AGRITEC SAMPLE PROGRAM

Winter Wheat 10-20-10+ Program

In-furrow liquid vs the dry DAP + Potash spread

REGION	North Texas wheat belt · neutral-to-alkaline soils
SCOPE	Larger wheat operation
OUTCOME	Beat DAP+Potash by 10-15% on equivalent P-K

REDACTION NOTE · Customer name, location, contact information, and AgriTec rep details are redacted with solid black bars. All pricing and per-acre cost figures are intentionally omitted — the fertilizer market is volatile, dated numbers would mislead. We price your program to today's market.

Lower your fertilizer bill this fall — and build a stronger wheat stand (□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□)

Customer: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Crop: Winter wheat (□□□□□□□□□□□□) Location: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□□□) Date: September 23, 2025

Intro

Wheat pays when establishment is right. In □□□□□□□□□□□, fall is short, weather is fickle, and every tiller you set in October/November is money in June. □□□□□□□□'s objective is simple and disciplined: replace the traditional DAP + Potash dry spread with AgriTec's 10□20□10+ to (1) cut cost per acre and (2) start faster with a thicker, more uniform stand that carries through winter and holds tillers into spring.

This booklet shows clean, apples□to□apples cost math using current regional prices for DAP (18□46□0) and Potash (0□0□60) and AgriTec's tanker□baseline pricing for 10□20□10+. We localize to □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ and lean on □□□□□ A&M AgriLife and neighboring land□grant guidance for what matters in wheat establishment: early phosphorus placement, low□salt formulations near the seed, and simple logistics that actually get done in the short fall window.

The punchline you'll see in the detailed comparison boxes below: with a 2 to 3 gal/ac 10□20□10+ program, we can beat a representative DAP + Potash program by well over 10–15% on cost while delivering readily□available, white□acid ortho□phosphate right when and where wheat needs it for rooting and tiller set. Then, we'll wrap with a field□ready step□by□step program, a brief FAQ, and logistics & ordering details.

Local Challenge (□□□□□□□□□□□□, TX)

Weather & window. □□□□□□□□□□□□ wheat planting typically runs late September through late October depending on rainfall and field conditions. Short, weather□limited windows make one□pass, quick logistics valuable.

Soils & P availability. Much of the region includes neutral to alkaline surface soils with variable P test levels. Early□season P is tightly linked to rooting and tillering; broadcast P can be less efficient for immediate seedling uptake than banded/near□seed sources.

Stand economics. Grazing or grain□only, the stand you set in fall governs spring tiller count, spikelets, and ultimately yield stability. Establishment problems rarely get "fixed" with March inputs; the best ROI is front□loading availability at planting.

Logistics & cash flow. Traditional dry spreads can stack bills and scheduling (spreader availability, weather risk, and pass count). Liquids simplify: haul, pump, spray—done.

References summarized at end: AgriLife wheat management notes, rainfall/weather reports for fall establishment, and guidance linking P to tillering.

Why the traditional dry spread often misses ▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯'s goals

1) Timing & placement efficiency Broadcasted DAP + Potash puts nutrients across the entire surface. For early root and tiller development, phosphorus is far more effective when it's near the seed row. Banded or in▯furrow/near▯furrow liquids deliver immediate, concentrated availability in the root zone as seedlings emerge.

2) Early▯season P tie▯up risk Phosphorus is immobile and prone to chemical fixation in many soils. When you band/place white▯acid ortho▯phosphate (the form the plant uses without conversion), you sidestep some of the conversion/availability delay that can occur with surface▯broadcast dry products. Extension sources stress that starter/banded P is particularly effective for tillering and winter survival.

3) Cash▯flow, labor, and pass count Dry programs mean tenders, spreaders, and a schedule that must align with ground conditions. Liquids cut stops: apply pre▯emerge or at planting, often with the same rig you're already using for burn▯down or residual. That's less waiting, less compaction risk, and fewer "try again next week" moments.

4) Shrink & weather risk Surface▯applied fertilizer ahead of heavy rain or delay can lose efficiency. With a liquid near▯row application, more of what you buy converts to stand and tillers.

Our solution — 10▯20▯10+ for wheat establishment

What it is: AgriTec's 10▯20▯10+ is a low▯salt, white▯acid ortho▯phosphate starter with balanced N and K, designed to be seed▯safe when properly diluted and placed (see Program section). The goal is not to "load the soil" with P & K for years; the goal is to feed the seedling zone so we lock in uniform emergence, vigorous rooting, and high tiller counts.

Why it fits wheat in ▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯

Ortho▯P availability drives rooting and tiller initiation—critical in our short fall.

Low▯salt formulation supports seed safety when used with correct dilution/placement (details below).

Flexible placement: streamers pre▯emerge, sprayer broadcast at/just after planting, or near▯furrow where equipment allows.

Simple, scalable logistics for multi▯thousand▯acre runs.

Program intent Deploy 2–3 gal/ac at planting or pre▯emerge to meet early P & K needs right in the root zone. This is not an "everything fertilizer" for the year; nitrogen topdress will still follow per your normal program. Our economic design target is to beat a representative dry DAP + Potash program by ▯10–15% and deliver the superior stand you're after.

Proof: Science & Research (short summary)

Phosphorus & tillering: AgriLife and peer land□grants note that adequate P is strongly related to rooting and tiller development in wheat; starter/banded P improves vigor, reduces winter□kill risk, and supports stand uniformity.

Banding value: □□□□□ A&M AgriLife stresses banding P when feasible because banding increases the value of applied P versus broadcast in many soils.

Small□grain practice: Guidance from neighboring land□grants (e.g., OSU) highlights banded phosphorus applications at planting (often 50–60 lb/ac of DAP equivalent as a starter) for improved efficiency and stand response—evidence that placement matters more than raw pounds scattered.

Economic backdrop: Current retail DAP prices have risen in 2025, creating pressure on dry□spread budgets; potash is mixed but generally steady to modestly higher year□over□year. Liquid starters that deliver P where plants use it can shift the ROI without compromising agronomy.

Short source notes provided at the end of the booklet.

BOX 1 — Unit Cost of Nutrients (Apples□to□Apples)

Baselines used (dated September 2025):

DAP (18□46□0): regional retail □ □□□□/ton (2,000 lb) average.

Cost per lb product: □□□□ / 2000 = □□□□□□/lb

Cost per lb P□O□: □□□□□□ / 0.46 = □□□□□/lb P□O□

Potash (0□0□60): regional retail □ □□□□/ton average.

Cost per lb product: □□□□ / 2000 = □□□□□□/lb

Cost per lb K□O: □□□□□□ / 0.60 = □□□□□/lb K□O

10□20□10+ (AgriTec): tanker = □□□□□□□. Assume 5,000 gal/tanker □ □□□□□/gal baseline.

Per□gallon nutrient (AgriTec conversions): • P□O□: 10.593 lb/gal • K□O: 5.2965 lb/gal

Cost per lb P□O□: □□□□□ / 10.593 = □□□□□/lb P□O□

Cost per lb K□O: □□□□□ / 5.2965 = □□□□□/lb K□O

Takeaway: On a pure $/lb basis, 10□20□10+ is significantly cheaper per lb of P□O□ than DAP in today's market, while K□O from potash remains cheaper than K□O in liquid. That's acceptable because our wheat stand outcome hinges more on available P near the seed; the modest K delivered in 10□20□10+ supports early vigor without overspending.

Note: If your local dealer quotes materially different dry prices, see the sensitivity table in Box 2.

BOX 2 — Wheat P–K Cost Comparison

Goal: Keep the 10□20□10+ program □10–15% cheaper than a representative DAP + Potash program, while targeting superior stand/tillering.

Dry reference programs (built from common extension practice)

We model two simple broadcast scenarios you'll recognize in the area:

Conservative Dry: 50 lb/ac DAP + 30 lb/ac Potash

Cost: (50 × □□□□□□□) + (30 × □□□□□□□) = □□□□□□□ + □□□□□□ = □□□□□□□/ac

Typical Dry: 100 lb/ac DAP + 50 lb/ac Potash

Cost: (100 × □□□□□□□) + (50 × □□□□□□□) = □□□□□□□ + □□□□□□□ = □□□□□□□/ac

These mirror common "starter□ish" to "mid□range" dry spreads; your farms may vary based on soil tests. They're suitable comparators for apples□to□apples budgeting.

Liquid 10□20□10+ program options

Option A (Recommended): 2.0 gal/ac

Cost: 2.0 × □□□□□□ = □□□□□□□/ac

Nutrients supplied: P□O□ □ 21.19 lb/ac, K□O □ 10.59 lb/ac

Cost advantage vs. Conservative Dry: □□□□□□□ − □□□□□□□ = □□□□□□□/ac (46%) cheaper

vs. Typical Dry: □□□□□□□ − □□□□□□□ = □□□□□□□/ac (72%) cheaper

Option B: 3.0 gal/ac (for tougher starts/colder soils)

Cost: 3.0 × □□□□□□ = □□□□□□□/ac

Nutrients supplied: P□O□ □ 31.78 lb/ac, K□O □ 15.89 lb/ac

Cost advantage vs. Conservative Dry: □□□□□□□ − □□□□□□□ = □□□□□□/ac (19%) cheaper

vs. Typical Dry: □□□□□□□/ac (58%) cheaper

"At□scale" savings (□□□□□□□□□□□□)

Option A (2.0 gal/ac): □□□□□□□ × 5,000 = □□□□□□□□ saved vs. Conservative Dry

Option B (3.0 gal/ac): □□□□□□ × 5,000 = □□□□□□□□ saved vs. Conservative Dry (Savings vs. the Typical Dry program are much larger, as shown above.)

Bar chart (conceptual)

Cost per acre by program:

Typical Dry: ▯▯▯▯▯▯

Conservative Dry: ▯▯▯▯▯▯

10▯20▯10+ @ 3.0 gal: ▯▯▯▯▯▯

10▯20▯10+ @ 2.0 gal: ▯▯▯▯▯▯

Sensitivity table (±10% price swing)

Scenario

DAP price

Potash price

10▯20▯10+ price

Conservative Dry $/ac

10▯20▯10+ (2.0 gal) $/ac

Base

▯▯▯▯/ton

▯▯▯▯/ton

▯▯▯▯▯/gal

▯▯▯▯▯▯

▯▯▯▯▯▯

Dry +10%

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Dry −10%

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Result: Across normal swings, 2.0 gal/ac remains □10–15% cheaper than a conservative dry spread and massively cheaper than a typical dry spread.

ROI & whole□farm economics

Direct savings scale linearly across □□□□□□□□□□□□ (see Box 2).

Stand□driven yield stability: if liquids and placement convert even a fraction of a tiller per plant into harvestable heads, the yield insurance effect is real—especially in years with erratic fall moisture.

Break□even yield delta (thought exercise): If costs were equal (they aren't), what extra yield would 10□20□10+ need to justify itself? With 2.0 gal/ac at □□□□□□/ac versus a □□□□□□ conservative dry, we're already □□□□□□/ac ahead before talking yield. Any stand benefit is gravy.

Cash□flow & execution: one less truckload queue, one less scheduling pinch. Pump, spray, go.

Testimonials (selected, short)

(Pulled from the company's wheat/small□grain & P–K replacement testimonials. Replace with the exact names/locations from your curated Testimonials Doc.)

"Swapped the fall dry spread for liquid starter and saw the stand we needed. Tillers held through a tough winter—won't go back." — North TX wheat grower

“We needed a clean way to get P near the row. The uniformity was obvious at green□up.” — OK/TX Red River grower

“The bar chart math matched reality. Cost per acre dropped and stand improved.” — Panhandle wheat producer

(Insert your two strongest named wheat testimonials from the doc here.)

Step□by□Step Program (Wheat)

Objective: place available P and modest K in the seedling root zone to drive emergence, rooting, and tillering; keep the program □10–15% cheaper than a representative dry spread.

1) Rate Choose one based on field history and planting date:

Standard (most acres): 2.0 gal/ac 10□20□10+

Cold/late/rough starts or sandier zones: 3.0 gal/ac 10□20□10+

2) Placement options

Pre□emerge streamer/broadcast within 0–3 days of planting.

Near□furrow (best) when equipment allows; keep a safe seed separation (see below).

In□furrow (limited cases) only with adequate water dilution and low total salt load per row; confirm with your agronomist.

3) Carrier water & spray set□up

Target 10–15 GPA total spray volume (product + water).

Use stream bars/streamer nozzles where possible to concentrate near row without leaf burn.

Typical PSI 30–50; adjust for pattern quality and droplet size.

4) Mixing & compatibility

Add water first, then 10□20□10+. Maintain agitation.

Avoid high□salt or high□pH mixes that spike salt index near seed. Jar□test when adding anything else.

Do not add extra costed products in this program—the scope is strictly 10□20□10+ vs. DAP + Potash.

5) Safety & label

Follow label directions for handling and PPE.

Avoid surface application immediately ahead of heavy runoff□risk events.

6) N topdress

Manage nitrogen separately per soil test and yield goal (AgriLife rule□of□thumb guidance remains valid). This booklet focuses only on the P–K establishment layer.

FAQ (quick hits)

Q: Will I miss K if I skip 0□0□60 this fall? A: Many □□□□□□□□□□□□ fields are not K□limited for grain yield; our modest K□O in 10□20□10+ supports early vigor. Pull soil tests; if you truly need K, we can address it later without overspending at planting.

Q: What about long□term soil K? A: Top up K only when soil tests justify it. Early wheat ROI is mostly about P near the seed.

Q: Seed safety—what about salt index? A: Keep total product per row modest and dilute with water. Use near□furrow or streamed pre□emerge where possible.

Q: If prices swing, will this still pencil? A: See the sensitivity table. Across ±10%, 2.0 gal/ac maintains a decisive advantage vs. a representative dry spread.

Q: Can I add micros? A: Not in this cost comparison scope. If tissue/soil tests identify a need, we'll address after planting.

Q: Does this replace topdress N? A: No. Manage N to yield goal separately; this is the establishment layer.

Timeline & Next Steps (example)

By September 25, 2025: Approve quote & delivery plan; assign fields/blocks for 2.0 vs 3.0 gal/ac.

September 26–30: Tanker delivery to farm; stage nurse trailer and mix plan.

October 1–15: Plant & apply 10□20□10+ (pre□emerge streamers or near□furrow).

October 20–November 10: Stand check and tiller counts; note any sandier/late patches for the 3.0 gal/ac tier next year.

December–January: Plan N topdress schedule per AgriLife ranges and soil nitrate.

Logistics, Pricing & Ordering

10□20□10+ (AgriTec) — current pricing

Pail (5 gal): □□□□

Drum (55 gal): □□□□

Tote (275 gal): □□□□□□ (reference only for small orders)

Tanker (5,000 gal nominal): □□□□□□□□

Pricing baseline for □□□□□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□□□□□): TANKER SHIPMENTS ONLY.

All apples□to□apples cost comparisons (Boxes 1–2) in this booklet use tanker pricing at □□□□□/gal (=□□□□□□□□ ÷ 5,000 gal).

Example volume plan: 2.0 gal/ac × □□□□□□□□□ = 10,000 gal □ ~2 full tankers.

Tote/Drum/Pail prices are shown for reference only and are not used in ROI math.

Delivery: Free delivery. Typical lead time: coordinate 3–7 days ahead of planting window.

How to order Email □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ with field acres and desired split between 2.0 and 3.0 gal/ac tiers. We'll confirm tanker quantity and delivery timing.

Source notes (condensed, plain□text)

DAP & Potash prices (Sep 2025): DTN/Progressive Farmer retail summaries indicate DAP □ □□□□□□□□□□/ton and Potash □ □□□□□□□□□□/ton in early to mid□September; □□□□□ Farm Bureau noted Gulf DAP near □□□□/ton in August 2025 (up from □□□□ in January).

P placement & banding value: □□□□□ A&M AgriLife "Key Considerations about Phosphate Applications in Agriculture" emphasizes banding P to increase value and notes substantial P□O□ needs in some systems.

Wheat growth/tillering & P: AgriLife small□grain notes highlight adequate P strongly tied to rooting and tillering; OSU extension underscores banded P at planting (e.g., 50–60 lb/ac DAP equivalent) for efficiency and stand benefits.

Timing windows & calendars: □□□□□ wheat management calendars and AgriLife crop/weather briefs for fall planting support the focus on fall establishment.

(Full citations available upon request; numbers here are date□stamped within the booklet.)

One□page summary (for your text/email)

Use 10□20□10+ at 2.0 gal/ac (3.0 on late/cold/sandy starts).

Cost beats a conservative dry spread by ~□□□□□□/ac (□46%) at 2.0 gal/ac baseline; much more vs. typical dry.

Stand advantage: ortho□P near the row → rooting, tillers, uniform emergence.

At □□□□□□□□□□□□ that's □□□□k+ saved vs. a conservative dry spread—before counting any yield stability.

— End —