



PLANT NUTRITION PRODUCTS

## ➤ ALYANS NP

**EC Fertilizer- NP Fertilizer Blended**

**Guaranteed Content (% W/W):**

- Total Nitrogen (N): 10%
- Ammonium Nitrogen (NH<sub>4</sub>-N): 8%
- Nitrate Nitrogen (NO<sub>3</sub>-N): 2%
- NH<sub>4</sub> Citrate/Water Soluble Phosphorus penta Oxide (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>): 40%
- Water Soluble Phosphorus penta Oxide (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>): 40%
- Water Soluble Magnesium Oxide (MgO): 5%
- Water Soluble Boron (B): 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper (Cu): 0.01%
- Water Soluble Iron (Fe): 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese (Mn): 0.03%
- Water Soluble Zinc (Zn): 0.02%

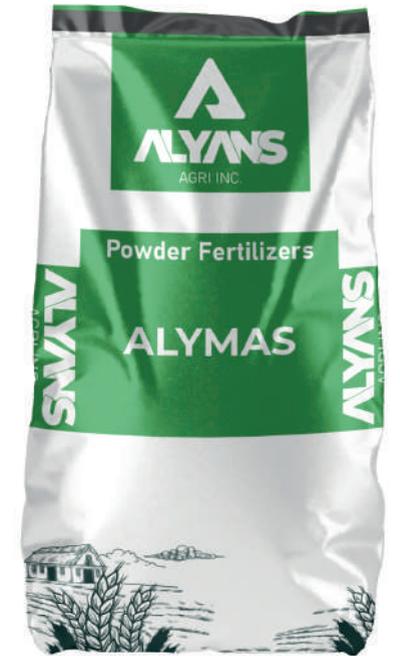


## ➤ ALYMANS

**Organic Products-Solid Organic Fertilizer  
Containing Amino Acids of Plant Origin**

**Guaranteed Content (% W/W):**

- Organic Matter: 55%
- Organic Carbon: 18%
- Organic Nitrogen (N): 5%
- Free Amino Acids: 35%
- Maximum Humidity: 20%
- pH Range: 4-6



PLANT	APPLICATION TIME	SOIL APPLICATION METHOD (GR/100L)	APPLICATION METHOD LEAF (Kg)
Vegetables; Melon, Watermelon, Strawberry	It is applied 4-5 times from the 4-5 leaf period of the plants until harvest.	100-200	3-4
Apple, Pear, Quince, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum	It is applied 3-4 times at 20-day intervals starting from fruit formation.	200-300	4-5
Grape, Banana, Pomegranate, Fig, Citrus, Olive, Tea	It is applied 3-4 times at 20 day intervals after flowering.	200-300	4-5
Hazelnut, Walnut, Pistachio, Chestnut	It is applied 3-4 times at 20-day intervals starting from fruit formation.	200-300	4-5
Cabbage, Radish, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower	It is applied 1-2 times from the 4-5 leaf period of the plants until harvest.	200-300	4-5
Onion, Garlic	It is applied 1-2 times from tuber formation until harvest.	200-300	4-5
Sugar Beet, Potato, Paddy Rice, etc.	It is applied 1-2 times from tuber formation until harvest.	200-300	---
Cut Flower Production	It is applied 2-3 times at 30-day intervals during the development period.	200-300	4-5
Cotton, Corn, Sunflower, Soybean, Canola, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oat, Rye, etc.) Legumes, Forage Crops, etc.	It is applied 1-2 times from the 4-5 leaf period of the plants until harvest.	200-300	---
Green Area	It is applied 2-3 times as needed.	200-300	---

PLANT TO BE USED	TIME OF USE	DOSAGE DIRECTIONS	
		Drip in g	Leaf g/100L Water
Greenhouse Vegetables	It is applied during flowering and fruit periods.	100-200 g	20-30 g
Open Field Vegetables	It is applied during flowering and fruit periods.	100-200 g	20-30 g
Strawberry	It is applied before flowering and during the fruit period.	100-200 g	20-30 g
Tuberous and Bulbous Plants	It is applied during the leafy period and tuber formation period.	100-200 g	20-30 g
Citrus, Pomegranate, Vineyard, Olive, Stone Fruits	It is applied during fruit setting, before bud formation, after the season's harvest.	100-200 g	20-30 g
Melon, Watermelon	It is applied at the stage of 12-13 leaves.	100-200 g	20-30 g
Sugar beet	It is applied during the leaf period and head growth period.	100-200 g	20-30 g
Industrial Plants	It is applied when the plants are 10 - 15 cm tall.	100-200 g	20-30 g
Cereals	It is applied before heading and during ear filling period.	----	20-30 g



## ➤ ALYANS Fe-13

EC Fertilizer - Iron Chelate EDTA

**Guaranteed Content (% W/W):**

- Water Soluble Iron (Fe): 13%
- EDTA Chelated Iron (Fe): 12.5%
- EDTA Chelate Stable pH Range: 4-9



## ➤ ALYCROP

EC FERTILIZER NP FERTILIZER BLENDED

**Guaranteed Content (% W/W):**

- Total Nitrogen (N): %6
- Ammonium Nitrogen (NH<sub>4</sub>-N): %6
- NAS and Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentoxide: 30%
- Water Soluble Phosphorus Penta Oxide (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>): 30%
- Water Soluble Zinc (Zn): 4.5%
- Zinc (Zn) Chelated with EDTA: 2.2%
- pH Range in Which EDTA Chelate Is Stable (Zn): 6-8



PLANTS	USAGE AMOUNT
Saplings	10-20 Gr/Seedling
Trees just starting to bear fruit	50 Gr/Tree
Crop-bearing trees (normal yield)	80-100 Gr/Tree
Crop-bearing trees (high yield)	100-150 Gr/Tree
Citrus (large trees)	150-200 Gr/Tree
Vineyards (per vine)	10-20 Gr/Tree
Cut Flowers (roses, carnations, etc.)	500 Gr/Acres
Annual/perennial flowers (chrysanthemums, gerberas, etc.)	600 Gr/Acres
Strawberries, Raspberries	500-1000 Gr/Acres
Vegetables	50-100 Gr/100Lt
Field crops	200-300 Gr/100Lt



PLANTS	USAGE AMOUNT
During the seedling period, when the seedlings are planted in the soil	500 g
Diseases occurring in the root zone (Nematode, Corky Root, Columbine) after treatment with irrigation water.	500 g
In cases where the problem is intense, two applications with a 1 week interval.	500 g
Application to the root zone in the seedling.	75-125 g/100 L Water
During the development period of seedlings.	500 g
In newly allocated gardens, two applications are made with one month apart.	500 g



## > ALY-MoB

**EC Fertilizer Boron (B), Molybdenum (Mo) and Zinc (Zn-Sulfate) MICRO PLANT NUTRIENT MIXTURE**

**Guaranteed Content (% W/W):**

- Water Soluble Boron (B): 7.5%
- Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo): 10.8%
- Water Soluble Zinc (Zn): 5%



## > ALYSEA

**ORGANIC SOURCE SOLID SEA ALGAE**

**Guaranteed Content (% W/W):**

- Organic Matter: 40%
- Alginate Acid: 2%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K<sub>2</sub>O): 15%
- Maximum EC (dS/m): 37.5%
- pH Range: 7.5-9.5



**USAGE AREA, FORM, TIME AND AMOUNT:**

In general, for all plants, when a deficiency is observed during the development season, the soil application dose should be 500 g and the foliar application dose should be 50 g/100L Water.



PLANT	APPLICATION TIME	FROM THE LEAF
Stone Fruits	2 - 3 applications every 7-10 days starting from the fruit development period.	50-100 g/100L Water
Pome Fruits	2-3 applications every 7-10 days starting from petal leaf fall.	50-100 g/100L Water
Kiwi and Grape	1st Application: During the budding period, when the first green tips appear. 2nd Application: When the shoots begin to appear before flowering.	50-100 g/100L Water
Vegetables	1 application every 7-10 days from the beginning of vegetative development until before flowering	50-100 g/100L Water
Other Plants	1 application every 10-15 days in the early stages of development	50-100 g/100L Water
Strawberry	2 applications every 7-10 days starting from the vegetative development period	50-100 g/100L Water
Flower Cultivation	1 application every 7 - 10 days from the vegetative growth period until before flowering	50-100 g/100L Water
Field Crops	1 application throughout plant development	50-100 g/100L Water



## ➤ ALYANS COMBI

**EC FERTILIZER Boron (B), Copper (Cu - Sulfate), Iron (Fe-Sulfate), Manganese (Mn-Sulfate), Molybdenum (Mo) and Zinc (Zn-Sulfate) Micro Plant Nutrient Mixture**

**Guaranteed Content (% W/W):**

Water Soluble Boron (B): 0.4%

Water Soluble Copper (Cu): 0.5%

Water Soluble Iron (Fe): 5%

Water Soluble Manganese (Mn): 3%

Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo): 0.02%

Water Soluble Zinc (Zn): 4%



The product eliminates obvious and hidden trace element deficiencies. It prevents regression by supporting root development. It increases flower formation and fruit set. It prevents chlorosis and ensures that leaves remain healthy. It helps vegetative and generative development to continue uninterrupted.



## ➤ ALYANS NPK 20-20-20+TE

### Product Features:

- Nitrogen: 20%
- Ammonium Nitrogen: 4%
- Urea Nitrogen: 16%
- NAS and Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentoxide: 20%
- Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentoxide: 20%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide: 20%
- Water Soluble Boron: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper: 0.002%
- Water Soluble Iron: 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Zinc: 0.002%



With NPK fertilizers, the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needs of plants are met.

Nitrogen encourages the formation of leaves and stems in plants. It affects important physiological functions, product quantity, and product quality. As the main substance of protein in plants, nitrogen is also the basic building block of chlorophyll, which converts solar energy into useful energy for the plant. During the development period, the green parts of the plant use a large amount of nitrogen.

Phosphorus plays a critical role, especially in flowering, root development, the formation of new cells, tissue growth, and the production of some organic compounds. It is also vital in the formation of seeds and fruits. Phosphorus helps with energy transfer in plant metabolism and contributes to the formation of substances like sugar and starch.

Potassium increases the quality of the product and improves fruit development in terms of taste, aroma, and color. One of potassium's most important functions is regulating the plant's water balance. A deficiency in potassium reduces the plant's resistance to drought. Potassium also promotes root development and increases resistance to diseases and water stress.

Plants Used and Dosage: In general, the recommended dosage is 200-400 grams per 100 liters of water in foliar applications. For drip irrigation, it is recommended to apply 3-4 times per period of the plant at a dosage of 0.5-1.5 kg/decare/day.

## ➤ ALYANS NPK 18-18-18+TE

### Product Features:

- Nitrogen: 18%
- Ammonium Nitrogen: 8%
- Urea Nitrogen: 10%
- NAS and Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentoxide: 18%
- Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentoxide: 18%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide: 18%
- Water Soluble Boron: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper: 0.002%
- Water Soluble Iron: 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Zinc: 0.002%



With NPK fertilizers, the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needs of plants are met.

Nitrogen encourages the formation of leaves and stems in plants. It affects important physiological functions, product quantity, and product quality. As the main substance of protein in plants, nitrogen is also the basic building block of chlorophyll, which converts solar energy into useful energy for the plant. During the development period, the green parts of the plant use a large amount of nitrogen.

Phosphorus plays a critical role, especially in flowering, root development, the formation of new cells, tissue growth, and the production of some organic compounds. It is also vital in the formation of seeds and fruits. Phosphorus helps with energy transfer in plant metabolism and contributes to the formation of substances like sugar and starch.

Potassium increases the quality of the product and improves fruit development in terms of taste, aroma, and color. One of potassium's most important functions is regulating the plant's water balance. A deficiency in potassium reduces the plant's resistance to drought. Potassium also promotes root development and increases resistance to diseases and water stress.

Plants Used and Dosage: In general, the recommended dosage is 200-400 grams per 100 liters of water in foliar applications. For drip irrigation, it is recommended to apply 3-4 times per period of the plant at a dosage of 0.5-1.5 kg/decare/day.

## ➤ ALYANS NPK 15-30-15+TE

### Product Features:

- Total Nitrogen: 15%
- Ammonium Nitrogen: 6%
- Urea Nitrogen: 9%
- NAS and Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentoxide: 30%
- Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentoxide: 30%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide: 15%
- Water Soluble Boron: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper: 0.002%
- Water Soluble Iron: 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Zinc: 0.002%



With NPK fertilizers, the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needs of plants are met.

Nitrogen encourages the formation of leaves and stems in plants. It affects important physiological functions, product quantity, and product quality. As the main substance of protein in plants, nitrogen is also the basic building block of chlorophyll, which converts solar energy into useful energy for the plant. During the development period, the green parts of the plant use a large amount of nitrogen.

Phosphorus plays a critical role, especially in flowering, root development, the formation of new cells, tissue growth, and the production of some organic compounds. It is also vital in the formation of seeds and fruits. Phosphorus helps with energy transfer in plant metabolism and contributes to the formation of substances like sugar and starch.

Potassium increases the quality of the product and improves fruit development in terms of taste, aroma, and color. One of potassium's most important functions is regulating the plant's water balance. A deficiency in potassium reduces the plant's resistance to drought. Potassium also promotes root development and increases resistance to diseases and water stress.

Plants Used and Dosage: In general, the recommended dosage is 200-400 grams per 100 liters of water in foliar applications. For drip irrigation, it is recommended to apply 3-4 times per period of the plant at a dosage of 0.5-1.5 kg/decare/day.

## ➤ ALYANS NPK 16-8-24+TE

### Product Features:

- Total Nitrogen (N): 16%
- Urea Nitrogen: 10.8%
- Ammonium Nitrogen: 5.2%
- Water Soluble Phosphorus Penta Oxide: 8%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide: 24%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide: 15%
- Water Soluble Boron: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper: 0.002%
- Water Soluble Iron: 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Zinc: 0.002%



With NPK fertilizers, the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needs of plants are met.

Nitrogen encourages the formation of leaves and stems in plants. It affects important physiological functions, product quantity, and product quality. As the main substance of protein in plants, nitrogen is also the basic building block of chlorophyll, which converts solar energy into useful energy for the plant. During the development period, the green parts of the plant use a large amount of nitrogen.

Phosphorus plays a critical role, especially in flowering, root development, the formation of new cells, tissue growth, and the production of some organic compounds. It is also vital in the formation of seeds and fruits. Phosphorus helps with energy transfer in plant metabolism and contributes to the formation of substances like sugar and starch.

Potassium increases the quality of the product and improves fruit development in terms of taste, aroma, and color. One of potassium's most important functions is regulating the plant's water balance. A deficiency in potassium reduces the plant's resistance to drought. Potassium also promotes root development and increases resistance to diseases and water stress.

Plants Used and Dosage: In general, the recommended dosage is 200-400 grams per 100 liters of water in foliar applications. For drip irrigation, it is recommended to apply 3-4 times per period of the plant at a dosage of 0.5-1.5 kg/decare/day.

## ➤ ALYANS NPK 30-10-10+TE

### Product Features:

- Total Nitrogen 30%
- Ammonium Nitrogen: 4%
- Urea Nitrogen: 26%
- Water Soluble P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: 10%
- Water Soluble K<sub>2</sub>O: 10%
- Water Soluble Boron: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper: 0.002%
- Water Soluble Iron: 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Zinc: 0.002%



With NPK fertilizers, the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needs of plants are met.

Nitrogen encourages the formation of leaves and stems in plants. It affects important physiological functions, product quantity, and product quality. As the main substance of protein in plants, nitrogen is also the basic building block of chlorophyll, which converts solar energy into useful energy for the plant. During the development period, the green parts of the plant use a large amount of nitrogen.

Phosphorus plays a critical role, especially in flowering, root development, the formation of new cells, tissue growth, and the production of some organic compounds. It is also vital in the formation of seeds and fruits. Phosphorus helps with energy transfer in plant metabolism and contributes to the formation of substances like sugar and starch.

Potassium increases the quality of the product and improves fruit development in terms of taste, aroma, and color. One of potassium's most important functions is regulating the plant's water balance. A deficiency in potassium reduces the plant's resistance to drought. Potassium also promotes root development and increases resistance to diseases and water stress.

Plants Used and Dosage: In general, the recommended dosage is 200-400 grams per 100 liters of water in foliar applications. For drip irrigation, it is recommended to apply 3-4 times per period of the plant at a dosage of 0.5-1.5 kg/decare/day.

## ➤ ALYANS NPK 10-0-40+TE

### Product Features:

- Total Nitrogen: 10%
- Urea Nitrogen: 10%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide: 0%
- Water Soluble (K<sub>2</sub>O): 40%
- Water Soluble Boron: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper: 0.002%
- Water Soluble Iron: 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Zinc: 0.002%



With NPK fertilizers, the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needs of plants are met.

Nitrogen encourages the formation of leaves and stems in plants. It affects important physiological functions, product quantity, and product quality. As the main substance of protein in plants, nitrogen is also the basic building block of chlorophyll, which converts solar energy into useful energy for the plant. During the development period, the green parts of the plant use a large amount of nitrogen.

Phosphorus plays a critical role, especially in flowering, root development, the formation of new cells, tissue growth, and the production of some organic compounds. It is also vital in the formation of seeds and fruits. Phosphorus helps with energy transfer in plant metabolism and contributes to the formation of substances like sugar and starch.

Potassium increases the quality of the product and improves fruit development in terms of taste, aroma, and color. One of potassium's most important functions is regulating the plant's water balance. A deficiency in potassium reduces the plant's resistance to drought. Potassium also promotes root development and increases resistance to diseases and water stress.

Plants Used and Dosage: In general, the recommended dosage is 200-400 grams per 100 liters of water in foliar applications. For drip irrigation, it is recommended to apply 3-4 times per period of the plant at a dosage of 0.5-1.5 kg/decare/day.

## ➤ ALYANS NPK 20-10-20+TE

### Product Features:

- Total Nitrogen: 20%
- Urea Nitrogen: 10%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide: 20%
- Water Soluble Boron: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper: 0.002%
- Water Soluble Iron: 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Zinc: 0.002%



With NPK fertilizers, the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needs of plants are met.

Nitrogen encourages the formation of leaves and stems in plants. It affects important physiological functions, product quantity, and product quality. As the main substance of protein in plants, nitrogen is also the basic building block of chlorophyll, which converts solar energy into useful energy for the plant. During the development period, the green parts of the plant use a large amount of nitrogen.

Phosphorus plays a critical role, especially in flowering, root development, the formation of new cells, tissue growth, and the production of some organic compounds. It is also vital in the formation of seeds and fruits. Phosphorus helps with energy transfer in plant metabolism and contributes to the formation of substances like sugar and starch.

Potassium increases the quality of the product and improves fruit development in terms of taste, aroma, and color. One of potassium's most important functions is regulating the plant's water balance. A deficiency in potassium reduces the plant's resistance to drought. Potassium also promotes root development and increases resistance to diseases and water stress.

Plants Used and Dosage: In general, the recommended dosage is 200-400 grams per 100 liters of water in foliar applications. For drip irrigation, it is recommended to apply 3-4 times per period of the plant at a dosage of 0.5-1.5 kg/decare/day.

## ➤ ALYANS NPK 10-40-0+TE

### Product Features:

- Total Nitrogen: 10%
- Urea Nitrogen: 40%
- Neutral NH4 Citrate & Water Soluble P2O5: 40%
- Water Soluble Potassium Oxide: 0%
- Water Soluble Boron: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Copper: 0.002%
- Water Soluble Iron: 0.02%
- Water Soluble Manganese: 0.01%
- Water Soluble Zinc: 0.002%



With NPK fertilizers, the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needs of plants are met.

Nitrogen encourages the formation of leaves and stems in plants. It affects important physiological functions, product quantity, and product quality. As the main substance of protein in plants, nitrogen is also the basic building block of chlorophyll, which converts solar energy into useful energy for the plant. During the development period, the green parts of the plant use a large amount of nitrogen.

Phosphorus plays a critical role, especially in flowering, root development, the formation of new cells, tissue growth, and the production of some organic compounds. It is also vital in the formation of seeds and fruits. Phosphorus helps with energy transfer in plant metabolism and contributes to the formation of substances like sugar and starch.

Potassium increases the quality of the product and improves fruit development in terms of taste, aroma, and color. One of potassium's most important functions is regulating the plant's water balance. A deficiency in potassium reduces the plant's resistance to drought. Potassium also promotes root development and increases resistance to diseases and water stress.

Plants Used and Dosage: In general, the recommended dosage is 200-400 grams per 100 liters of water in foliar applications. For drip irrigation, it is recommended to apply 3-4 times per period of the plant at a dosage of 0.5-1.5 kg/decare/day.

## ➤ ALYANS MAGNIT

### EC FERTILIZER MAGNESIUM NITRATE

#### Guaranteed Content (% W/W):

Nitrate Nitrogen (N-NO<sub>3</sub>): 10.5%

Water Soluble Magnesium Oxide (MgO): 16%



#### TIME AND AMOUNT OF USE

The dosage of use is 0.5 kg to 1.5 kg per 1 ton of irrigation water from the root depending on the period. Fertilizer should be applied during the appropriate irrigation.

If this is not possible, it is preferable to apply fertilizer at the end of irrigation.

However, care should be taken not to exceed the dose of 2.5 kg / ton.

It can be applied from the leaf at a dose of 0.5 kg to 1.5 kg per 100 liters of water.

## ➤ ALYANS CALNIT

### EC FERTILIZER CALCIUM NITRATE

#### Guaranteed Content (% W/W):

Total Nitrogen (N): 15.5%

Ammonia Nitrogen (N-NH<sub>3</sub>): 1.1%

Nitrate Nitrogen (N-NO<sub>3</sub>): 14.4%

Calcium Oxide (CaO): 26.5%



#### SOIL APPLICATION

CALCIUM NITRATE can be used in all types of irrigation systems such as drip, sprinkler, mini sprinkler. The amount to be used may vary due to reasons such as climate, soil type, air temperature, product type, yield status and irrigation system differences. The application interval and number may vary depending on the amount of CALCIUM NITRATE given at one time and the development status of the product. For detailed information, please contact your local dealer and agricultural consultant.

#### LEAF APPLICATION

Consult your local CALCIUM NITRATE dealer and our agricultural consultant for advice on the development status of the product. Foliar application should be done in cool weather, preferably in the evening. Application should not be done at temperatures above 30° C. It is suitable for use in soilless agriculture.



## ➤ ALYANS COMBI

### EC FERTILIZER

**Mixture of Boron (B), Copper (Cu-Sulfate), Iron (Fe-Sulfate), Manganese (Mn-Sulfate), Molybdenum (Mo) and Zinc (Zn-Sulfate) Micro Plant Nutrients**

### Guaranteed Content (% W/W):

- Water Soluble Boron (B): 0.4%
- Water Soluble Copper (Cu): 0.5%
- Water Soluble Iron (Fe): 5%
- Water Soluble Manganese (Mn): 3%
- Water Soluble Molybdenum (Mo): 0.02%
- Water Soluble Zinc (Zn): 4%



The product eliminates visible and hidden trace element deficiencies.  
 It supports root development and prevents regression.  
 It increases flower formation and fruit setting.  
 It prevents chlorosis, ensuring the leaves remain healthy.  
 It helps maintain uninterrupted vegetative and generative growth.





## ➤ ALYANS Fe

**EC FERTILIZER  
IRON CHELATE 6% EDDHA**

**Guaranteed Content (% W/W):**  
Water Soluble Iron (Fe): 6%  
EDDHA Chelated Iron (Fe): 6%  
pH range in which the chelate is stable: 4-11



PLANTS	USAGE AMOUNT
Saplings	10-20 Gr/Seedling
Trees just starting to bear fruit	50 Gr/Tree
Crop-bearing trees (normal yield)	80-100 Gr/Tree
Crop-bearing trees (high yield)	100-150 Gr/Tree
Citrus (large trees)	150-200 Gr/Tree
Vineyards (per vine)	10-20 Gr/Tree
Cut Flowers (roses, carnations, etc.)	500 Gr/Acres
Annual/perennial flowers (chrysanthemums, gerberas, etc.)	600 Gr/Acres
Strawberries, Raspberries	500-1000 Gr/Acres
Vegetables	50-100 Gr/100Lt
Field crops	200-300 Gr/100Lt



# ➤ ALYANS FULVIN

## ORGANIC SOURCE PRODUCTS FULVIC ACID

### Guaranteed Content (% W/W):

Organic Matter: 65%

Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K<sub>2</sub>O): 1%

Total (Humic+Fulvic) Acid: 65%

Fulvic Acid: 65% Maximum Humidity: 20%

pH: 3-5



PLANTS	DOSAGE DIRECTIONS		TIME OF USE
	With Drip, Sprinkler Spring Irrigation	Leaf Application	
GREENHOUSE VEGETABLES (Tomato, Pepper, Zucchini etc.)	250-500 gr	80-100 gr/100L Water	It is applied immediately after planting seedlings and if plant development is weak.
Lettuce, Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower etc.	250-500 gr	80-100 gr/100L Water	The first application is made when there are 4-5 leaves, and is applied 4-5 times at 10-15 day intervals.
Potato	250-500 gr	80-100 gr/100L Water	When tuber formation begins, 2 applications are made with an interval of 15 days.
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS (Cotton, Tobacco etc.)	----	80-100 gr/100L Water	It is applied during the plant development and fruit formation periods.
OPEN FIELD VEGETABLES (Tomato, Pepper etc.)	250-500 gr	80-100 gr/100L Water	It is applied immediately after planting the seedlings and during the plant development and fruit formation periods.
FRUIT TREES (Soft and Hard Pomegranates), Olive and Kiwi	According to Per Tree: 50-100 gr/Per Head	80-100 gr/100L Water	It is applied when the eyes burst, the petals fall and during the fruit development period.
Banana	250-500 gr	80-100 gr/100L Water	Applied immediately after repair and before the birth of the tree branch.
Vineyard	250-500 gr	80-100 gr/100L Water	Applied when the buds burst, during the flowering phase, during the fruit development period.
Citrus and Pomegranate	According to Per Tree: 50-100 gr/Per Head	80-100 gr/100L Water	Applied before flowering, after flowering, during the fruit development period.
Sugar Beet	500 gr	80-100 gr/100L Water	Applied when the root growth starts, when the sugar accumulation starts, 1-1.5 months before harvest.
Cereals	----	80-100 gr/100L Water	Applied at the end of bolting and tillering.
Corn	250-500 gr	80-100 gr/100L Water	The first application is done when there are 6-8 leaves and is repeated after 10-15 days.



## ➤ ALYANS ENERGY

### SOLID ORGANIC FERTILIZER OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN

#### Guaranteed Content (% W/W):

Total Organic Matter: 64%

Organic Carbon: 30%

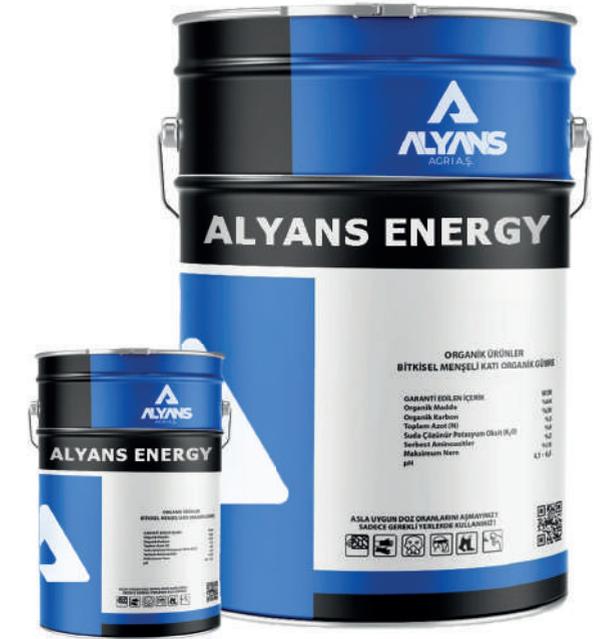
Total Nitrogen: 3%

Free Amino Acids: 3%

Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K<sub>2</sub>O): 9%

Maximum Humidity: 10%

pH: 4.5-6.5



PLANTS	DOSAGE DIRECTIONS		TIME OF USE
	With Drip, Sprinkler Spring Irrigation	Leaf Application	
FIELD CROPS (Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, Paddy Rice, Corn, Soybean, Bean, Sunflower, Peanut, Fodder Crops, Barley, Lentil, Sugar Beet, Pistachio etc.)	25-40 gr	150-250 gr (To the seed bed or root zone)	It can be mixed with liquid and solid fertilizers or applied alone. It can also be used with herbicides before or after planting.
VEGETABLES (Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant, Lettuce, Cucumber, Strawberry, Bean, Melon, Watermelon, Zucchini, Onion, Garlic, Carrot, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Spinach, Artichoke etc.)	30-40 gr	250-350 gr (To the seed bed or root zone)	1) When transplanting seedlings, it is added to 100 L of water at a dose of 250 gr and the roots of the seedlings are immersed in the solution and planted. 2) During vegetative growth, it is applied by adding it to irrigation, drip or sprinkling water. If it is to be added to drip&sprinkling water, the recommended dose is mixed in 10-15L of water and applied.
FRUITS (Apple, Pear, Quince, Apricot, Peach, Banana, Plum, Cherry, Sour Cherry, Almond, Walnut, Vineyard, Olive etc.)	30-40 gr/100L Water	30 - 50 gr/Tree	3 applications are recommended. - During bud and flowering period - During fruit formation - During fruit growth period

# ➤ ALYANS ALYHUM

## ORGANIC SOURCE PRODUCTS POTASSIUM HUMAT

### Guaranteed Content (% W/W):

Organic Matter: 25%

Total (humic + fulvic) Acid: 65%

Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K<sub>2</sub>O): 7%

Maximum Humidity: 20%

ph: 9-11



PLANTS	DOSAGE DIRECTIONS		TIME OF USE
	With Drip, Sprinkler Spring Irrigation	Leaf Application	
VEGETABLES (Potato, Strawberry, Tomato, Cucumber, Pepper, Bean, Pea, Eggplant, Zucchini, Onion, Garlic, Spinach, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Broccoli etc.)	250-300 gr	30 gr	During transplanting of seedlings: 250 gr is dissolved in 100 L of water and the roots are planted by dipping them into this solution. During vegetative development: It is applied by dripping, sprinkling or mixing into irrigation water. The amount to be used in dripping or sprinkling should be mixed well in 15-20 L of water and then transferred to the tank.
FRUITS (Apple, Pear, Quince, Apricot, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Vineyard, Citrus Fruit, Almond, Walnut, Olive etc.)	250-300 gr (25-30gr Tree)	30 gr	- In early spring before bud and bloom, - During fruit formation, - During fruit growth, 3 applications can be made. (It should only be applied to the soil during the fruit growth period.)
Hazelnut	250-300 gr	30 gr	It is applied to the soil in the fall. In the spring, after the shoot activity starts, it is applied from the soil or from the leaves.
CEREALS AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS (Wheat, Barley, Paddy Rice, Fodder Crops, Sunflower, Corn, Cotton, Sugar Beet, Tobacco, Peanut etc.)	250-300 gr	30 gr	It can be applied to the soil by mixing it with solid chemical fertilizers before planting, or it can be mixed into the soil alone.
IN GREEN AREAS	250-500 gr		20-30 days intervals.



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