



Potassium (K) - mobile

Deficiency Older leaves, first tips and margins, then whole leaves turn dark yellow and die. Stems become weak and often brittle. Plants become susceptible to disease. K is usually present in soil, but locked in by high salinity. Internal temperature of foliage climbs causing protein cells burn and degrade. Excessive

evaporation from leaf edges causes burning.

- ✦ Healthy dark green foliage
- ✦ Leaves loose luster, weak scrawny branches
- ✦ Leaf margins turn rusty brown, curl up and dry
- ✦ Older leaves yellow and develop rust-colored blotches
- ✦ Leaves curl up, rots develop, old leaves drop.
- ✦ Flowering retarded and diminished greatly.



Treat deficiency: Fertilize with complete N-P-K fertilizer. Use organic soluble potash mixed with water, but the pH to 6.5 before application. Foliar feeding is not recommended.

Toxicity: Is difficult to diagnose; slows absorption of Mg, Mn and sometimes Zn and Fe. When these nutrients are deficient P is often toxic.

Treat toxicity: Flush growing medium with mild complete fertilizer.

