



Don't Let
Your
Nvestment
Vanish Into
Thin Air

Nitrogen in a balanced fertilization program is key to profitable pecan production.

Consider these nitrogen management facts:

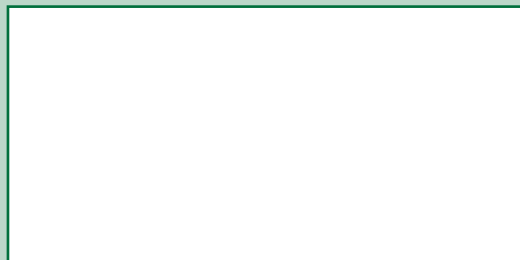
- Nitrogen is the element most often limiting pecan growth
- Pecans need about 150 to 200 pounds per acre of Nitrogen split applied
- Split apply Nitrogen before spring bud break and again during early kernel fill
- Potassium (K) and N allow leaves to build sugar reserves until frost
- A buildup of sugars and nutrients helps to minimize alternate year bearing
- Nitrate and ammonium N sources are equally effective when each is properly applied and at the same rate of Nitrogen.

19^E Benefits

- \$ No risk of potential N loss due to volatilization.
- \$ Lower cost per pound of N
- \$ Nitrate-N for rapid crop absorption
- \$ Premix with ammonium thiosulfate to provide both N and S as 18-0-0-3

Compatibility

should always be checked by using the fruit jar test when mixing other fertilizer and pesticide products with 19^E



19^E has been successfully
used by Growers across
millions of acres for over
forty years ...

19^E
The Low Cost Solution

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The Low Cost Solution

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R. W. Griffin Industries LLC

19^E
The Low Cost Solution

Learn How You Can Lower Your Input Costs of N With
19^E The Low Cost Solution

Total Nitrogen (N)	19.0%
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	7.8%
Nitrate Nitrogen	11.2%

19^E The Low Cost \$olution For Over Forty Years

Corn and Forage Grasses need N all season long for top-profit yield

- Specialists suggest about 200 lbs of NITROGEN for 150 bu/a corn and about 275 lbs for 200 bu/a corn. For higher yields, consider 1.2 lbs of N for every bushel of expected corn grain yield.
- Split apply N for corn with 50-75 lbs applied preplant and the remainder split at 12" ht. and then several times through the pivot.
- An 8 ton/a yield of bermuda needs at least 400 lbs/a each of N and of K₂O.
- Hay responds well to 75 lbs/a of N applied pre-1st cut and then 100 lbs/a of N applied right after each cutting.
- POTASSIUM and SULFUR are essential for efficient crop use of N. 16-0-5 (a mix of 19-E and soluble potash) helps to provide a part of the crop's K needs.
- Bermuda needs 50-60 lbs/a of K₂O for each ton of anticipated hay yield
- Remove animals from pastures for a week after the application of 19^E or until the field receives 1/2 inch of rain or irrigation water.



From Scientists and Consultants to Retailers and Growers Here's What They're Saying about 19^E

It works and better yet, it costs less...

Comparisons of 19^E to Urea and Ammonium Nitrate showed that they are equally effective when applied properly and at the same rate of nitrogen...

I sidedress cotton with 19^E or 18-0-0-3 because it is more economical and there is no risk of N loss due to volatilization...

Compatible herbicides can be mixed with 19^E for uniform application and better weed control...

I have sold it for years because it is the best value per acre to the grower...

For years my cotton growers have benefitted when I mix soluble potash and ammonium thiosulfate with 19^E to produce a 14-0-4-2s. This prevents N loss by volatilization, provides a uniform application and eliminates the risk of leaf burn.

...this mix of 19^E and potash also works well on pastures and hay fields.

Ask Your Dealer To
Do The \$mart Thing

Do the 19^E Math

Time N to Growth-Stage Needs

Days after planting cotton

60 75 90 105 120 135

— % of Total Nutrient Uptake —

N	9	27	46	63	92	100
P ₂ O ₅	8	16	41	59	85	100
K ₂ O	6	16	42	64	88	100
S(est)	10	30	50	65	90	100

Total nutrient uptake by a 2 1/2 bale cotton crop: 240# N 72# P₂O₅, 210# K₂O, and 36# S.

The amount of nutrients removed in seed and lint from a 2 1/2 bale cotton crop: 95# N, 42# P₂O₅, 60# K₂O, and 17# S.

Specialists suggest 2 1/2 bale cotton needs about 90 to 120 lbs/a of N with 30 pounds preplant and the rest applied between 1st square and early bloom

N performs best when S and K are not limiting. 16-0-5 helps to provide high-yield cotton's late-season K needs.

N + SULFUR . . . 18-0-0-3%S

(Mix 19^E with Ammonium Thiosulfate)

N + POTASSIUM . . . 16-0-5

(Mix 19^E with Soluble Potash)

