

Thio 25-17™ Corn



Thio 25-17™ can unlock the hidden yield in your crop production practices. Thio 25-17™ is plant safe and can be applied through a variety of applications - including liquid starters, side dress, foliar, or fertigation - allowing you to provide vital nutrients when they are needed the most. Thio 25-17™ is an easy to handle liquid and when blended with 10-34-0 or UAN freeze points of those solutions are reduced, and overall product stability is enhanced. Field trials have shown compelling ROIs. Can you afford not to try potassium thiosulfate?

KEY BENEFITS

- Safe and easy to handle
- Compatible with many liquid fertilizers, fertilizers, and crop protection products
- Improves plant growth
- Increases nitrogen utilization
- Helps overcome disease and insect stress
- Improves drought resistance

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

(%WT.):

Soluble Potash (K₂O).....25

Sulfur (S).....17

Derived from: potassium thiosulfate

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: clear, colorless liquid

Odor: none

pH (as is): 7.5-8.0

Specific gravity: 1.46

Weight: 12.2 lbs./gallon

Salt Out: < 0 °F

PLANT HEALTH BENEFITS

Potassium is credited for general plant health and is essential to overall plant development. It plays an important role in photosynthesis, transforming sugars, and producing starch (yield). Potassium also helps withstand drought stress by regulating transpiration. Water escapes through the opening and closing of the stomata on the bottom side of the leaf surface of which potassium directly regulates.

Sulfur is required for the synthesis of chlorophyll and protein development of two essential amino acids - cysteine and methionine. Sulfur also has been shown to improve the efficiency of nitrogen!

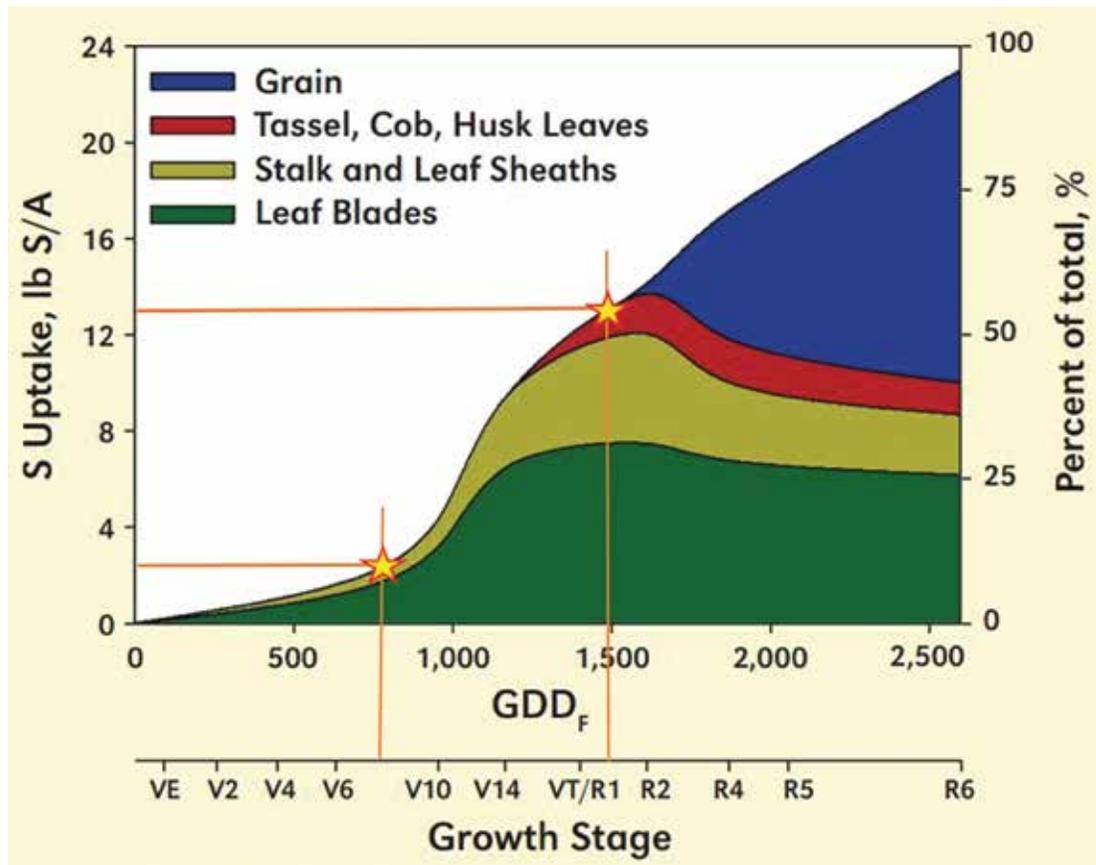
Sulfur is mobile in the soil and relatively immobile within the plant therefore compounding the need for sulfur fertilizer additions throughout the plant's life cycle.

PROVEN RESULTS

Kansas State University research showed that the addition of 5 lbs/acre of K₂O as potassium thiosulfate (**Thio 25-17™**) in combination with 10-34-0 as a starter fertilizer increased corn yields by 12 bu/acre over equivalent amounts of N and P without potassium.



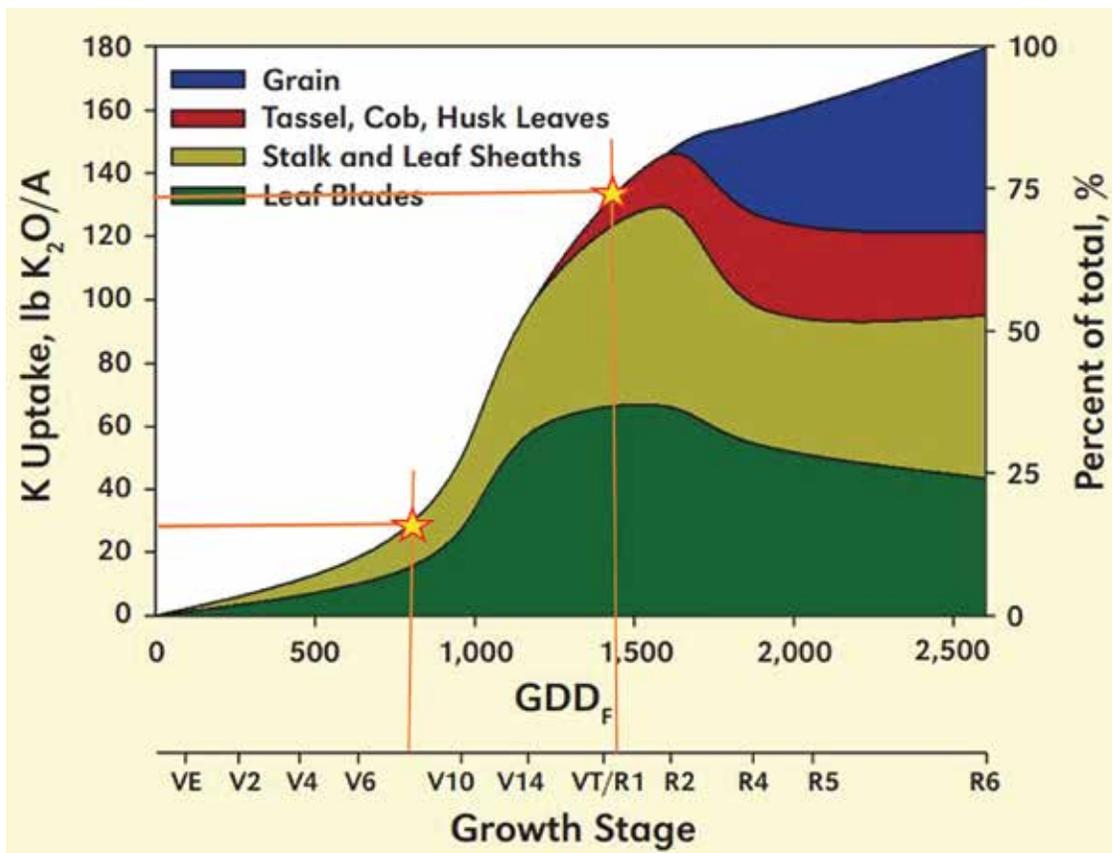
SULFUR UPTAKE AND DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE CORN PLANT



Bender et al., 2013. Argonomy Journal 105: 161-170

Season long sulfur availability is necessary for maximizing yields, but it's critical to have S availability late into the season as **50% of the sulfur is taken up after the onset of grain fill**. Late season sulfur availability can be challenging due to its mobility within the soil. A combination of application methods is often necessary to obtain the desired response.

POTASSIUM UPTAKE AND DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE CORN PLANT



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