improves soil properties

Multi-K enhances P availability

The nitrate in multi-K increases, indirectly, phosphorous availability to plants.



Increase in nitrate level in the soil enhances exudation of the carboxylates. Carboxylate anions released into the rhizosphere facilitate the release of phosphate from the soil particles to the soil solution.



Multi-K is user-friendly



Multi-K is highly soluble

Multi-K dissolves in water quickly and completely, which makes it ideal for application by Nutrigation™ (fertigation) and for foliar application.

Solubility comparison between Multi-K and SOP

Fertilizer	Solubility g / Liter Water		
	10°C	20°C	30°C
multi-K (Potassium Nitrate)	210	310	450
Potassium sulfate (SOP)	80	100	110



Multi-K is non hygroscopic

Hygroscopicity is the capacity of a product to absorb moisture from the air. The more hygroscopic a fertilizer is, the more problems one can expect during storage and handling.

Relative Humidity of Air in Equilibrium with Saturated Solutions of Nitrogen Materials at 30°C

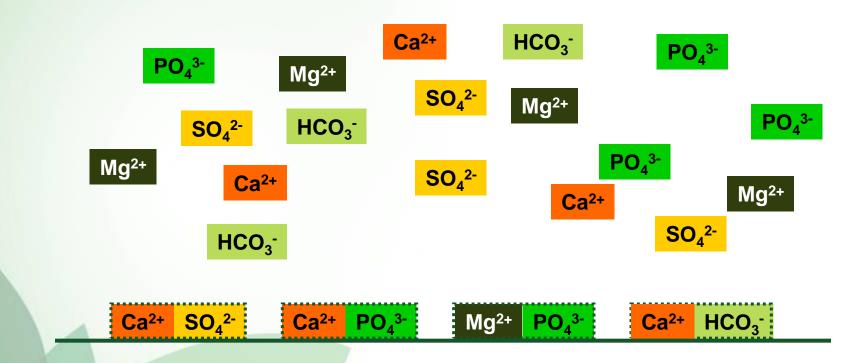
Fertilizer	Relative humidity (%)
Mono ammonium phosphate (MAP)	91.6
multi-K (potassium nitrate)	90.5
Ammonium Sulfate	79.2
Ammonium chloride	77.2
Urea	72.5
Sodium nitrate	72.4
Ammonium nitrate	59.4
Calcium nitrate	46.7

Multi-K can be stored either in bags or in bulk without absorbing moisture that may cause caking and handling difficulties.



Multi-K is compatible with other fertilizers

Chemical interactions in the soil solution



- High pH in water can cause precipitates of calcium carbonate.
- Hazard of clogging emitters



Multi-K is compatible with other fertilizers

Tank A

No fertilizers containing calcium

Multi-K

Multi-npK

Multi-MAP

Multi-MKP

Urea

Ammonium nitrate

Potassium sulfate

Phosphoric acid

Magnesium sulfate

Chelated micronutrients

Tank B

No fertilizers containing phosphates or sulfates

Multi-K

Multi-K Mg

Magnisal

Multi-Cal

Urea

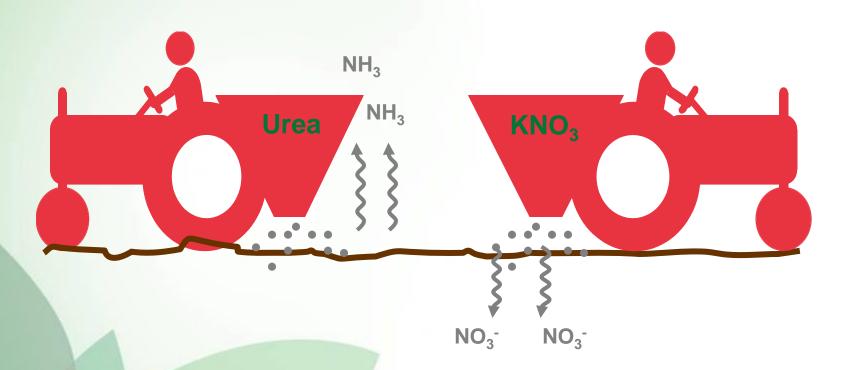
Ammonium nitrate

Nitric acid

While mixing other fertilizers an inter-reaction may form insoluble salts and precipitate in the fertilizer tank or even in the water lines and clog the drip system.



Multi-K is non-volatile



Unlike ammonium, the nitrate in Multi-K is non-volatile, so there is no need to work it into the soil when applied by top- or side-dressing.

Crystalline – for Nutrigation and for foliar application

Prills – for side-dressing

Coated – controlled-release fertilizers









Crystalline products for Nutrigation and foliar sprays

Multi-K® Classic	Pure potassium nitrate
Multi-K® GG	Greenhouse-grade potassium nitrate
Multi-K® pHast	Low-pH potassium nitrate
Multi-K® Top	Hydroponics-grade potassium nitrate
Haifa-Bonus npK	Foliar formula with special adjuvants for prolonged action





Crystalline products for Nutrigation and foliar sprays

Multi-npK®	Potassium nitrate enriched with phosphorus
Multi-K® Mg	Potassium nitrate enriched with magnesium
Multi-K® Zn	Potassium nitrate enriched with zinc
Multi-K® S	Potassium nitrate enriched with sulfate
Multi-K® B	Potassium nitrate enriched with boron
Multi-K® ME	Potassium nitrate enriched with magnesium and micronutrients





Multi-K prills for direct soil application

Multi-K® prills	Potassium nitrate prills
Multi-npK® prills	Potassium nitrate enriched phosphorus
Multi-K® Mg prills	Potassium nitrate enriched with magnesium



Controlled-release potassium nitrate

Multicote 12-0-44

Polymer-coated potassium nitrate
For ornamentals, turf and agriculture
Release longevity: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 months
Suitable for blending with other granular fertilizers
to reach any composition

