

## **GEMLIK YILFERT DAP 18-46-0 (DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE)**

1. Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) is a COMPOSED fertilizer that contains two important plant nutritional elements such as Phosphorus and Nitrogen.
2. 100 kilograms of this fertilizer contains 18 kg. Pure Nitrogen (N) and 46 kg. Phosphor pentoxide (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>). For that reason, it is mostly used as a phosphorus fertilizer.
3. Since more than 90% of the Phosphorus it contains can be dissolved in water, the plant can immediately benefit from the Phosphorus and Nitrogen it contains when it finds the necessary moisture in the root area after it is placed in the soil.

### **NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS CONTENT:**

1. It allows plants to reach early maturity.
2. It ensures the full development of the fertilization organs of plants.
3. It ensures the root development of plants.
4. It increases the metabolic efficiency of plants.
5. In phosphorus deficiency, the growth of the plant regresses and the plant shows a dark green color. In some plants, a purple and bronze color appears on the leaves due to phosphorus deficiency.
6. Plants take in almost all of the Phosphorus in the early stages of their development and accumulate it in various organs. Phosphorus is accumulated by transferring it to the seed or fruit towards the end of development.
7. Since compound fertilizers contain Phosphorus, which is an inert plant nutrient element, maximum benefit to the plant should be provided by mixing them close to the plant root area or applying them close to the seed bed.
8. After applying DAP to the plant that needs Phosphorus, the remaining nitrogen need of the plant should be completed with other fertilizers. For example; YILFERT GEMLIK CAN 26% or YILFERT GEMLIK UREA 46%.
9. All of the compound fertilizers that YILFERT GEMLIK FERTILIZER offers for sale through its dealers are imported, and the quality at European standards is offered to valuable Turkish Farmers.

### **STORAGE CONDITIONS:**

1. Keep away from heat and fire sources.
2. Stack the packaged fertilizers in piles. When stacking, ensure that the row height is no more than 15 sacks, use grids to 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 when the fertilizer will come into contact with hands for a long time.
9. Never store urea fertilizer in the same closed environment.