

## ‘FERTILISA’ ORGANIC FERTILIZER USER GUIDE

Dear Grower,

Organic food production, which has become essential for human health and the world’s ecological balance, is inevitably necessary in terms of increased productivity and quality. Scientific research has shown that synthetic and chemical fertilizers that are used to increase productivity and fertility have led to irreversible harm in human health and lands that are used for agriculture. In order that we can avoid such harms that are likely done both to human health and our farmlands, it is vital that we use ‘natural’ fertilizers.

In this respect, organic bat fertilizer, which is widely used in the continent America and Europe, is an inevitable organic product with its rich content and it is produced in both solid form (Pellet, Granule, Powder) as ‘Fertilisa’ and in liquid form as ‘Fertilisu’ brand names for our licensed and officially registered product.

Remember!

Using a fertilizer that is rich in content, you can help the land become fertile and nature renew itself.

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## **AS A BASE FERTILIZER AND SOIL CONDITIONER**

It is fundamental that the soil is analyzed before planting and or seeding. According to the results of soil test, the amount of fertilizer must be determined. When the soil is prepared, the base fertilizer is applied first. If necessary, soil conditioner is applied along with the bat fertilizer. Next, the field is ploughed to prepare for sowing. If it is not going to be used as root fertilizer, the amount of the bat fertilizer should be increased when planting or sowing. If it is going to be used as a root fertilizer, the amount of the bat fertilizer should be determined according to type of the plant and its needs. This application during the soil preparation degrades proteins, oil, starch and cellulose and helps the plant absorb them easily. With its ideal pH proportion it balances pH in the soil which has high amount of salt. It prevents the soil to get burnt due to salt content. It prevents the upper-crust from getting dry and therefore prevents the soil pressurize the roots and the body. It moves the earth, increases heat and helps the soil absorb air.

‘Fertilisa’ is randomly sprinkled in average lands before sowing and planting or before ploughing according to the results of the soil test. Later, during ploughing the fertilizer blends in the soil.

In infertile and dry clay soils and calcareous soils, it is suggested that the amount of ‘Fertilisa’ be increased by 50% again according to the results of soil test. This way, it is possible for the microorganisms to function more efficiently and the soil fertilization process gets quicker. Microorganisms that exist in the bat fertilizer help the substances degrade easily and be absorbed by the plant more quickly. Also, it prevents soil consolidation. Besides, these microorganisms prevent underground pests like nematodes.

## **FERTILISA AS A ROOT FERTILIZER**

‘Fertilisa’ helps the root grow and get stronger thanks to organic nutrients like nitrogen, phosphor and potassium, and metals like iron and zinc. It supplies the plants with nutrients throughout the growing season. In addition, it prevents the plant against pests thanks to microorganisms available in the fertilizer. It also helps root-fruit plants like beetroot, potatoes, carrot, celery, peanuts, etc. grow faster, and taste more delicious and become more colorful. It doesn’t disappear in the soil and the fertilizer lasts longer than average fertilizers. For the second time fertilization of the same soil, the amount of ‘Fertilisa’ can be decreased by 50%, depending on the results of the new soil test.

## HOUSEPLANTS AND FLOWERS

During the pot replacement (usually in November and February), ‘Fertilisa’ is applied to the compost soil in order to increase the productivity and quality of the soil nutrients. When replacing the plant into a new pot, it is important that the soil not be deformed. Weak thin roots must be pruned with scissors carefully. The new soil that is enriched with ‘Fertilisa’ is placed in the pot and the plant and the soil around it is placed on it. And more soil with ‘Fertilisa’ is added to fill up the pot. The soil surface in the pot should be lower than the brim of the pot (about 4-5 centimeters lower). After the plant is placed in the pot, the plant is watered (make sure that the water is not given directly to the soil but poured over the plant leaves).

With this application, the root of the plant will receive more nutrients and the soil will become rich in vitamins and minerals. Plant leaves will be more lively, bright and shiny, and the pot flowers will be bigger than the average, look more colorful and smell better. Flower that you put in the vase will live longer and smell much better.

**“You can turn your interior and exterior parts of your home into a flower garden with ‘Fertilisa’”**

## PLANTS IN PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

### FIELDS THAT ARE GOING TO BE GRASSED FOR THE FIRST TIME

The field that is going to be covered with grass and arranged is prepared as usual. If necessary, depending on the results of soil test ‘Fertilisa’ will be primarily added to the soil as a soil conditioner. Following that, a reasonable amount of ‘Fertilisa’ will be mixed up with grass seeds and sprinkled. On this layer, another mixture of soil and ‘Fertilisa’ is applied and finally the soil is watered. One week after the first water application, the soil is watered with ‘Fertilisu’, liquid organic fertilizer. The same procedure of watering with ‘Fertilisu’ is done twice a week. After the grass is mowed for the first time, the grass is watered with ‘Fertilisu’ again. Following that, after each mowing, the grass is watered with ‘Fertilisu’ again, but each time the amount of ‘Fertilisu’ is reduced. ‘Fertilisa’ helps the grass seeds germinate more quickly, and the grass look more colorful and shiny. ‘Fertilisa’ also makes the grass strong so that it is not ruined quickly when people walk or sit on it. Ruined grass areas can be revitalized in a short time.

## **FIELDS THAT ARE GRASSED EARLIER**

You can use ‘Fertilisa’ in order to revitalize grassed fields and/or the dry grass. In order to do that what you need, along with ‘Fertilisa’, is plastic cover/tarpaulin (preferably black color). In the grassed field, ‘Fertilisa’ is sprinkled (15–300 grams per m<sup>2</sup>). Later, the field is watered with plain water. The field is watered with ‘Fertilisu’ every other day, and the grass will grow faster if it is covered with nylon in order to prevent direct sunlight. A week later, the field is watered with liquid organic fertilizer (again every other day for about a week); after one week’s time, you will see the grass grow healthily. Suggestion ‘Fertilisu’ solution is 1/300 (1 liter of ‘Fertilisu’ per 300 liters of plain water).

## **FERTILISA IN GREENHOUSES**

### **BEFORE PLANTING**

First of all, the soil in the greenhouse is analyzed. Particularly, the soil in the greenhouses where excessive amounts of chemicals and chemical fertilizers are used must certainly be analyzed. Depending on the test results, if soil conditioner needed, after the seedlings are removed reasonable amount of ‘Fertilisa’ as a soil conditioner is sprinkled and the field is tamed. Following that, 1 liter of ‘Fertilisu’ is added to 200 liters of plain water and it is stirred for about 15 minutes. Then the mixture is applied to the soil, and the field is covered with nylon. If the soil is analyzed again 15 days after the seedlings are planted, the results will be much better. ‘Fertilisa’ enriches the soil thanks to the microorganism that it contains, it heats the soil, and it helps the earth get fresh air. Until the process of planting seedlings, it helps the enzymes and nutrients be degraded and so plants will get those necessary substances more easily. It also adjusts the pH level. It functions as a soil conditioner in calcareous soils.

### **AFTER PLANTING**

**FLOWER PRODUCTION:** After planting the seedlings, for the first 3-time-irrigation, 1/300 ‘Fertilisu’ solution, which is rich in organic nitrogen, phosphor and potassium, is used. If the soil conditioner is not used earlier, the amount of ‘Fertilisu’ should be 1/200. After the third time irrigation, 1 liter of ‘Fertilisu’ should be added to 300 liters of plain water. Plants that are given ‘Fertilisu’ won’t need any other fertilizers.

Thanks to organic phosphor in ‘Fertilisu’, plants will burst into bud more quickly and their flowers will be much bigger. Their colors are brighter and their smell is distinct. Humic and fulvic acids in ‘Fertilisu’ help more flowers in bloom, and the flowers will live longer.

## VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

‘Fertilisa’ is used as a base fertilizer before the planting of vegetables and fruits. After ploughing, the results are much better if it is used as ‘root fertilizer’. It helps the vegetables’ and fruits’ roots grow strong. After planting, it is suggested that the field be watered with liquid organic fertilizer. There will be no need for any other fertilizers.

Because it is rich in organic nitrogen, phosphor, potassium, zinc and iron, it helps vegetables and fruits grow more in size (and in number), the amount of product will be higher, and they will ripen earlier; they will also have more natural color and taste. Also, vegetables and fruits will stay fresh for a long time. Many kinds of vegetables and fruits like tomatoes, cucumber, pepper, plant-egg, beans, okra, cabbage, peas, lettuce, broccoli, orange, banana, tangerine, kiwi, and many others grow much bigger and they look more colorful and bright. They grow ripe in a short time. With phosphor in it, the vegetable and fruit plant blossoms more often. In comparison to other fertilizers, ‘Fertilisa’ increases productivity by 50%.

**HOME PLANTS AND SEEDLINGS:** First of all, the amount of ‘Fertilisa’ to be put into flower pots and or nylon tubes should be 10% of the total amount of the soil and the fertilizer mixture. There will be no need to add any other organic, or chemical additives, fertilizers, or turf.

Natural organic nitrogen, phosphor, potassium and other elements heat the soil and serve as nutrients. They help the seeds grow faster. It has been observed that the productivity is increased up to 90%. The plant is watered with ‘Fertilisu’ liquid organic fertilizer. However, ‘Fertilisu’ should not be directly applied to the soil. It should be given to the plant’s leaves.

‘Fertilisa’ also helps the seed germinate and grow better. Seedlings that grow with ‘Fertilisa’ become stronger against pests. When ‘Fertilisu’ is applied to the plant’s leaves, pests on the leaves and in the soil will be exterminated.

It was observed that when ‘Fertilisu’ is applied to the tomatoes plant’s leaves there will be no tuta absolute (tomato pest).

## **FERTILISA USED IN GARDENS AND FIELDS**

### **GENERAL APPLICATION**

**BEFORE PLANTING:** After ploughing, according to the soil condition, there are different amounts of 'Fertilisa' used in clay soil, dry soil, and soils with high calcareous. For this reason, the amount of 'Fertilisa' used for vegetables, fruits and plants with root fruits will be different from the amount of 'Fertilisa' used for cereals, cotton, sunflower and other products with grains. After planting, seeds and fertilized field is covered again.

### **AFTER PLANTING:**

#### **FIELD PRODUCTS WITH ROOT FRUIT:**

(Potatoes, Beetroot, Celery, Peanuts, Jerusalem Artichoke, Onion, Carrot, etc.)

After the seeds in the fertilized (with 'Fertilisa') soil complete the germination period and their leaves grow about 20 centimeters, 'Fertilisu' liquid organic fertilizer is applied to the plant's leaves through pulverization. 15–20 days after the first fertilization with 'Fertilisu' that is applied to the leaves, the same amount of 'Fertilisu' is directly applied to the base of the plant. Until the harvesting, the process must be repeated 3-4 times.

#### **OTHER FARMLAND PLANTS AND CEREALS:**

(Cotton, Barley, Oat, Wheat, Clover, Corn, Sunflower and other oily seeds)

After the seeds in the fertilized (with 'Fertilisa') soil complete the germination period and their leaves grow about 20 centimeters, 'Fertilisu' (1/200) is pulverized two times and there should be a 3-week-break between the first and the second pulverization. After the plants grow as much as 40 centimeters, 'Fertilisu' (1/300 this time) should be given to the base of the plants two times in two weeks (100 cc for each plant). For cotton (during harrowing), the amount of 'Fertilisu' should be 1/200 per 1000m<sup>2</sup>.

### **FARMLAND VEGETABLES**

(Tomatoes, Pepper, Egg-plant, Soybeans, Okra, Chick Pea, Leek, Cucumber, Beans, Cauliflower, Artichokes, Broad Beans, and etc.)

After the seeds in the fertilized (with 'Fertilisa') soil complete the germination period and their leaves grow about 20 centimeters, 'Fertilisu' (1/300) is pulverized once. Later, 2 liters of 'Fertilisu' (1/400) are given per 1000m<sup>2</sup>. After the plant blossoms, the process is repeated every one week. 'Fertilisu' is either given through the method of 'Drip Irrigation' or directly to the base of the plant.

## **FRUIT GARDENS**

(Olive, Strawberry, Cherry, Sourcherry, Pear, Peach, Banana, Apricot, Plum, Apple, Hazelnut, and other Citrus Fruits)

200-400 grams 'Fertilisa' is applied in irrigation area that is prepared around each tree which is 1-5 years old according to the ground trace. Later, the fertilizer is covered with normal soil and plain water is given. Irrigation can be applied every season, but it is important that irrigation should be done before the rainfall.

Also, 'Fertilisu' (1/400) should be applied directly to the tree leaves considering the ground trace, and 1/200 'Fertilisu' is given to the irrigation area around the tree in every 10-15 days.

Microorganisms that exist in the bat fertilizer help the substances degrade easily and be absorbed by the plant more quickly, along with the other elements that normally exist in the soil. It also accelerates the process of microorganism formation. It also increases the humus content. During the period of blossoming, it prepares the soil. When it is used in excessive amounts, 'Fertilisa' doesn't give any harm to the soil or plant. It only increases the costs. Therefore, it is enough if it is applied once a year.

During the period that the plant shoots out branches, 'Fertilisu' (1/200) is applied into the irrigation area of each tree depending on the age of the tree (For example, 1 liter for the tree which is one year old, 3 liters for the tree that is 3 years old), and this is repeated 3 times, every ten days (the same amount).

With high amount of rich organic minerals such as nitrogen, phosphor, potassium, iron, zinc, and etc.), fruits stay fresh for a long time. Fruits that grow with chemical fertilizers decay more quickly.

'Fertilisa' can also be used for budding or reproduction when it is directly applied to branches and before the bud is wrapped,



## **‘FERTILISA’ ORGANIC FERTILIZER REMAIN EFFECTIVE FOR A LONG TIME**

### **‘FERTILISA’ IN VINEYARDS**

200–400 grams ‘Fertilisa’ is applied to each tree base circle which is about 20–30 centimeters radius, and it is covered with soil.

And during the period of ‘offshoot’, depending on the age of the plant, 1/200 ‘Fertilisu’ is applied to each tree base once. The same application is done during the period of blossoming, and 15 days after blossoming once. Later, the same procedure is followed in every two weeks. When it is applied to the leaves of the plant, the results will be much better and pests will be exterminated.

Please, get further information about ‘Fertilife’ in order to prevent excessive powdery mildew and pests.

‘Fertilisa’ grows the roots within each tree circle base and it adjusts pH. It helps the soil get fresh air. It accelerates the process of blossoming and growth. Grapes get bigger and their color and taste are natural.

It helps the high level of productivity in all types of grapes (for example, table grapes, grapes grown for wine production, juice production, or for drying into raisins). Rich organic minerals help the grapes stay fresh for a long time.

Please, call us at our contact numbers for further information.

PLEASE, REACH US FOR INFORMATION AND FOR YOUR QUESTIONS  
YOU CAN CONTACT OUR PARTNER LABORATORIES FOR SOIL TESTS

THIS PAMPHLET HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION. PLEASE CALL  
YOUR DISTRIBUTOR FOR DETAILED INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE  
APPLICATION OF ‘FERTILISU’





**LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER  
FERTILISU  
AREA OF USAGE, TIME AND DOSE**

<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>DRIP IRRIGATION</b>	<b>SPRINKLER IRRIGATION (Irrigating leaves)</b>
<b>FIELD CROPS:</b> Cereals, corn, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, sunflower, sugar beet, peanut, etc.	2 liters of Fertilisu per acre	1 liter of Fertilisu in 300-400 liters through pulverization until the end of harvest
<b>GREENHOUSE PRODUCT:</b> Tomatoes, pepper, egg-plant, cucumber, melon, watermelon, squash, potatoes, strawberry, onion, garlic, carrot, lettuce, spinach, celery	Drip irrigation method; 2 liters of Fertilisu per acre, applied to the seed bed or plant roots 3 times in every 15 days for better results	1 liter of Fertilisu in 300-400 liters through pulverization until the end of harvest (in 15 day-intervals)
<b>FIELD PRODUCTS:</b> Tomatoes, pepper, egg-plant, cucumber, melon, watermelon, squash, potatoes, strawberry, onion, garlic, carrot, lettuce, spinach, celery	Drip irrigation method; 2 liters of Fertilisu per acre, applied to the seed bed or plant roots 3 times in every 15 days for better results.	1 liter of Fertilisu in 300-400 liters through pulverization until the end of harvest (in 15 day-intervals)
<b>FRUITS:</b> Pome fruit, citrus fruit trees, vineyards, olive trees, etc.	2 liters of Fertilisu in 400 liters of plain water; 5 liters of mixture is applied to the ground trace of trees which are 1-5 years old; 10 liters of mixture is applied to the ground trace of trees which are 5-10 years old (or older). Early spring time is suggested for application; 3 times in every 15 days for better results	1 liter of Fertilisu in 300-400 liters through pulverization until the end of harvest (in 15 day-intervals)

