



PRODUCT KNOWLEDGE · POTASH

V-Potash Plus

10-0-40 · + Mg · B · chelated Fe

Water-soluble potash for fertigation with three fortifications built in — magnesium, boron, and iron held in an EDDHA chelate that survives a calcareous soil.

PS 933-2026

Licence CM/L-2944/2023

5 kg · 10 kg

Fertigation



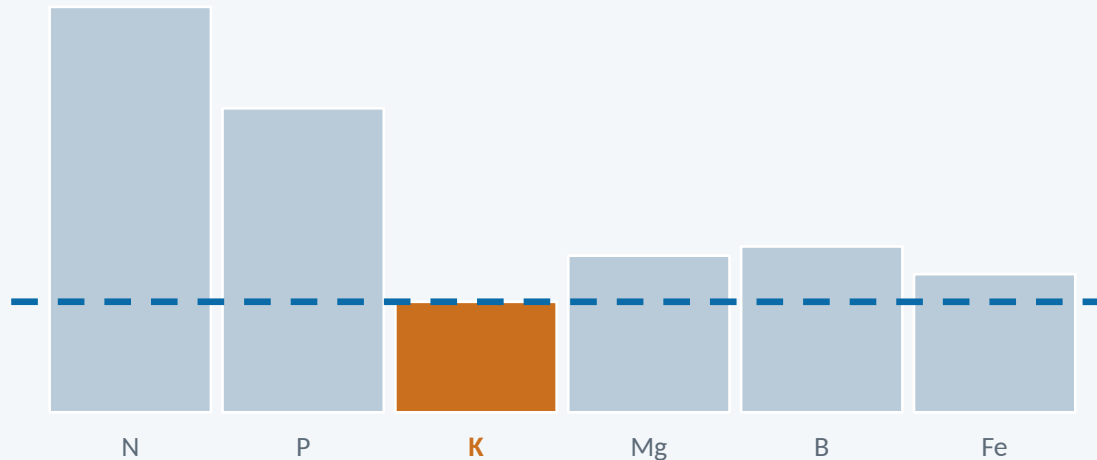
Vital Agri Nutrients (Pvt) Ltd · van.com.pk

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LAW OF THE MINIMUM

A potash that fixes the deficiency it would otherwise cause.

Carl Sprengel set the law out in 1840; Justus von Liebig made it famous. Raising one stave hard enough will shorten others — unless you plan for it.



— the water line — what the crop actually yields

Push K, lose Mg

Potassium suppresses magnesium, calcium and boron as it is taken up. A potash product that carries magnesium and boron with it is not adding features — it is preventing the deficiency it would otherwise create.

The staves show the shape of the problem, not measured soil values. A soil test is what tells you your own — VAN Lab publishes its prices.

THE PACK

What is actually in the bag.

Two pack sizes, one analysis, three fortifications.



V-Potash Plus — 5 kg and 10 kg

NITROGEN

N 10% minimum

POTASH

K₂O 40% minimum

MAGNESIUM

As magnesium sulphate, 300 ppm

BORON

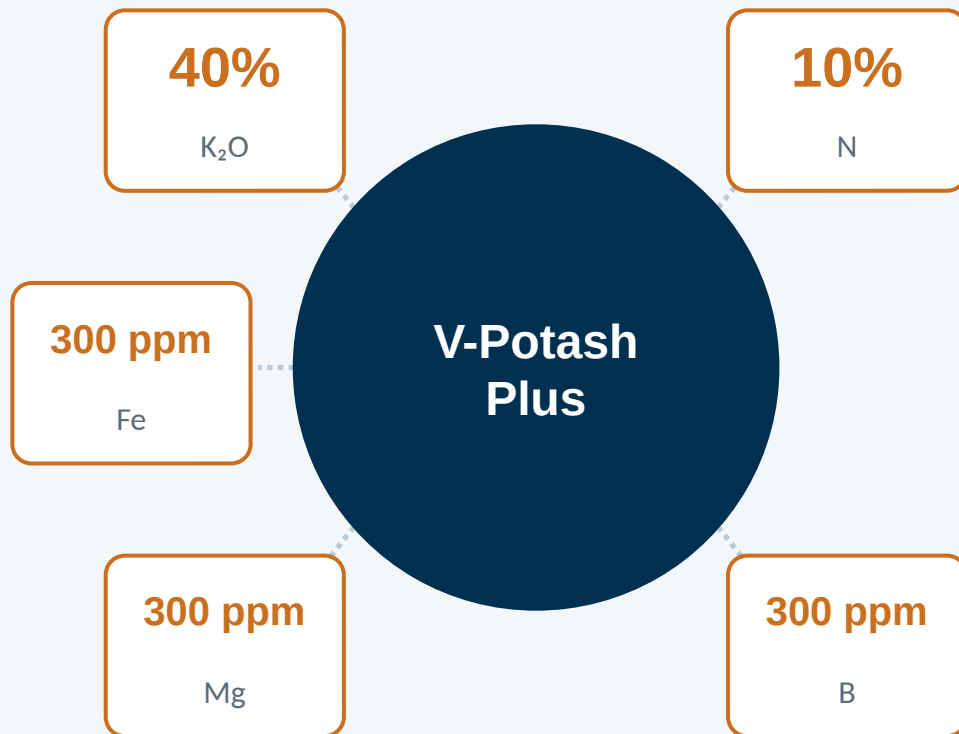
300 ppm

IRON

As K.Fe-EDDHA, 300 ppm — the chelate that survives high pH

What the label declares.

As registered under PS 933-2026 and as published on van.com.pk.



IRON FORM

Fe-EDDHA

the strongest common chelate —
stable above pH 8

ROUTE

Fertigation

water-soluble powder

STANDARD

PS 933-2026

multinutrient fertilizer

The iron chelate is the expensive part, and it is the point.

What is engineered in beyond the two macronutrients.

1 EDDHA, not EDTA

Iron chelates are not interchangeable. EDTA-iron collapses above about pH 6.5 and is useless on Pakistani ground. EDDHA holds iron in solution past pH 9, which is why it costs several times as much and why it is what is in here.

2 Magnesium carried with the potash

Potassium suppresses magnesium as it is taken up. Carrying magnesium in the same product means the correction arrives at the same moment as the cause.

3 Boron for the same reason

Potassium suppresses boron as well. Three hundred parts per million is a small, exact figure — boron has the narrowest safe window of any nutrient.

4 Fully soluble

Built for fertigation, so it reaches the whole acre through the irrigation rather than the strip a spreader covered.

Read this product as a potash with its own antidote included, rather than as a potash with three extras.

This formulation is a diagram of Mulder's chart.

Established interactions between soil nutrients — after Mulder. These describe how nutrients behave with one another, not how V-Potash Plus performs.



Works with

Balanced potassium improves iron and manganese uptake

Balanced magnesium improves nitrogen and phosphorus uptake in return

A chelate holds iron in a plant-available form on ground that would otherwise precipitate it

Delivering the antagonised nutrients alongside the antagonist is the cleanest answer available



Competes with

Excess potassium suppresses calcium, magnesium and boron — which is precisely why magnesium and boron are in this bag

Excess calcium suppresses iron, magnesium, boron, zinc and potassium together — the standing condition of calcareous soil

Excess iron reduces phosphorus, manganese and zinc — which is why 300 ppm, not more

Excess magnesium suppresses potassium and calcium in return

Every fortification in this product corresponds to a line in the left-hand side of the right-hand column. That is not a coincidence; it is the specification.

What the nutrients are doing.

One macronutrient with three supporting acts.

1 K — water

Governs how much water the plant holds and how it moves it

2 K — sugar transport

Moves sugars to grain, tuber, boll and fruit

3 K — quality

Firmness, colour, sugar and shelf life

4 Mg — chlorophyll

The atom at the centre of every chlorophyll molecule

5 B — set

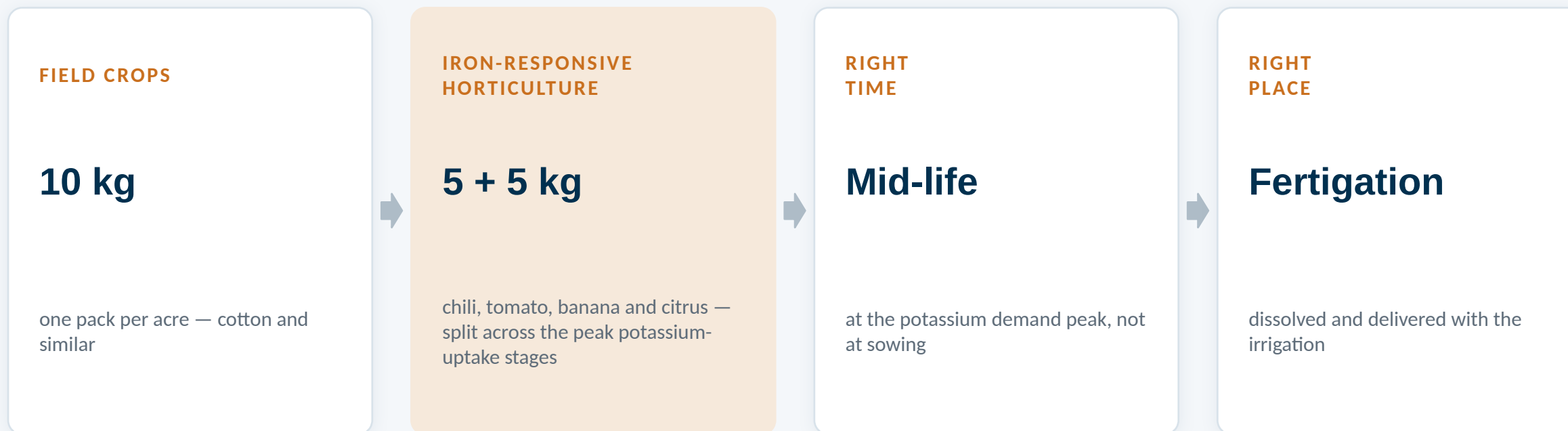
Pollen viability and fruit set; boron is where yield is won or lost at flowering

6 Fe — chlorophyll synthesis

Required to make chlorophyll; iron chlorosis is the yellow new leaf on calcareous ground

Right source, right rate, right time, right place.

The published doses. VAN publishes a rate and a stage, not a yield promise.

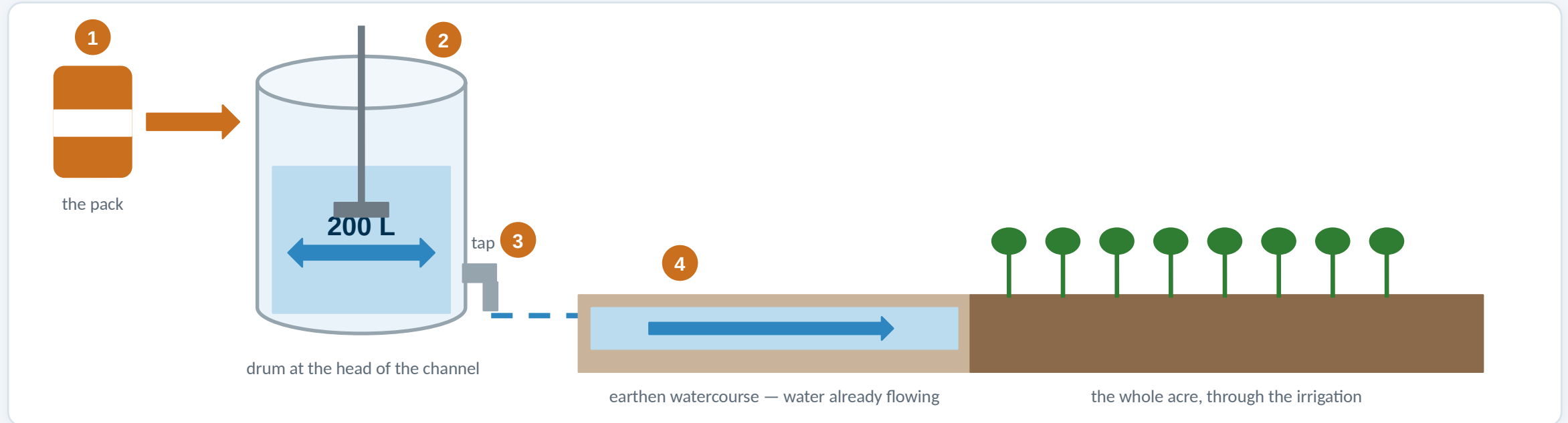


The split dose for iron-responsive horticulture is deliberate: the Fe-EDDHA is worth more delivered twice than once, because iron chlorosis recurs.

HOW IT IS APPLIED

It goes in at the drum, not at the bag.

The Fe-EDDHA is worth more delivered twice than once. Iron chlorosis recurs.



1 Measure it

10 kg per acre on field crops; 5 + 5 kg split on iron-responsive horticulture. Weigh it. A guessed dose is the commonest error in the field.

2 Dissolve and agitate

Into a 200 L drum of water at the head of the watercourse. Stir until it is fully in solution — undissolved product settles and blocks the tap.

3 Meter it in

Open the tap so the drum empties across the whole irrigation, not in one slug. The water should already be flowing.

4 At the right stage

At the mid-life potassium demand peak. Into the wetted root zone, across the whole acre.

Doses are per acre, from VAN agronomy. The drum is drawn at 200 L because that is what is standing at the head of most Punjabi watercourses — scale the water, not the product.

Four things that decide whether it works.

1

The chelate is why it costs what it costs

If you compare it on potash alone against a commodity potash, it will look expensive. The comparison should be against a potash plus a separate Fe-EDDHA application.

2

Split it on iron-responsive crops

Chili, tomato, banana and citrus get 5 kg twice rather than 10 kg once. Iron chlorosis comes back.

3

It is a mid-life product

Potassium demand peaks in the middle of the season. Applied at sowing it is early for the peak it was built for.

4



Check the licence

CM/L-2944/2023 carries an expiry of 30 September 2026.

SOURCES

Where every figure in this deck came from.

Analysis, standard, licence

van.com.pk — N 10% min, K₂O 40% min, MgSO₄ 300 ppm, B 300 ppm, K.Fe-EDDHA 300 ppm, PS 933-2026, CM/L-2944/2023

Doses

VAN guidance, 23 July 2026 — 10 kg per acre field crops; 5 + 5 kg split for iron-responsive horticulture at peak K-uptake stages

Chelate chemistry

EDDHA stability above pH 8 versus EDTA — standard chelate chemistry, not manufacturer-specific

Nutrient interactions

After Mulder's chart — established relationships

⚠ Licence expiry

30 September 2026 — one of four VAN licences flagged for a September check

605 Al-Hafeez Heights, Gulberg, Lahore 54660 · van.com.pk · WhatsApp +92 300 5003041



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