



The **100%** Natural  
**Sodium Nitrate** source  
Recommended for your **Organic** crops



## Nutrients

Nitrogen

Potassium



## Nitrogen

[See Deficiencies](#)

Of the mineral nutrients requiring management, nitrogen (N) is generally required in greatest amounts by plants. N is a building block of 22 of the 23 amino acids, and thus comprises parts of almost all proteins. It also comprises parts of each of the nucleic acids. Its availability influences both cell division and elongation. N is also a building block of the chlorophyll molecule. Its availability is well known to have a direct influence on photosynthesis. N is a component of most enzymes. It comprises parts of the enzyme, ribulose-diphosphate-carboxylase (RUDP), which largely influences the rate of carbon-dioxide fixation by the leaf. It is not surprising that N availability markedly influences plant growth and development. Due to its chemistry in the soil, it is particularly important that N be applied in direct accordance with demand, which in turn bears a direct relation with growth rate. If not available in sufficient amounts during the period of active growth, growth is immediately slowed. Young trees deprived in N specifically, take longer to become productive units. In mature fruit trees, N-deprivation reduces the tree's ability to produce new productive wood during the yearly vegetative-generative growth cycle.

N is highly mobile in the plant body, moving from one part to another in amide or amino acid form. Deciduous tree leaves return about 50% of their N to the tree body prior to them dropping. During flowering, when the demand for N is high, N is known to move preferentially to the developing flowers from other parts of the tree.

