

FERTILIZER APPLICATION



CULTIVATION TESTS



Landscape
Research
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Glass Fertilizer

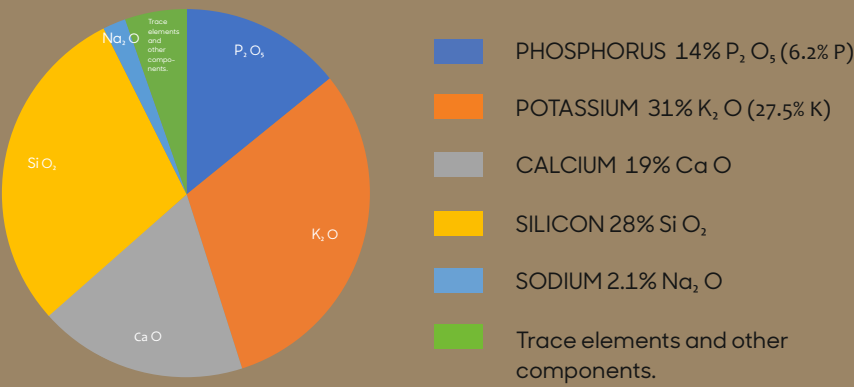
GLASS FERTILIZER = SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED PHOSPHATE GLASS



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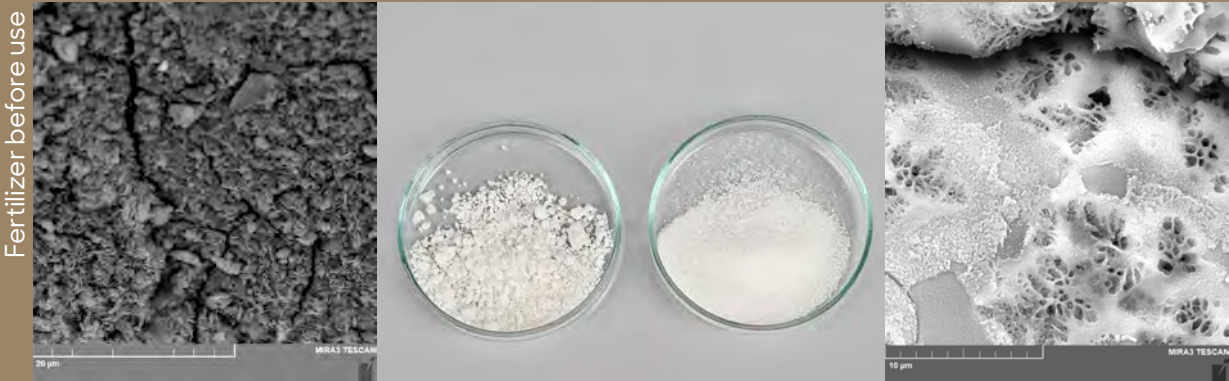
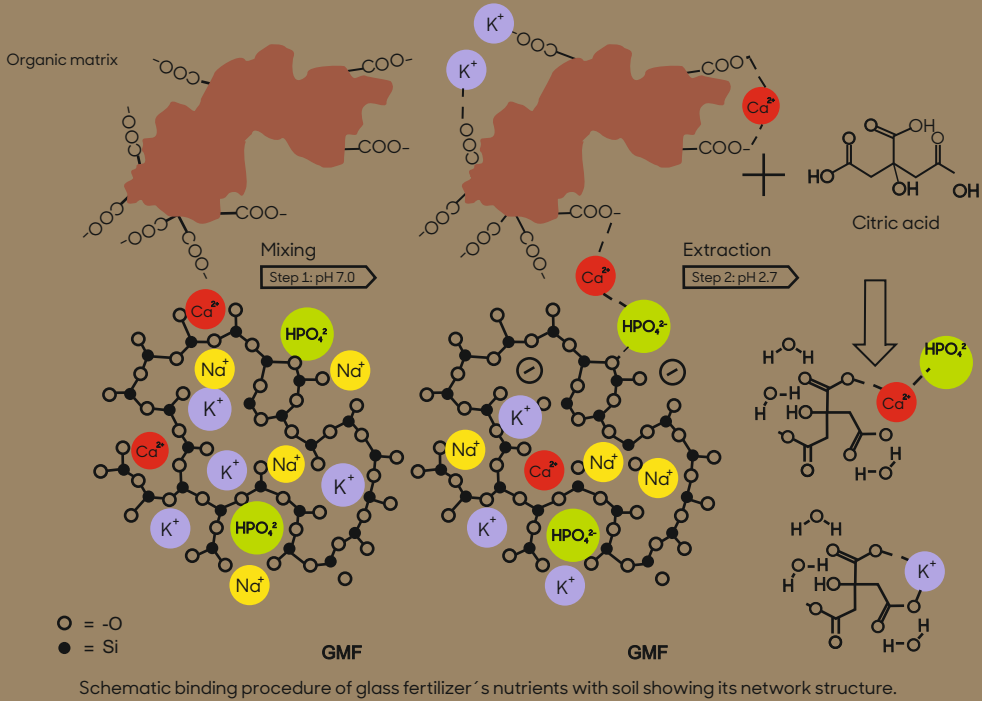
Glass Fertilizer that functions on the principle of the controlled release of phosphorus, potassium,calcium and magnesium. The main feature of this fertilizer is its ability to gradually release nutrients that are important for plant growth and vitality over a period of up to 3 years.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION



HOW DOES GLASS FERTILIZER WORK

- 1. Hydration of the glass surface – water penetrates into the material.
- 2. Ion exchange and decomposition – H⁺ ions from the soil disrupt the bonds in the glass matrix. (H⁺ is released into the root environment by the roots, and humic acids are also present in the soil)
- 3. Gradual release of nutrients – phosphates, potassium, calcium, and other elements enter the soil solution.



After the fertilizer has taken effect, amorphous SiO₂ (gel) remains as an insoluble residue, which retains water (like a sponge) and allows plants to better cope with drought. The data come from an electron microscope.

MAIN ADVANTAGES

PLANT NUTRITION FOR 1 – 3 VEGETATION PERIODS

Apply once every one to three years, depending on the size of the fraction. Sufficient plant nutrition is provided by potassium, phosphorus and calcium, so there is no need to supplement these components further.

GRADUAL RELEASE INTO THE SOIL

The result of this technology is a slow-acting fertiliser that dissolves gradually in the soil.

THANKS TO THE GRADUAL RELEASE, IT IS DUFFICULT TO „OVERFERTILIZE“ THE PLANTS.

HIGH CONCENTRATION OF PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM

DURING THE VEGETATIVE REST PERIOD, THERE IS NO RELEASE OF NUTRIENTS.

Depending on the season, it begins to have an effect at temperatures above 8°C

BLOCKS THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL ROAD TREATMENT

Protects trees from „salinisation“.

DOES NOT LEAK INTO GROUNDWATER

Does not pollute the environment.

PERIOD, THERE IS NO RELEASE OF NUTRIENTS.

For example, compared to tableted fertilizers, savings of up to 70% in costs PERFECT DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE VOLUME OF THE SUBSTRATE Tableted fertilizers have a local effect

RECOMMENDED DOSAGE ACCORDING TO THE PLANT

ANNUAL FLOWERS, VEGETABLES

PLANT	1 YEAR DOSAGE	2 YEARS' DOSAGE
Cucumbers, zucchini, pumpkins	10-20 g/m ² per seedling	/
Tomatoes, peppers	5 g per seedling (it is possible 10 g for pepper, 20 g for tomato)	/
Bulbs (including ornamentals)	1-2 g per plant, 40 g/m ² (ornamental plants with a clip 25 x 10 cm)	2-4 g per plant, 80 g/m ² (ornamental plants with a clip 25 x 10 cm)
Balcony plants	2-3 g per liter of soil	4-6 g per liter of soil
Strawberries	3-5 g per seedling, 40 g/m ² (with a clip 25 x 50 cm)	6-10 g per seedling, 80 g/m ²
Annual flowers	20-30 g/m ²	/
Lawns when laying	20-30 g/m ²	40-60 g/m ²



PERENNIALS, INDOOR PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, CONIFEROUS TREES, FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES

PLANT	2 YEARS' DOSAGE	3 YEARS' DOSAGE
Berries and ornamental bushes	40-50 g per bush	up to 60 g per bush
Deciduous and coniferous trees	50-100 g per tree	150-200 g per tree
Indoor plants	3-5 g per liter of soil	up to 6 g per liter of soil
Perennials	40-50 g/m ²	up to 60 g/m ²
Strawberries	6-10 g per seedling, 80 g/m ²	up to 10 g per seedling
Lawns when laying	40-60 g/m ²	up to 60 g/m ²
Fruit trees	100-200 g per tree	250-300 g per tree
Grapevine	80-150 g per plant	200-250 g per plant
Hops	50-100 g per plant	150-200 g per plant
Orchids	1-2 g per liter of soil	2 g per liter of soil

