

What is fertiliser?

An organically or chemically manufactured compound that when applied supplies the

nutrient requirements of the crop to stimulate growth.



Why do we need to fertilise? To provide plant nutrient to increase yields and profits.







Fertiliser

Types of fertliser

Organic:

Animal or composted manure Contains variable amounts of nutrients

Inorganic fertilizer:

Granular or liquid compound that contain exact quantities of plant nutrients





Plant Nutrition

- N Nitrogen Leaves
- P Phosphorous Roots
- K Potassium Stalk





K







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Step by step procedure

Take a soil sample and submit to laboratory



Read the results of the soil sample



Buy the recommended fertiliser





Lime may also be required





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When to apply fertiliser?

At planting in furrow





Topdressing after planting

Topdressing after harvesting



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Fertiliser

How to apply fertiliser?



Tin & String

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Fertiliser applicator



Fertiliser

Fertilising tips

- Always use FAS recommended rates and types of fertiliser.
- In summer- apply fertiliser after harvest.
- In winter apply fertiliser after the first spring rain.
- On clay soils apply fertiliser as a narrow band over the row.
- On sandy apply fertiliser as a wider band over the row and interrow.
- On sandy soil split the nitrogen application.
 - ¹/₂ at planting
 - ¹/₂ 8-weeks later

N recommendations can be reduced by 20 to 30 kg/ha

- On shallow soils
- During a drought
- If eldana is a serious problem

