Siarkopol Tarnobrzeg Group – Chemical Plants

Horticultural fertilisers

Product Catalogue







SIARKOPOL

ogrod2001.pl






Fertilisers for every crop!



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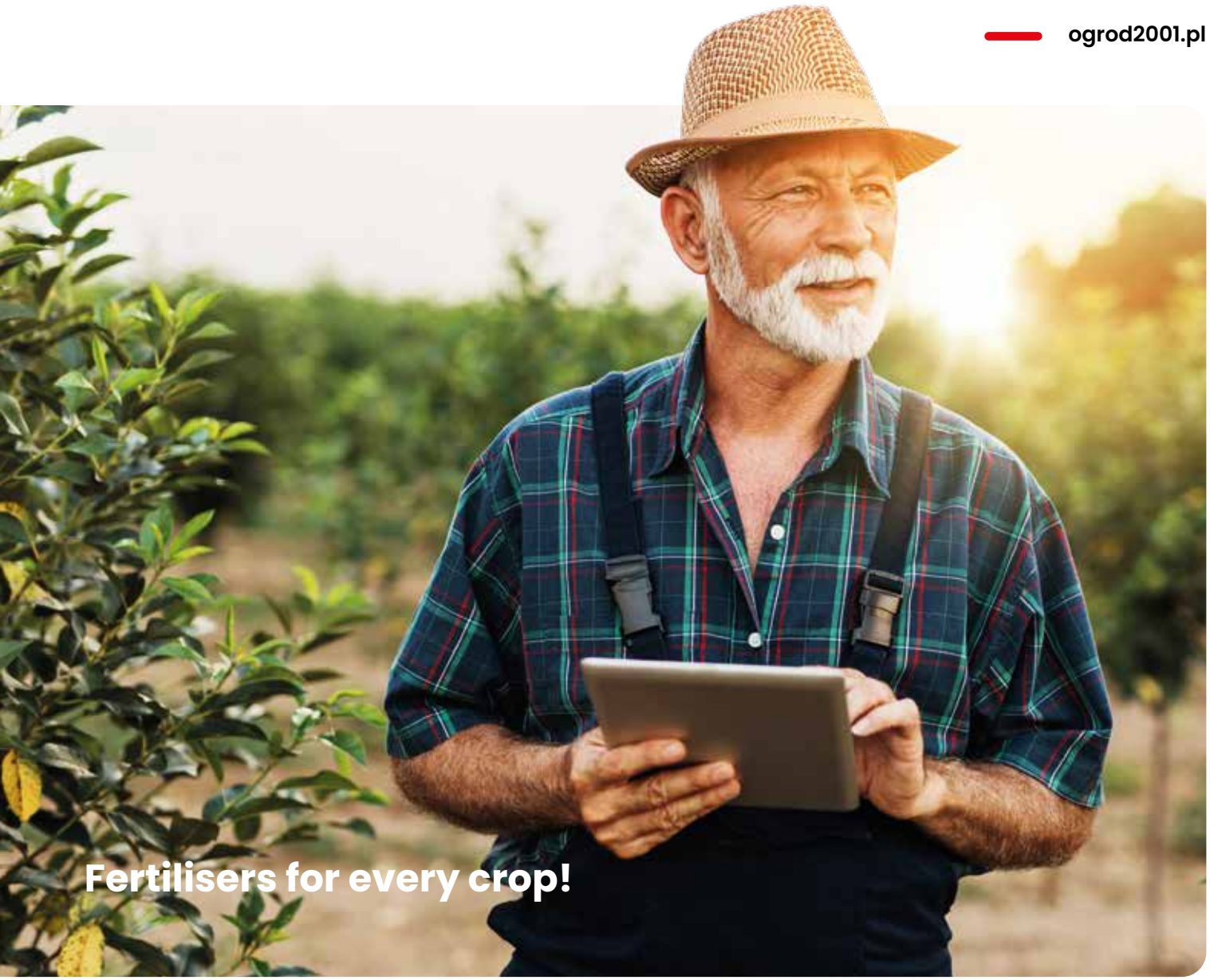


Fertilisers for orchard

2 kg 5 kg 10 kg 25 kg

Ogród 2001 uniwersalny

NPK (CaMgS) 9.3-5.5-9.3 (9-3-41)

fertilizer containing 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_2O_5), % (m/m)	**5.5**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.5
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**9.3**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**9.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	7.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**41.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	40.0
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)*	**0.40**
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.





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

Components:
Ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), powder simple superphosphate[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-80-5), magnesite[1]
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw substances and mixtures,
[2] CMC 11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 uniwersalny is intended for fertilising vegetables, fruit trees and shrubs.



Fertiliser for orchard



Fertiliser 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.

Recommended fertiliser doses in g/m²

Plants	Dosage
Vegetables in field cultivation In two parts: 1/2 of the dosage prior to sowing or planting and 1/2 as top dressing	90 – 220
Bean, pea, radish Once prior to sowing	45 – 55
Strawberries Once after harvesting	35 – 80
Currants, gooseberry In two parts: 2/3 of the dosage during spring and 1/3 after the harves	90 – 180
Raspberries In two parts: 2/3 of the dosage during spring and 1/3 after the harvest	80 – 140
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	6 – 12
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	12 – 24

After fertilisation with manure the annual dosage can be reduced by half. A single dosage of the fertiliser in top dressing fertilisation should not exceed 90 g/m².
Use only when justified. Do not exceed the recommended dose.

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

For more detailed recommendations, please contact the company **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.

10 kg

5 905548 692241 >

25 kg

5 905548 692388 >

Dolomit



Declared nutrients:

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

Purpose

Dolomit (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 significant 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. **Dolomit** 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 **Dolomit** into the soil, at a depth of 15 – 20 cm. For winter plants on arable lands, **Dolomit** 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 **Dolomit** 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.

Dosage rate

Depending on the crop grown and the magnesium content of the soil, the fertiliser is applied in the following quantities:

Soil type	Application rate (t/ha)
Very light soil	1 - 2
Light soil	2 - 3
Medium soil	3 - 4
Heavy soil	4 - 5

Once mixed with the soil, the nutrients contained in the fertiliser will be released gradually during the growing season, without the risk of rapid leaching beyond the reach of the root system.

The product doses given are recommendations. We recommend that farmers exchange information with their advisers in order to adapt the recommendations to their specific situation and avoid over-fertilisation.

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





CE

2 kg 5 kg 25 kg



Ogród 2001 pod truskawki i maliny



NPK (CaMgS) 9-9-15 (11-3-30)

fertiliser containing 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 ammonium form, % (m/m)	4.0
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**9.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**15.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**11.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	1.5
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**30.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**27.0**
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)	**0.40**
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)	**0.050**
Total manganese (Mn) as sulphate, % (m/m)	**0.030**

Low in chloride.

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

Components:
Potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-80-5), under- acidified superphosphate [1], ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), urea[1] (CAS no. 57-13-6), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7487-88-9), powder simple superphosphate[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), diammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no. 7783-28-0).
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures,
[2] CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 pod truskawki i maliny is a specialist horticultural fertiliser intended for fertilising strawberries, raspberries, fruit trees and shrubs and vegetables.

Properties

Ogród 2001 pod truskawki i maliny:
- 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 magnesium as sulphate.

Fertiliser for orchard

Fertilising starwberries

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 pod truskawki i maliny** (g/m²)

Cultivation **Strawberry Plantation**	**Depending on the content of nitrogen and potassium in the soil**		
	high	average	low
Before establishment	35	45	55
First year of cultivation	30	40	50
Subsequent years of cultivation	25	35	45

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.

Fertilising 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 doses of fertiliser **Ogród 2001 pod truskawki i maliny** (g/m²)

Cultivation	**Depending on the content of nitrogen and potassium in the soil**		
	high	average	low
Raspberry plantation	50	60	70
Currant and gooseberry plantations	45	55	65

For individual berry bushes (currants, gooseberries, blueberries), the doses are: 60–80 g when planting, 80–120 g the following year and 120–150 g in subsequent years.

Fertilising fruit trees

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 doses of fertiliser **Ogród 2001 pod truskawki i maliny** (g/m²)

Cultivation **All orchard types**	**Depending on the content of nitrogen and potassium in the soil**		
	high	average	low
Young orchards (1-3 years)	35	45	55
Fruiting orchard (4 years and up)	40	50	60

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 fruit tree (4 years and more).

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 doses of fertiliser **Ogród 2001 pod truskawki i maliny** (g/m²)

Cultivation	**Depending on the content of nitrogen and potassium in the soil**		
	high	average	low
Pea, bean, onion, leek, cucumber	50	60	70
Chinese cabbage and head cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, pepper, carrot, celery	60	70	80

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

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

The fertiliser contains urea, which may release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.

For more detailed recommendations, please contact the company **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.



10 kg 5 903163 350058 >

25 kg 5 903163 350065 >



WAP MAG z mikroelementami



CaMgS (28-16-8)

fertiliser containing micronutrients (B, Cu, Zn)

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

Declared nutrients:

Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	28.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	16.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	8.0
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	7.0
Total boron (B), as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	0.04
Copper (Cu) total, as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.10
Zinc (Zn) total, as sulphate, % (m/m)*	0.10

*The microelements contained in the fertiliser are partially, in varying amounts, soluble in water.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Ingredients:
Calcium-magnesium powder mixture [1]
Where [1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

Wap Mag z mikroelementami is intended for use on mineral and organic soils with very acidic, acidic and neutral pH – in all agricultural crops, on arable land and permanent grassland, in the cultivation of vegetables and fruit plants. Due to its high magnesium content, it should be used primarily on soils with low and very low magnesium content. It is also recommended for soils deficient in micronutrients, especially boron, copper and zinc.

Wap Mag z mikroelementami is produced in a special technological process based on a mixture of finely ground dolomite with micronutrients, which is then granulated. Grinding the dolomite causes the surface area of this mineral to „expand", which facilitates and accelerates the uptake of nutrients by plants. The micronutrients contained in the fertiliser are selected in proportions adapted to the needs of most plants and in doses that allow mixing with other fertilisers for specific plant needs .The granulated form of the fertiliser allows for even spreading.

Fertiliser application time

For use on vegetable, fruit plants and ornamental crops, it is particularly recommended for acidic and slightly acidic soils. The fertiliser can be applied in spring, summer or autumn, mixing it into the soil to a depth of up to 15 cm where possible. On grassland ,the fertiliser should be applied in accordance with the rules for fertilising such land in spring before or at the beginning of vegetation and after mowing or grazing. The fertiliser should be spread evenly over the entire field in such a way as to exclude fertilisation of fields and crops not intended for this purpose. Do not use doses higher than recommended.



Fertiliser dosage

Depending on the crop and the soil's absorbable magnesium content, the fertiliser is applied in doses of:

Cultivated plant	Approximate fertiliser dose (kg/acre)
Agricultural crops on arable land	1.3-3.5
Lawns	1.3-3.5
Vegetables in field crops	
Cauliflower, asparagus, green beans, cabbage (red, Brussels sprouts, early and late head cabbage, Chinese and savoy cabbage), pumpkin, sweetcorn, rhubarb	1.3-3.5
Kale, broccoli, carrots, celery, celeriac, chicory, peas	1.0-2.5
Leek, kohlrabi (early and late), beetroot, radish, onion, tomato, cucumber, parsley, black salsify, horseradish, chicory	0.7-1.8
Lettuce, radish, spinach (earlny and late)	0.5-1.0
Orchads and berry plantations	
Young orchads (1-3 years old) all species	0.1-0.3
Fruit-bearing orchards (from the 4th year) all species	0.5-1.0
Gooseberry, currant	1.0-2.0
Rasoberry, strawberry (1st year of cultivation)	0.7-1.4
Raspberry, strawberry (following crop years)	0.5-1.0
Field-grown ornamental plants	
Chrysanthemum, peony, iris, tulip, sunflower, pansy, delphinium, zinnia, dahlia, snapdragon, celosia, zinnia, carnation, gillyflower, gladiolus	1.0-2.5
Begonia, marigold, purslane, aster, lobelia, lily, tagetes, sage, daffodil, daisy, thyme, petunie	0.7-1.8
Amaranth, evening stock, fern, geranium, bergania	0.5-1.2

The product doses given are recommendations. We recommend that farmers exchange information with their advisers in order to adapt the recommendations to their specific situation and avoid over-fertilisation.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the dose.



Fertiliser for orchard

CE

25 kg

5 905548 692425 >



Fertiliser for orchard

Bontar



NPK (Mg) 3.5-9-15 (4)

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

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N)in ammonium form, % (m/m)	**3.5**
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**9.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.5
Potassium oxide (K_2O) 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 (SO_3) (approx. 35% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO_3) (approx. 31% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-80-5), simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product),powdered magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7487-88-9), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2)
Where [1]CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures,
[2]CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Bontar is recommended for use on plants sensitive to chlorine, such as potatoes, hops, tobacco, for fertilising fruit trees and shrubs, as well as for all vegetables that cannot tolerate high chlorine concentrations throughout the entire growing season, i.e. beans, peas, onions, chicory, cucumbers and lettuce.

Application rules

When growing potatoes, the fertiliser can be applied both before sowing and as a top dressing during one of the cultivation treatments. Most vegetables grown in field conditions are sensitive to chlorine in the early stages of growth – during germination and seedling stages. Therefore, the fertiliser is recommended for use both before sowing seeds, planting seedlings, and in early top dressing. In vegetable plantations, the fertiliser should be mixed with the soil to a depth of approx. 10 cm. In orchards and tree nurseries, the fertiliser should be spread evenly around the tree or shrub. For this treatment to be effective, the fertiliser must be mixed with the soil or the plantation must be irrigated.

Fertiliser dosage

Recommended doses of fertiliser in kg/ha

Cultivated plants	Approximate fertilies dose depending on the soil's P K ontent
Potatoes for consumption	300 – 400
Fruit trees and bushes	200 – 400
Conifer nurseries	200 – 600
Tobacco	300 – 400
Pease and beans	300 – 800
Onion	200 – 600
Strawberries	200 – 300
Raspberries	200 – 300
Cabbage	400 – 800
Carrot	200 – 400
Tomatoes	200 – 400

The product doses given are recommendations. We recommend that farmers exchange information with their advisers in order to adapt the recommendations to their specific situation and avoid over-fertilisation.

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

25 kg

5 905548 692456 >

Bontar Max

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

fertiliser containing 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 ammonium form, % (m/m)	4.0
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	4.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**8.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) 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 (SO_3) (approx. 33% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO_3) (approx. 30% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).



Components:
Potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-80-5), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2) simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), urea[1] (CAS no.57-13-6), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9), diammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no.7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no.7722-76-1)
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Bontar Max is a universal horticultural fertiliser intended for fertilising fruit trees and shrubs as well as vegetables grown in the field and under cover. The fertiliser can be used to prepare the soil for growing vegetables and ornamental plants under cover and for top dressing.

Properties

The diverse forms of nitrogen (ammonium and amide) contained in **Bontar Max** ensure its optimal utilisation. Potassium in sulphate form has beneficial effect on the quality of fruit and vegetables (size, appearance, colour, taste, smell) and increases resistance to drought and frost.



Fertiliser for orchard





Fertiliser for orchard

Fertilising vegetables

Apply the fertiliser over the entire area, mixing it with the soil. When top dressing, do not apply to wet leaves.

Approximate fertiliser doses in kg/ha

Cultivation	Dosage
Pea, bean, onion, leek, cucumber, radish	500 – 700
Chinese leaves, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, peppers, carrot, celery	600 – 800

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

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

The fertiliser contains urea, which may release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.

Fertilising fruit trees

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

Approximate fertiliser doses in kg/ha

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

For individual fruit trees, the dosage per tree should be as follows: 0.1–0.15 kg for young fruit trees (1–3 years old) and 0.3–0.4 kg for older fruit trees (4 years and older).

Fertilising strawberries

Before establishing a plantation, fertiliser should be applied to the entire area, mixing it with the soil to a depth of 15 cm.

Approximate fertiliser doses in kg/ha

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

When fertilising fruiting strawberry plantations, the doses should be divided into two parts: 2/3 of the planned dose should be applied in early spring, and 1/3 after harvesting, but no later than at the beginning of August.

Fertilising raspberries and berry bushes

It is recommended to spread the fertiliser in a radius slightly larger than the crown's reach. If possible, mix it with the soil and water it.

Approximate fertiliser doses in kg/ha

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

For individual berry bushes (currants, gooseberries, blueberries), the doses are as follows: 60–80 g when planting and 80–120 g in subsequent years.





Fertilisers for Gardens

›››

2 kg 5 903163 350034 >

5 kg 5 903163 350041 >



Superfosfat prosty



P 19.5

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

Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**19.5**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	17.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_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 (SO_3) (approx. 30% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO_3) (approx. 18% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Component:
simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5),
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

Superfosfat prosty is a universal phosphorus fertiliser that can be used in spring and autumn on all types of soil. Fertilisation with simple superphosphate is recommended due to:

- its very low salt index,
- readily available, water-soluble form of phosphorus,
- high calcium and sulphur content,
- magnesium and micronutrient content found in natural phosphorites.

Application Rules

The fertiliser should be applied at a dose of 0.15 – 0.4 kg/10m². For vegetables, the entire dose should be applied in spring, mixing it with the soil to a depth of 15–20 cm. For lawns, conifers, fruit trees and shrubs, the fertiliser should be applied in autumn or early spring before the growing season begins. When sowing, simple superphosphate can be used in combination with nitrogen fertilisers, potassium salt and potassium sulphate.

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



2 kg 5 kg 25 kg

Siarczan potasu granulowany

K (S) 50 (45)

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

Declared nutrients:

Potassium oxide (K_2O) 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 mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Component:
Potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-80-5),
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

Siarczan potasu granulowany is intended for fertilising chlorine - sensitive plants: fruit, vegetables, tobacco and hops. It can be used both in the field and under cover.

Properties

Siarczan potasu granulowany:
- is the safest form of potassium during germination and in the early stages of plant development,
- high sulphur content improves nitrogen utilisation and thus increases crop yield and quality,
- improves the colour of fruit and vegetables, enhances their taste and aroma,
- improves water management,
- facilitates proper vegetation in spring.

Application Rules

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



Fertiliser doses

Recommended fertiliser doses in g/m²

Plant	Dosage
Apples, pears, sour cherries, cherries	20 - 50
Blueberries	30 - 50
Vines	10 - 30
Peppers	30 - 40
Tomatoes	40 - 60
Cucumbers	30 - 40
Potatoes	20 - 40
Oil plants	20 - 40

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





2 kg 5 903163 350010 >

5 kg 5 903163 350027 >



Sól potasowa



K 60

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

Declared nutrients:

Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**60.0**

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Component:
Potassium chloride[1] (CAS no. 7447-40-7)
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

Sól potasowa is a universal fertiliser for most vegetables, orchards and lawns. The fertiliser can be used for almost all crops and on all types of soil. It is particularly effective on peaty and light sandy soils.

Application rules

Sól potasowa is a pre-sowing fertiliser. It is recommended to apply the fertiliser at least 2-3 weeks before sowing seeds or planting plants. The fertiliser should be mixed with the soil to a depth of 10-15 cm.

Sól potasowa is used
in fertilising:
- chloride-loving vegetables – sugar beet, beetroot, celery,
- chloride-tolerant vegetables and orchards – in autumn or as early as possible in spring,
- lawns – in spring and autumn.

Fertiliser doses

Sól potasowa is used in doses of 0.17–0.25 kg/10 m², mixing the fertiliser to a depth of 10–15 cm.

Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.



2 kg 5 kg

Mocznik granulowany

46 N

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

Purpose

Mocznik granulowany is a universal fertiliser. It can be used in the soil (after dissolving in water) and for leaf fertilisation.

Properties

Mocznik granulowany contains nitrogen in the form of amide. After soil application, this form of nitrogen gradually converts into ammonium, which is available to plants, and then into nitrate. Nitrogen losses are low and it is available over a longer period of time (compared to other nitrogen fertilisers). For leaf fertilisation in the form of a fine-drop spray, it can be applied together with water-soluble magnesium sulphate and plant protection products (in accordance with the recommendations).

Application Rules

Fertiliser doses for soil watering

Cultivated plant	Fertiliser dose (g/10m²)
Fruit trees	100-200
Cabbage, cauliflower	250 -400
Raspberry, currant, gooseberry, strawberry	150-250
Ornamental trees and shrubs	150-250
Lawn	50-150 (once a month)

Fertiliser doses for foliar fertilisation

Cultivated plant	Fertiliser dose (g/10 l of water)
Fruit trees	50
Raspberry, currant and other soft fruits	50
Peppers	50
Carrots, parsley, celery	200
Lawn	200

When applying foliar fertilisation with urea, in order to reduce the risk of burns, it is recommended to add water-soluble magnesium sulphate in a concentration of 2% to the solution.



The product doses provided are recommendations. We recommend that farmers exchange information with their advisors in order to adapt the recommendations to their specific situation and avoid over-fertilisation.

Urea is not a hazardous substance within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and, when used in accordance with the instructions, does not pose a significant risk to the environment.

Urea may release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.

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





2 kg 5 903163 350096 >

5 kg 5 903163 350102 >



Ogród 2001 do pomidorów i papryki

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

fertilizer containing 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 amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	3.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**8.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) 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 microelements contained in the fertiliser are partially, in varying amounts, soluble in water.

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 (SO_3) (approx. 35% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO_3) (approx. 32% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).



Components:
Potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-80-5), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2) simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), urea[1] (CAS no. 57-13-6), diammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no.7722-76-1) powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9), Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 do pomidorów i papryki is intended for fertilising peppers and tomatoes in open field and under cover.



Garden Fertilisers

Properties

Ogród 2001 do pomidorów i papryki:
- due to its low chloride content, it has a positive effect on the quality of vegetables and fruit,
- improves colour and taste,
- increases resistance to low temperatures,
- the granulation of the fertiliser and the appropriate form of the ingredients
- guarantee long-lasting effects,

Application Rules

Tomatoes.
The fertiliser should be applied:
- 2–3 weeks before planting at a dose of 55 g/m²
- 3-4 weeks after planting at a dose of 30-40 g/m²
- during the setting of the first cluster of fruit at a dose of 30-35 g/m²,

The fertiliser should be scattered around the fertilised plants and, if possible, mixed with the soil.

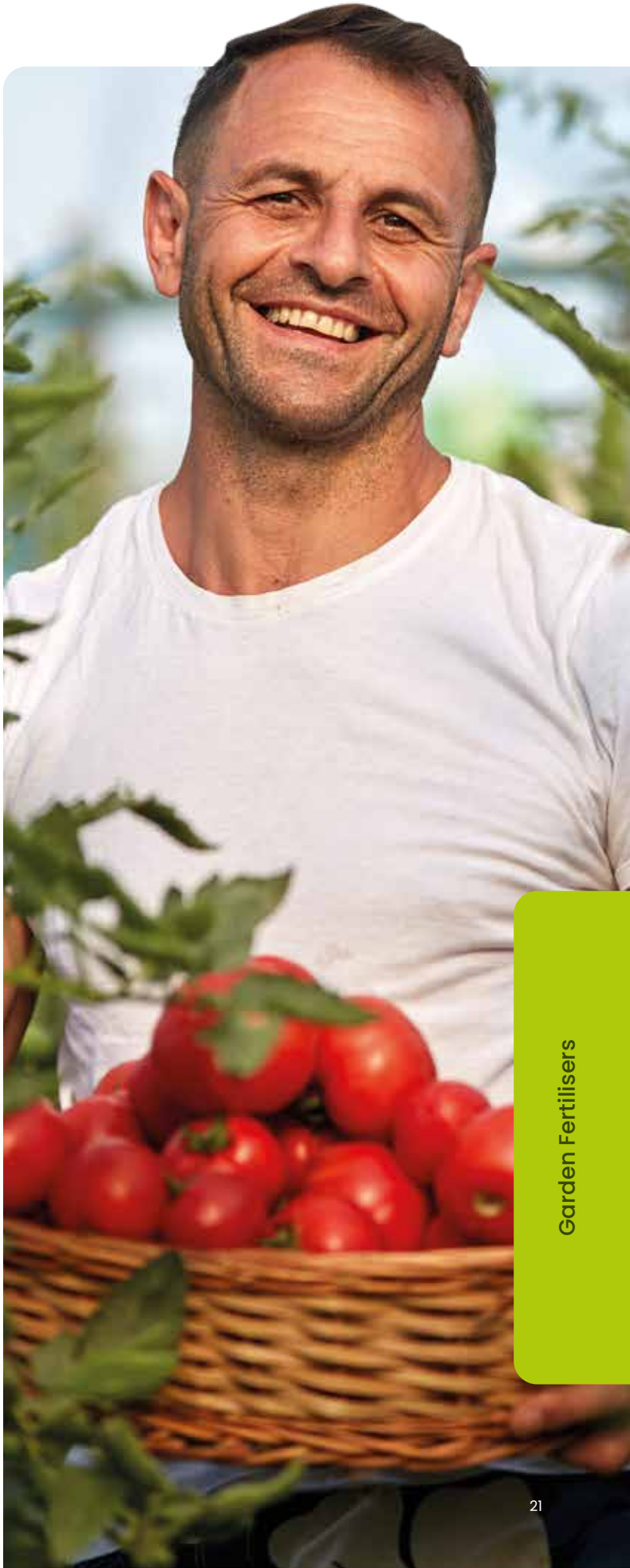
Peppers.
Fertiliser should be applied:
- 2–3 weeks before planting at a dose of 60 g/m²
- 3-4 weeks after planting at a dose of 40 g/m²
- subsequent fertilisation (if necessary) can be applied after 4 weeks at a dose of 30-40 g/m²,

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

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

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

The fertiliser contains urea, which may release ammonia and affect air quality.
Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.



CE

2 kg 5 903163 350072 >

5 kg 5 903163 350089 >



Ogród 2001 do winorośli

NPK (Mg) 10-6-7 (2.5)

fertilizer containing 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_2O_5), % (m/m)	**6.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) 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 (SO_3) (approx. 43% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO_3) (approx. 37% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).



Components:
Ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2) simple superphosphate powder¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5),potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778-80-5), magnesite¹.
Where¹ CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, ²CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 do winorośli is intended for spring and summer fertilisation of all grapevine varieties. It can also be used to fertilise raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries.

Properties

Ogród 2001 do winorośli:
- due to its low chloride content, it has a positive effect on fruit quality,
- increases resistance to low temperatures,
- the granulation of the fertiliser and the appropriate form of the ingredients guarantee long-lasting effects,

Application Rules

Grapevines.
Before planting grapevines, apply fertiliser at a dose of 1.0–1.5 kg/10 m². In the first year after planting, repeat fertilisation twice, spreading fertiliser in May and July at a dose of 40–50 g/bush, on an area of approx. 1 m². In subsequent years of cultivation, apply the fertiliser in early spring (April) and in May-June at a dose of 60-80 g per bush (approx. 1 m²). A third dose of 40-50 g per bush can be applied at the beginning of July.

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

Strawberries.
Apply the fertiliser at a dose of 0.35–0.8 kg/10 m² once after harvesting.

Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dose.

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

2 kg 5 kg

Ogród 2001 przeciwko brązowieniu igieł

(MgS) (21-34)

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

Declared nutrients:

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 mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Component:
Powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9),
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

In the cultivation of coniferous trees and shrubs, firs, spruces, pines, larches, yews, thujas and others, needle discolouration often occurs due to magnesium and sulphur deficiency (the colour changes from light green to yellow to brown). The readily available forms of magnesium and sulphur contained in **Ogród 2001 przeciwko brązowieniu igieł** fertiliser prevent this phenomenon and regenerate partially damaged needles, giving them a natural green colour. The fertiliser is also suitable for fertilising other plants showing symptoms of magnesium and sulphur deficiency.

Properties

Ogród 2001 przeciwko brązowieniu igieł:
- provides effective plant nutrition with magnesium and sulphur throughout the growing season,
- acidifies the soil locally, creating favourable conditions for the growth of conifers,
- intensifies the formation of new growth, has a beneficial effect on root mass development,
- guarantees good condition and green colouring of the needles of fertilised conifers,
- prevents yellowing and browning of the needles.

The fertiliser is intended for surface application.



Application Rules

Ogród 2001 przeciwko brązowieniu igieł can be used throughout the entire growing season, both before planting and as a top dressing. When applying the fertiliser before planting, mix it with the soil to a depth of 10–20 cm. When applying top dressing, spread it evenly within the crown radius of the tree or shrub, mix it with the soil if possible, and then water generously, especially during dry periods.

Approximate fertiliser doses in grams depending on the size of the tree or shrub

Size of tree or shrub	Fertiliser dose
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 the needles, the fertiliser should be applied in spring and then during the period of maximum plant growth, i.e. May and June. It is recommended to use the fertiliser together with a specialised multi-component fertiliser – **Ogród 2001 pod iglaki** – in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. In the case of interventional use fertilisation can be repeated 2-4 times at two-week intervals.

The fertiliser should be applied annually, from March to November. The use of Ogród 2001 against needle browning fertiliser is one of the most important treatments for conifers and ensures their unique appearance throughout the entire growing season.

Detailed information about the product is contained in the safety data sheet.



CE

2 kg 5 905548 692630 >
5 kg 5 905548 692128 >
10 kg 5 905548 692135 >
25 kg 5 905548 692821 >



Ogród 2001 pod iglaki



NPK (CaMgS) 5-9-12 (14-3-35)

fertilizer containing 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_2O_5), % (m/m)	**9.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**12.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**14.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	8.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**35.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	34.0
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-80-5), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9)
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 pod iglaki is intended for fertilising most coniferous trees and shrubs, primarily: firs, spruce, pines, larches, yew trees, cypresses, thuyas, junipers, heathers, heaths and rhododendrons.

Properties

Ogród 2001 pod iglaki:
- is an acidic fertiliser,
- the granulation of the fertiliser and the suitable form of the components guarantee long-lasting effect.

Application Rules

Ogród 2001 pod iglaki should be applied in a total dose of 40–60 g/m², twice during the season, i.e. in early spring (1/2 dose) 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. Plants planted in all types of pots should be supplied with 5–7 g of fertiliser for medium-sized conifers (3–5 l container). Most conifers respond very well to mulching. Most often, the space around the plant is mulched with a few centimetres of composted conifer bark, sawdust, brown coal or, less commonly, gravel. This treatment limits the growth of weeds near the plant, reduces water evaporation and improves soil structure. It also protects the roots from frost.

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

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

For more detailed recommendations, please contact the company **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.

Ogród 2001 do tui i innych iglaków

NPK (MgS) 5-9.5-11.5 (3-34)

fertilizer containing 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_2O_5), % (m/m)	**9.5**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.5
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**11.5**
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**34.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	30.0
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Components:
Under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-80-5), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9)
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products.



Przeznaczenie

Ogród 2001 do tui i innych iglaków is intended for fertilising thuyas, cypresses and other conifers. The fertiliser contains all the essential nutrients in proportions tailored to the needs of thuyas, cypresses and other conifers. The granulated form of the fertiliser makes it easy to use and ensures long-lasting and effective result.

Applying Ogród 2001 do tui i innych iglaków:
- intensifies plant growth (nitrogen),
- stimulates root system development (phosphorus),
- increases resistance to water shortages (potassium),
- has a beneficial effect on colouring, prevents needle browning (magnesium in sulphate form, microelements).

Fertilisation rules and doses

Ogród 2001 do tui i innych iglaków should be used in a total dose of 40–60 g/m², divided into two or three applications during the season. The first dose should be applied in early spring before the start of vegetation, with subsequent doses at 4-6 week intervals.
The last fertilisation should be applied no later than in the first half of August. At a later date, autumn fertiliser for conifers can be applied.
Thuya responds very well to mulching. A layer of bark or sawdust from conifers limits weed growth, reduces evaporation and protects the roots from frost.



Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage.

Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.



5 kg 10 kg 25 kg



Ogród 2001 trawnik max



NPK (CaMgS) 10-8-12 (12-3-22)

fertiliser containing 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 ammonium form, % (m/m)	5.0
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**8.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.5
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**12.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**12.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	6.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**22.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	21.0
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), potassium chloride[1] (CAS no. 7447 -40-7), urea[1] (CAS no.57-13-6), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), magnesite[1].
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 trawnik max is a fertiliser which, due to its content of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S nutrients and high iron content, is intended for lawn fertilisation. It is also recommended for fertilising plants with high nitrogen, potassium and iron requirements. It is suitable for all soil types and is particularly recommended for use on soils with medium phosphorus content and low potassium content.

Zasady Stosowania

Ogród 2001 trawnik max is primarily suitable for fertilising lawns in spring and summer. It should be spread over the entire lawn area and then watered. Fertilisation can be repeated 2-3 times, no later than August. Depending on the purpose of the lawn, it is recommended to use 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 dose per year (kg/10 m²):

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

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

Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dose.
Detailed information on the product and hazards is provided in the safety data sheet.

For more detailed recommendations, please contact **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.

This fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.



1 kg

5 903163 350416 >



Ogród 2001 do bukszpanów i żywopłotów ozdobnych



NPK (CaMgS) 10-8-13 (10-3-22)

fertiliser containing 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 ammonium form, % (m/m)	5.0
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**8.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**13.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**10.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**22.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	20.0
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	**0.0150**
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	**0.90**
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	**0.0250**

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

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), potassium chloride[1] (CAS no. 7447 -40-7), urea[1] (CAS no.57-13-6), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), magnesite[1].
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products.

Ogród 2001 do bukszpanów i żywopłotów ozdobnych is a specialised fertiliser for fertilising both leafy and coniferous ornamental trees and shrubs used to create hedges. The granulated form of the fertiliser makes it easy to apply and ensures long-lasting and effective results.

Applying Ogród 2001 do bukszpanów i żywopłotów ozdobnych:
- accelerates plant growth (nitrogen),
- stimulates root system development (phosphorus),
- intensifies the colouring of leaves and needles (magnesium, potassium, microelements),
- has a beneficial effect on plant regeneration after pruning.

Fertilisation rules and doses

When planting in spring, apply approx. 10-15 g of fertiliser per plant, mixing it thoroughly with the soil. The next two doses can be applied at 4-6 week intervals. A single dose of fertiliser should not exceed 25-40 g/m² or running metre of hedge. In subsequent years, fertilise in three doses, starting in early spring, with the next two doses at 5-6 week intervals, e.g. after pruning. A single dose should not exceed 30-50 g/m². Apply the last fertilisation by the end of July at the latest. After this date, autumn fertiliser can be applied.

Spread the fertiliser evenly within the radius of the plant crown, mix it with the soil if possible and water generously. podlać wodą.



Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage.

Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.

This fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.

5 kg 10 kg 25 kg

Ogród 2001 do trawników

NPK (CaMgS) 8-9-10 (12-3-32)

fertilizer containing micronutrient (Fe)

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

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	**8.0**
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**9.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**10.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**12.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	6.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**32.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	30.0
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	**1.0**

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

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), potassium chloride[1] (CAS no. 7447 -40-7), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9) iron (II) sulphate heptahydrate[1] (CAS no. 7782-63-0)
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC.



Purpose

Ogród 2001 do trawników is intended for fertilising various grass varieties, ensuring that fertilised lawns have an intense green colour. Iron and calcium contained in the fertiliser prevent moss growth.

Application Rules

Depending on the purpose of the lawn, it is recommended to use **Ogród 2001 do trawników** in early spring before the start of vegetation (March, April), then in May or June and in August at the latest. The total amount of fertiliser applied during the season should be between 0.9 and 1.3 kg/10 m² (for heavily used lawns) and between 0.5 and 0.9 kg/10 m² (for general-purpose and ornamental lawns). The last fertilisation should be carried out no later than in the second half of August, as later fertilisation with a fertiliser containing a high dose of nitrogen leads to a reduction in the frost resistance of grasses.

Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dose.

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

For more detailed recommendations, please contact **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.



2 kg 5 kg 10 kg 25 kg



Ogród 2001 antymech

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

fertilizer containing micronutrient (Fe)

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

Declared nutrients:

Total nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	**8.0**
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**8.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**11.0**
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	**3.0**

*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 (SO_3) (approx. 23% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO_3) (approx. 20% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), potassium chloride[1] (CAS no. 7447 -40-7), iron (II) sulphate heptahydrate[1] (CAS no. 7782-63-0) under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5),diammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no.7722-76-1) magnesite[1]
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures,
[2]CMC 11: By-products.



Purpose

Ogród 2001 antymech is suitable for fertilising all grass varieties, especially ornamental, representative and heavily used lawns.

Properties

Ogród 2001 antymech:
- prevents moss growth (contains iron sulphate and calcium),
- ensures effective lawn nutrition throughout the entire growing season,
- ensures proper growth and development of grasses, proper density and turf tillering,
- increases the intensity of green colouring of lawns,
- increases the resistance of grasses to frost,
- facilitates the lawn care schedule (concentration of all necessary nutrients in one granule).

Application Rules

As a preventive measure, **Ogród 2001 antymech** is best applied in early spring by spreading it over the entire surface of the lawn and then watering it. In this case, repeat the fertilisation several times at approx. 30-day intervals, preferably after mowing the grass.
In the case of intervention, the fertiliser should be spread in areas where moss is present and then watered. After approx. 30 days, fertilisation can be repeated.

Total fertiliser dose 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 in the second half of August, as later fertilisation with a fertiliser containing a high dose of nitrogen leads to a reduction in the frost resistance of grasses.

Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dose.

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

Ogród 2001 do pelargonii, surfinii i innych kwiatów balkonowych



NPK (CaMgS) 9.5-8-15 (10-3-31)

fertilizer containing 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)	**9.5**
Nitrogen (N) in ammonium form, % (m/m)	4.5
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**8.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**15.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**10.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	3.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	1.5
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**31.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	29.0
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)*	**0.050**
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778-805), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product),ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), urea[1] (CAS no. 57-13-6), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9), simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5),
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures,
[2]CMC 11: By-products.

Ogród 2001 do pelargonii, surfinii i innych kwiatów balkonowych is intended for fertilising geraniums, surfinias, begonias, fuchsias, pansies, clematis and other balcony and garden flowering plants – annuals and perennials.

The fertiliser contains all the essential nutrients in proportions tailored to the needs of flowering plants. The granulated form of the fertiliser makes it easy to use and ensures long-lasting and effective action. The amide form of nitrogen and the sulphate form of potassium minimise the risk associated with the possible use of too high a dose of fertiliser.

Application of Ogród 2001 do pelargonii, surfinii i innych kwiatów balkonowych:
- intensifies vegetative growth (nitrogen),
- stimulates root system development (phosphorus),
- ensures abundant and long-lasting flowering (potassium, micronutrients),
- has a beneficial effect on colouring (magnesium).

Application Rules and Dosage

Before planting plants in pots and balcony boxes, mix 1.0-2.5 g of fertiliser with one litre of substrate . Use smaller doses for substrate intended for sowing seeds, and larger doses for substrate intended for quilting. The next 2-3 doses of fertiliser in the amount of 1.0-1.5 grams per litre of substrate can be applied at monthly intervals.





Flowering shrubs and perennials (rose, forsythia, hydrangea, buddleia, jasmine, peony, magnolia, dahlia and others):Before or during planting, apply a dose of fertiliser of 15-20 g/m². Top dressing (2-4 times) can be applied from April to August at a dose of 20-25 g/m² (young plants) and 25-40 g/m² (older plants), at approximately 30-day intervals. The fertiliser should be spread evenly around the shrubs, mixed with the soil if possible and then watered.

Bedding plants in the ground (pansies, asters, nasturtiums and others): Before planting, apply evenly over the entire area and mix the fertiliser with the soil at a rate of 25-40 g/m². Fertilisation can be repeated at the turn of May and June using 20-30 g of fertiliser /m². In the case of top dressing, avoid fertilising wet leaves.



Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage.

Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.

This fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.

2 kg

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Ogród 2001 do kwiatów ogrodowych



NPK (CaMgS) 9-9-15 (11-3-30)

fertilizer containing 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 ammonium form, % (m/m)	4.0
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**9.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**15.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**11.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water,% (m/m)	4.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**30.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	27.0
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)*	**0.40**
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778 -80-5), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), urea[1] (CAS no. 57-13-6), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9), simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), diammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no.7722-76-1)
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 do kwiatów ogrodowych is a specialised garden fertiliser intended for fertilising ornamental flowering shrubs, perennial shrubs, perennials, bulbous plants, as well as annual and perennial flowers.

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. Top dressing (2-4 times) can be applied from April to August at a dose of 20-25 g/m² (young plants) and 25-30 g/m² (older plants), at approximately 30-day intervals. The fertiliser should be spread evenly around the shrubs, mixed with the soil if possible and then watered.

Bedding plants in the ground (geraniums, asters, nasturtiums and others):
Before planting, apply 80-120 g/m² of fertiliser evenly over the entire area and mix it into the soil. Fertilisation can be repeated at the turn of May and June, using 50-70 g of fertiliser/m². If the fertiliser is used as a top dressing, avoid fertilising wet leaves.

This fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.

Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage.

Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.

For more detailed recommendations, please contact **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.



1 kg

5 903163 350409 >



Ogród 2001 do magnolii



NPK (MgS) 10-8-12 (3-24)

fertilizer containing 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 ammonium form, % (m/m)	5.0
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	5.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**8.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**12.0**
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**24.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	21.0
Total copper (Cu) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	**0.0150**
Total iron (Fe) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	**0.90**
Total zinc (Zn) as sulphate, % (m/m)*	**0.0250**

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

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), potassium chloride[1] (CAS no. 7447-40-7),), urea[1] (CAS no. 57-13-6), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), magnesite[1]
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures,
[2]CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 do magnolii is a specialised fertiliser for fertilising magnolia trees and shrubs as well as other acid-loving plants. The fertiliser contains all the essential nutrients in proportions tailored to the needs of magnolias. The granulated form of the fertiliser facilitates application and ensures long-lasting and high effectiveness.

Use of Ogród 2001 do magnolii:
- intensifies plant growth and acidifies the soil (nitrogen in ammonium form),
- stimulates root system development (phosphorus),
- improves the colour of flowers and leaves (magnesium, potassium, micronutrients).

Application rules and doses

When planting in spring, apply approx. 10-20 g of fertiliser per plant, mixing it thoroughly with the soil. The next two doses can be applied at 4-6 week intervals .A single dose of fertiliser should not exceed 20 g/m². Fertilisation in subsequent years should be carried out in three doses, starting in early spring, with the next two doses at 5-6 week intervals. A single dose should not exceed 25-40 g/m² depending on the size and growth rate of the plant. The last fertilisation should be applied by the end of July at the latest. After this date, autumn fertiliser can be applied.

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

Magnolias respond very well to mulching. A layer of bark, cones or sawdust from coniferous trees limits weed growth, reduces evaporation and leaching of fertilisers, and protects the roots from frost.



Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage.

Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.

This fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.

1 kg

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Ogród 2001 do rododendronów i hortensji





NPK (MgS) 9.5-5-9.5 (3-43)

fertilizer containing 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)	**9.5**
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**5.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	4.5
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**9.5**
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**43.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	38.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	**0.030**
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2),simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778 -80-5), magnesite[1]
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, [2]CMC 11: By-products.

Ogród 2001 do rododendronów i hortensji is intended for fertilising rhododendrons (rhododendron arboreum and azaleas),hydrangeas, heather plants and other acid-loving plants. The fertiliser contains all the essential nutrients in proportions tailored to the needs of rhododendrons, azaleas, hydrangeas and other acid-loving plants. The granulated form of the fertiliser makes it easy to use and ensures long-lasting and effective results.

Application of Ogród 2001 do rododendronów i hortensji:
- intensifies plant growth and acidifies the soil (nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate),
- stimulates root system development (phosphorus),
- ensures abundant and long-lasting flowering (potassium, micronutrients),
- has a beneficial effect on colouring (magnesium).

Application rules and doses

Before planting in spring, apply fertiliser at a dose of 20-40 g/m². Apply a second dose of 20 g/m² by the end of July at the latest. In subsequent years, fertilise 2-3 times (March-April, May-June and the last dose by the end of July) at a total dose of 50-80 g/m². Fertilise within a radius wider than the crown, mixing with the soil as much as possible and watering generously. For hydrangeas and older rhododendrons, use doses from the upper range, for heathers and young plants from the lower range.



Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage.

Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.

2 kg

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Ogród 2001 do róż



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

fertilizer containing 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 ammonium form, % (m/m)	4.0
Nitrogen (N) in amide form, % (m/m)	4.0
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**8.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) 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 (SO_3) (approx. 33% (m/m)) and water-soluble sulphur trioxide (SO_3) (approx. 30% (m/m))

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778 -80-5), simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), ammonium sulphate[2] (CAS no. 7783-20-2), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (own semi-finished product), urea[1] (CAS no. 57-13-6), diammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no. 7783-28-0) and/or monoammonium phosphate[1] (CAS no.7722-76-1), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9),
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures,
[2]CMC 11: By-products.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 do róż is a specialised fertiliser intended for feeding all groups, species and varieties of roses. It is recommended for improving flowering, accelerating growth and better tillering. In addition, it is suitable for use on ornamental flowering shrubs such as forsythia, weigela, magnolia, lilac, buddleia, spiraea, jasmine, deutzia and many others.

Properties

Ogród 2001 do róż:
- ensures good tillering of roses (important, among others, for groundcover roses and roses on a trunk);
- has a positive effect on the colouring of flowers and leaves;
- thanks to its high potassium content, it increases the resistance of roses to drought and improves their frost resistance;
- nitrogen content in two forms (amide and ammonium) guarantees rapid absorption and, at the same time, longer effect;
- it is universal in terms of application time (from early spring to late summer).

Application rules

Fertilisation of roses in the first season should be limited to 1-2 doses of 10-20 g/m². In subsequent seasons, fertiliser should be applied 2-3 times at a rate of 25-30 g/m², starting in early spring. The last treatment should be carried out no later than in August (20 g/m²). Other ornamental shrubs should be fertilised with a dose of 15 g/m² before or during planting. Top dressing should be applied 2-3 times at a rate of 25 g/m². The fertiliser should be spread evenly around the plant, mixing it with the soil as much as possible – so as not to damage the roots – and watered generously. The fertiliser should not come into contact with wet above-ground plant parts (e.g. leaves).

This fertiliser contains urea, which can release ammonia and affect air quality. Depending on local conditions, appropriate countermeasures should be taken.

Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage.

Wigor S Pro



The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Developmen Permit No. 174/06, amended by Decision No. 174a/08

Properties:

Total sulphur (S), % (m/m)	min. 80.0

The bentonite contained in the fertiliser, thanks to its properties of bulking in contact with water, causes the sulphur to break down, resulting in faster oxidation by microorganisms into a sulphate form that can be absorbed by plants.

Purpose

Wigor S Pro is intended for fertilising sulphur-loving plants, such as peas, legumes, cruciferous vegetables, sugar beet and beetroot, bulbous vegetables, radishes, tomatoes, pumpkins, beans, cucumbers, peppers and potatoes. It can also be used to acidify the soil before establishing a plantation or planting plants. It also gives good results on alkaline and neutral soils.

Wigor S Pro

- directly affects crop yield – sulphur increases the effectiveness and efficiency of nitrogen fertilisation (through better uptake and utilisation of nitrogen).
- • improves crop quality:
  - reduces nitrate content in vegetable crops,
  - increases starch content in potatoes and sucrose in sugar beet roots,
  - increases protein content in seeds,
  - improves the taste of plants such as onions, garlic, leeks and legumes.
- • improves carbohydrate metabolism, which indirectly increases plant tolerance to abiotic stresses (too low or high temperatures, water shortage).

Application rules

The fertiliser should be spread evenly over the entire area and then mixed with the soil to a depth of up to 15 cm. If the fertiliser cannot be applied before planting, 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 growing season (calculating the area of fertiliser application based on the width and length of the row of plants). After application, mix it with the soil.

Fertiliser doses

Approximate fertiliser doses in g/m²

Plant	Dosage
Broccoli, horseradish, kale, cauliflower, kohlrabi, cabbage (white, red, savoy), white radish, radish, turnip, onion, garlic, leek, chives	3 - 5
Legumes (broad beans, peas, beans), perennial legumes, sugar beet and fodder beet, swede, beetroot, carrots, 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 pH before acidification (determined in 1M KCl)	The soil acidity we want to achieve			
	3,5		4,0	
	Sandy soils	Heavy clay soils	Sandy soils	Heavy clay soils
4,2	62	130	12	17
4,7	100	210	25	52
5,0	125	260	50	100
6,0	150	300	75	190

The above doses may be used for ornamental and fruit-bearing acid-loving plants.

2 kg 5 kg 10 kg

Ogród 2001 do roślin kwaśnolubnych





NPK (MgS) 9-6-9 (3-41)

fertilizer containing 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_2O_5), % (m/m)	**6.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	5.5
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**9.0**
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**41.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	40.0
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)*	**0.40**
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2),simple superphosphate powder¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778 -80-5), magnesite¹
Where¹ CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures,
²CMC 11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 do roślin kwaśnolubnych is a specialist horticultural fertiliser tailored to the nutritional requirements of blueberries and other acid-loving plants such as cranberries, cowberries, heather, rhododendrons, hydrangeas and others.

Application rules

For fruit-bearing plantations, apply 30-35 g/m² of fertiliser three times a year. The first application should be made in mid-April, with the second and third applications at monthly intervals. Other acid-loving plants should be fertilised twice. In spring, apply approximately 30-35 g of fertiliser per 1 m², and after approximately 30 days, apply another 30 g of fertiliser per m². Spread the fertiliser evenly within the radius of the plant crown, mix it with the soil if possible and water generously. The fertiliser can also be used to prepare the soil before planting .To do this, mix 50 g of fertiliser per 1 m² with the soil.

Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage. Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.

For more detailed recommendations, please contact **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.

Ogród 2001 do borówek i innych roślin kwaśnolubnych





1 kg

5 903163 350386

NPK (MgS) 9-5.5-9.5 (3-42)

fertilizer containing 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_2O_5), % (m/m)	**5.5**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	4.5
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**9.5**
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**42.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	38.0
Total boron (B) as sodium salt, % (m/m)*	**0.030**
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Components:
Ammonium sulphate² (CAS no. 7783-20-2),simple superphosphate powder¹ (CAS no. 8011-76-5), potassium sulphate¹ (CAS no. 7778 -80-5), magnesite¹Where¹ CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures, ²CMC 11: By-products.

Ogród 2001 do borówek i innych roślin kwaśnolubnych: cranberries, cowberries, heather, rhododendrons, hydrangeas and others. The fertiliser contains all the essential nutrients in proportions tailored to the needs of acid-loving plants. The granulated form of the fertiliser makes it easy to use and ensures long-lasting and effective results.

The use of Ogród 2001 do borówek i innych roślin kwaśnolubnych:
- intensifies plant growth and acidifies the soil (nitrogen in ammonium form),
- stimulates root system development (phosphorus),
- increases resistance to water shortages and improves the taste of fruit (potassium in sulphate form),
- has a beneficial effect on fruit quality (sulphur),
- improves the colour of leaves and flowers (magnesium).

Application rules and doses

Fertilising blueberries.
When planting in spring, apply approx. 20-30 g of fertiliser per plant, mixing it thoroughly with the soil. The next two doses can be applied at 4-6 week intervals .A single dose of fertiliser should not A single dose of fertiliser should not exceed 20 g/m². Fertilisation in subsequent years should be carried out in three doses, starting in early spring, with the next two doses at 5-6 week intervals. A single dose should not exceed 35 g/m2. Apply the last fertiliser no later than the end of July. At a later date, autumn fertiliser can be applied. Blueberries respond very well to mulching. A layer of bark or sawdust from coniferous trees limits weed growth, reduces evaporation and leaching of fertilisers, and protects the roots from frost.

Fertilising other acid-loving plants.
For fruit plantations, apply 25-30 g/m² of fertiliser three times a year. The first application should be made in mid-April, with the second and third applications at monthly intervals. Other acid-loving plants (hydrangeas, rhododendrons, magnolias) should be fertilised twice. In spring, apply about 30-50 g of fertiliser per 1 m², and after about 1-1.5 months, apply another 30-40 g of fertiliser/ m², e.g. after flowering. Spread the fertiliser evenly within the radius of the plant crown, mix it with the soil as much as possible and water generously. Apply the last fertiliser no later than in the first half of August. At a later date, you can apply autumn fertiliser.



Use only when necessary. Do not exceed the dosage.

Detailed information about the product and hazards is contained in the safety data sheet.

Garden Fertilisers

new



NEW

Gardening chalk with humic acids

NEW

Fertilising lime for lawns

Ogród 2001 Pro Humus

100 ml, 250 ml, 500 ml, 1000 ml, 5000 ml

100 ml 250 ml 500 ml 1 l 5 l



Ogród 2001 Pro Humus



PFC 1(A)(II): liquid organic fertiliser

Nutrients calculated as % (m/m):

Total nitrogen (N) content 3.0%
Nitrogen $N_{(org)}$ of plant origin 3.0%
Potassium oxide (K_2O) 7.1%
Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) 1,1%
Organic carbon (C_{org}) content 18.1%
Dry matter content 18.1% C_{org}/N_{tot} 6.03
Humin acid content 6.9%
Fulvic acid content 5.3%
Humic acid content 12.2%

Ingredients:
Lowland sapropel peat, CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Ogród 2001 Pro Humus

It is intended for fertilising vegetables, fruit trees and shrubs.

Ogród 2001 Pro Humus

is a natural organic fertiliser containing sodium and potassium salts. Used at a dose of 1 litre per hectare, it contributes to an increase in yield of approximately 8–9%. It increases seed weight (by 5–6%), plant height (by 6–8%) and the number of grains (by 3–4%). It is also perfect for garden crops.

The product strengthens plant resistance to diseases and improves the absorption of essential minerals ,which results in high yields and better product quality.

Ogród 2001 Pro Humus

It is a rich source of humic and fulvic acids, which are powerful catalysts for biological processes in the soil. The organic matter it contains is an excellent nutrient and energy source for soil microorganisms , supporting the development of biological life in the root environment.

Cultivation	Seed/seedling treatment	Method of application
Cereals (wheat, rye, oats, millet), maize	Working solution – 10 litres per 1 tonne of seed. Preparation of the working solution –0.5 litres of fertiliser per 9.5 litres of water	Spray twice during the growing season.Spray once during the tillering phase. Spray a second time during the flowering phase. The working solution usage is 250-300 l/ha per treatment. Preparation of the working solution: dilute 1 litre of fertiliser in 250 300 litres of water per 1 ha.
Potatoes, radish, carrots	Working solution – 40 litres per 1 tonne of seed. Preparation of the working solution – 20 grams of solution in 10 litres of water	Two applications during the growing season. First spraying in the 5-7 leaf stage. Second spraying in the budding stage. The working solution usage is 250-300 l/ha per treatment. Preparation of the working solution – dilute 1 litre of fertiliser in 250-300 litres of water per 1 ha.
Vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, courgettes)	The seed treatment time is 10 hours. Working solution: 1 litre per 1 kg ofseed. Preparation of the working solution: 20 grams of solution per 10 litres of water	Four sprays. The first spray when 2-4 leaves appear. The second spray during the budding phase. The third spray at the beginning of flowering, and the fourth spray during fruiting.The working fluid usage is 250-300 l/ha. Preparation of the working solution – dilute 1 litre of fertiliser in 250-300 litres of water per 1 ha.
Fruit trees (apple, pear, cherry, plum)	Soaking the roots of seedlings – 24 hours. Preparation of the working solution 200 grams per 100 litre of water.	Spraying of vegetative plants, stage 2-3 true leaves, subsequent applications at intervals of 10-15 days with a 0.5-0.63% solution. The flow rate of the working fluid is 400 l/ha.

500 ml 1 l 10 l 20 l

ogrod2001.pl

Ogród 2001 Humus Pro PK

PFC 1(A)(II): liquid organic fertiliser



Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	1,5
Total potassium oxide (K_2O), % (m/m)	8,9
Organic carbon (C_{org}), % (m/m)	6,2
Dry matter, % (m/m)	28,7
C_{org}/N_{tot}, % (m/m)	6,9
Additional information:	
Total nitrogen (N), % (m/m)	0,9
Humus acids in dry matter, % (m/m)	19,4
Humic acids in dry matter, % (m/m)	17,1
Fulvic acids in dry matter, % (m/m)	2,3

Ingredients:
Lowland sapropelic peat, CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 Humus Pro PK is a liquid organic fertiliser designed for foliar application, soil application, and for treating seeds and seedlings. It combines readily available phosphorus and potassium with natural organic matter derived from lowland sapropel peat, rich in humic and fulvic acids. The preparation supports the proper development of the root system, improves plant condition, and increases the efficiency of nutrient uptake from the soil. Thanks to its liquid formulation, it is easy to prepare and can be used in a wide range of crops, including cereals, maize, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit trees.



Application Guidelines

Cultivation	Seed/seedling treatment	Application Method
Cereals (wheat, rye, oats, millet), maize	Spray liquid - 1**0 litres per 1 tonne of seeds** • Preparation of working fluid: **0.3 litres of fertiliser + 9.7 litres of water**	**Spray twice:** First spray - in spring once growth resumes Second spray - at the tillering stage Spray liquid application rate: **200-250 l/ha** Preparation of the solution: **0.5-1 litre of fertiliser in 200-250 litres of water/ha**
Potato, radish, carrot	Spray liquid - 40 litres per 1 tonne of seeds • Preparation of working fluid: **20-30 ml of fertiliser per 10 litres of water**	**Spray twice:** First spray at the 5-7 leaf stage. Second spray at the budding stage Spray liquid application rate: **250-300 l/ha** Preparation of the solution: **0.7-1.2 litre of fertiliser in 250-300 litres of water/ha**
Fruit trees **(apple tree, pear tree, cherry tree, plum tree)**	Spray liquid **1 litre per 1 kg of seeds.** • Preparation of spray liquid: **20-30 ml of fertiliser per 10 litres of water** • Seed treatment time: **8-10 hours**	**Spray three times:** First spray at the 2-4 leaf stage. Second spray at the budding stage Third spray - during fruiting Spray liquid application rate: **250-300 l/ha** Preparation of the solution: **0.5-1 litres of fertiliser in 250-300 litres of water/ha**
Drzewa owocowe (jabłoń, grusza, wiśnia, śliwa)	Preparation of spray liquid: **200 ml of fertiliser per 100 litres of water** Soak seedling roots for **24 hours.**	Spray plants with a solution **0.3-0.5%** First application at the leaf development stage, subsequent applications every 10-14 days. The application rate of the spray liquid is approximately **400 l/ha**

Soil application (regardless of crop).
Preparation of the spray solution - dilute 3-4 litre of fertiliser in 200-300 litres of water per 1 ha. Apply twice per season: in spring and autumn.

For more detailed recommendations, please contact us at **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or an authorized distributor

CE

10 kg



Kreda Ogrodnicza z kwasami humusowymi



Ca 40

Agricultural limestone without magnesium - lake chalk variety 07a

Declared nutrient:

Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**40.0**

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5,0 mm mesh sieve:
at least 90% (m/m).
Water content: no more than 30 %.

Purpose

Gardening chalk containing humic acids is intended for neutralizing the acidity of all types of soil. The high reactivity and amorphous, highly porous structure of the calcium present in the fertiliser have a beneficial impact on the effectiveness of the product. It can be used to fertilise lawns, orchards, vegetables and fruit trees, as well as ornamental plants. The carbonate form of calcium is safe for the fertilised plants.

Properties

Liming (deacidification) using gardening chalk containing humic acids:

- Regulates soil pH
- Improves soil structure and fertility
- Increases the availability of other nutrients
- Improves crop quality
- Reduces the uptake of harmful heavy metals by plants
- Has a beneficial effect on the development of soil microorganisms and the organic matter content of the soil
- Improves plant health and resistance to mechanical damage, diseases and adverse weather conditions.

Humic acids contained in the fertiliser:

- Promote the development of biological activity in the soil
- Improve the structure of sandy soils
- Increase the soil's water-holding capacity
- Enhance the soil's buffering capacity (retention of nutrients)
- Stimulate the growth of beneficial soil microorganisms
- Accelerate the decomposition of plant residues remaining in the soil
- Improve soil fertility.

Application rules

The fertiliser should be spread over the entire area and mixed into the soil.

- The best time to lime the soil is after the harvest, particularly when planning to grow vegetables and fruit that are sensitive to fresh liming (peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, parsley and celeriac).
- In spring, liming should be carried out as early as possible, at least 3–4 weeks before planting or sowing, and before applying compound nitrogen fertilisers.
- For lawns, if signs of soil acidity are observed, liming can be carried out throughout the entire growing season, preferably after mowing the grass.
- Do not combine liming with manure application in the same year
- Do not apply fertiliser to acid-loving plants.

Doses

When determining the fertiliser application rate, the following should be taken into account: the soil pH and the soil requirements of the plant being fertilised.
Recommended fertiliser application rates in kg/10m²

Agronomic soil class	Soil pH (pHKCl)					
	Highly acidic		Moderately acidic		Lightly acidic	
	<4,1	4,1-4,5	4,6-5,0	5,0-5,5	5,6-6,0	6,1-6,5
Very light	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	-
Light	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	-
Medium	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,5	-
Heavy	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,2

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

For more detailed recommendations, please contact the company **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.

10 kg

Wapno Nawozowe do trawników





Ca 50

Agricultural limestone without magnesium variety 04

Declared nutrient:

Total calcium oxide (CaO) at least, % (m/m)	**50,0**

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 0,5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 50% (m/m).
Sieved through a 2,0 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10 % (m/m).

Purpose

Fertilising lime for lawns is intended for neutralizing the acidity of all types of soil. It can be used to fertilise lawns, orchards, vegetables and fruit trees,as well as ornamental plants. The carbonate form of calcium is safe for the fertilised plants. When liming lawns, the fine grain size makes it easier for the fertiliser to reach the soil and speeds up its effect

Properties

Liming (deacidification) using Fertilising lime for lawns:

- Regulates soil pH
- Improves soil structure and fertility
- Increases the availability of other nutrients
- Improves crop quality
- Reduces the uptake of harmful heavy metals by plants
- Has a beneficial effect on the development of soil microorganisms and the organic matter content of the soil
- Improves plant health and resistance to mechanical damage, diseases and adverse weather conditions.
- Stimulate the growth of beneficial soil microorganisms
- Accelerate the decomposition of plant residues remaining in the soil
- Improve soil fertility.

Application rules

- The best time to lime the soil is after the harvest, particularly when planning to grow vegetables and fruit that are sensitive to fresh liming (peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, parsley and celeriac).
- In spring, liming should be carried out as early as possible, at least 3–4 weeks before planting or sowing, and before applying nitrogen or compound fertilisers.
- For lawns, if signs of soil acidity are observed, liming can be carried out throughout the entire growing season, preferably after mowing the grass.
- Do not combine liming with manure application in the same year
- Do not apply fertiliser to acid-loving plants.

Doses

When determining the fertiliser application rate, the following should be taken into account: the soil pH and the soil requirements of the plant being fertilised.
Recommended fertiliser application rates in kg/10m²

Agronomic soil class	Soil pH (pHKCl)					
	Highly acidic		Moderately acidic		Lightly acidic	
	<4,1	4,1-4,5	4,6-5,0	5,0-5,5	5,6-6,0	6,1-6,5
Very light	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	-
Light	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5	-
Medium	1,1	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,6	-
Heavy	1,3	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,2

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

For more detailed recommendations, please contact the company **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.



Autumn Fertilisers

1 kg 5 903163 350256 >
5 kg 5 905548 692852 >
10 kg 5 905548 692906 >
25 kg 5 905548 692913 >

Ogród 2001 uniwersalny jesienny



PK (CaMgS) 11-16 (16-3-34)

fertilizer containing micronutrients (B, Cu, Fe, Zn)

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

Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**11.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	9.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	10.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**16.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**16.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	14.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**3.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**34.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	32.0
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Ingredients:
Simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5),potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778 -80-5), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9),
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 jesienny uniwersalny is particularly useful for fertilising perennial plants before winter: flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, perennials, bulbous plants ,fruit shrubs and trees, conifers and lawns.
The fertiliser can also be used in spring or during the growing season, taking into account the need for additional fertilisation with nitrogen and micronutrients.

Application rules

Perennial plants.
Ogród 2001 jesienny uniwersalny is recommended for use between August and October in a total dose of 30-50 g/m². The fertiliser should be spread evenly over the entire cultivation area (on the lawn, preferably after mowing). For trees and shrubs, apply to an area slightly larger than the outline of the crown. If possible, mix the fertiliser into the soil.

Soil preparation for plants planted or sown in spring.
The fertiliser should be applied by the end of October, evenly over the entire area, mixing it with the soil at a dose of 50-70 g/m².

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



5 kg 10 kg 25 kg



Ogród 2001 do trawników jesienny



PK (CaMgS) 12-23 (18-4-14)

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

Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**12.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	5.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**23.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**18.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	8.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**4.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**14.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	12.0

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Ingredients:
Potassium chloride (CAS no. 7447-40-7), under-acidified superphosphate[1] (no.), simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9), Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

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

Purpose

In order to properly prepare your lawn for winter, **Ogród 2001 do trawników jesienny** can be applied twice: in August and by the end of October, in a dose of 20-30 g/m² each time. First mow the lawn, rake it, clear away leaves, then spread the fertiliser evenly over the entire surface. Do not fertilise when the lawn is wet.

The fertiliser is ideal for maintenance fertilisation in spring or summer, when the aim of fertilisation is to strengthen and improve the health of the lawn.The first dose (20-30 g/m²) The first dose (20-30 g/m²) should be applied just before the start of vegetation, and subsequent doses (also 20-30 g/m²) at monthly intervals. The total dose of fertiliser during the season should notexceed 120 g/m².

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

For more detailed recommendations, please contact **www.zchsiarkopol.pl** or the company's distributor.

1 kg 5 903163 350263 >
5 kg 5 905548 692708 >
10 kg 5 905548 692968 >
25 kg 5 905548 692975 >

Ogród 2001 pod iglaki jesienny





PK (CaMgS) 10-16 (16-4-34)

fertilizer containing micronutrients (B, Cu, Fe, Zn)

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

Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**10.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	8.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	9.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) soluble in water, % (m/m)	**16.0**
Total calcium oxide (CaO), % (m/m)	**16.0**
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	14.0
Total magnesium oxide (MgO), % (m/m)	**4.0**
Magnesium oxide (MgO) soluble in water, % (m/m)	2.0
Total sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**34.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	32.0
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve:
at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve:
no more than 10% (m/m).

Ingredients:
Simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5),potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778 -80-5), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9),
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Purpose

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

Application rules

The fertiliser should be applied twice. The first dose at the turn of August and September, the second 4-5 weeks later. Fertilise within a radius slightly larger than the crown. The amount of each dose should be between 10-20 g/m² or 5-15 g per metre of tree or shrub height.

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

2 kg 5 903163 350508

5 kg 5 903163 350515



Ogród 2001 do roślin kwaśnolubnych jesienny



PK (MgS) 10-16 (4-33)

fertilizer containing micronutrients (B, Cu, Fe, Zn)

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

Declared nutrients:

Total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5), % (m/m)	**10.0**
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in water, % (m/m)	8.0
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, % (m/m)	9.0
Potassium oxide (K_2O) 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 sulphur trioxide (SO_3), % (m/m)	**33.0**
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) soluble in water, % (m/m)	27.0
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.

Granulometry:
Granules. Sieved through a 5 mm mesh sieve: at least 95% (m/m).
Granules. Sieved through a 2 mm mesh sieve: no more than 10% (m/m).

Ingredients:
Simple superphosphate powder[1] (CAS no. 8011-76-5),potassium sulphate[1] (CAS no. 7778 -80-5), powder magnesium sulphate[1] (CAS no.7487-88-9),
Where[1] CMC 1: Primary raw materials and mixtures.

Properties

Ogród 2001 do roślin kwaśnolubnych jesienny:
- low pH of the fertiliser slightly acidifies the soil locally,
- supports lignification processes, protecting plants from freezing,
- stimulates root system development (phosphorus),
- regulates water management (potassium),
- facilitates proper vegetation in spring.

Purpose

Ogród 2001 do roślin kwaśnolubnych jesienny is intended for fertilisation in autumn. It does not contain nitrogen. It is ideal for the nutritional requirements of acid-loving plants such as blueberries, cranberries, cowberries, heather, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, azaleas, skimmia, kalmia and coniferous trees and shrubs. It can also be used in spring and summer – during this period, it is advisable to supplement the fertilisation with an appropriate dose of nitrogen fertiliser. The fertiliser can be used both before sowing and as a top dressing.

Purpose

The fertiliser should be applied once at a dose of 20-30 g/m²m² between August and November. Fertilise in a radius slightly larger than the plant crown. Fertiliser at a dose of 30-40 g/m² can be applied in autumn to prepare the soil/substrate for spring sowing or planting.

Use only when justified. Do not exceed the dose.

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





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