



Potassium and it's Effect on Tomato Yields

Five Points, California: 2020

Experiment Info:

Planted:
Harvest:
Yield Goal:
Target Fert.:
Variety:
Population:
Row Width:
Prev. Crop:
Plot Size:
Replications:

Soil Test Values (ppm):

pH:
CEC:
%OM:
Bray P1:
Bicarb P:
K:
S:
%K:
%Mg:
%Ca:
%H:
Zn:
Mn:
B:

Objective:

To measure the effects of different sources of potassium on the yield of canning tomatoes. This trial compared an application of 15 gallons of AgroLiquid's Kalibrate with Flavonol Polymer Technology to a standard application of 50 gallons of potassium thiosulfate. In addition, it compared the AgroLiquid treatment with an additional foliar application of potassium and calcium.

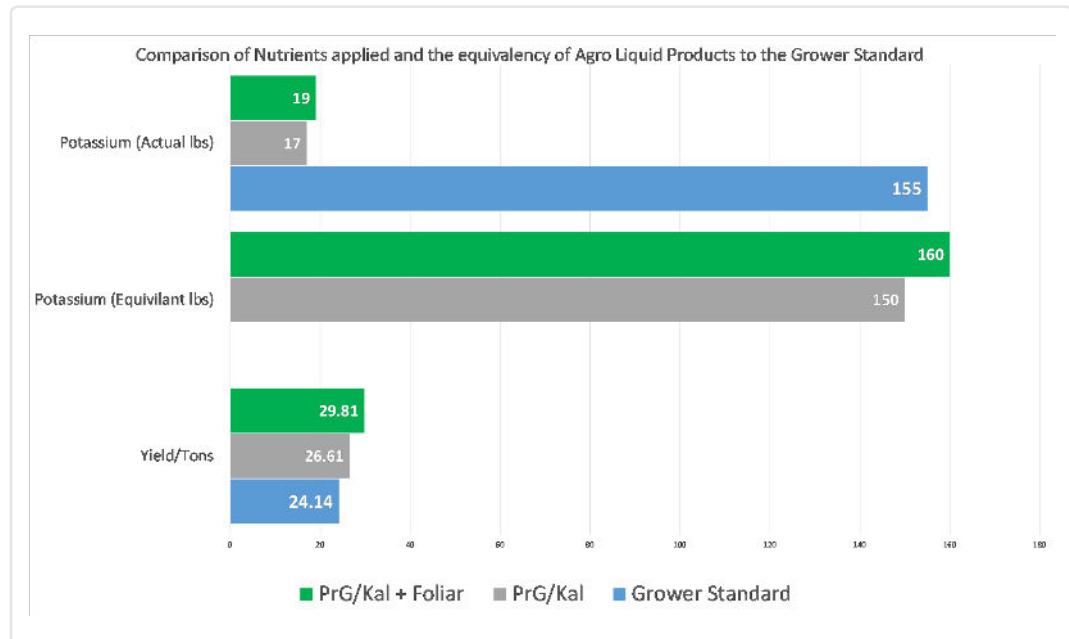
Programs included:

Grower Standard: 10-34-0 + potassium thiosulfate

PrG + Kalibrate: PrG + Kalibrate

PrG + Kalibrate + Foliar: PrG + Kalibrate; Sure-K + LiberateCa

*all treatments received the same rates of CAN17, UAN 32 and Micro 500



Conclusions:

- One gallon of Kalibrate is equal to 10 lbs of applied K₂O. The yields from the Kalibrate show that using the ratio more than equals the amount of potassium in potassium thiosulfate or any other form of Potassium.
- The tomatoes with the Kalibrate yielded 5 more tons per acre than for less than 1/2 the cost of potassium thiosulfate.
- AgroLiquid's Flavonol Polymer Technology is a win-win for farmers, it out yields other forms of K, and does is for much less cost.