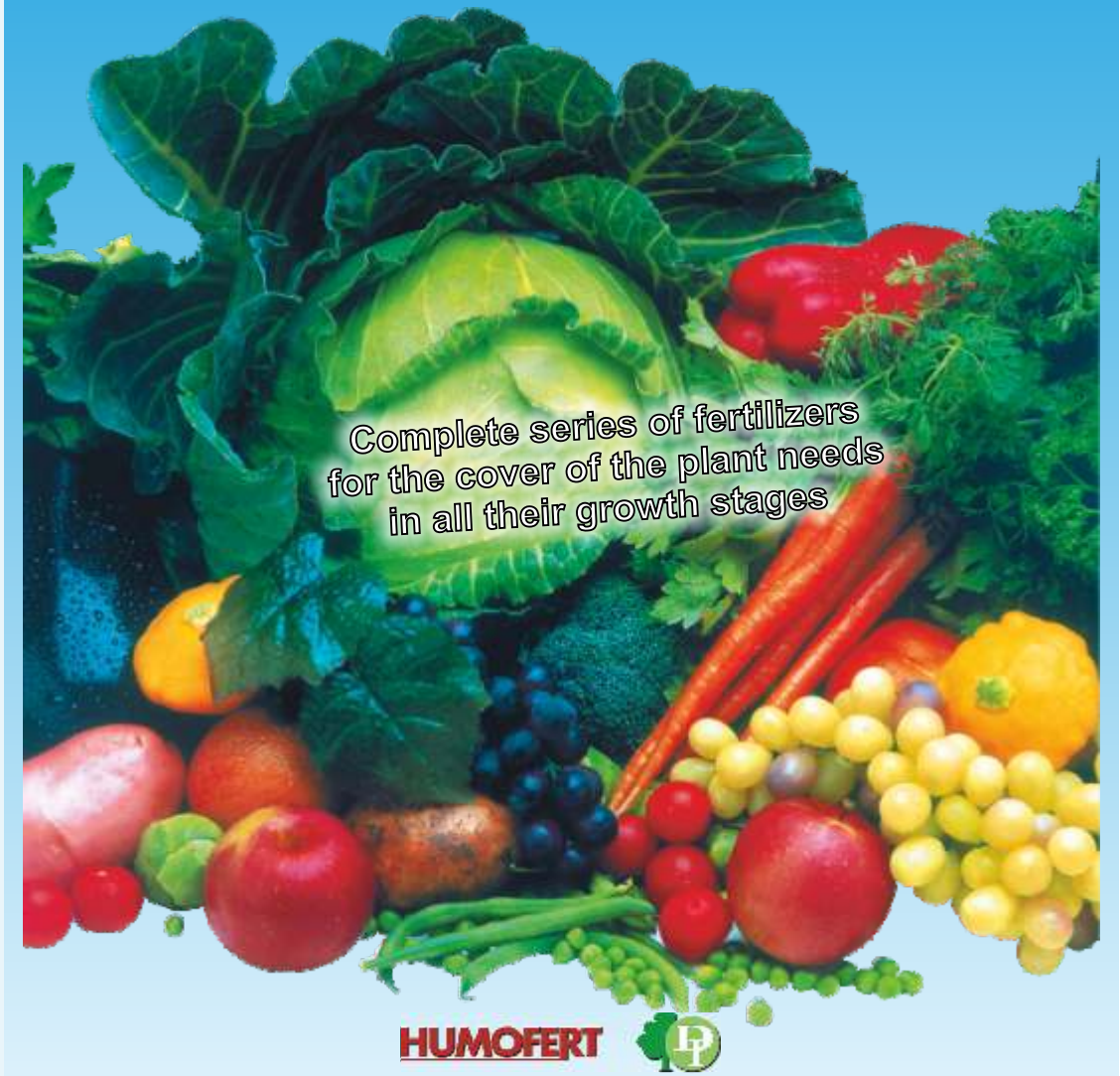

| Fertigation / Foliar Spray | 20-20-20 | 19-19-19 | 30-10-10 | 15-30-15 | 10-20-30 | 10-50-10 | 5-10-40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horticulture | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water |
| Vegetables | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water |
| Fruit bearing Trees | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water |
| Olive - Citrus trees | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water |
| Vineyard | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water |
| Roses - Flowers | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water |
| Aromatic plants - Ornamental bushes | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | |
| Acid-loving plants | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water |
| Conifers - Evergreens | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | |
| Lawn - Fodders | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | | 20-40 g per 10 l 15-30 g of water per 10 l of water | |

Note: 1 tablespoon corresponds to approximately 10 grams

# FAST-GROW

## WATER SOLUBLE FERTILIZERS

## FOR INTEGRATED NUTRITION

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**NITROGEN (N)**
Nitrogen is a structural component of the nucleic acids (DNA, RNA) and the proteins. These biological megamolecules are part of all the living tissues and therefore they render nitrogen an essential element for the plant growth.

**PHOSPHORUS (P)**
Phosphorus is a structural component of the genetic material (DNA) of the plants. It is involved in the synthesis of the cellular membranes and the energy molecules of the plants as well as in the photosynthesis, in the cellular respiration and in the storage and transport of energy in the plant.

**POTASSIUM (K)**
Potassium assists plants in resisting drought, frost and high temperatures since it regulates the opening of the leaf stomata. It also elongates the shelf life of fruits. Furthermore it assists flowers to form more vivid colors. Finally it improves the size and the quality of the fruits.

**MAGNESIUM (Mg)**
Magnesium is required for the main function of plants, photosynthesis since it is the central ion of the chlorophyll molecule. Additionally magnesium stimulates the protein synthesis and assists in the utilization and transport of phosphorus inside the plant while it is a component of many enzymes.

**IRON (Fe)**
Iron promotes the formation of chlorophyll and that is the reason young tissues have great needs in iron. It acts as an oxygen carrier and as a result it is involved in the cellular respiration of plant cells.

**MANGANESE (Mn)**
Manganese is a part of the enzymic systems which are vital for the cellular respiration of plants and photosynthesis. It increases the availability of iron, phosphorus and calcium.

**ZINC (Zn)**
The presence of zinc is essential for the synthesis of auxins which promote the growth and development of plants.

**BORON (B)**
Boron is essential for the transport of sugars inside the plants and also for the formation of the cell wall. Furthermore it regulates the cell divisions.

**COPPER (Cu)**
Copper is a catalyst in the procedures of photosynthesis and respiration.

**MOLYBDENUM (Mo)**
Molybdenum is necessary for the formation of the enzyme that converts ammonium ions into nitrates inside the plant, ensuring the utilization of nitrogen by plants.







## 20 - 20 - 20

SYNTHESIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogen (N) | 20.0 % |
| Nitrate N | 5.7 % |
| Ammonium N | 3.9 % |
| Urea N | 10.4 % |
| Phosphorus ($P_2O_5$) | 20.0 % |
| Potassium ($K_2O$) | 20.0 % |

The type 20-20-20 is the most famous balanced fertilizer. It contains the main nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) in the same proportion. It can be used throughout the whole growing season of the plants and it can be applied on a variety of crops.

## 19 - 19 - 19

SYNTHESIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogen (N) | 19.0 % |
| Nitrate N | 5.4 % |
| Ammonium N | 8.2 % |
| Urea N | 5.4 % |
| Phosphorus ($P_2O_5$) | 19.0 % |
| Potassium ($K_2O$) | 19.0 % |

The fertilizer 19-19-19 is also a balanced fertilizer and is an economical solution in this category of fertilizers. It contains 19% nitrogen, 19% phosphorus and 19% potassium. Due to its balanced synthesis, it can be applied in all the growth stages of the plants.

## 30 - 10 - 10

SYNTHESIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogen (N) | 30.0 % |
| Nitrate N | 2.8 % |
| Ammonium N | 4.2 % |
| Urea N | 23.0 % |
| Phosphorus ($P_2O_5$) | 20.0 % |
| Potassium ($K_2O$) | 20.0 % |

This type is a nitrogen fertilizer. The requirements of a plant in nitrogen increase as the plant grows. Nitrogen stimulates the early growth of seedlings, increases the germination of plants, enhances their vigour and also fortifies their resistance against frost.

## 15 - 30 - 15

SYNTHESIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogen (N) | 15.0 % |
| Nitrate N | 4.3 % |
| Ammonium N | 8.4 % |
| Urea N | 2.3 % |
| Phosphorus ($P_2O_5$) | 30.0 % |
| Potassium ($K_2O$) | 15.0 % |

This type is a phosphate fertilizer. It is applied mainly when our intention is good growth and establishment of the root system in the soil. It is also recommended to be applied just prior or during blooming since phosphorus promotes the formation and growth of flowers.

## 10 - 50 - 10

SYNTHESIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogen (N) | 10.0 % |
| Nitrate N | 0.7 % |
| Ammonium N | 9.3 % |
| Phosphorus ($P_2O_5$) | 50.0 % |
| Potassium ($K_2O$) | 10.0 % |

The type 10-50-10 is a high phosphate fertilizer. It is recommended for the improvement of rooting and therefore its application is recommended on seedlings and during transplanting. The use of 10-50-10 produces a very healthy and vigorous root system as well as enhanced blooming.

## 10 - 20 - 30

SYNTHESIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogen (N) | 10.0 % |
| Nitrate N | 5.2 % |
| Ammonium N | 4.6 % |
| Urea N | 0.2 % |
| Phosphorus ($P_2O_5$) | 20.0 % |
| Potassium ($K_2O$) | 30.0 % |

The type 10-20-30 is a phosphorus potassium fertilizer. Phosphorus increases the size of fruits while potassium increases the content of fruits in sugars enhancing therefore their qualitative characteristics. As a consequence its application is recommended before fruiting and during harvest.

## 5 - 10 - 40 + 1.5MgO

SYNTHESIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogen (N) | 5.0 % |
| Nitrate N | 3.0 % |
| Ammonium N | 2.0 % |
| Phosphorus ($P_2O_5$) | 10.0 % |
| Potassium ($K_2O$) | 40.0 % |
| Magnesium (MgO) | 1.5 % |

The type 5-10-40 is a high potassium fertilizer. It improves the coloring and the flavor of fruits while elongating their shelf life. Its application in ornamental plants offers more vivid colors and intense scents.

All the above types contain the following trace elements:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron | (EDTA) | 500 ppm |
| Manganese | (EDTA) | 250 ppm |
| Zinc | (EDTA) | 250 ppm |
| Copper | (EDTA) | 250 ppm |
| Boron | (soluble) | 100 ppm |
| Molybdenum | (soluble) | 10 ppm |

APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Apply every 10-15 days starting from Spring until Autumn. Foliar applications should be avoided during intense weather phenomena (frost, heat). During summer, foliar sprays should be conducted at morning or afternoon.