

CHEMICAL PLANTS "Siarkopol" TARNOBRZEG Ltd

Horticultural fertilisers

Product Catalogue



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Fertilisers for every crop!

MSDS

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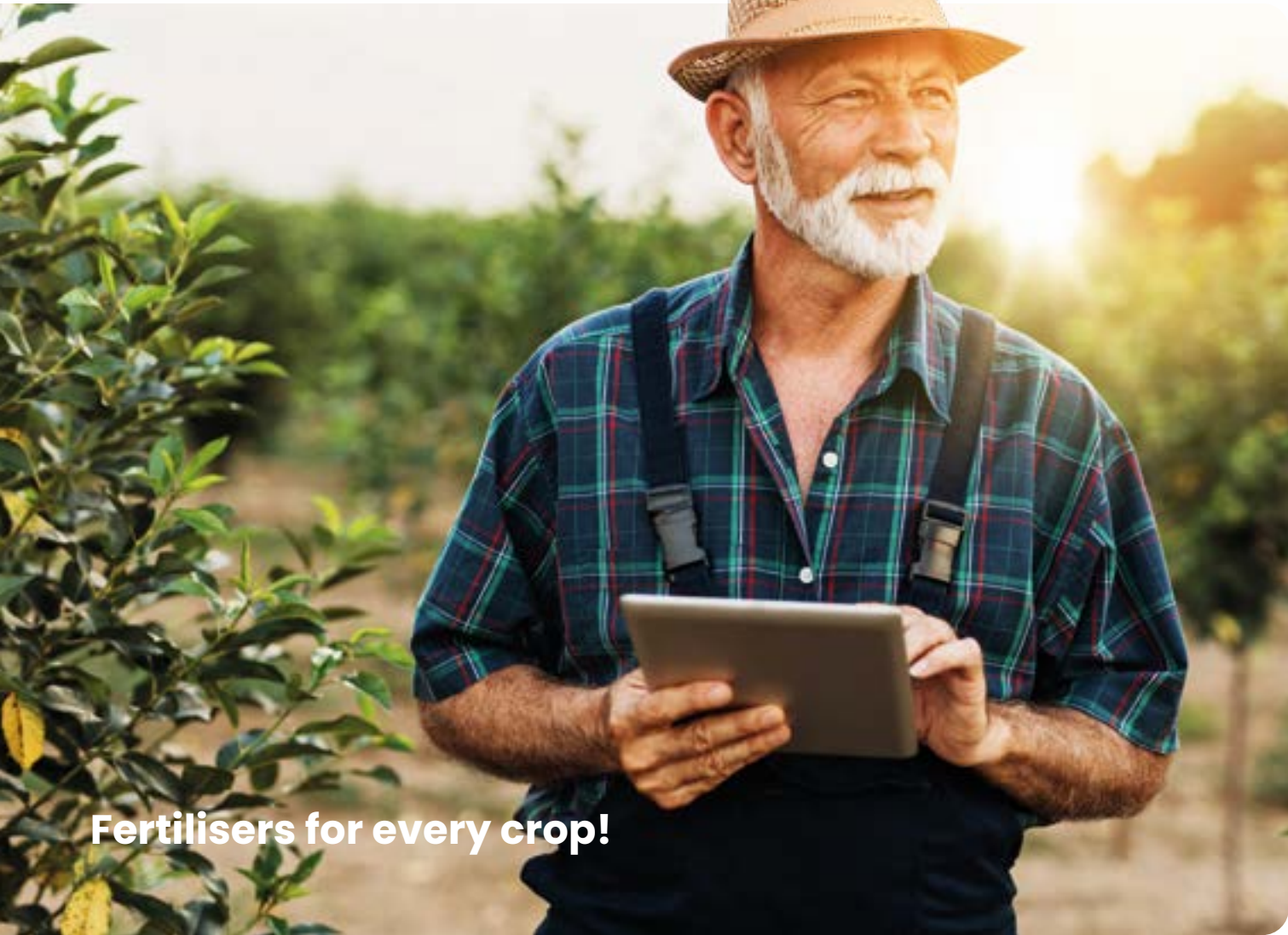
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Fertilisers for every crop!

Fertilisers for Orchard



Ogród 2001 universal

NPK (Mg) 9,3-5,5-9,3 (3)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B, Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	9.3
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	5.5
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.5
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	9.3
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.03
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.120
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.18
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.18
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.030

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- **calcium** calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 8% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 5% (m/m))
- **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 43% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 37% (m/m))



Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), magnesite¹
Where¹ CMC I: Substances and mixtures, primary,² CMC II: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 universal is intended at fertilising vegetables and fruit trees and bushes.

Properties

Ogród 2001 universal:

- has a positive effect on the quality of fruit and vegetables due to its low chloride content,
- improves winter hardiness,
- the granulation of the fertiliser and the correct form of the contained components guarantee a long-lasting effect.



Fertilisers for Orchard



Application rules

The fertiliser can be used both prior to sowing and as top dressing. It is recommended to spread the fertiliser evenly over the entire area designated for vegetable cultivation. For fruit trees and bushes the fertiliser should be spread in a radius slightly greater than the crown. If possible, it should be mixed with the soil. Do not apply the fertiliser on wet leaves.

Plant	Dosage
Vegetables in field cultivation In two parts: 1/2 of the dosage prior to sowing or planting and 1/2 as top dressing	9.0-22.0
Bean, pea, radish Once prior to sowing	4.5-5.5
Strawberries Once after harvesting	3.5-8.0
Currants, gooseberry In two parts: 2/3 of the dosage during spring and 1/3 after the harvest	9.0-18.0
Raspberries In two parts: 2/3 of the dosage during spring and 1/3 after the harvest	8.0-14.0
Young fruit trees (per tree) In two parts: 1/2 of the dosage after the harvest or in early spring and 1/2 of the dosage two weeks after flowering	0.6-1.2
Old fruit trees (per tree) In two parts: 1/2 of the dosage after the harvest or in early spring and 1/2 of the dosage two weeks after flowering	1.2-2.4

After fertilisation with manure the annual dosage can be reduced to half. A single dosage of the fertiliser in top dressing fertilisation should not exceed 80 g/m².

Use only when justified.
Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.



Dolomite

Declared macronutrients:

Total magnesium oxide (MgO) + total calcium oxide (CaO)	min. 45.0
Including: total magnesium oxide (MgO)	min. 15.0

Purpose

DOLOMITE (calcium magnesium carbonate) is intended for use with all soil types, particularly those with a highly acidic, acidic and slightly acidic pH, in all agricultural crops on arable land and permanent grassland. Due to the high magnesium content, it should be primarily used on soils low and very low in magnesium. The fertiliser may be applied separately or as a constituent of a mixture with other granular fertilisers. DOLOMITE has an de-acidifying effect and the presence of magnesium, which is essential for plants, increases yields and improves plant health.

Application rules

It is recommended to mix Dolomite into the soil, at a depth of 15 – 20 cm. For winter plants on arable lands, Dolomite should be applied with conventional ploughing. It may be applied for spring plants or when planting after spring or winter ploughing. It is acceptable to apply Dolomite to grassland, by spreading on the surface of the field, but its effect will then be slowed down and such treatment should be carried out in autumn, after swathing or grazing.



Fertiliser dosage

Depending on the crop grown and the abundance of absorbable magnesium in the soil, the fertiliser is applied at following doses:

Soil types	Dosage (t/ha)
Very light soils	1 – 2
Light soils	2 – 3
Middle soils	3 – 4
Heavy soils	4 – 5

After mixing with soil, nutrients contained in the fertilizer will be released gradually during the vegetation period, without the risk of rapid washing out beyond the reach of the root system.

These are recommended doses. We recommend that farmers exchange information with their advisors in order to adjust the recommendations to their specific situation and avoid over-fertilisation.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.





Ogród 2001 for strawberries and raspberries

NPK (Mg) 9-9-15 (3)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B, CU, Fe, Mn, Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N), % (m/m)	9,0
Nitrogen (N) in the ammonium form, % (m/m)	4,0
Nitrogen (N) in the amide form, % (m/m)	5,0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	9,0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4,0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	15,0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3,0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	1,5
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0,02
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0,050
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0,20
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0,050
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0,030

* Contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- calcium calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 10% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 3% (m/m))
- sulphur calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 30% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 28% (m/m))

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Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).

Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve:
not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:

Potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5),
superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-finished product), ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2),
urea¹ (CAS no. 57-13-6), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), diammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7722-76-1)

Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary,² CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 for strawberries and raspberries is a specialist horticultural fertiliser intended for fertilising strawberries, raspberries, fruit trees and bushes, and vegetables.

Properties

Ogród 2001 for strawberries and raspberries:

- has low chlorine content – in the case of fruit and vegetables, an essential factor for their quality;
- has high nitrogen utilisation efficiency, contained in the fertiliser both in the slow-release and fast-release form (urea and ammonium sulphate);
- contains potassium and magnesium as sulphates.

Fertilising strawberries

The fertiliser should be spread on the entire cultivation area and mixed with soil. When used as top dressing, it should not be applied on wet leaves.

Recommended total dosage of fertiliser Ogród 2001 for strawberries and raspberries (kg/ha)

Cultivation Strawberry Plantation	Depending on the content of nitrogen and potassium in the soil		
	high	average	low
Before establishment	350	450	550
First year of cultivation	300	400	500
Subsequent years of cultivation	250	350	450

When fertilising a fruit producing strawberry plantation, dosage should be divided into two parts: 2/3 of the planned dosage should be applied in early spring, while the remaining 1/3 after the fruit harvest, but not later than at the beginning of August. Spring fertilisation ensures adequate growth of the root system (phosphorus), vegetation growth of the plants (nitrogen), regulation of the water management and enables absorption of nutrients in the subsequent growth phases of the plants (potassium). Post-harvest fertilisation should be applied as soon as possible, as it mainly determines the following year's yield.

Fertilisation of raspberries and berry bushes

It is recommended to apply the fertiliser once, in a radius slightly greater than the crown. Mix with the soil if possible and water.

Recommended total dosage of fertiliser Ogród 2001 for strawberries and raspberries (kg/ha)

Cultivation	Depending on the content of nitrogen and potassium in the soil		
	high	average	low
Raspberry plantation	500	600	700
Currant and gooseberry plantations	450	550	650

With individual berry bushes (currant, gooseberry, bilberry) the doses are as follows: 60-80 g during planting, 80-120 g in the next year, and 120-150 g in the subsequent years.

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Fruit trees fertilisation

It is recommended to apply the fertiliser once, in a radius slightly greater than the crown. Mix with the soil if possible and water.

Recommended total dosage of fertiliser Ogród 2001 for strawberries and raspberries (kg/ha)

Cultivation All orchard types	Depending on the content of nitrogen and potassium in the soil		
	high	average	low
Young orchards (1-3 years)	350	450	550
Fruiting orchards(4 years and up)	400	500	600

With individual fruit trees the doses for each tree are as follows: 100-150 g under a young fruit tree (1-3 years) and 300-400 g under an older tree fruit (4 years and more).

Fertilising vegetables

The fertiliser should be spread on the entire cultivation area and mixed with soil. When used as top dressing, it should not be applied on wet leaves.

Recommended total dosage of fertiliser Ogród 2001 for strawberries and raspberries (kg/ha)

	Depending on the content of nitrogen and potassium in the soil		
	high	average	low
Pea, bean, onion, leek, cucumber	500	600	700
Chinese cabbage and head cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, pepper, carrot, celery	600	700	800

Use only when justified.

Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

The fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be put in place.



Wap Mag with micronutrients

CaMg 28-16 z B, Cu, Mo, Zn

Declared nutrients:

Total calcium (CaO), % (m/m)	28.0
Total magnesium (MgO), % (m/m)	16.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO ₃), not more than, %(m/m)	10.0
Total boron (B), at least, %(m/m)	0.10
Total copper (Cu), at least, %(m/m)	0.10
Total molybdenum (Mo), at least, %(m/m)	0.012
Total zinc (Zn), at least, %(m/m)	0.10

Purpose

Wap Mag with micronutrients is designed for use on mineral and organic soils with a highly acidic, acidic and slightly acidic pH in all agricultural crops. Due to the high magnesium content, it should be primarily used on soils low and very low in magnesium. This fertiliser contains calcium, magnesium and sulphur, and micronutrients B, Cu, Zn, Mo, and therefore, it is also recommended for use in cultivation of vegetables, fruit plants and ornamental plants, particularly in acidic and slightly acidic soils. In orchards, the fertiliser is especially recommended for the cultivation of apple varieties susceptible to calcium deficiency and bitter pit.



Application rules

For winter plants on arable lands, the fertiliser ought to be applied with conventional ploughing. It may be applied for spring plants or when planting after spring or winter ploughing. In other cases, it should be mixed with the soil up to a depth of 15 cm. In grassland, the fertiliser should be applied in accordance with the principles of soil fertilisation in spring before or at the beginning of vegetation, and after swathing or grazing. The fertiliser is to be applied evenly to the entire surface of the field in such a way as to exclude fertilising fields and crops not intended for it. No doses exceeding the recommended ones must be applied. In agriculture, the use of this fertiliser is recommended for pre-crops, as well as for plants with a very high or high sensitivity to acid soil reaction (wheat, barley, beetroots, maize). The maximum effect is achieved in the second year after its application. The best time to apply "Wap Mag with micronutrients" is in late summer, after cleaning up the pre-crop, covering it with soil when stubble or conventional ploughing. For use in cultivation of vegetables, fruit plants and ornamental plants, it is particularly recommended in acidic and slightly acidic soils.

The fertiliser can also be applied in spring, summer or autumn, provided there is 3-4 weeks to carry out the relevant cultivation. In addition, it is used to fertilise orchards and berry plantations during the fruiting period. After spreading, it should be mixed with the soil up to a depth of 15 – 30 cm.

For the fertilisation of vegetables grown in field, it is recommended to apply fertiliser at the following doses:

Cultivated plants	Dosage (kg/ha)
Cauliflower, asparagus, green bean, cabbage (red, Brussels sprout, early and late head cabbage, Chinese and Italian cabbage), pumpkin, sweet maize, rhubarb	300 – 500
Kale, broccoli, carrot, celery and celeriac, Belgian endive, pea	250 – 450
Leek, kohlrabi (early and late), red beet, radish, onion, tomato, cucumber, parsley, black salsify, horseradish, endive	350 – 750
Lettuce, radish, spinach (early and late)	350 – 550

For the fertilisation of orchards and berry plantations it is recommended to apply the fertiliser at the following doses:

Cultivated plants	Dosage (kg/ha)
Young orchards (1-3 years) all species	10 – 30
Fruiting orchards (4 years and up) all species	50 – 100
Currant and gooseberry plantations	100 – 200
Raspberry plantations, strawberry plantations (1st year of cultivation)	70 – 140
Strawberry plantations (subsequent years of cultivation)	50 – 100

For the fertilisation of ornament plants grown in the field, it is recommended to apply the fertiliser at the following doses:

Cultivated plants	Dosage (kg/ha)
Chrysanthemum, peony, iris, tulip, sunflower, pansy, consolida, ageratum, dahlia, snapdragon, celosia, zinnia, carnation, stock, gladiolus	100 – 250
Begonia, marigold, purslane, aster, lobelia, petunia, lily, marigold, sage, narcissus, daisy, thyme	70 – 180
Amaranth, evening-scented stock, nasturtium, fern, geranium, bergenia	50 – 120
Smartweed	50 – 100



25 kg



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Bontar

NPK (Mg) 3,5-9-15 (4)

PFC 1(C)(i)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser

Declared macronutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	3.5
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	9.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.5
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	15.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	4.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	3.0

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- **calcium** calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 12% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 5% (m/m))
- **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 35% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 31% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve:
not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:

Potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-finished product), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9), ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2)

Where¹ CMC I: Substances and mixtures, primary,

² CMC II: By-products.

Purpose

Bontar is recommended for use on plants sensitive to chlorine, such as potatoes, hops, tobacco, for fertilising fruit trees and bushes, as well as all vegetables that do not tolerate high concentration of chlorine throughout the vegetation period, i.e. bean, pea, onion, cucumber and lettuce.



Application rules

In the case of edible potato cultivation, the fertiliser can be applied both prior to sowing and as top dressing with one of the crop care treatments. Most vegetables grown in field conditions are sensitive to chlorine in the initial growth period, in the phase of germination and seedling. Thus it is recommended that the fertiliser be applied both prior to seeds sowing and planting of seedlings, as well as during early top dressing fertilisation. On vegetable plantations, the fertiliser should be mixed with the soil up to a depth of approx. 10 cm. In orchards and tree nurseries, the fertiliser should be spread evenly around the tree or bush. Fertilising is effective on the condition that the fertiliser is mixed with soil or that the plantation is irrigated.

Fertiliser dosage

Recommended fertiliser doses in kg/ha

Cultivated plants	Dosage depending on the P and K content in the soil
Edible potatoes	300 – 400
Fruit trees and bushes	200 – 400
Conifer nurseries	200 – 600
Tobacco	300 – 400
Peas and beans	300 – 800
Onion	200 – 600
Strawberries	200 – 300
Raspberries	200 – 300
Cabbage	400 – 800
Carrot	200 – 400
Tomatoes	200 – 400

These are recommended rates. We recommend that farmers exchange information with their advisors in order to adjust the recommendations to their specific situation and avoid over-fertilisation.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

25 kg



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Bontar B

NPK(CaMgS) 5-7-16 (6-4-37) with boron (B)

Declared nutrients:

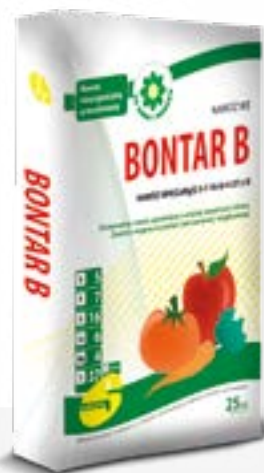
Low chlorine universal horticultural fertiliser. Contains magnesium in sulphate and carbonate forms.

Total nitrogen (N) in the ammonium form, % (m/m)	5.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution and in water, % (m/m)	7.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	16.0
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	6.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	4.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	3.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO ₃), % (m/m)	37.0
Sulphur trioxide (SO ₃) soluble in water, % (m/m)	34.0
Total boron (B), % (m/m)	0.13

Fertiliser dosage

Recommended fertiliser doses in kg/ha

Cultivated plants	Dosage depending on the P and K content in the soil
Field-grown vegetables	200-800
Strawberries	350-600
Raspberries	400-650
Young orchards (1-3 years)	350-500
Fruiting orchards	400-600
Ornamental plants	400-600



Purpose

Bontar B is a universal horticultural fertiliser intended for fertilising fruit trees and bushes, and open-field and under cover grown vegetables.

Application rules

It is recommended to use the fertiliser before sowing or planting – it should be mixed with the soil up to a depth of 15 cm. The fertiliser can be used for the preparation of substrate in the cultivation of vegetables and ornamental plants under covers or used as sprinkled top dressing.

Properties

Optimal combination of primary and secondary nutrients and the sulphate forms of potassium and magnesium (65% of the declared MgO is in the form of magnesium sulphate, soluble in water) provide adequate plant growth, improve yield quality (taste, appearance and smell) and increase resistance to drought and frost.

- **Potassium sulphate** – improves quality of high-quality crops and their yields, especially fruits, vegetables, tobacco, as well as ornamental plants; enhances absorption of phosphorus and micronutrients; increases resistance to drought, frost and insects.
- **Magnesium sulphate** – has a beneficial effect on the size and colouring of fruits, gives them aroma and reduces the excessive accumulation of nitrates; participates in the production of vitamin A; prevents premature falling of leaves, leaf mottling and needle discoloration.
- **Calcium** – increases fruits size, improves their firmness, colouring and storage properties; decreases fruits sensitivity to transport; reduces storage diseases i.e. apple bitter pit and blossom-end rot in tomatoes.
- **Boron** – regulates the proper growth of generative organs (pistil, anthers, pollen) and the youngest parts of shoots and roots; positively influences processes associated with flowering, fertilisation, seed formation, with the functioning and dividing cells, positively influences water management and respiration processes, as well as proper development of vascular tissues (proper distribution of calcium in the plant).



25 kg



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Bontar Max

NPK (Mg) 8-8-20 (2)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B, Mn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N), % (m/m)	8,0
Nitrogen (N) in the ammonium form, % (m/m)	4,0
Nitrogen (N) in the amide form, % (m/m)	4,0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	8,0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5,0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	20,0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	2,0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	1,0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0,04
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0,10

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- **calcium** calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 8% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 3% (m/m))
- **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 33% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 30% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).

Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).

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Components:

Potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-finished product), ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), ureal (CAS no. 57-13-6), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9), diammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7722-76-1)

Where¹ CMC I: Substances and mixtures, primary,
² CMC II: By-products.

Purpose

Bontar Max is a universal horticultural fertiliser intended for fertilising fruit trees and bushes, and open-field and under cover grown vegetables. The fertiliser can be used for the preparation of substrate in the cultivation of vegetables and ornamental plants under covers or used as sprinkled top dressing.

Properties

The diverse forms of nitrogen (ammonium and amide) contained in **Bontar Max** ensure its optimum utilisation. Potassium in the sulphate form positively impacts quality of fruits and vegetables (size, appearance, taste, smell) and increases resistance to drought and frost.

Fruit trees fertilisation

It is recommended to apply the fertiliser once, in a radius slightly greater than the crown. Mix with the soil if possible and water.

Recommended fertiliser doses in kg/ha

Cultivated plants	Dosage
Young orchards (1-3 years)	350 – 550
Fruiting orchards	400 – 600

With individual fruit trees the doses for each tree are as follows: 0.1-0.15 g under a young fruit tree (1-3 years) and 0.3-0.4 g under an older fruit tree (4 years and up).

Fertilising strawberries

Before establishing the plantation, apply the fertiliser on the entire area and mix with soil up to a depth of 15 cm.

Recommended fertiliser doses in kg/ha

Strawberry plantation	Dosage
Before establishment	350 – 550
Subsequent years of cultivation	350 – 550

When fertilising a fruit producing strawberry plantation, dosage should be divided into two parts: 2/3 of the planned dosage should be applied in early spring, while the remaining 1/3 after the harvest, but not later than at the beginning of August.

Fertilisation of raspberries and berry bushes

It is recommended to apply the fertiliser once, in a radius slightly greater than the crown. Mix with the soil if possible and water.

Recommended fertiliser doses in kg/ha

Cultivation	Dosage
Raspberry plantation	500 – 700
Currant and gooseberry plantations	450 – 650

With individual berry bushes (currant, gooseberry, blueberry) the doses are as follows: 60-80 g during planting, 80-120 g in the subsequent years.

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Fertilising vegetables

The fertiliser should be applied on the entire cultivation area and mixed with soil. When used as top dressing, it should not be applied on wet leaves.

Recommended fertiliser rates in kg/ha

Cultivation	Dosage
Pea, bean, onion, leek, cucumber, radish	500 – 700
Chinese cabbage and head cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, pepper, carrot, celery	600 – 800

Use only when justified.

Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

The fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be put in place.



Fertilisers for Gardens



Simple superphosphate

P 19.5

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(i):
Simple solid inorganic macronutrient fertilizer

Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	19.5
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	17.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	19.0

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- **calcium** calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 30% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 18% (m/m))
- **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 30% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 18% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve:
not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:

Powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5)
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary.



Purpose

Simple superphosphate is a universal phosphorus fertiliser that can be used in spring and autumn on all soil types. Fertilisation with **simple superphosphate** is recommended for its:

- very low salt index;
- quickly available, water-soluble form of phosphorus;
- high calcium and sulphur content;
- magnesium and micronutrients content present in natural phosphates.

Application rules

The fertiliser is applied at a rate of 0.15 – 0.4 kg/10m². For vegetables, the entire dose should be applied in spring, mixing it into the soil up to a depth of 15 – 20 cm. For lawns, conifers and fruit trees and bushes, the fertiliser should be applied in autumn or early spring before the start of vegetation. When sowing, **simple superphosphate** can be used together with nitrogen fertilisers, potassium salt and potassium sulphate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.





Potassium sulphate granulated

K (S) 50 (45)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(i):
Simple solid inorganic macronutrient fertilizer

Declared macronutrients:

Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	50.0
Sulphur trioxide (SO ₃) soluble in water, % (m/m)	45.0

Low in chloride.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve:
not more than 10% (m/m).

Component:
Potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5),
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary.

Purpose

Granulated potassium sulphate is intended for fertilising chlorine-sensitive plants: fruits, vegetables, tobacco and hop. Can be used both in open-field and under cover farming.

Properties

Granulated potassium sulphate:

- is the safest form of potassium during germination and in the initial stage of the plant growth;
- high sulphur content improves nitrogen utilisation and thus increases yield hight and quality;
- improves the colouring of fruit and vegetables, enhances their taste and aroma qualities;
- improves water management;
- facilitate healthy vegetation during spring.

Application rules

The fertiliser can be applied throughout the season – ideally 2-3 weeks before sowing or planting. It can be used as top dressing.

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Fertiliser dosage

Recommended fertiliser doses in g/m²

Plant	Dosage
Apples, pears, sweet and sour cherries	20 – 50
Berries	30 – 50
Vines	10 – 30
Pepper	30 – 40
Tomatoes	40 – 60
Cucumbers	30 – 40
Potatoes	20 – 40
Oil plants	20 – 40

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.



Product Catalogue | Horticultural Fertilisers 2023



Potassium salt

K 60

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(i):
Simple solid inorganic macronutrient fertilizer

Declared macronutrient:

Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	60.0
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Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve:
not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7447-40-7),
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary.

Purpose

Granulated potassium salt is a universal fertiliser intended for most vegetables, orchards and lawns. The fertiliser can be applied to almost all crops and on all types of soil. It is particularly effective on peaty and light sandy soils.

Application rules

Granulated potassium salt is a pre-sowing fertiliser. It is recommended to apply the fertiliser a minimum of 2-3 weeks before sowing seed or planting. The fertiliser should be mixed into the soil up to a depth of 10 – 15 cm.

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Granulated potassium salt is used to fertilise

- chloride-loving vegetables – sugar and red beets, celery,
- chloride-tolerant vegetables and orchards – during autumn or as early as possible in spring,
- lawns – during spring and autumn.

Fertiliser dosage

Granulated potassium salt is applied at a rate of 0.17 – 0.25 kg/10 m², mixing the fertiliser into soil up to a depth of 10-15 cm.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.



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Urea

46 N

Purpose

Urea is a universal fertiliser. Soil-applied (pre-sowing and as top dressing) and in the form of spraying. Can be used for all soil types (except for highly acidic and alkaline soils) to fertilise fruit trees and bushes, lawns, decorative plants and vegetables.

Properties

Urea consists of nitrogen in amide form. When **soil-applied**, this form of nitrogen gradually turns into ammonium form available to plants and then into nitrate. Nitrogen losses are low and it is available over a longer period of time (comparing to other nitrogen fertilisers).

Foliar spray can be used in the form of small-drop spraying with water-soluble magnesium sulphate and plant protection products (as recommended).

Fertiliser dosage

in soil application (kg/100 m²):

Cultivated plant	Dosage
cabbage, cauliflower	3.0 – 4.0
onion, tomato, cucumber	2.5 – 3.5
raspberry, currant, gooseberry, strawberry	1.5 – 2.5
carrot, parsley	1.5 – 3.0

The fertiliser should be mixed with soil. After a top dressing application, the fertiliser should be covered with soil to avoid nitrogen loss.



Fertiliser dosage in foliar application

Use a urea solution at a concentration of up to 6% (up to 6 kg of urea per 100 l of water) when applying in the form of spraying. Small-drop spraying is carried out during low sunlight, lower temperatures and adequate soil moisture. It should not be done after heavy rainfall. A single dosage of the urea in foliar application should not exceed 0.2 kg/100 m².



Ogród 2001 for tomatoes and peppers

NPK (Mg) 8-8-19 (2)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B, Mn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N), % (m/m)	8.0
Nitrogen (N) in the ammonium form, % (m/m)	5.0
Nitrogen (N) IN the amide form, % (m/m)	3.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	8.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	19.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	2.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	1.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.04
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.10

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- **calcium** calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 8% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 3% (m/m))
- **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 35% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 32% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).

Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).



Components:

Potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no.7778-80-5), ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-product), urea¹ (CAS no. 57-13-6), diammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7722-76-1), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9)
Where¹ CMC I: Substances and mixtures, primary,
² CMC II: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 for tomatoes and pepper is intended for fertilising peppers and tomatoes in open-field and under cover farming.





Properties

- Ogród 2001 for tomatoes and peppers:**
- has a positive effect on the quality of fruit and vegetables due to its low chloride content;
 - improves colouring and taste;
 - increases resistance to low temperatures;
 - the granulation of the fertiliser and the suitable form of the components ensure a long-lasting effect.

Application rules

Tomatoes.
The fertiliser should be applied:

- 2 – 3 weeks before planting at a rate of 55 g/m²
- 3 – 4 weeks after planting at a rate of 30 – 40 g/m²
- during fruit setting of the first cluster at a rate of 30 – 35 g/m²,

The fertiliser should be spread around fertilised plants and mixed with soil if possible.

Pepper.
The fertiliser should be applied:

- 2 – 3 weeks before planting at a rate of 60 g/m²
- 3 – 4 weeks after planting at a rate of 40 g/m²
- further fertilisation (if necessary) can be applied after 4 weeks, at a rate of 30 – 40 g/m²,

The fertiliser should be spread around fertilised plants and mixed with soil if possible.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

The fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality.
Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be put in place.



Ogród 2001 for vines

NPK (Mg) 10-6-7 (2,5)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B, Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	10.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	6.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	7.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	2.5
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.03
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.120
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.18
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.18
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.030

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

- The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:**
- **calcium** calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 9% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 5% (m/m))
 - **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 43% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 37% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).



Components:
Ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), magnesite¹
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary,
² CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 for vines is intended for fertilising all vines during spring and summer. It can also be used for fertilising raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberry.

Properties

- Ogród 2001 for vines:**
- has a positive effect on the quality of fruit due to low chloride content;
 - increases resistance to low temperatures;
 - the granulation of the fertiliser and the suitable form of the components ensure a long-lasting effect,

Application rules

Vines.
Before planting vines, apply fertiliser at a rate of 1.0 –1.5 kg/10 m². Repeat fertilisation twice in the first year after planting, spreading the fertiliser in May and July, at a rate of 40 – 50 g/bush, over an area of approximately 1 m². In subsequent crop years, apply fertiliser in early spring (April) and in the period May-June at a rate of 60 – 80 g per bush (about 1 m²). A third dose of 40 – 50 g per bush can be applied in early July.

Raspberries, currants, gooseberry.
Apply fertiliser at a total rate of 0.8 –1.4 kg/10 m², in two doses: 2/3 of the total dosage in spring and 1/3 of the dosage after harvest.

Strawberries.
Apply fertiliser at a rate of 0.35 – 0.8 kg/10 m² once after harvest.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

Ogród 2001 against needle browning

(MgS) (21-34)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser

Declared macronutrients:

Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	21.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	17.0
Sulphur trioxide (SO ₃) soluble in water, % (m/m)	34.0

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve:
not more than 10% (m/m).

Component:
Powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9)
Where¹ CMC I: Substances and mixtures, primary.

Purpose

In the cultivation of coniferous trees and shrubs, firs, spruces, pines, larches, yew trees, arborvitae and others, needle discolouration often occurs due to magnesium and sulphur deficiency (the colour varies from light green through yellow to brown). Instantly available magnesium and sulphur forms contained in **Ogród 2001 against needle browning** fertiliser prevent this phenomenon and regenerate partially damaged pins, providing them with their natural green colour. The fertiliser is also suitable for fertilising other plants with magnesium and sulphur deficiency symptoms.

Properties

- Ogród 2001 against needle browning:**
- ensures effective plants nutrition with magnesium and sulphur during the entire vegetation period;
 - locally acidifies soil, creating suitable conditions for conifer growth;
 - intensifies formation of new growth, positively affects development of root mass;
 - guarantees good condition and green needle colouring for fertilised conifers;
 - prevents needles yellowing and browning.

Fertiliser for sprinkling use.



Application rules

Ogród 2001 against needle browning can be used both during the entire vegetation period as well as before planting and as top dressing. When applying fertiliser before planting, it should be mixed with soil to a depth of up to 10 – 20 cm. When used as a top dressing, the fertiliser should be spread evenly withing the radius of a tree or bush's crown. If possible, mix with soil and water generously, especially during drought.

Recommended fertiliser rates in grams depending on the size of the tree or bush

Size of tree or bush	Dosage
up to 1 m	20 – 25
1 – 2 m	35 – 50
2 – 5 m	70 – 100
over 5 m	100 – 150

To prevent browning of needles, fertiliser should be spread in spring, and then during the greatest plant growth, i.e. May and June. The fertiliser together with the specialist multi-nutrient fertiliser – **Ogród 2001 for conifers** – should be used as recommended by the manufacturer. In the case of intervention application, fertilisation may be repeated 2-4 times, at two-week intervals.

Fertiliser should be used twice a year, from March to November. Using fertiliser **Ogród 2001 against needle browning** is one of the most important treatments for conifers which ensures their healthy and unique appearance during the entire vegetation period.

Detailed information on the product is provided in the safety data sheet.

Ogród 2001 for conifers

NPK (Mg) 5-9-12 (3)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B), (Cu), (Fe), (Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	9.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	12.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.02
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.020
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.80
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.020

* The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- **calcium** calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 13% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 5 % (m/m))
- **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 34% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 31% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve:
not more than 10% (m/m).



Components:
Superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-finished product), potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9)
Where¹ CMC I: Substances and mixtures, primary,
² CMC II: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 for conifer shrubs is intended for fertilisation of most coniferous trees and shrubs, mainly: firs, spruces, pines, larches, yew trees, cypresses, arborvitae, junipers and heather, erica and rhododendrons.

Properties

- Ogród 2001 for conifer shrubs:**
- is an acidic fertiliser;
 - prevents needle browning;
 - improves winter hardiness;
 - the granulation of the fertiliser and the suitable form of the contained components ensure a long-lasting effect.

Application rules

Ogród 2001 for conifer shrubs should be applied at a total dosage of 40 – 60 g/m², twice during the season, i.e. in early spring (1/2 of the dosage) before the start of vegetation (in March or April) and in summer, spreading the fertiliser in a radius slightly larger than the diameter of the crown. Conifers planted in any kind of pots should be supplied with 5 – 7 g of fertiliser for medium-sized plants (3 – 5 l container). Most conifers react very well to mulching. Area around the plant is most commonly mulched with a few centimetres thick layer of composted bark of coniferous trees, sawdust, brown coal, less frequently with gravel. This treatment reduces growth of weeds around the plants, and also reduces water evaporation and improves soil structure. It also secures the roots from the effects of frost.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

Ogród 2001 lawn max

NPK (Mg) 10-8-12 (3)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (Cu, Fe, Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N), % (m/m)	10.0
Nitrogen (N) in the ammonium form, % (m/m)	5.0
Nitrogen (N) in the amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	8.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.5
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	12.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3.0
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.015
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.90
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.025

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- **calcium** calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 11% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 5% (m/m))
- **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 21% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 17% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).

Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).



Components:

Powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), potassium chloride¹ (CAS no. 7447-40-7), urea¹ (CAS No 57-13-6), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-product), magnesite¹
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary,
² CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 lawn max is a specialist, highly concentrated horticultural fertiliser intended for the fertilisation of lawns. High nitrogen content provides intense green colour to the fertilised lawns. Iron and calcium contained in the fertiliser prevent moss growth. It is suitable for fertilising all grass types, especially decorative, representative lawns and heavily used lawns (sports pitches).

Properties

Ogród 2001 lawn max:

- provides effective lawn nutrition throughout the entire growing season;
- ensures correct growth and development of grass, proper compactness and turf tillering and intense green colouring;
- prevents moss growth;
- increases the resistance of grass to frost;
- facilitates scheduling of lawn care works (concentration of all essential nutrients in one granule).

Application rules

Ogród 2001 lawn max is mainly suitable for fertilising lawns during spring and summer. It should be spread on the entire lawn area and watered. Fertilising can be repeated 2-3 times, not later than until August.

In moss is present, it is additionally recommended to apply Ogród 2001 anti-moss fertiliser, according to the manufacturer's instructions. Depending on the intended use of the lawn, it is recommended to apply Ogród 2001 lawn max fertiliser in early spring before the start of vegetation (March, April), then in May or June and in August at the latest.

Total fertiliser dosage per year (kg/10 m²):

Application	Dosage
heavily used lawns	0.8 – 1.2
universal and decorative lawns	0.4 – 0.8

A single dosage of the fertiliser should not exceed 0.4 kg/10 m². The last fertilisation should be carried out no later than the second half of August, as late fertilisation with a fertiliser containing a high nitrogen rate leads to reduced frost resistance of the grasses.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

The fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be put in place.



Ogród 2001 for lawns

NPK (Mg) 8-9-10 (3)

the fertiliser contains a micronutrient (Fe)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with a micronutrient

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	8.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	9.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	10.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	1.0

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser is partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- calcium calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 11% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 3% (m/m))
- sulphur calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 28% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 26% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-product), potassium chloride¹ (CAS no. 7447-40-7), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS No 7487-88-9), iron (II) sulphate heptahydrate¹ (CAS no. 7782-63-0)
Where¹ CMC I: Substances and mixtures, primary;² CMC II: By-products.



Purpose

Ogród 2001 for lawns is intended for fertilising various grass types, providing the fertilised lawns with intense green colouring. Iron and calcium contained in the fertiliser prevent moss growth.

Properties

Ogród 2001 for lawns:

- ensures correct growth and development of grass, proper compactness and turf tillering and intense green colouring;
- prevents moss growth (contains calcium and iron)
- increases the resistance of grass to frost.

Application rules

Depending on the intended use of the lawn, it is recommended to apply Ogród 2001 for lawns fertiliser in early spring before the start of vegetation (March, April), then in May or June and in August at the latest. Total fertiliser application rates over the season should be in the range of 0.9 - 1.3 kg/10 m² (heavily used lawns) and 0.5 - 0.9 kg/10 m² (multipurpose and decorative lawns). The last fertilisation should be carried out no later than the second half of August, as late fertilisation with a fertiliser containing a high nitrogen rate leads to reduced frost resistance of the grasses.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

Ogród 2001 anti-moss

NPK (Mg) 8-8-11 (3)

the fertiliser contains a micronutrient (Fe)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with a micronutrient

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	8.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	8.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	11.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3.0
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	3.0

*The iron contained in the fertiliser is partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- calcium calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 7% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 3% (m/m))
- sulphur calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 23% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 20% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), potassium chloride¹ (CAS no. 7447-40-7), iron (II) sulphate heptahydrate¹ (CAS no. 7782-63-0), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-product), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), diammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7722-76-1), magnesite¹
Where¹ CMC I: Substances and mixtures, primary;² CMC II: By-products.



Purpose

Ogród 2001 anti-moss is suitable for fertilising all grass types, especially decorative, representative lawns and heavily used lawns.

Properties

Ogród 2001 anti-moss:

- prevents moss growth (contains iron sulphate and calcium)
- provides effective lawn nutrition throughout the entire growing season;
- ensures correct growth and development of grass, proper compactness and turf tillering;
- increases the intensity of lawns green colouring;
- increases the resistance of grass to frost;
- facilitates scheduling of lawn care works (concentration of all essential nutrients in one granule).

Application rules

As a preventative measure, it is best to Ogród 2001 anti-moss in early spring by spreading it over the entire lawn and then watering. In this case, repeat the fertilisation several times at intervals of about 30 days, preferably after mowing the lawn. In case of intervention use, the fertiliser should be spread at the moss sites and then watered. Fertilising can be repeated after about 30 day.

Total fertiliser dosage per year, kg/10 m ² :	
Application	Dosage
Preventative	0.5 - 0.8
Intervention	1.0 - 1.8

The last fertilisation should be carried out no later than the second half of August, as late fertilisation with a fertiliser containing a high nitrogen rate leads to reduced frost resistance of the grasses.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.



2 kg



Ogród 2001 for garden flowers



NPK(Mg) 9-9-15 (3)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B), (Cu), (Fe), (Mn), (Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N), % (m/m)	9.0
Nitrogen (N) in the ammonium form, % (m/m)	4.0
Nitrogen (N) in the amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	9.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	15.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.02
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.050
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.20
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.05
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.030

* The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- calcium calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 10% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 3% (m/m))
- sulphur calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 30% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 28% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).

Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:

Potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-finished product), ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), ureal (CAS no. 57-13-6), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), diammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7722-76-1)
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary,² CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 for garden flowers is a specialist horticultural fertiliser intended for fertilising ornamental flowering shrubs, perennial shrubs, perennials, bulbous plants, as well as annual and perennial flowers.

Properties

Ogród 2001 for garden flowers:

- ensures correct growth, rich flowering and intensive colour of flowers and leaves;
- improves winter hardiness;
- the granulation of the fertiliser and the correct form of the contained components guarantee a long-lasting effect.

Application rules

Flowering and perennial shrubs (rose, forsythia, hydrangea, buddleia, jasmine, peony, magnolia, dahlia and others):

Before or during planting, apply a dose of fertiliser of 15–20 g/m². Fertiliser can be used as top dressing (2–4 times) from April to August at the rate of 20–25 g/m² (young plants) and 25–30 g/m² (older plants), each 30 days. Fertiliser should be evenly spread evenly around the shrubs and, if possible, mixed with the soil and then watered.

Flowerbed plants (pelargonium, aster, nasturtium and others):

Before planting, it is necessary to apply 80–120 g/m² of the fertiliser evenly on the entire area and mix it with the soil. Fertilising can be repeated at the turn of May and June, using 50–70 g of the fertiliser per 1 m². If the fertiliser is used as top dressing, avoid fertilising over wet leaves.

The fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be put in place.

Use only when justified.
Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

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2 kg



Ogród 2001 for roses



NPK (Mg) 8-8-20 (2)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B, Mn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N), % (m/m)	8.0
Nitrogen (N) in the ammonium form, % (m/m)	4.0
Nitrogen (N) in the amide form, % (m/m)	4.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	8.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	20.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	2.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	1.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.04
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.10

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- calcium calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 8% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 3% (m/m))
- sulphur calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 33% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 30% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).

Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:

Potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (custom semi-product), urea¹ (CAS no. 57-13-6), diammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate¹ (CAS no. 7722-76-1), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9)
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary,² CMC 11: By-products.

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Purpose

Ogród 2001 for roses is a specialist fertiliser for feeding all groups, species and varieties of roses. It is recommended for improved flowering, accelerated growth and better tillering. In addition, it is suitable for use on such shrubs with ornamental flowers as forsythia, weigela, magnolia, lilac, buddleia, spiraea, jasmine, deutzia and many others.

Properties

Ogród 2001 for roses:

- ensures good tillering of roses (important i.e. for ground cover and climbing roses);
- has a positive effect on the colouring of flowers and leaves;
- due to the high potassium content, it increases the drought resistance of roses and improves their frost resistance;
- the nitrogen content in two forms (amide and ammonium) ensures rapid absorption and, at the same time, a longer effect;
- is universal in terms of application timing (from early spring to late summer).

Application rules

Fertilisation of roses in the first season is recommended to be limited to 1–2 doses of 10–20 g/m². During subsequent seasons, the fertiliser is applied 2–3 times at 25–30 g/m², starting in early spring. The last treatment is recommended no later than in August (20 g/m²). It is advisable to feed other ornamental shrubs before or during planting at a rate of 15 g/m². As top dressing, the fertiliser is applied 2–3 times at 25 g/m². The fertiliser should be spread evenly around the plant, mixing with the soil if possible – so as not to damage the roots – and water generously. Fertiliser should not come into contact with wet above-ground plant organs (e.g. leaves).

The fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be put in place.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Wigor S Pro

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development permit no. 174/06 following the amendment of decision no. 174a/08

Properties:

Total sulphur (S), % (m/m)	min. 80.0
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Bentonite contained in the fertiliser, due to its properties of swelling on contact with water, causes the sulphur to break down, resulting in faster oxidation by microorganisms into a sulphate form that can be assimilated by plants.

Purpose

Wigor S Pro is intended for sulphur-loving plants such as pea, legumes, cruciferous vegetables, sugar and red beet, onion plants, radish, tomatoes, pumpkin, bean, cucumber, pepper, potatoes. It can also be used to acidify the soil – before establishing the plantation or planting. It also gives good results on alkaline and neutral soils.

Wigor S Pro

- has a direct effect on crop yield increases – sulphur increases the efficiency and effectiveness of nitrogen fertilisation (through better uptake and utilisation of nitrogen).
- improves yield quality:
 - reduced nitrate content in vegetable plants;
 - increased starch content in potato tubers and saccharose in sugar beetroots;
 - increases the protein content in seeds;
 - improves the taste of plants such as onions, garlic, leek and legumes.
- improves carbohydrate metabolism – which indirectly induces an increase in the tolerance of plants to abiotic stresses (too low and high temperatures, water shortage).

- The yield-forming effects of fertiliser sulphur are revealed through:**
1. Direct yield increase – sulphur increases the efficiency and effectiveness of nitrogen fertilisation (through better uptake and utilisation of nitrogen).
 2. Improved crop quality:
 - reduced nitrate content in vegetable plants;
 - increased starch content in potato tubers and saccharose in sugar beet roots,
 - increased protein content in seeds, sulphuric amino acids (cysteine and methionine) are absolutely necessary for protein synthesis – improving the taste of plants such as onions, garlic, leek and legumes.
 3. Improves carbohydrate metabolism – which indirectly induces an increase in the tolerance of plants to abiotic stresses (too low and high temperatures, water shortage).



Application rules

The fertiliser should be spread evenly over the entire area and then mixed into the soil to a depth of up to 15 cm. If the fertiliser cannot be applied before the plantation is established, it should be applied at a distance of 5–10 cm from the row of growing plants or sown seeds – preferably before or after the vegetation starts (counting the area of fertiliser application based on the width and length of the plant row). It should be mixed into the soil after application.

Fertiliser dosage

Recommended fertiliser doses in g/m²

Plant	Dosage
Broccoli, horseradish, kale, cauliflower, kohlrabi, cabbages (white, red, Italian), white radish, radish, turnip, onion, garlic, leek, chives	3 – 5
Legumes (broad beans, peas, beans), perennial legumes, sugar and fodder beets, swede turnip, red beet, carrot, tomatoes	2 – 3
grasses, pastures, meadows, potatoes	1.5 – 2



Wigor S Pro fertiliser dosage for soil acidification before establishing a plantation (g/m²)

Soil reaction before acidification (determined in 1M KCl)	Desired soil acidity			
	3.5		4.0	
	Sandy soils	Heavy soils, clayey	Sandy soils	Heavy soils, clayey
4.2	62	130	12	17
4.7	100	210	25	52
5.0	125	260	50	100
6.0	150	300	75	190

Above rates may be applied for ornamental and orchard acid loving plants.



Ogród 2001 for acid loving plants

NPK(Mg) 9-6-9(3)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B), (Cu), (Fe), (Mn), (Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser
with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	9.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	6.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅)soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	5.5
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	9.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.03
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.120
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.18
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.18
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.030

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains an undeclared macronutrient:

- **sulphur** calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 42% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 36% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).

Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).



Components:

Ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2), powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), magnesite¹
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary,² CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 for acid loving plants is a specialist horticultural fertiliser adjusted to the nutritional requirements of blueberry and other acidophilic plants, such as cranberry, cowberry, heathers, rhododendrons, hydrangeas and others.

Properties

Ogród 2001 for acid loving plants:

- is an acidic fertiliser;
- improves winter hardiness;
- the granulation of the fertiliser and the correct form of the contained components guarantee a long-lasting effect.

Application rules

For fruiting plantations, fertiliser of 30–35 g/m² should be applied three times a year. Carry out the first treatment in mid-April, the second and third fertilisation at monthly intervals.

Feed other acid-loving plants twice. Apply approximately 30–35 g of fertiliser per 1 m² in spring and another 30 g of fertiliser/m² after approximately 30 days.

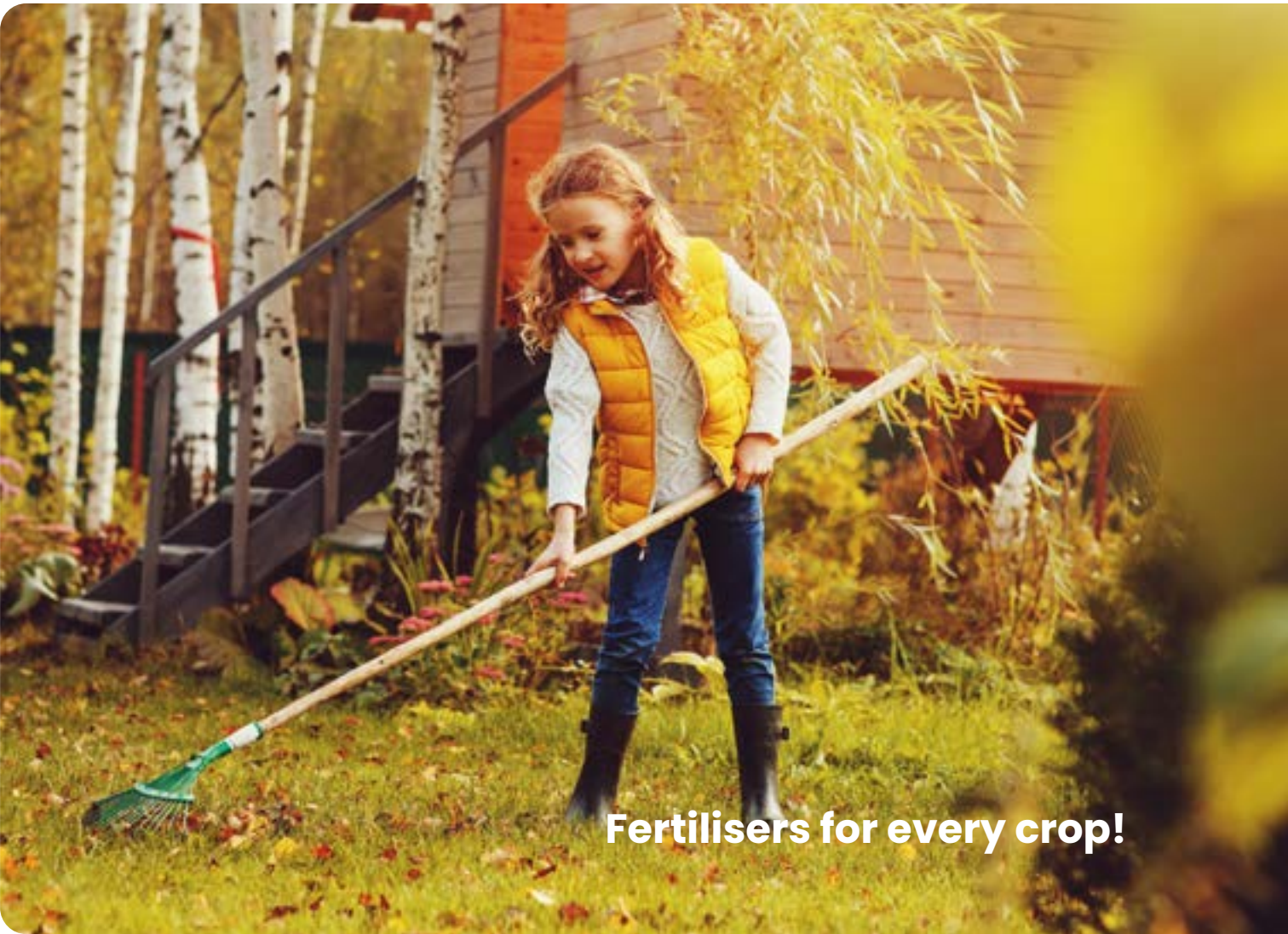
Spread the fertiliser evenly within the radius of the plant's crown, mix into the soil if possible and water generously.

The fertiliser can also be used to prepare the substrate before planting – for this purpose, 50 g of fertiliser per 1 m² should be mixed with the substrate.

Use only when justified.

Do not exceed the recommended rate.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.



Fertilisers for every crop!

Autumn Fertilisers



Ogród 2001 autumn universal

PK (Mg) 11-16 (3)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B, CU, Fe, Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	11,0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	9,0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	10,0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	16,0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	3,0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2,0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0,2
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0,030
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0,40
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0,020

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- calcium calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 15% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 9% (m/m))
- sulphur calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 33% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 26% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).



Components:
Powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9)
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 autumn universal is particularly useful for fertilising perennial plants before winter: flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, perennials, bulbous plants, fruit bushes and trees, conifers and lawns. Fertiliser can also be applied in spring or during the growing season taking into account the need for additional nitrogen and micronutrient fertilisation.

Properties

Ogród 2001 autumn universal:

- supports the processes of woodshed, protecting plants from freezing (does not contain nitrogen);
- regulates water management (potassium);
- stimulates development of root system (phosphorus);
- facilitates the start of vegetation in spring;
- ensures high utilisation of phosphorus, potassium and sulphur in the spring-summer growing season.

Application rules

Perennial plants.
Ogród 2001 autumn universal is recommended to be applied between August and October at a total dosage of 30–50 g/m². Spread the fertiliser evenly over the entire growing area (on the lawn preferably after mowing). Apply under trees and shrubs in an area slightly larger than the outline of the crown. If possible, it should be mixed with the soil.

Soil preparation for plants planted or sown in spring.
Fertiliser should be applied by the end of October, evenly over the entire area mixing it into the soil at a rate of 50–70 g/m².

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

Ogród 2001 for autumn lawns

PK (Mg) 12-23 (4)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser

Declared macronutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	12,0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5,0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	23,0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	4,0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2,0

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- calcium calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 16% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 6% (m/m))
- sulphur calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 13% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 10% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve: not more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Potassium chloride¹ (CAS no. 7447-40-7), superphosphate poorly acidified¹ (no.), dusty simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS No 7487-88-9)
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 for autumn lawns is intended for autumn fertilisation of all types of lawns. The granulated form of the fertiliser ensures a long-lasting effect.



Properties

Ogród 2001 for autumn lawns:

- ensures proper preparation of lawns for upcoming winter;
- regulates water management (potassium);
- stimulates development of root system (phosphorus);
- facilitates the start of vegetation in spring;
- ensures high utilisation of phosphorus, potassium and sulphur in the spring-summer growing season.

Purpose

In order to prepare the lawn properly before winter, Ogród 2001 for autumn lawns can be applied twice: in August and by the end of October, at a dose of 20–30 g/m² at each time. The lawn should first be mowed, raked and the leaves cleaned up, then the fertiliser spread evenly over the entire area. Do not fertilise when the lawn is wet.

The fertiliser is ideal for maintenance fertilisation in spring or summer, when the aim is to strengthen and improve the health of the lawn. The first dose (20–30 g/m²) should be applied just before the start of vegetation, with subsequent doses (also 20–30 g/m²) applied at monthly intervals. The total dosage of fertiliser over the season should not exceed 120 g/m².

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

Ogród 2001 for autumn conifers

PK (Mg) 10-16 (4)

the fertiliser contains micronutrients (B, Cu, Fe, Zn)

PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii):
Compound solid inorganic macronutrient fertiliser with micronutrients

Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅), % (m/m)	10.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in water, % (m/m)	8.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	9.0
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	16.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	4.0
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.02
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.030
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.40
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.020

*The above-mentioned micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are partially soluble in water, in variable amounts.

Low in chloride.

The fertiliser also contains undeclared macronutrients:

- calcium calculated as total calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 15% (m/m)) and water-soluble calcium oxide (CaO) (approx. 9% (m/m))
- sulphur calculated as total sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 33% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO₃) (approx. 26% (m/m))

Granulometry:

Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mech sieve:

at least 95% (m/m).

Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mech sieve:

not more than 10% (m/m).



Components:

Powder simple superphosphate¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), powder magnesium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7487-88-9)
Where¹ CMC 1: Substances and mixtures, primary.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 for autumn conifer is intended primarily for summer and autumn fertilisation of coniferous trees and shrubs in order to prepare them adequately for the winter period. It can also be used throughout the season, having a beneficial effect on the appearance of conifers.

Properties

Ogród 2001 for autumn conifer:

- supports the processes of woodshed, protecting plants from freezing;
- stimulates development of root system (phosphorus);
- regulates water management (potassium);
- ensures green colouring, prevents needle browning (magnesium in the form of sulphate);
- facilitate healthy vegetation during spring.

Application rules

The fertiliser should be applied twice. First dosage in late August/early September, second dose 4–5 weeks later. Fertilise within a slightly larger radius of the crown. The amount of each dose should be within the limits: 10–20 g/m² or 5–15 g per metre of tree or shrub height.

Detailed information on the product and the hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.



Agricultural Fertilisers

Simple superphosphate granulated

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- Tarnogran
- Tarnogran K
- Tarnogran R with boron
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