



**DUAL CHELATE  
FERTILIZER**

THE SCIENCE IN PLANT NUTRITION

# TRANSIT POTASSIUM (LIQUID)

**5.31% Potassium +2.08% Nitrogen (Amino Acid derived)**

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A combination of chelated Potassium and Nitrogen (amino acid derived), which are highly beneficial in fruit quality, shelf life and plant disease resistance

## Benefits of Transit Potassium

Regulates enzyme activation, water use efficiency (stomata control), starch formation and protein synthesis

Potassium protects crops against abiotic and biotic stress factors, especially in drought conditions

Improves firmness and quality of fruit

Promotes the activation of certain biochemical enzymes which are responsible for ATP synthesis

Potassium involves in translocation of plant nutrients, water and other substances within the plant

## The Importance of Potassium

Potassium acts as a regulatory element controlling plant water status and activation of many enzymes. Potassium also plays a role in improving abiotic stress resistance.

## The Role of Amino Acids

Organically derived L-amino acids promote the bioavailability of nutrients to the plant, enhance plant resistance and recovery to stresses and provide physiological balance.



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Physical Properties - pH: 7.62-8.43, Specific Gravity: 1.07-1.19  
Analysis W/V%: 5.31% Potassium, 2.08% Nitrogen (Amino Acid derived)

## Application Guide

Crop	Foliar	Fertigation	Comments
<b>Broadacre and Row Crops:</b> Wheat, Barley, Canola, Cotton, Maize, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Pasture, Field Peas, Broad Beans, Lentils, Chickpeas	1-2.5 L/ha	4-6 L/ha	Apply at tillering as apply as required or when deficiencies are present
<b>Tree Crops - Deciduous:</b> Almond, Stone fruit, Pome fruit, Pistachio, Walnut, Hazelnut	2-5 L/ha	4-6 L/ha	Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during fruit development and ripening.
<b>Tree Crops - Evergreen:</b> Avocado, Citrus, Macadamia, Lychee, Mango, Olives	2-5 L/ha	4-6 L/ha	Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during fruit development and ripening.
<b>Fruiting Vegetables:</b> Tomatoes, Capsicum, Cucurbits, Eggplant	2-5 L/ha	4-6 L/ha	Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during fruit development and ripening.
<b>Leafy Vegetables:</b> Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Herbs	2-5 L/ha	4-6 L/ha	Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during crop development.
<b>Root Vegetables:</b> Potato, Sweet Potato, Carrot, Beetroot, Leek, Onion, Radish	2-5 L/ha	4-6 L/ha	Apply as required when deficiencies present and apply as required.
<b>Vine and Berry Crops:</b> Wine and Table Grapes, Blueberry	2-5 L/ha	4-6 L/ha	Apply as required during the crop cycle, especially during fruit development.



FOLIAR



FERTIGATION

Disclaimer: Please be aware that fertilizer can burn and or damage crops and pasture. Visible nutrient deficiency symptoms, analytical results and nutrient removals are the most commonly used criteria to determine the appropriate application rate. There are a number of factors including (but not limited to) weather, soil conditions, application methods, irrigation and management practices which are beyond the control of Dual Chelate Fertilizer and cannot be foreseen. Therefore, Dual Chelate Fertilizer accepts no responsibility what so ever for any damage, loss or other consequences following the use of this guide or product.