PETROKEMIJA
Ammonium sulphate granular 20 N + 24 H

Chemical and physical properties:
According to the chemical composition, PETROKEMIJA is ammonium sulphate, granular mineral fertilizer containing 20% nitrogen (N) in the ammonium form and 24% of sulphur (S) in the sulphate form. The fertilizer is fully water-soluble and the nutrients are easily accessible to plants.
Good physical and chemical properties enable optimum storage capability.
Environmentally more acceptable fertilizer due to ammonium nitrogen that temporarily binds to soil particles and is resistant to losses by leaching, evaporation and denitrification.
The role of sulfur in crops nutrition:
- Increases the content of protein, amino acids, oil, starch and dry matter in plants
- Increases the resistance of plants to adverse weather conditions (high or low temperatures)
- Promotes the formation of nodules on the roots of legumes which is reflected in better fixation of nitrogen from the air
- It is a part of aromatic compounds that give the characteristic smell and the taste of certain crops (aromatic effect)

Use:
PETROKEMIJAS can be applied in the fertilization of all agricultural crops. It is especially meant for crops:
- Whose nutrition requires a greater amount of sulfur such as oil crops; rapeseed, sunflower, soybean, oil squash and olives, and brassicas; cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli and Brussels sprouts
- Which favor the ammonium form of nitrogen, as potatoes, sugar beet and fodder
- Which grow better in moderately to slightly acid soils, as tomatoes, carrots, parsley, turnips, radishes, zucchini, blackberries, raspberries and blueberries
- Legumes take a lot of sulfur from soil in order to improve the formation of nodules on the roots.

Bulb vegetables and herbs with a pronounced need for sulfur because of expressed aromatic properties
- Maize and cereals to increase the protein content in grain
- Grapevines and fruit trees because of its impact on the increase in dry matter content in the fruit.

The greatest efficiency is in the use on low alkali and alkaline soils by lowering the high pH and thereby liberating phosphorous from poorly soluble calcium phosphates and blocked microelements like boron (B), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn) and iron (Fe).

Application:
Root crops (corn, sunflower, potatoes, sugar beet and soybean) In pre-sowing fertilization of root crops, it is applied all over the cultivated surface in an amount of 250-300 kg/ha. PETROKEMIJAS can be applied together with sowing in an amount of 100-150 kg/ha where fertilizer granules are laid by depositing units a few cm by the side and below the seed. In root crops fertilization, PETROKEMIJAS is applied in one or two top-dressings, depending on weather conditions and the condition of crops in the amount of 150 to 250 kg/ha.

Cereal crops and oilseed rape:
In pre-sowing fertilization or at the sowing, PETROKEMIJAS is administered in amounts of 200-250 kg/ha. The first top dressing at an early stage of growth (tillering in cereals and formed rosettes in rapeseed) is carried out with 150-200 kg/ha of Petrokemijas. The second top dressing at a later stage of growth (elongation to the second knuckle in cereals, in the phase of flower buds outbreak in oil seed rape) is carried out with 200-250 kg/ha of Petrokemijas.

Lawns and alfalfa:
Topdressing of grassland and alfalfa with PETROKEMIJAS is done in spring after the start of vegetation in amounts of 200-250 kg/ha. After mowing or grazing, 150-200 kg/ha of Petrokemijas can be applied after the grassland rises 10 centimeters.

Vegetables:
Before sowing or planting seedlings, PETROKEMIJAS is applied in the amount of 200-250 kg/ha. During vegetation particularly of bulb vegetables and brassicas one to two top dressings with Petrokemijas can be done in the amount of 200-250 kg/ha.

Olives:
Olives are top dressed with PETROKEMIJAS two or three times: at the stage of vegetative growth from March to early May (150-200 kg/ha), at the olive pit hardening stage - early July (200 kg/ha) and before the start of oil production in September (150 kg/ha).

Orchards and vineyards:
Orchards and vineyards are fertilized with PETROKEMIJAS through the soil just before the start of vegetation from March and during April in the amount of 200 to 300 kg/ha and during May and June with 100-150 kg/ha. Foliar fertilization (through the leaf) during the vegetation in concentrations of 0.6% (vineyards) - 1% (orchards).

Citrus:
Tangerine, lemon and orange are fertilized three times during the vegetation depending on the yield (10-50 t/ha); in late February or early of March with 200-400 kg/ha, in April with 200 to 400 kg/ha, in late June or early July with 200-300 kg/ha of PETROKEMIJAS.