

# DriveKP™

## ADVANCED DIPOTASSIUM PHOSPHATE

Premium liquid dipotassium phosphate (DKP) built with complexed organic matter (COM). DriveKP is designed to provide highly mobile, plant available potassium and phosphorus during periods of abiotic stress such as early season cold soils and hot weather when there is a drop in available soil moisture. DriveKP also contains molybdenum, which is essential for proper nitrogen metabolism.

**0-19-26**

### GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Available Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) .....	19.0%
Soluble Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O) .....	26.0%
Molybdenum (Mo) .....	0.05%

Derived from: dipotassium phosphate and sodium molybdate.

#### Net Weight

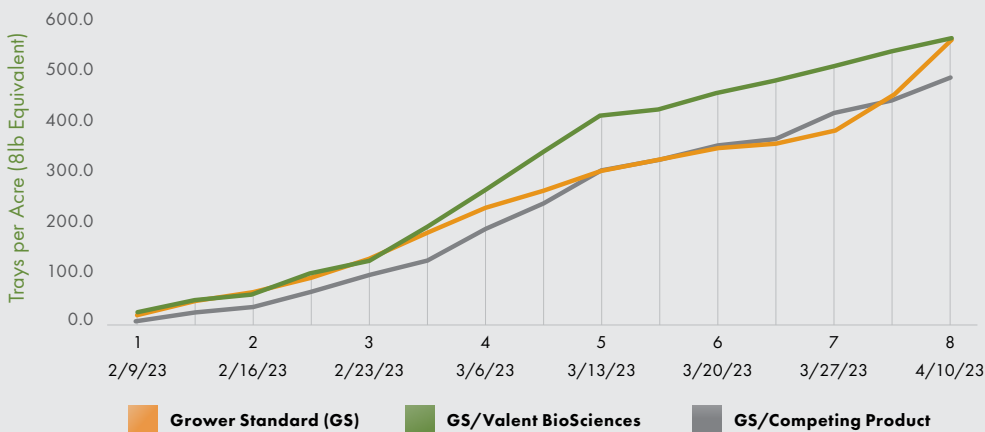
12.7 lbs per Gallon @ 68° F



### Advantages of DriveKP™

- Liquid formulation (not a soluble powder)
- With the inclusion of complexed organic matter (COM), DriveKP delivers a more efficient DKP formulation with improved nutrient use efficiency
- Improves plant health during periods of stress like excessive cold, heat, and low water
- Supports root development and stomatal activity/water movement
- Improves movement of sugars to growing crop

### Cumulative Marketable Production by Pick Day - Abiotic Stress Period



In a strawberry trial during cool, wet conditions, DriveKP increased production, leading to the best production period out of all three treatments.

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Because of its key role in cell elongation, excessive nitrogen can weaken cell walls, making crops more susceptible to fungal and other diseases. DriveKP™ provides potassium and phosphorus for more balanced nutrition, with molybdenum to help the plant fully utilize nitrogen.

### NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION

#### Potassium (K<sub>2</sub>O)

Potassium (K<sub>2</sub>O) plays a significant role in many of the plant's vital functions. Potassium is essential for translocation of sugars and the formation of starch. It is required in the opening and closing of the stomates by guard cells, which is essential for efficient water use. Potassium promotes root growth and helps increase plant resistance to disease. Potassium must be present in high quantities during the crop maturation.

#### Phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)

Phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) is essential for normal growth and maturity, as it is a vital part in photosynthesis, respiration, energy storage and transfer, and cell division. Phosphorus is involved in the formation of all oils, sugars, and starches, and encourages root development and early seedling growth to ensure a quick and healthy start for longer growing seasons. Phosphorus captures and converts the sun's energy into chemical energy and used by plants to form nucleic acids, which regulates protein synthesis.

#### Molybdenum

Molybdenum (Mo) is important for phosphate metabolism. Molybdenum also is required by plants for the utilization of nitrogen. Nitrate-nitrogen is converted to amino acids by the nitrate reductase enzyme; this enzyme requires molybdenum.

### RATES, TIMING, & DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### RATES FOR FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Apply 1-6 quarts/acre any time during the season; repeat as needed.

When mixing with calcium or micronutrient fertilizers, add a citric acid buffer until the pH is 4.5 to 5.0 to improve compatibility and uptake. Ensure agitation is available when mixing with calcium fertilizers. A standard jar test is recommended before tank mixing.

See product label for complete Directions For Use.