GK organik GÜBRE

Let your soil find life with us

www.gkcorganik.com

ABOUT US

As GKC Organic Fertilizer Company, we have started organic fertilizer production to ensure the development of healthy soil structure in our country with our experienced staff. We are aware of the necessity of respecting our soil in order to ensure continuity in agriculture.

For this purpose, instead of short-term and temporary results, we aim at an environmentally friendly formation that regulates and improves the forward-looking soil structure, increases water holding capacity, prevents barrenization and corrects the structure, rejuvenates the soil and obtains healthy crops with healthy soil structure.

In today's conditions, our farmers are in a constant struggle to get maximum efficiency with minimum production cost.

In this context, we have made it our duty to produce long-term, highly effective solutions for our farmers. In this way, we aim to benefit not only the farmer but also the future by minimizing environmental damage while increasing the profit of the producer.

GKC Organik

LET YOUR SOIL FIND LIFE WITH US

GKC ORGANIC

ORGANIC PRODUCTS
VEGETABLE ORIGIN SOLID ORGANIC
FERTILIZER GKC ORGANIC

GUARANTEED CONTENT	**W/W**
Organic Material	40%
Organic Carbon	18%
Total Nitrogen (N)	2%
Water soluble Potassium Oxide (K_2O)	2%
Maximum Humidity	%20
pH	5-7

AREA, FORM, TIME and AMOUNT OF USE

AGRICULTURE TYPE	PRODUCT TYPES		QUANTITY KG/DA	USAGE
FIELD CROPS	IN VEGETABLES	Cucumber, Eggplant, Tomato, Bean, Pepper, Watermelon, etc.	100-150	Seedlings are mixed with soil before planting.
	IN CEREALS	Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Paddy, etc.	50-75	It is mixed into the soil with a seeder or ruffle before planting.
	IN STRAWBERRIES		100-150	It is mixed into the soil before planting.
	IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS	Sugar beet. Potato, Sunflower, Cotton, Corn, Paddy, etc.	75-100	It is mixed with soil before planting.
GREENERY PLANTS	IN VEGETABLES	Cucumber, Eggplant, Tomato, Bean, Pepper, Watermelon, etc.	100-150	It is mixed with soil before planting.
	IN ORNAMENTAL PLANTS	In green areas, in cut floristry	75-100	It is mixed with soil before planting.
GARDEN CROPS	Grape, Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Olive, Banana, Fig, Hazelnut, Walnut, All Citrus Plants etc.	Stunted	1-3 Kg	For the projection of the tree crown, it is applied by burying it in 10-15 cm of soil. (Usage Amount is Per Tree)
		Half Stunted	2-4 Kg	
		Classic Tree	2-5 Kg	

Usage Areas

• In the production of vegetables and fruits in open and closed areas,
• In Grain and Industrial crops agriculture,
• In the production and maintenance of flowers and ornamental plants,
• Sports areas, grass fields, parks and green areas,
• In the process of softening and aerating the soil and bringing it to a consistency,
• In the prevention of erosion, rehabilitation of burned, nobilized, washed and barren soils,
• Elimination of salinization in soil,
• In agricultural activities in areas with high groundwater.

Repairs Soil.

• It does not disappear over time like chemical fertilizers. It will not melt away, it will not be blown away by the wind.
• It becomes an integral component of the soil by establishing a special bond with the soil, enriches the soil by improving its quality.
• It softens and aerates the soil, strengthens the living life in the soil, and keeps the nutrients in the soil alive.
• Increases soil temperature, organic matter and beneficial microorganisms in the soil.
• After at least three applications, the benefits to the soil continue for years.

It Water Retainer.

• It protects plants in dry environments by leaving the water it holds in a balanced way.
• Provides the opportunity to use the fertilizer efficiently by preventing the fertilized water from flowing away.
• Prevents water from remaining on the surface and evaporation in clay soils, and prevents water from flowing underground in sandy soils. Therefore, it saves the amount of water used for irrigation.

AMINO PLUS

GUARANTEED CONTENT		W/W
Organic Material		30
Organic Carbon		14
Organic Nitrogen		2.5
Water Soluble Potassium	(K_2O)	3
Free Amino Acids		6.5
pH Range		4.5-6.S

AMİNO ACID accelerates plant metabolism by increasing the amount of chlorophyll and increases its yield.
The environment makes the plant more resistant to stress conditions.
It helps the rapid uptake of the prepared solution, which is included in the current fertilization programs, as well as the transition of the nutrients available in the soil to the plant.

CKC AMİNO PLUS

It provides SOIL and PLANT balance.
It increases the adaptation of plants to the soil they are in and promotes the formation of a good root system.
In addition, thanks to the organic matter and humic-fulvic acid in it;
Thanks to its organic matter, NPK allows nutrients to remain in the soil for a longer time.
It is a product to be used throughout the season in regions and products where dry agriculture is carried out. It is used for fertilization and product binding in plants with short flowering and product period. Organic matter and humic-fulvic acid regulate the soil and increase the organic matter value of the soil. It has an effect on the growth of the plant, fertilization and the quality of the product.
Increases soil cation exchange capacity (KDK). Increases the effectiveness of fertilizers and reduces nutrient leakage. Increases root growth.
Increases the permeability of cell membranes in the roots and increases nutrient uptake.

AMINO PLUS

It acts as a natural binding agent for microelements in alkaline soils and increases its usability for plants. With plant practices, the stress caused by drought and stress decreases. Increases germination of seeds. Reduces the residues of herbicides and toxic substances in soils. Prevents nitrogen from leaking. It easily provides 100%of the nitrogen for the plant.

How to use: The product is in a liquid and concentrated form. As it is applied to the plants in the form of spray by diluting, it is applied directly to the soil or to the plant with irrigation systems (dripping and sprinkling).

AREA, FORM, TIME and AMOUNT OF USE

AREA OF USE	TIME OF USE	USAGE and AMOUNT	
		FROM LEAF	FROM SOIL
All Greenhouse Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Zucchini, Eggplant, Cucumber and Strawberry, etc.)	It is applied throughout the season in the form of weekly applications from planting.	250-350 cc per 100 liters of water	1200-1500 cc/da
All Outdoor Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Zucchini, Eggplant, Cucumber and Strawberry, etc.)	Apply throughout the season at 21-day intervals after transplanting.	200-300 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1200 cc/da
All Winter Vegetables Lettuce, Lettuce, Aysberg, Leek, Spinach, Cabbage	Apply throughout the season at 21-day intervals from seedling period.	200-300 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1200 cc/da
In Cutting Floristry	Apply throughout the season at 15-day intervals after flowering.	250-350 cc per 100 liters of water	1200-1500cc/da
Melon, Watermelon, Squash	It is applied before the flower, during the tuber ligation period and during the tuber growth period.	250-350 cc per 100 liters of water	1200-1500 cc/da
All Tuber Plants (Onion, Potato, Turnip, Carrot, Radish, Sugar Beet, Garlic etc.)	It is applied before the flower, during the tuber ligation period and during the tuber growth period.	250-350 cc per 100 liters of water	1200-1500 cc/da
All Hard and Soft-Core Fruit Trees (Apple, Pear, Cherry, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Plum, Peach)	The mouse ear period, the fruit tying period and the fruit growing period are applied.	400-450 cc per 100 liters of water	1500-1750 cc/da 75-100 cc/tree
Citrus Banana Olive Kiwi Pistachio	The mouse ear period, the fruit tying period and the fruit growing period are applied.	400-450 cc per 100 liters of water	1500-1750 cc/da 75-100 cc/ tree
In Vineyards	After the flower, the fine grove period and the fruit growing period are applied	250-350 cc per 100 liters of water	1200-1500 cc/da
All Industrial Crops (Corn, Sunflower,Tobacco, Cotton, Peanut)	After the second anchor, it is applied from the soil once every twenty days with each irrigation water.	200-300 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1200 cc/da
All Legumes (Chickpeas, Lentils, Soy, Beans, Beans, Cowpeas)	After the second anchor, it is applied from the soil once every twenty days with each irrigation water.	200-300 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1200cc/da
In All Forage Crops and Green Areas (Alfalfa, Sainfoin and Vetch)	After each form, it is applied from the soil and leaves with irrigation water.	200-300 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1200 cc/da
All Field Crops (Barley, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice)	It is applied from leaves during the fraternization period with herbicide.	200-300 cc per 100 liters of water	_

BALANCE 6-6-6

ORGANOMINERAL PRODUCTS LIQUID ORGANOMINERAL FERTILIZER with NPK GKC BALANCE 6-6-6

GUARANTEED CONTENT	W/W
Organic Material	20
Total Nitrogen (N)	6
Organic Nitrogen	0.5
Urea Nitrogen (NH_2-N)	5.5
Total Phosphorus Pentaoxide (P_2O_5)	6
Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide (P_2O_5)	6
Water soluble Potassium Oxide (K_2O)	6
Total (Humic+Fulvic) Acid	10
Maximum Chlorine (Cl)	0.5
ph Range	4-6

GKC AMINO PLUS

GKC Balance 6.6.6 is a balanced fertilizer with a high content of organic matter.
It improves the structure of the soil while regulating plant development.
It prevents soil compaction and allows the plant to root more easily.
It regulates the physical and chemical structure of the soil by increasing the microbial activity in the soil, and helps the transition of the nutrients to the plant.

It provides SOIL and PLANT balance.

It provides balanced development in all plants.
Increases the quality of taste and color in vegetables and fruits.
It increases the fruit attitude by providing a healthier nutrition of flowers in plants.
Prevents lands that may occur due to plant nutrient deficiencies.

BALANCE 6-6-6

How to use: The product is in a liquid and concentrated form. As it is applied to the plants in the form of spray by diluting, it is applied directly to the soil or to the plant with irrigation systems (dripping and sprinkling).

AREA, FORM, TIME and AMOUNT OF USE

AREA OF USE	TIME OF USE	USAGE and AMOUNT	
		FROM LEAF	FROM SOIL
All Greenhouse Vegetables and Strawberries	It is applied in 4-6 repetitions during vegetation from planting	350-400 cc per 100 liters of water	2.5-3 liter/da
All Field Outdoor Vegetables and Strawberries	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions during vegetation from planting	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
Whole Leaf Eating Winter Vegetables	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions during vegetation from planting	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
Melon, Watermelon, Squash	It is applied in 3 repetitions during the fruiting period, starting from the first fruit formation	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
S. Beet, Carrot, Potato, Onion and Garlic etc.	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions during vegetation from planting	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
All Soft-Core Fruit Trees	After flowering, it is applied in 4 repetitions every fifteen days, starting from the first fruit formation	400-500 cc per 100 liters of water	3-4 litre/da
All Hard-Core Fruit Trees	After flowering, it is applied in 4 repetitions every fifteen days, starting from the first fruit formation	400-500 cc per 100 liters of water	3-4 litre/da
Citrus, Banana, Hazelnut	After flowering, it is applied in 4 repetitions every fifteen days, starting from the first fruit formation	400-500 cc per 100 liters of water	3-4 litre/da
In Vineyards	It is applied in 4 repetitions from the formation of koruk to the harvest	350-400 cc per 100 liters of water	2.5-3 liter/da
All Industrial Crops	It is applied in three repetitions every twenty-one days 2 weeks after October	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
All Legumes	It is applied in three repetitions every twenty-one days 2 weeks after October	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
All Field Crops	It is applied in two repetitions during the period of herbicide and brotherhood.	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
All Green Zone and Forage Crops	It is applied ten days after each form.	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da

FULVIC ACID

ORGANIC ORIGIN PRODUCTS
LIQUID FULVIC ACID

GUARANTEED CONTENT	W/W
Organic Material	15
Total Humic Acid+ Fulvic Acid	15
Fulvic Acid	14
Water soluble Potassium Oxide (K_2O)	1
pH Range	3-5

GENERAL PROPERTIES

Humic Acid prevents the plant from becoming dehydrated by starting its water in the soil during periods of stress and irrigation imbalances. When used from leaves, chlorophyll formation accelerates photosynthesis, increases protein synthesis, and increases the respiration of the plant.
GKC Fulvik is a natural soil conditioner that increases the growth and yield of the plant.
It regulates the movement of water and air in the soil and makes it available to the plant.

It regulates the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil and enables plants to develop healthier and stronger. Thus, it increases quality and efficiency.

Fulvicacids are clear or brown metabolites produced by certain fungi.
After animals and plants die, certain types of fungi help them decompose.
The crude organic compounds left over from this decomposition then become part of the soil.
Fulvic Acid usually contains more than 70 minerals and trace elements as part of molecular complexes. They are in natural form that can then be absorbed by plant roots and interact with living cells.
Plants easily absorb large amounts of GKC Fulvik and retain it in my structures.
Its plant-identical form, carrier property, and special structure, which we can call life milk for your plants and soil, whose absorption is 95% by the plant as the most refined form of the organic complex, are combined with organic complementary enzymes and organic hormone syntheses.

FULVIC ACID

AREA, FORM, TIME and AMOUNT OF USE

AREA OF USE	TIME OF USE	USAGE and AMOUNT	
		FROM LEAF	FROM SOIL
All Greenhouse Vegetables, Cut Flowers and Strawberries	It is applied in 4-6 repetitions every 10-15 days during the vegetation period from planting to harvest.	100 liters of water 150-200 cc	1-1.5 liter/da
Outdoor Vegetables and Strawberries	It is applied in 4-6 repetitions every 20 days during the vegetation period from planting to harvest.	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da
Leaf Eating Winter Vegetables (Lettuce, Cabbage, Curly, Spinach)	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions every 20 days during the vegetation period from planting to harvest.	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da
Melon, Watermelon, Squash	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions during the fruit tying and fruit growing period 20 days after planting.	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da
Sugar Beet, Potato, Onion, Radish, Carrot, Garlic etc.	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions during the tuber tying and tuber growth period 20 days after planting.	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da
Vineyard	The shoots are applied to the development period, the fruit growing period after flowering.	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da
Apple, Pear, Cherry, Cherry, Apricot, Almond Hazelnut, Walnut, Peach, Pistachio	The shoots are applied to the development period, the fruit growing period after flowering.	100 liters of water 250-300 cc	2-2.5 litre/da
Citrus, Banana, Hazelnut	The shoots are applied to the development period, the fruit growing period after flowering.	100 liters of water 250-300 cc	2-2.5 litre/da
All Industrial Crops	It is applied in three repetitions every twenty-one days 2 weeks after October	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da
All Legumes	It is applied in three repetitions every twenty-one days 2 weeks after October	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da
All Field Crops	It is applied in two repetitions during the period of herbicide and brotherhood	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da
All Green Zone and Forage Crops	It is applied ten days after each form.	100 liters of water 200-250 cc	1.5-2 liter / da

GKC ZNP

ORGANOMINERAL PRODUCTS
NP LIQUID ORGANOMINERAL FERTILIZER

GUARANTEED CONTENT	W/W
Organic Material	15
Total Nitrogen (N)	5
Organic Nitrogen (N)	0.5
Urea Nitrogen (NH_2-N)	4,5
Total Phosphorus Pentaoxide (P2O5)	25
Water Soluble Phosphorus Pentaoxide (P2O5)	25
Water soluble Zinc (Zn)	2
Total (Humic + Fulvic) Acid	7
Maximum Chlorine (Cl)	0.5
pH Range	3-5

GENERAL PROPERTIES

Thanks to its high content of phosphorus and zinc, it has significant effects in production.
Promotes flowering and fertilization.
It also prevents the disorders that can be seen in the zinc deficiency. It also helps the transition of the nutrients to the plant.

It ensures that the plant remains a healthy plant and produces abundant products due to the presence of nitrogen and phosphorus in the vegetative period and fruit cultivation period.
Due to the phosphorus it contains, it allows the root structure of the plant to go stronger and deeper and allows it to benefit from the plant nutrients for a longer time.
It provides more nutrients by using other deeper layers of the soil.

GKC ZNP

AREA, FORM, TIME and AMOUNT OF USE

AREA OF USE	TIME OF USE	USAGE and AMOUNT:	
		FROM LEAF	FROM SOIL
All Greenhouse Vegetables and Strawberries	It is applied in 4-6 repetitions during vegetation from planting	350-400 cc per 100 liters of water	2.5-3 liter /da
All Field Outdoor Vegetables and Strawberries	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions during vegetation from planting	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
Whole Leaf Eating Winter Vegetables	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions during vegetation from planting	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
Melon, Watermelon, Squash	It is applied in 3 repetitions during the fruiting period, starting from the first fruit formation	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
S. Beet, Carrot, Potato, Onion and Garlic etc.	It is applied in 3-4 repetitions during vegetation from planting	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
All Soft-Core Fruit Trees	After flowering, it is applied in 4 repetitions every fifteen days, starting from the first fruit formation	400-500 cc per 100 liters of water	3-4 litre/da
All Hard-Core Fruit Trees	After flowering, it is applied in 4 repetitions every fifteen days, starting from the first fruit formation	400-500 cc per 100 liters of water	3-4 litre/da
Citrus, Banana, Hazelnut	After flowering, it is applied in 4 repetitions every fifteen days, starting from the first fruit formation	400-500 cc per 100 liters of water	3-4 litre/da
In Vineyards	It is applied in 4 repetitions from the formation of koruk to the harvest	350-400 cc per 100 liters of water	2.5-3 liter /da
All Industrial Crops	It is applied in three repetitions every twenty-one days 2 weeks after October	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
All Legumes	It is applied in three repetitions every twenty-one days 2 weeks after October	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
All Field Crops	It is applied in two repetitions during the period of herbicide and brotherhood.	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da
All Green Zone and Forage Crops	It is applied ten days after each form.	300-350 cc per 100 liters of water	2-2.5 litre/da

GKC SEA WEED

ORGANIC ORIGIN PRODUCTS LIQUID SEAWEED

GUARANTEED CONTENT	W/W
Organic Material	15
Alginic Acid	0.5
Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K2O)	3
Maximum EC	2.24 dS/m
pH Range	8-10

GENERAL PROPERTIES

- Increases the resistance of the plant and accelerates its growth.
- It increases the microbial activity required for the soil, thus allowing the plant to have a stronger root.
- Stronger root ensures that the plant is more resistant to root diseases and can make maximum use of mineral fertilizers thrown into the soil.
- Increases resistance to diseases and pests.
- Facilitates the uptake of nutrients in the soil by the plant.
- Increases the level of chlorophyll in the plant, which allows the plant to photosynthesize more.

GKC SEAWEED

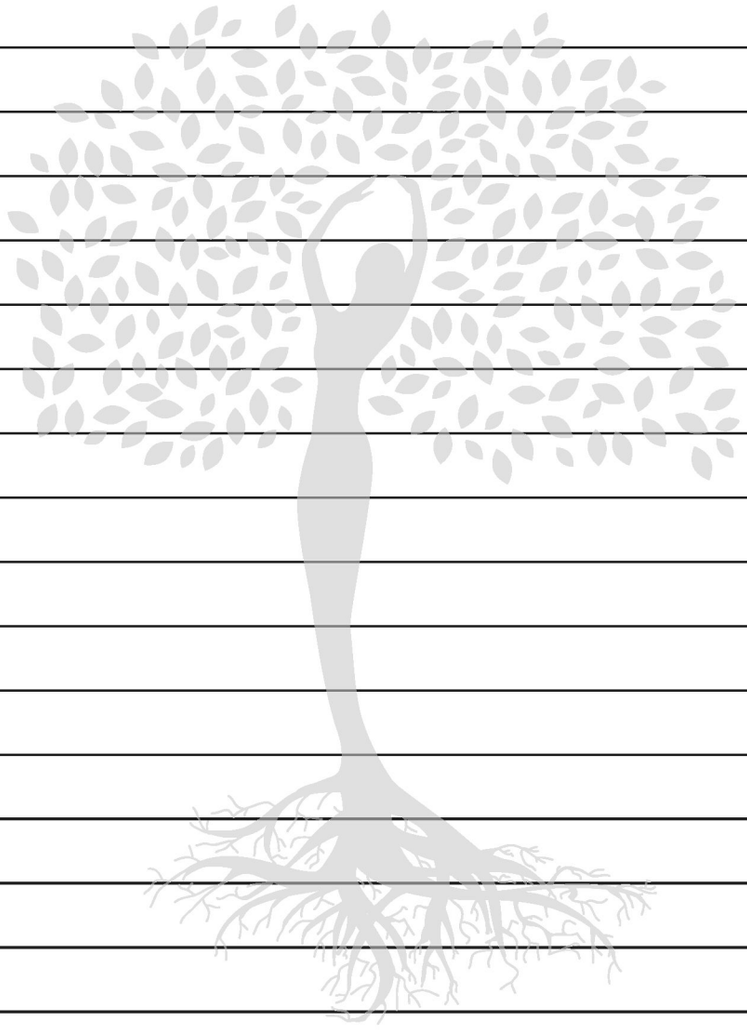
AREA, FORM, TIME and AMOUNT OF USE

AREA OF USE	TIME OF USE	USAGE and AMOUNT	
		FROM LEAF	FROM SOIL
All Greenhouse Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Zucchini, Eggplant, Cucumber and Strawberry, etc.)	It is applied throughout the season in the form of weekly applications from planting.	150-200 cc per 100 liters of water	750-1000 cc/da
All Outdoor Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Zucchini, Eggplant, Cucumber and Strawberry, etc.)	Apply throughout the season at 21-day intervals after transplanting.	200-250 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1250 cc/da
All Winter Vegetables Lettuce, Lettuce, Aysberg, Leek, Spinach, Cabbage	Apply throughout the season at 21-day intervals from seedling period.	200-250 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1250cc/da
In Cutting Floristry	Apply throughout the season at 15-day intervals after flowering.	150-200 cc per 100 liters of water	750-1000 cc/da
Melon, Watermelon, Squash	It is applied before the flower, during the tuber ligation period and during the tuber growth period	200-250 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1250cc/da
All Tuber Plants (Onion, Potato, Turnip, Carrot, Radish, Sugar Beet, Garlic etc.)	It is applied before the flower, during the tuber ligation period and during the tuber growth period	200-250 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1250cc/da
All Hard and Soft-Core Fruit Trees (Apple, Pear, Cherry, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Plum, Peach)	The mouse ear period, the fruit tying period and the fruit growing period are applied.	250-300 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1500cc/da or 75-100 cc/tree
Citrus Banana Olive Kiwi Pistachio	The mouse ear period, the fruit tying period and the fruit growing period are applied.	250-300 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1500 cc/da or 75-100 cc/tree
In Vineyards	After the flower, the fine grove period and the fruit growing period are applied	150-200 cc per 100 liters of water	750-1000 cc/da or 25 cc/omca
All Industrial Crops (Corn, Sunflower,Tobacco, Cotton, Peanut)	After the second anchor, it is applied from the soil once every twenty days with each irrigation water.	200-250 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1250 cc/da
All Legumes (Chickpeas, Lentils, Soy, Beans, Beans, Cowpeas)	After the second anchor, it is applied from the soil once every twenty days with each irrigation water.	200-250 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1250 cc/da
In All Forage Crops and Green Areas (Alfalfa, Sainfoin and Vetch)	After each form, it is applied from the soil and leaves with irrigation water.	200-250 cc per 100 liters of water	1000-1250 cc/da
All Field Crops (Barley, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice)	It is applied from leaves during the fraternization period with herbicide.	200-250 cc per 100 liters of water	—

GKC Bio

pH REGULATOR

Notes...



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