

YILFERT GEMLIK CAN 26% N (CALCIUM AMMONIUM NITRATE)

1. It dissolves easily in the soil and penetrates the plant quickly.
2. Since plants can easily absorb Nitrate (NO₃⁻) and Ammonium (NH₄⁺), it does not leave any additional substances in the soil.
3. It has a positive effect on the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil.
4. It does not cause rapid pH change in the soil and does not cause nitrogen loss.
5. During the production phase, additives such as limestone, precipitated calcium carbonate, dolomite and clay were added to eliminate its explosive properties. (The reaction of dolomite in the soil is much slower than other materials. Therefore, the use of limestone allows the fertilizer to penetrate the soil more quickly and achieve a more effective result.)
6. In order to reduce the relative humidity of the air in rainy regions and to minimize the risk of burning and explosion, fertilizer grains are specially produced and presented in prill form.
7. In semi-arid and low-rainfall regions, it meets the nitrogen needs of the plant by dissolving rapidly even in short-season rains, without burning the plant root area.
8. It can be applied in any season when there is an opportunity to work in the field.

NITROGEN CONTENT:

1. It acts directly on plants as a source of plant nutrients and ensures quality and abundant crops.
2. It increases the availability of various plant nutrients in the soil.
3. It increases the effectiveness of microorganisms that have beneficial effects on the nutrition and development of plants.
4. It ensures the neutralization (inactivation) of organic and inorganic toxic (poisonous) compounds and their removal from the soil.
5. While it helps to eliminate (reduce) the acidity of the soil in acidic pH soils, it also meets the need for calcium.
6. In case of nitrogen deficiency, yellowing appears first on the lower old leaves, and it shows stunted and weak growth. In case of excessive nitrogen deficiency, the leaves turn brown and eventually die.
7. Calcium plays a direct role in the flower formation of the plant. In case of calcium deficiency in the plant, young leaves first begin to turn yellow, then the edges of the leaf tips curl upwards and downwards, as a result of which the leaves lose their smoothness. Since the growing areas of the plant often die, new shoots do not appear, and the root system of the plant is also damaged.

STORAGE CONDITIONS:

1. Keep away from heat and fire sources.
2. Stack the packaged fertilizers in piles. When stacking, make sure that the row height is no more than 15 sacks, use grids that will prevent the sacks from coming into contact with the ground, and leave a distance of at least 1 meter between them.
3. Store in dry and well-ventilated warehouses.
4. Do not smoke or use fire in the warehouse area.
5. Keep the fertilizer away from direct sunlight to prevent physical deterioration due to heat.
6. Do not keep the fertilizer in a humid environment.
7. Make sure that the doors of the places where fertilizers are stored are closed, especially in regions where day and night temperatures are different and humidity is high.
8. Use gloves for long periods of use.
9. **Never store it in the same closed environment as urea fertilizer.**