
Danatekco
PRODUCTS CATALOG

Index

EDDHA & EDTA CHELATES

Is A Highly Pure Zinc, Which Dissolves Rapidly And Completely. Our Product Is Dust Free And Is Recommended As Of Early Spring Until Fruit Setting And As Post-Harvest Treatment. The high level of Zinc in our formula improves growth of new healthy roots, vigurous shoots and flower buds.

Product Benefits:

Improves root and shoot growth Zinc 100% chelated and fully available up to a pH of 9 Developed for foliar application. Also suitable for fertigation in open field and greenhouses Soft for leaf tissue.

Characteristics:

- Rapidly dissolvable
- Low in Chloride
- Raspberry shaped, white micro granule
- Patented micro granulation process
- Easy to handle, dissolve and apply

Is Top Quality Blends Made From The Purest Raw Materials, With Limited Caking Sensitivity And With High Level EDTA-Chelated Micro-Nutrients For Fertigation Or Foliar Application.

Product Benefits:

- Improves leaf color
- Manganese 100% chelated and fully available up to a pH of 9 Developed for foliar application. Also suitable for fertigation in open field and greenhouses
- Soft for leaf tissue

Is A Single Micronutrient Of High Purity.This IRON Fertilizer dissolves rapidly and completely.Our product is dust free and is recommended at different phenological stages.The high level of Copper in our formula improves the production of chlorophyll.

Product Benefits:

- Cures IRON deficiency – shown as curled – small new leaves
- Micronutrients 100% chelated and fully available up to a pH of 6
- Easy to handle, dissolve and apply
- Developed for foliar application. Also suitable for fertigation in open field and greenhouses
- Soft for leaf tissue
- Characteristics
- Rapidly dissolvable at high concentration
- Low In Chloride
- Blue microgranules
- Patented micro granulation process

Is A Highly Pure Iron Fertilizer Which Dissolves Rapidly And Completely. Our Product Is Dust Free And Is Recommended At Different Phenological Stages. The High Level Of Iron In Our Formula Improves The Production Of Chlorophyll.

Product Benefits:

- Gives a strong apical zone, free of chlorosis
- Iron 100% chelated and fully available up to a pH of 9M. Developed for fertigation in open field and greenhouses. Also suitable for soil injection

Characteristics:

- Rapidly dissolvable
- Free of Ammonium
- Black/red microgranules
- Easy to handle, dissolve and apply

Is A Single Micronutrient Of High Purity. This Copper Fertilizer dissolves rapidly and completely. Our product is dust free and is recommended at different phenological stages. The high level of Copper in our formula improves the production of chlorophyll.

Product Benefits:

- Cures Copper deficiency – shown as curled – small new leaves Micronutrients 100% chelated and fully available up to a pH of 6 Easy to handle, dissolve and apply
- Developed for foliar application. Also suitable for fertigation in open field and greenhouses
- Soft for leaf tissue

Characteristics:

- Rapidly dissolvable at high concentration
- Low In Chloride Blue microgranules
- Patented micro granulation process

FERTILIZERS

Parameters	Unit	Grade I	Grade II
Appearance	/	White or colorless powder	
Main Contents	≥%	99.0	99.0
Total Nitrogen (N)	≥%	11.8	11.8
Phosphorus pentoxide, as P_2O_5	≥%	61.0	61.0
pH	10G/L	4.0-4.8	4.0-4.8
Moisture	≤%	0.2	0.2
Heavy metals, as Pb	≤%	0.005	0.001
Arsenic, as As	≤%	0.005	0.0003
Flouride, as F	≤%	0.2	0.001
Water insoluble	≤%	0.1	0.1
Solubility (at 22˚C)	g/L	360.0	
EC (1g/L 20˚C)	mS/cm	0.875	

Parameters	Unit	Standard
Appearance	/	White or yellow granular
Total nitrogen (N)	≥%	15.4
Nitrate nitrogen (NO_3-N)	≥%	14.4
Ammonium nitrogen (NH_4-N)	≥%	1.0
Calcium (Ca)	≥%	18.8
Calcium Oxide (CaO)	≥%	26.0
Moisture	≤%	2.5
Water insoluble	≤%	0.1
pH	10G/L	5.0-7.0
Boron	≥%	0.2

Parameters	Unit	Standard
Appearance	/	White or yellow granular
Total nitrogen (N)	≥%	15.5
Nitrate nitrogen (NO_3-N)	≥%	14.5
Ammonium nitrogen (NH_4-N)	≥%	1.0
Calcium (Ca)	≥%	19.0
Calcium Oxide (CaO)	≥%	26.0
Moisture	≤%	2.5
Water insoluble	≤%	0.1
pH	10G/L	5.0-7.0
Particle size	mm	1.0-4.75

Parameters	Unit	Standard
Appearance	/	White crystal powder
Main contents, as KH_2PO_3	≥%	98.0
Phosphorus pentoxide as P_2O_5	≥%	58.0
Potassium oxide, as K_2O	≥%	38.0
pH	10 g/L	4.2-4.5
Heavy metals, as Pb	≤%	0.005
Water insoluble	≤%	0.3
Fe	≤%	0.005
Chloride, as Cl	≤%	0.01
Solubility (at 20˚C)	G/L	1340.0
EC (1g/L 20˚C)	mS/cma	1.074

Parameters	Unit	Type I	Type II
Appearance	/	White powder	
Potassium	≥%	41.0	43.0
Potassium pentoxide, as K2O	≥%	50.0	52.0
Sulphate	≥%	17.5	18.5
Moisture	≤%	0.2	0.2
pH	10 g/L	5.0-7.0	5.0-7.0
Solubility (under 20˚C)	≥g/L	70.0	

Parameters	Unit	Standard
Appearance	/	White crystal powder
Total contents	≥%	99.4
Nitrogen (in nitrate)	≥%	13.5
Potassium oxide, as K_2O	≥%	46.0
Moisture	≤%	0.2
Water insoluble matter	≤%	0.1
Chloride (Cl)	≤%	0.1
Solubility(at 22˚C)	g/L	300.0
EC(1g/L 22˚C)	mS/cm	1.081

Parameters	Unit	Grade I	Grade II
Appearance	/	White or colorless crystal	
Main contents	≥%	98.0	98.0
Total nitrogen (N)	≥%	17.0	17.0
Phosphorus pentoxide, as P_2O_5	≥%	44.0	44.0
pH	10 g/L	1.6-2.4	1.6-2.4
Moisture	≤%	0.5	0.5
Heavy metals, as Pb	≤%	0.005	0.001
Arsenic, as As	≤%	0.005	0.0003
Flouride, as F	≤%	0.2	0.001
Water insoluble	≤%	0.1	0.1
Solubility (at 22˚C)	g/L	620.0	
EC (1g/L 20˚C)	mS/cm	1.976	

Parameters	Unit	Grade I	Grade II
Appearance	/	White colorless liquid	
Nitrogen, as N	≥%	10.0	11.0
Phosphorus pentoxide, as P_2O_5	≥%	34.0	37.0
N + P_2O_5	≥%	44.0	48.0
pH	10 g/L	6.0-7.5	6.0-7.5
Density (at 20˚C)	g/cm$_3$	1.39-1.41	
Water Insoluble	≤%	0.2	0.2
As	≤%	0.001	
Hg	≤%	0.0005	
Cd	≤%	0.001	
Pb	≤%	0.005	
Cr	≤%	0.005	

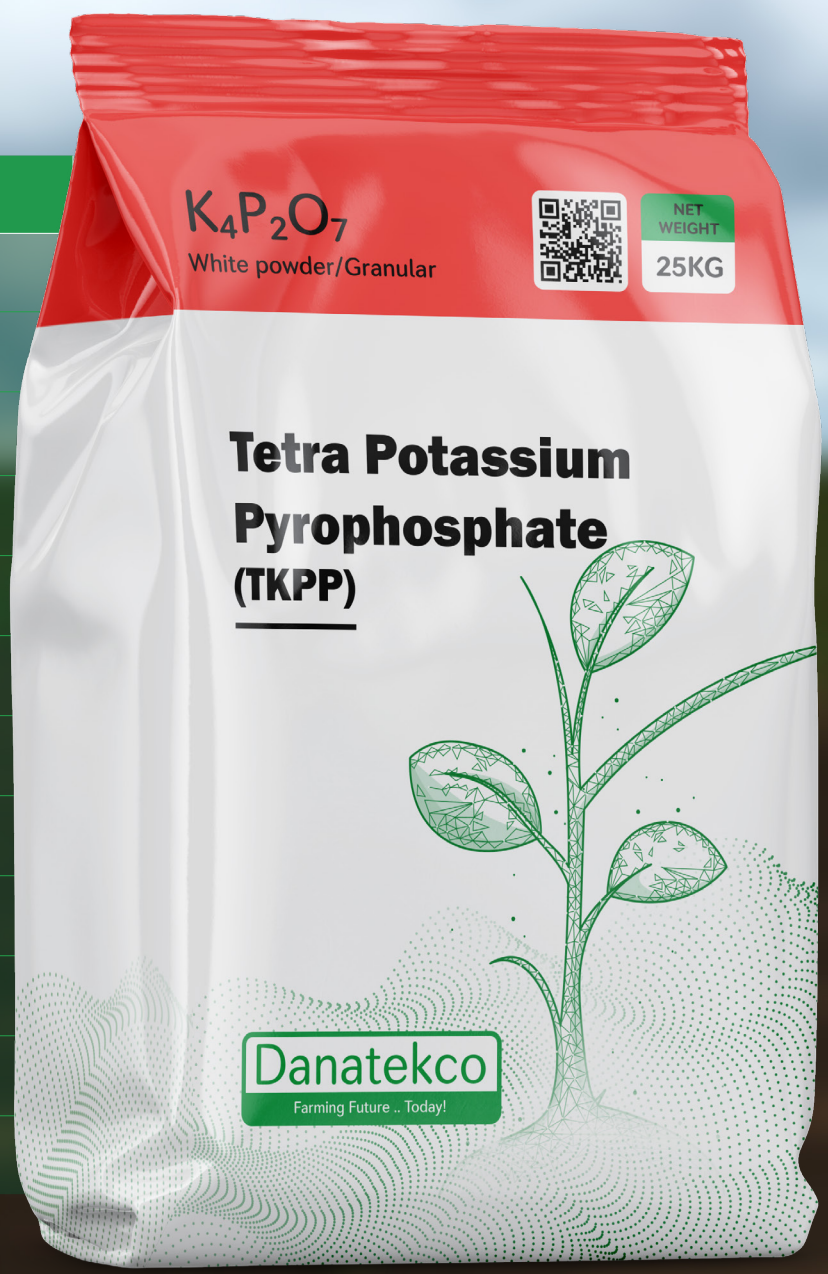
Parameters	Unit	Grade I	Grade II
Appearance	/	White or colorless crystal	
Main contents	≥%	99.0	99.0
Phosphorus pentoxide, as P_2O_5	≥%	51.5	51.5
Potassium pentoxide, as K_2O	≥%	34.0	34.0
pH	10 g/L	4.4-4.8	4.4-4.8
Moisture	≤%	0.2	0.2
Heavy metals, as Pb	≤%	0.005	0.001
Arsenic, as As	≤%	0.005	0.0003
Flouride, as F	≤%	0.2	0.001
Water insoluble	≤%	0.1	0.1
Solubility (at 22˚C)	g/L	240.0	
EC (1g/L 20˚C)	mS/cm	0.835	

Parameters	Unit	Standard
Appearance	/	White flake
Main Contents	≥%	98.0
MgO	≥%	15.4
Nitrogen	≥%	10.8
pH	10 g/L	4.0-8.0
Water insoluble	≤%	0.1

Parameters	Unit	Grade I	Grade II
Appearance	/	White or colorless crystal	
Main contents	≥%	98.0	98.0
Total nitrogen (N)	≥%	20.8	20.8
Phosphorus pentoxide,as P_2O_5	≥%	53.0	53.0
pH	10 g/L	7.8-8.2	7.8-8.2
Moisture	≤%	0.2	0.2
Heavy metals, as Pb	≤%	0.005	0.001
Arsenic, as As	≤%	0.005	0.0003
Flouride, as F	≤%	0.2	0.001
Water insoluble	≤%	0.1	0.1
Solubility (at 22˚C)	g/L	660.0	
EC (1g/L 20˚C)	mS/cm	1.67	

CHEMICALS

Parameters	Unit	Standard
Appearance	/	White powder/Granular
Main content (as $K_4P_2O_7$)	≥%	99.0
Phosphorus Pentoxide	≥%	42.0
Potassium Pentoxide	≥%	55.0
pH	10 g/L	10.0-11.0
Water insoluble	≥%	0.1
Heavy metals (As Pb)	≤%	0.001
Arsenic	≤%	0.0003
Fluoride	≤%	0.001
Lead	≤%	0.0005
Loss on ignition	≤%	2.0
Complexation ability	≥%	3.0



Parameters	Unit	Technical	Battery use	Flame use
Appearance	/	White crystal		
Main contents	≥%	99.0	99.0	99.0
Total nitrogen	≥%	20.8	/	20.8
Phosphorus Pentoxide	≥%	53.2	/	53.2
pH	10 g/L	7.6-8.2	7.6-8.2	7.6-8.2
Moisture	≤%	0.1	0.2	0.1
Heavy metals (as Pb)	≤%	0.001	/	0.001
Arsenic	≤%	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Fluoride	≤%	0.005	0.0015	0.005
Water insoluble	≤%	0.1	/	0.1
Sulphate	≤%	0.01	0.005	0.01
Calcium	≤%	/	0.002	/
Magnesium	≤%	/	0.001	/
Iron	≤%	0.003	0.003	0.003

SPECIAL PRODUCTS

1-Naphthaleneacetic Acid

NAA is a synthetic auxin that encourages root initiation and fruit setting. It is often included in fertilizer or foliar spray programs to improve fruit retention and reduce premature fruit drop.

6-Benzylaminopurine (BAP or 6-BA)

BAP is a synthetic cytokinin that promotes cell division and shoot proliferation. It's widely used in tissue culture and sometimes in foliar sprays to stimulate shoot growth and delay leaf senescence.

Brassinolide

Brassinolide is a natural brassinosteroid promoting cell expansion, stem elongation, and stress tolerance. It can enhance photosynthesis, seed germination, and overall growth vigor in many crops.

Chlormequat Chloride (CCC)

CCC is a growth retardant that shortens and strengthens stems (especially in cereals), reducing lodging (crop flattening). It is sometimes formulated with certain fertilizers for cereals.

Daminozide (B-9)

Daminozide is a growth retardant often used to manage plant height and improve fruit setting, especially in ornamental plants and some fruit crops. It helps produce more compact, marketable plants.

Ethephon

Ethephon releases ethylene upon application, which is used to induce flowering, promote fruit ripening, and manage plant height (by controlling growth). Often used in cotton, pineapple, and cereals to facilitate harvesting.

Forchlorfenuron (CPPU)

Forchlorfenuron is a synthetic cytokinin that promotes cell division and enlargement. It is commonly used to increase fruit size and enhance yield in grapes, kiwis, and melons.

Glycine

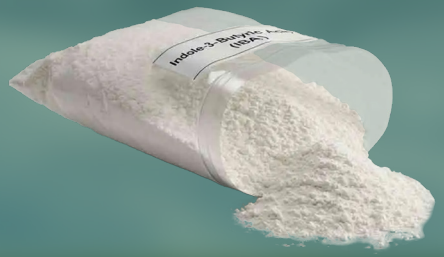
- Acts as a chelating agent for micronutrients (e.g., iron, zinc).
- Enhances chlorophyll synthesis and photosynthesis efficiency.
- A key building block in amino acid-based foliar fertilizers.

Indole-3-Acetic Acid (IAA)

IAA is one of the most well-known natural auxins. It stimulates cell elongation, root initiation, and overall growth. In fertilizers or plant growth formulations, IAA helps enhance root development and improve nutrient uptake.

Indole-3-Butyric Acid (IBA)

IBA is widely used to promote root formation, especially in cuttings for plant propagation. It is more stable than IAA, making it popular in commercial rooting products.



Kinetin

Kinetin is a natural plant hormone found in cells. It helps delay aging (senescence) in leaves and promotes cell division. While less common in commercial fertilizers, it can be included in specialized formulations for tissue culture or high-value crops.

L-Alanine

- Participates in primary metabolism and can help in stress responses.
- Sometimes included in amino acid mixes to support general plant growth.
- Improves photosynthetic activity when used in balanced blends.

L-Arginine

- Important in the synthesis of polyamines, which are associated with cell division and growth.
- Supports flower and fruit development.
- May help improve stress tolerance.

L-Glutamic Acid (Glutamate)

- Improves nitrogen metabolism in plants.
- Serves as a precursor for other amino acids and proteins.
- Can help mitigate abiotic stress (e.g., drought, high salinity).

L-Lysine

- Contributes to protein and enzyme formation in plants.
- Sometimes included for its chelating properties.
- May help improve plant vigor, though less commonly spotlighted than glycine or glutamic acid.

L-Proline

- Known for its role in stress tolerance, especially under drought or salinity.
- Helps maintain cell osmotic balance.
- Often included in amino-acid foliar sprays for resilience against environmental stresses.

L-Tryptophan

- Precursor for indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) synthesis in plants, potentially promoting root growth.
- Often used in small quantities in biostimulant formulations.
- Can enhance root development and overall plant vigor.

Mepiquat Chloride

Mepiquat chloride is a quaternary ammonium salt that acts as a growth retardant. It is especially popular in cotton to reduce excessive vegetative growth, encourage earlier maturity, and improve boll retention.

Methionine

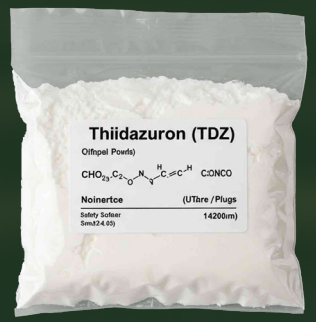
- Sulfur-containing amino acid important for enzyme functions.
- Precursor to growth-related compounds (e.g., ethylene in plants).
- Often used in formulations to bolster sulfur supply and improve plant resistance.

Paclobutrazol (PAC)

Paclobutrazol is also a growth retardant, inhibiting gibberellin biosynthesis. It is used in fruit trees (e.g., mango) and ornamental plants to control vegetative growth, promote flowering, and enhance fruit setting.

Thidiazuron (TDZ)

Thidiazuron is a urea-based cytokinin-like compound. It's widely used as a defoliant in cotton and as a shoot-inducing agent in tissue culture. It encourages shoot proliferation and can help with fruit thinning in some crops.



Triacontanol

Triacontanol is a naturally occurring long-chain fatty alcohol found in alfalfa wax. It can stimulate photosynthesis, increase chlorophyll content, and promote growth, leading to higher yields.

Uniconazole

Uniconazole is a triazole-type plant growth retardant that inhibits gibberellin biosynthesis. It is used to control excessive vegetative growth, improve flowering, and enhance stress tolerance in crops such as ornamentals, fruit trees, and turf.

Gibberellic Acid (GA_3)

Gibberellic acid promotes stem elongation, seed germination, and fruit enlargement. It is commonly used to improve fruit size in grapes, citrus, and other fruits. In fertilizer mixes, GA_3 can boost growth rates under certain conditions.

CONTACT US

10F, No. 419, Guangfu South Road, Xinyi District,
Taipei City, Taiwan

dana@danatekco.com