

YILFERT GEMLIK GRANULAR AS 21% N (AMMONIUM SULPHATE GRANULAR)

1. Ammonium Sulfate fertilizer is a type of fertilizer that can be in light yellow, grey, light brown and mostly white colored granular structure.
2. Thanks to its granule structure, it is much easier to use with fertilizer spreaders (frill) as seeder or top fertilizer during planting with compared to crystalline ammonium sulphate.
3. It meets the sulfur needs of plants thanks to the sulfur contains.
4. Ammonium Sulfate dissolves slower and less in water than UREA fertilizer.
5. It is also popularly called sugar fertilizer because it is generally white in color and fine-grained.

THE NITROGEN AND SULFUR CONTENT;

1. Since it is an acidic fertilizer, it is used in calcareous soils. If given to the soil for many years, it increases the amount of acid in the soil. For this reason, it is preferred to use CAN%26 fertilizer instead of this fertilizer in acidic soils.
2. It is used for planting tea, paddy, grain, fruit and vegetable crops.
3. While Ammonium Sulfate fertilizer is generally used during planting, the sulfur it contains enables the phosphorus in the base fertilizer are easily absorbed by the plant, and can also be used as a nitrogen source with top fertilization, especially in plant species such as onion, garlic and paddy.
4. If less Ammonium Sulfate is given than the plants need, the development of the plant will be poor.

STORAGE:

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.