



PETRO KABIR BENIZ

FERTILIZER



KABIR PRODUCTS

www.petrokabirbeniz.com



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Introduction

Welcome to the Fertilizer Factory located in Maku Freezone, a cutting-edge facility dedicated to the production of high-quality fertilizers for agricultural use. Situated in the heart of one of the most fertile regions in the country, our factory is strategically positioned to meet the growing demand for agricultural inputs in the region.

At our state-of-the-art facility, we utilize the latest technology and industry best practices to produce a wide range of fertilizers that are tailored to the specific needs of our customers. From granular to liquid fertilizers, we offer a comprehensive portfolio of products that are designed to enhance crop yield and overall plant health.

Committed to sustainability and environmental stewardship, we place a strong emphasis on responsible production practices and resource conservation. Our factory adheres to strict quality control measures to ensure that our fertilizers meet the highest standards of purity and efficacy.

With a dedicated team of skilled professionals and a commitment to innovation, the Fertilizer Factory in Maku Freezone is poised to become a leader in the agricultural industry. We invite you to learn more about our production process and explore how our products can help you achieve optimal results in your farming operations.

Our products

NPK

NPK fertilizer is a type of fertilizer that contains three key nutrients essential for plant growth: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). These nutrients are vital for the development of plants, as they support various processes, such as photosynthesis, root development, and fruit production.

Key Benefits of NPK Fertilizer:

- 1. Improved Plant Growth:** NPK fertilizer provides plants with the essential nutrients they need to grow and thrive. Nitrogen promotes leafy growth, phosphorus supports root development, and potassium strengthens the plant's overall health.
- 2. Increased Crop Yield:** By providing plants with the necessary nutrients, NPK fertilizer can help boost crop yield and quality. Farmers can expect higher yields and healthier plants when using NPK fertilizers.
- 3. Balanced Nutrition:** NPK fertilizers are formulated to provide a balanced ratio of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, ensuring that plants receive all the nutrients they need in proper proportions. This helps prevent nutrient deficiencies and promotes healthy plant growth.
- 4. Environmentally Friendly:** NPK fertilizers are designed to release nutrients gradually, reducing nutrient runoff and leaching. This helps protect the environment and prevents contamination of water sources.
- 5. Customizable Formulations:** NPK fertilizers come in various formulations to suit different types of crops and soil conditions. Farmers can choose the right combination of nutrients based on their specific needs, ensuring optimal plant growth and yield.



Technology of Environment

Petro Kabir Beniz is a cutting-edge fertilizer developed using advanced environmental technology. By harnessing the power of sustainable resources and bio-based materials, this fertilizer is designed to enhance crop yields while minimizing environmental impact.

Through the use of innovative production processes, Petro Kabir Beniz is able to provide essential nutrients to plants in a way that is both effective and eco-friendly. This technology ensures that the fertilizer is not only highly efficient in promoting plant growth, but also safe for the surrounding ecosystem.

With Petro Kabir Beniz, farmers can achieve greater yields while reducing their carbon footprint. This revolutionary fertilizer is paving the way towards a more sustainable and productive agricultural industry, all thanks to its advanced environmental technology.





Granular & Liquid

NPK refers to the essential nutrients nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) that are required for healthy plant growth. These nutrients can be found in both liquid and granular forms, each offering a range of benefits for plants.

NPK liquid fertilizers are fast-acting and easily absorbed by plants through their roots or foliage. This makes them ideal for quickly addressing nutrient deficiencies or providing a boost of nutrients during critical growth stages. Liquid fertilizers can also be applied directly to the soil or mixed with water for foliar spraying, allowing for targeted and efficient nutrient delivery.

On the other hand, NPK granular fertilizers are slow-release formulations that provide a steady supply of nutrients to plants over an extended period of time. Granular fertilizers are commonly applied to the soil and slowly break down, releasing nutrients as needed by the plants. This results in a longer-lasting effect and reduces the need for frequent applications.

Both NPK liquid and granular fertilizers have their own advantages and drawbacks, depending on the specific needs of the plants and the preferences of the gardener. Liquid fertilizers are convenient and fast-acting, while granular fertilizers offer long-lasting effects and require less frequent applications. Ultimately, the choice between NPK liquid and granular fertilizers will depend on factors such as the plant type, growth stage, and growing conditions.



Certificates



Analyse

When analyzing NPK fertilizer, it is crucial to use high-quality methods to ensure accurate results. There are several methods that are commonly used in the analysis of NPK fertilizer, each with its own advantages and limitations. Some of the most commonly used methods include:

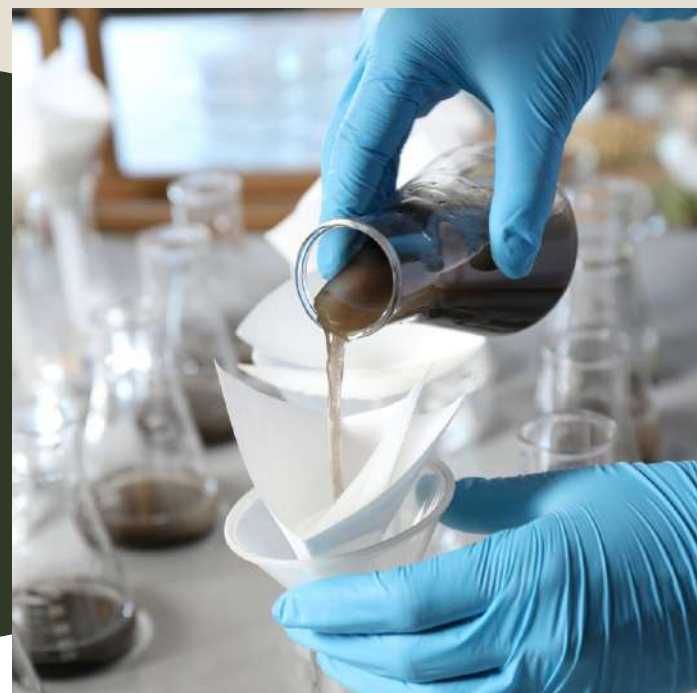
1. Spectrophotometry: Spectrophotometry is a commonly used method for analyzing the nutrient content of NPK fertilizer. This method involves measuring the absorbance of a sample at specific wavelengths to determine the concentrations of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the fertilizer. Spectrophotometry is a relatively quick and simple method that can provide accurate results when used correctly.

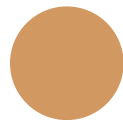
2. Titration: Titration is another commonly used method for analyzing the nutrient content of NPK fertilizer. This method involves adding a reagent to the sample until a chemical reaction is complete, allowing the concentration of a specific nutrient to be determined. Titration can be used to measure the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content of fertilizer, and is often used in combination with other analytical methods for more accurate results.

3. Flame photometry: Flame photometry is a method that uses a flame to vaporize and ionize the elements in a sample, allowing their concentrations to be measured by detecting the emitted light. Flame photometry is commonly used to measure the potassium content of NPK fertilizer, as potassium emits a characteristic wavelength of light when ionized. This method is relatively quick and can provide accurate results when properly calibrated.

4. Ion chromatography: Ion chromatography is a method that separates and detects ions in a sample based on their charge and size. This method is commonly used to analyze the nitrogen and phosphorus content of NPK fertilizer, as it can separate and quantify a wide range of ions simultaneously. Ion chromatography is a highly sensitive method that can provide accurate results, but it may require specialized equipment and expertise.

All these methods are checked by PETRO KABIR BENIZ MFZ Laboratory.





Package

Petro Kabir Beniz's fertilizer packing process is a meticulous and well-thought-out operation that ensures the product arrives safely and in optimal condition to customers. The packaging is designed to protect the fertilizer from moisture, pests, and damage during transportation and storage.

The first step in the packing process is to select the appropriate type of packaging material. Petro Kabir Beniz offers a variety of packaging options, including bags, sacks, and bulk containers. The choice of packaging depends on the type and quantity of fertilizer being packed, as well as the intended mode of transportation.

Once the packaging material is selected, the next step is to fill the bags or containers with the fertilizer. This is done using automated filling machines that ensure accurate and consistent filling of each package. The fertilizer is carefully measured and weighed to ensure that each bag contains the correct amount of product.

After filling, the bags are sealed to prevent leakage and contamination. This is typically done using heat-sealing machines that create a strong and secure seal. The bags are then labeled with product information, including the type of fertilizer, the weight, and any specific instructions for use.



Bags

1 Kg - 50 Kg



Jumbo Bag

1000 kg



Liquid

1 L - 20 L



PETRO KABIR BENIZ

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