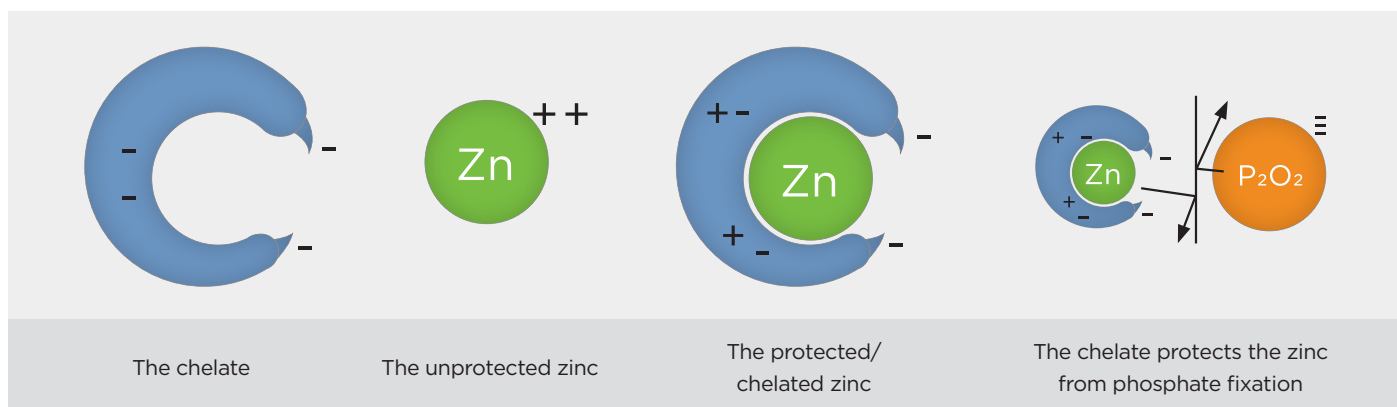


UNDERSTANDING CHELATION

Chelating agents are utilized in fertilizer formulations to protect nutrients from being tied-up in the soil or by other nutrients. Chelates work by putting a protective “claw” around the nutrient, allowing it to be brought into the plant without risk of tie-up.



There are various types of chelates used in fertilizer formulations. To understand the differences, refer to the chart below.

	Citric	Humic and Fulvic Acids	Ammoniated	EDTA
Placement	Safe for foliar applications	Safe for in-furrow, 2x2, and foliar applications	For use with APP and UAN; not safe for foliar application	Safe for in-furrow, 2x2, and foliar applications
Source	Organic acids	Natural organic carbon	Ammonia	Synthetic chelate
Compatibility	Compatible with most pesticides; may be used as an additive with some liquid fertilizers	Designed for use in all liquid fertilizers and suspensions	APP, UAN, ATS, and starters up to 30-35% ortho	Designed for use in all liquid fertilizers and suspensions
Features	Best for splash and go tank mixes in foliar application	Sequesters metals to reduce volatility of nitrogen	Most commonly used with low-orthophosphate products in 2x2 placement	Most commonly used with high-orthophosphate products in various placements
Nutrient Holding Capacity	WEAKEST HOLD			STRONGEST HOLD

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