K-Mag® Insight

CORN



Higher Yields are Available With K-Mag® Fertilizer

The K-Mag Advantage

Provides a balance of naturally combined potassium (K), magnesium (Mg) and sulfur (S) — all in one granule.

FEATURES

- 3-in-1 nutrient source
- Low chloride
- Water solubility
- pH neutral

BENEFIT

- Higher yield and profitability

Why K-Mag?

The shortage of just one essential nutrient can shortchange corn yields and quality. Growers can optimize yields and maximize profits by providing a balanced soil fertility program that ensures all 17 essential nutrients are available to plants.

K-Mag fertilizer provides three essential nutrients in a highly available and soluble form. Available in PREMIUM, GRANULAR and STANDARD grades, K-Mag provides 21–22% potassium (K_2O),10.5–11% magnesium (Mg) and 21–22% sulfur (S).

Also known as langbeinite or potassium magnesium sulfate, K-Mag is sourced from ore beds deep beneath the earth's surface, where an isolated lake of ocean water once existed. Langbeinite is an evaporite mineral but becomes soluble upon soil application.

Increase Corn Yields

Balanced soil fertility is an absolute must for high-yielding corn production. Yields are often limited by low soil pH and nutrient deficiencies. Corn is a demanding crop, requiring as much K as it does nitrogen (N) – in some cases more than 200 lbs K_2O/ac. High-yielding corn can also take up more than 30 lbs/ac of S and Mg. These "secondary" nutrients are certainly not secondary in importance to corn. Deficiency of S and Mg can limit the potential of the crop.

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Potassium (K)

High corn yields require high amounts of applied K, particularly during early stand development and before pollination. At these times, absorption rates can reach 10 pounds per acre per day. Second only to nitrogen (N) in plant requirements, K is a key component of both drought tolerance and photosynthesis. In fact, photosynthesis rates in K-stressed corn leaves may be reduced by up to 95%. As the primary nutrient behind developing root systems, K also is crucial for timely development of crop quality. Potassium deficiencies often result in weak stalks and lodging.

Magnesium (Mg)

A balance of Mg is vital to the well being of all organisms. In plants, the first observable signs of Mg starvation is a decrease in the rate of photosynthesis. As rates of photosynthesis decline, so do growth quality and yield. Magnesium influences many complex nutrient relations. Magnesium promotes phosphorus (P) absorption, but high K rates can inhibit plant uptake of Mg. K-Mag provides a balanced supply of soluble Mg, S, and K for maximum nutrient uptake.

Sulfur (S)

Corn needs S to completely fill the ear, develop a healthy root system and prevent lodging. Sulfur is a key element in proteins, and it is vital to vitamin synthesis in plants – an important determinant of crop quality. Sulfur deficiencies are increasing worldwide, largely due to the reduction in S emissions brought about by the Clean Air Act of 1990. Sulfur deficiencies can have significant effect on yield. Some experts estimate that for each day S is deficient past the first 21 days after emergence, a loss of 1-2 bu/ac, and even total crop failure, can occur. K-Mag can help remedy S shortages by providing S in the sulfate form.

Ensure your corn crop has all the nutrients it needs to thrive. Contact us today to learn about adding K-Mag to your balanced soil fertility program.

KMAG.COM
1-877-BUY-KMAG (1-877-289-5624)

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