Kendon

ENHANCE EVERY CROP

HIGH K

FERTILISING MADE SIMPLE!

HIGH K is a broad spectrum liquid fertiliser, enriched with Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K) and relevant EDTA chelated trace elements. Use of HIGH K is validated through scientific research & confirmed by practical real world outcomes.

- ☑ Quickly absorbed by leaves and roots
- ☑ Designed for all crops including fruit crops, vegetables, fodder and turfs
- ☑ Applicable for all growing stages, recommended for the fruit filling stage. Ensure avoidance of blossom time.
- ☑ Has both fungicidal and fertilising properties
- ☑ Significantly boosts the leaf sugar levels (brix) of all plants, which leads to

Increased aroma, flavour, texture & juiciness

Shorter growth cycle

Uniform fruiting and ripening

Increased shelf life

Increased nutrient density

Nutrient Content of High K

Macro Nutrients	Content (% wt/wt)
Nitrogen (N)	10
Phosphorus (P)	15
Potassium (K)	20

Trace Elements

EDTAs :
Copper (Cu) Iron (Fe) Magnesium (Mg)
Manganese (Mn) Zinc (Zn)

Others :
Boron (B), Molybdenum (Mo)

70 ANNIVERSARY

ISO 9001

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HIGH K - Increases marketable yield by 29%

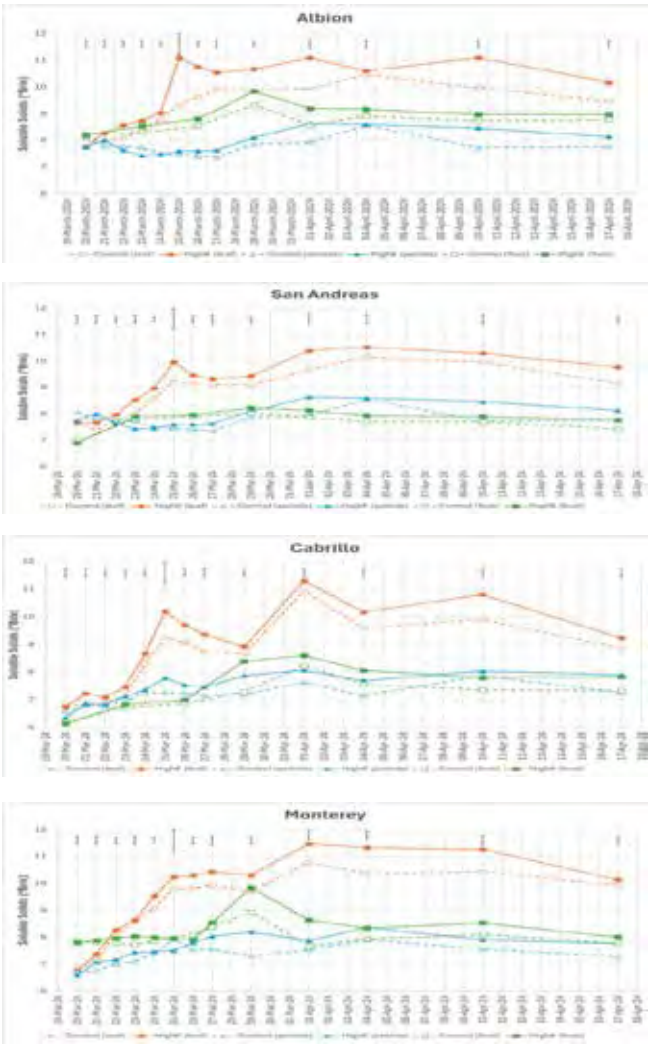
Unlike an ordinary fertiliser which provides Macro and Micro nutrients to plants, High K will increase the soluble solids in the leaf sap of the plants.

- Soluble solids of leaf sap play a significant role in plant genetic potential, plant health and plant pathology.

- Increased aroma, flavour, texture & juiciness
- Shorter growth cycle
- Uniform fruiting and ripening
- Increased shelf life
- Increased nutrient density

- High K has showed significant increase in soluble solids for four strawberry cultivars, which has led to increased average **marketable yield by 29%.**

Higher Brix Level indicates increased soluble solids in the leaf sap.



The standard way to analyse the leaf sugar level content is Brix level via Leaf SAP Analysis.

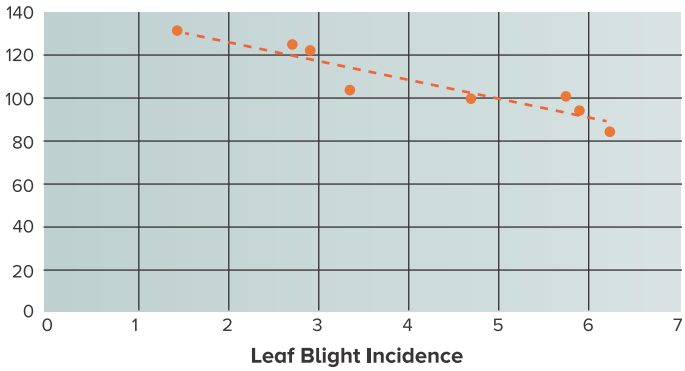
Nutrient Treatment	Total Fruit Yield (g/plant)	Marketable Fruit Yield (g/plant)	Percentage of Rejected Fruit (g/g)	Number of Marketable Fruit (g/plant	Size of Marketable Fruit (g/plant)	Revenue from Marketable Fruit ($/plant)
Control	131.9	94.5	28.3	4.1	23.1	0.97
High K	155.6	121.7	21.8	5.2	23.4	1.23

The effect of High K on parameters of strawberry fruit yield and revenue in a field experiment at Silvan, Victoria (2024).

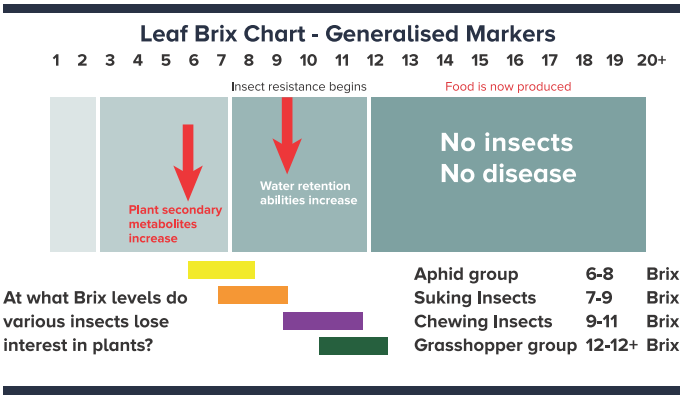
HIGH K - Has Insecticidal and Fungicide Properties

- High K has showed significant increase in soluble solids for four strawberry cultivars, which has led to reduce the incidence of Late Blight by 54%

- "As per Dr. Thomas M. Dykstra (Entomologist and Brix expert), insects will reduce the interest over leaves, when the brix levels are increased".



Association between the incidence of the disease leaf blight (caused by the fungus P. obscurans) in strawberry plants and fruit yield at the final harvest (17 April 2024) in a field experiment at Silvan, Victoria



Rate of Application

CROP	RATE		TIMING
Bananas	35L per 1000L of water. Spray to runoff.		August, September, December, February, April
Fruit Crops	1L to 1.5L per 1000L of water, applied over 1 Ha.		Apply 3 to 4 times as required.
Vegetable Crops	1L to 2L per 1000L of water, applied over 1 Ha.		Apply 3 to 4 times as required.
Onions	15L per 1000L of water. Spray to runoff.		One month before harvest.
Potatoes Tomatoes	2L to 3L per 100L of water, applied over 1 Ha.		Start when good leaf growth established. Continue as required.
Lucerne	2L to 3L per 1000L of water, applied over 1 Ha.		Two weeks after first cut.
Playing Fields	20L per 1000L of water, applied over 1 Ha.		Apply when potassium supplement is required.
TRICKLE IRRIGATION			
All Crops	QLD, NSW, VIC only	25L per Ha, per week	Apply during last third of irrigation cycle, to ensure placement of fertiliser near roots.

*Apply immediately after mixing.

HARD TO WET PLANTS: When combined with pesticides, these will usually contain sufficient wetting agents to obtain satisfactory wetting of foliage. When applied alone, the addition of a non ionic agricultural wetting agent, such as Kendon Kendral 600, to dilute High K is beneficial.

Method of Application

* Highly recommended through overhead irrigation (sprinkler or centre pivot)
* Through drip & trickle irrigation
* In green house crops through irrigation

Restraints

• Do not store diluted High K. • Do not apply during hottest time of day.
• Do not apply undiluted High K. • Do not mix with incompatible materials (eg. White Oil, Lime Sulphur).
• If in doubt about compatibility, small quantities should be mixed to test for precipitation.
• Always add pesticides to diluted High K. • Never add pesticides to High K concentrate.

Key Features & Benefits

Feature	Benefit
Availability of essential Macro Nutrients N :P: K -10:15:20	Ensures plant growth and a good overall state of the plant
Availability of EDTA chelated trace elements	• Enhanced nutrient bio availability • Increased speed of nutrient uptake • No interaction among nutrients • Reduced fertiliser wastage
Use of low biuret Urea	No Leaf Burn, as Nitrogen is immediately used by plants
Free of residual Nitrates in leaf sap	Prevent potential negative impact from insects and ensure plant health
Allows the crop to achieve its Genetic Potential	Increased marketable yield • Increased produce palatability • Shorter growth cycle • Uniform fruiting and ripening • Increased shelf life
Reduces the generation of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)	Increased Abiotic Stress Tolerance
Increased brix levels, reduces the attractiveness of plants to the pathogens	Potential to minimise insect and fungal attacks

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