Olive Tree

The fertilization of the olive tree

The olive tree, despite being able to adapt to difficult soil conditions, is maximally fruitful in deep and rich soils. Fertilization must be calibrated according to the planting scheme, to the development and age and productive capacity of the plants. The physico-chemical analysis of the soil is essential for orienting the fertilization choices; however, **average removals of 18-20 kg / ha of nitrogen, 7-8 kg / ha of phosphorus and 18-20 kg / ha of potassium are advised for harvests of 10 tons of olives**. When designing the fertilization plan, it is also necessary to alternate the production by variety, time of harvest and type of pruning. In the case of particularly drastic pruning, even if the production is not quantitively high, it is necessary to distribute a large amount of nitrogen to allow the plant to replenish the new vegetation. The alternation of production can be reduced by promptly harvesting the olives and carrying out balanced pruning in order to keep a large quantity of fruitful boughs on the canopy.

Autumn fertilization

Even after harvest, autumn fertilization can help to soften the alternation of production by rapidly feeding the plant with the nutrients lost with during fructification and by preparing the olive tree for spring vegetative revival. To this end, **AZTECO NPK (Ca) 10-5-15 (14)** organo-mineral fertilizer with calcium, can be used. For post-harvest autumn fertilization **ATHENA OLIVETO NPK (Ca) 14-6-9 (8)** with **calcium**, **boron** and **zinc** is also indicated, when particularly incisive rejuvenation pruning is planned in order to boost vegetative revival and favor an optimal regrowth of fruiting branches.

Spring fertilization

At springtime, to support the physiological activity of the plant during the vegetative period, it is useful to administer the organo-mineral fertilizer **ATHENA OLIVETO NPK (Ca) 14-6-9 (8)** with **calcium**, **boron and zinc**, designed to fully satisfy the nutritional needs of the olive tree in this phase. ATHENA OLIVETO contains three forms of nitrogen, making its action prolonged over time, and a large amount of **boron**, particularly important to improve the flower-setting and for the transmission of substances processed by the leaves into the fruits.

Organic farming

For the fertilization of organic olive trees, the following products are recommended:

- **for the fertilization at the end of harvest, ARMONY NPK (Mg-S) 4.8.10 (2-8)**, organic-mineral fertilizer with **low chlorine content** with **magnesium and sulfur**, together with **MICROSOL KOMPOST** in case of deficiencies of boron or other microelements.
- **at springtime ENDURANCE** N8 can be administered to meet **nitrogen needs** during the vegetative period.