



Get to know potassium nitrate in potato nutrient management

## Potassium nitrate in potato

### Higher yields & better quality

Through research,  $\text{KNO}_3$  has been shown to boost yield by producing more tubers and increasing sizing. Applications of potassium nitrate will also minimize bruising, decrease tuber damage and improve chip color.

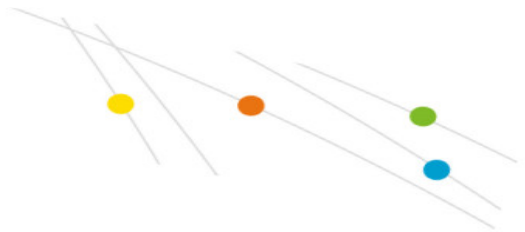
### Stronger plants & tubers

It has been proven that  $\text{KNO}_3$  increases plant's natural resistance to diseases and assist with environmental factors such as frost and drought. A fertility program containing potassium nitrate will result in reduced storage losses, enhancement of shipping quality and improved shelf life.

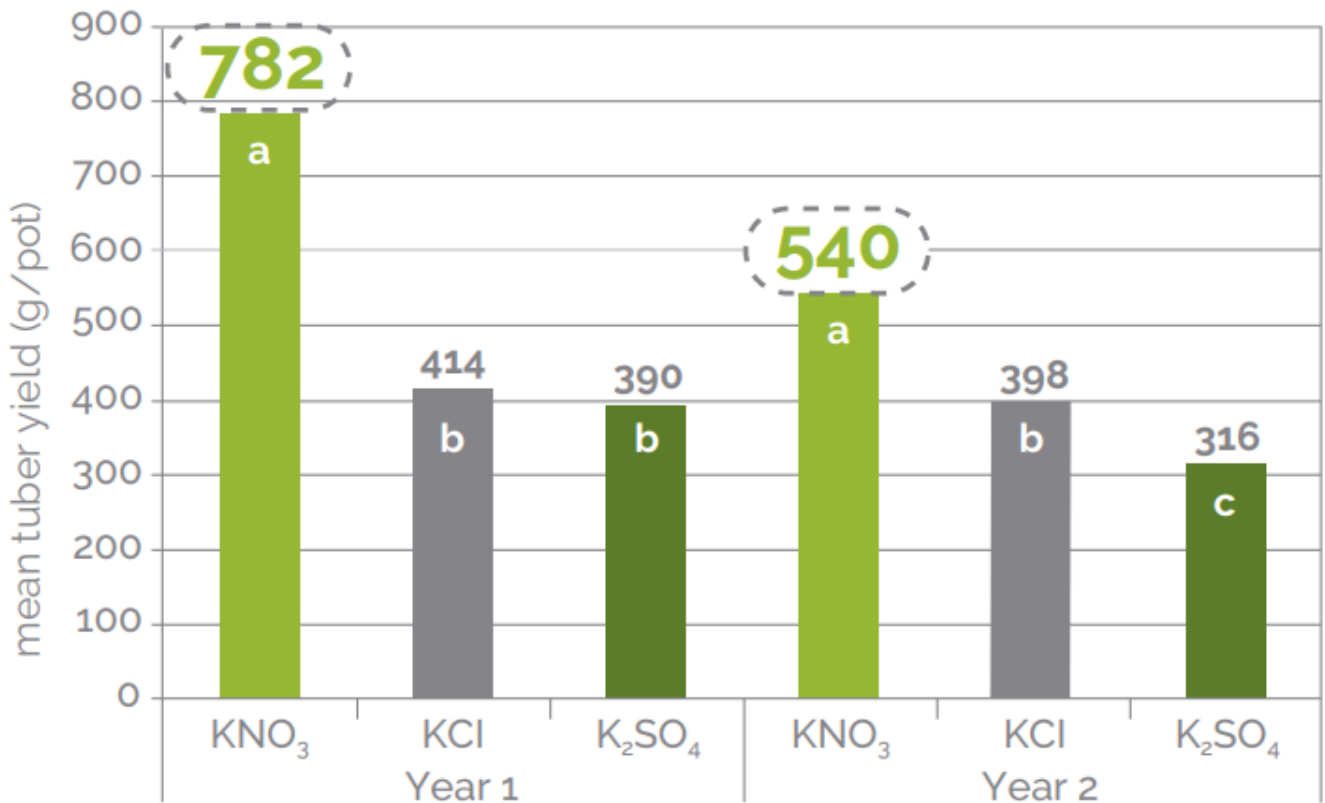
### Faster Uptake

Nitrate nitrogen and potassium in  $\text{KNO}_3$  are immediately available for direct root uptake by the plant.

Through research, potassium nitrate has been shown to results in higher average weight of harvested tubers over  $\text{KCl}$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ .



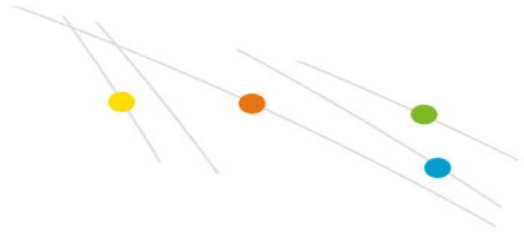
# Higher yield of tubers with $KNO_3$ compared with SOP and MOP



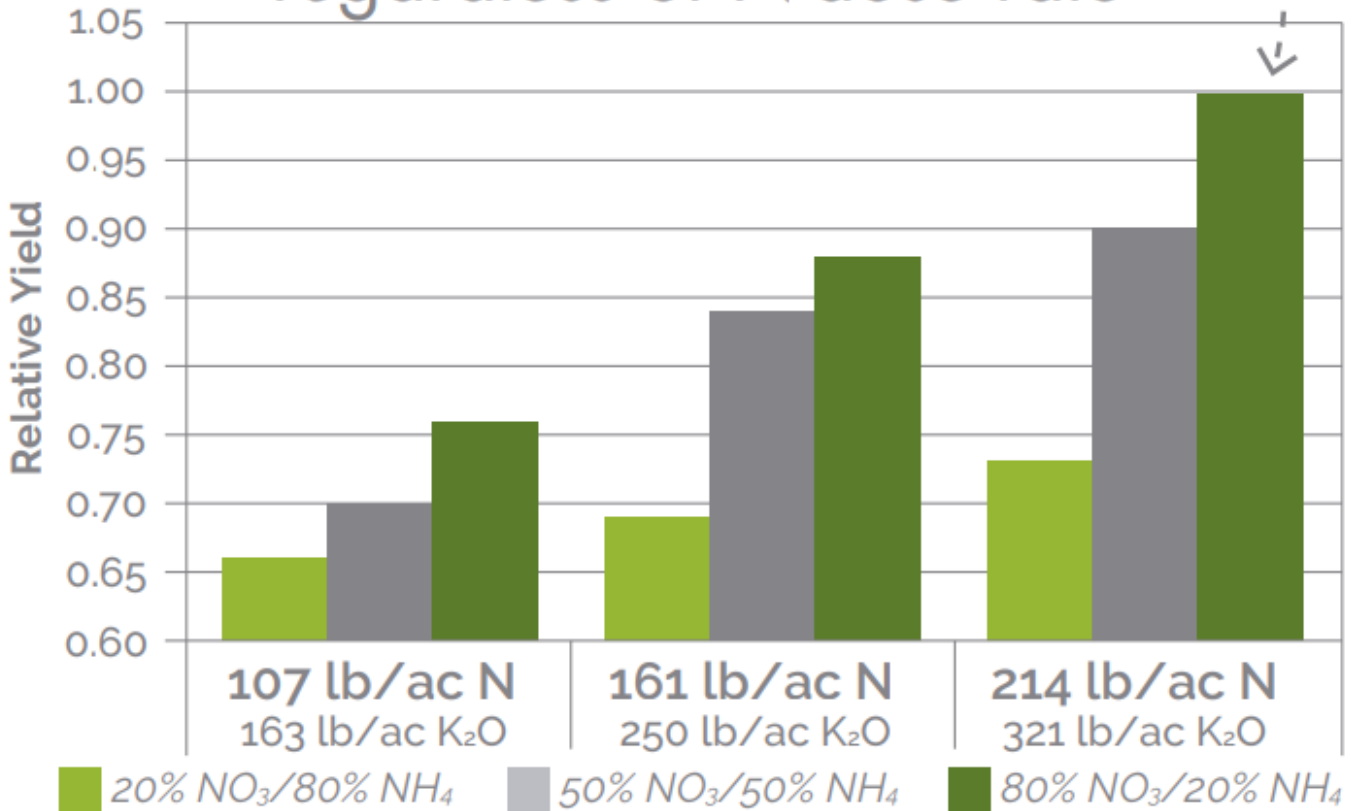
Bester, G.G. y P.C.J Marre, 1990

\* Results represent the average level of 4 potato varieties.

Crop yields can fluctuate each year. Trials consistently show higher yields with the use of potassium nitrate vs other sources such as SOP and MOP even in a low production year. Each cropping year more tubers were produced per plant.

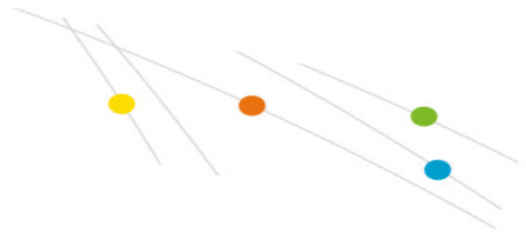


**+ Greatest yield at 80% NO<sub>3</sub> and 20% NH<sub>4</sub> regardless of N-dose rate**



Through research trials it has been shown that no matter what rate of total N is applied, the 80% ratio of nitrate to 20% ammonium produces greater yields.

KNO<sub>3</sub> is the preferred source of potassium for potatoes, helping the plant to produce a greater number of tubers.



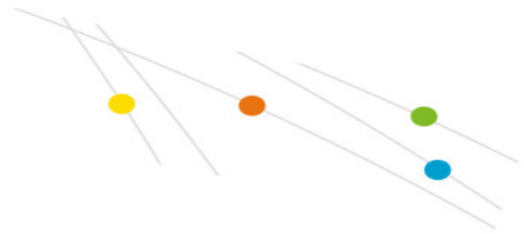
**+** Higher average weight and number of tubers per plant with **KNO<sub>3</sub>** compared with SOP and MOP

TREATMENT	AVERAGE WEIGHT OF TUBER (g)		MEAN NUMBER OF TUBERS PER PLANT	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
<b>KNO<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>93 a</b>	<b>97 a</b>	<b>9.4 a</b>	<b>5.9 a</b>
KCl	74 b	91 a	5.8 b	4.5 b
K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	73 b	71 b	5.9 b	5.0 ab

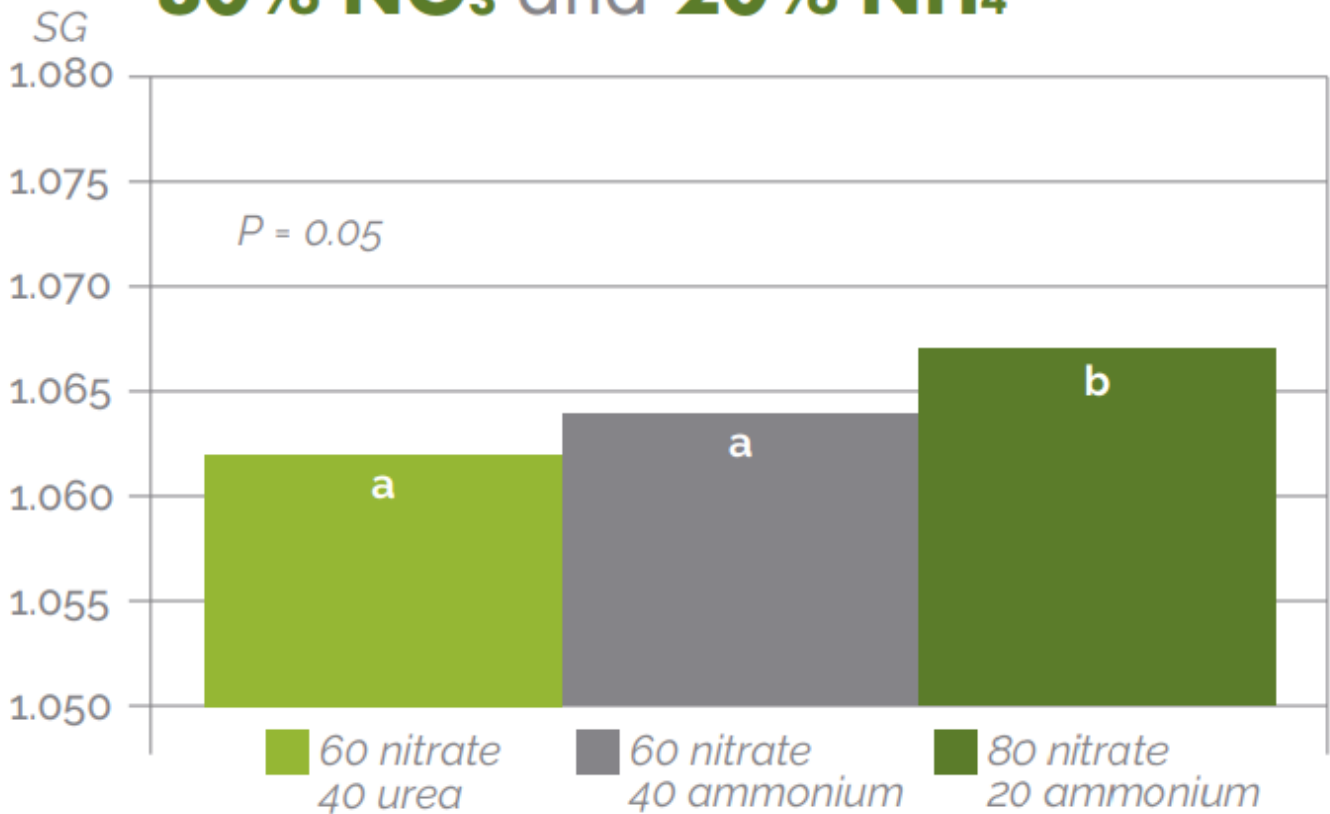
*Bester, G.G. y P.C.J Marre, 1990*

\* Results represent the average level of 4 potato varieties.

Increased weight per tuber combined with increased tuber counts equals substantial increases to the yield at time of harvest.



**Greatest Specific Gravity** was obtained with **80% NO<sub>3</sub>** and **20% NH<sub>4</sub>**



*Knight, F.H., P.P. Brink, N.J.J Combrink and C.J. van der Walt 2000.  
 Effect of nitrogen source on potato yield and quality in the Western  
 Cape. FSSA Journal 2000*

Measurement of Specific Gravity (SG) is an expression of density. SG is the most widely accepted measurement of quality. Especially in processing potatoes. There is a very high correlation between the SG of a tuber and starch content and also percentage of dry matter or total solids.