

Potassium sulphate(kaliumsulfat) is the ideal product for mixing with other fertilizers. Combined with one or two other components, it has a wide range of applications, giving the grower a fertilizer tailored to the needs of the crop. The granular shape makes it easy to handle and mix the product with other granular products without dust problems.

Mineral reserves in the soil always go down during cultivation. But not always, for example, most of the potassium in a harvested grain crop will be present in the straw. So when are crushed and then granulated. The granules are then it is commercially reasonable to sell straw, it is important to increase potassium inputs to compensate. The potassium in Potassium Sulfate complements routine fertilizer applications.

Safety and flexibility - The properties of Potassium Sulfate allow for both early and late application, without the risk of leaching or salt damage to the soil.

## **Cereals and oilseeds**

Apply at the beginning of spring, to oilseed rape to optimize the synthesis of yield, protein and oil. For wheat to increase yield and to ensure grain protein quality. On painted barley for yield and quality.

## Peas

Apply directly in the seedbed or immediately after germination. A zero-N fertilizer that brings readily available potassium and sulfur to the crop, and can therefore be taken up by the plant should be applied in accordance with at an early stage to feed the nitrogen fixation, which occurs in the roots and for protein synthesis in the plant.

dust-free.

## Grass

The granules are produced via a special four-step process.

sieved to remove large and small particles and transported

to a separate unit for dusting. Compressed air is then shot

on the granules to remove the dust, and finally the granu-

les are coated with a particularly thin layer to keep them

After compressing the SOP from powder to solid, these

Livestock manure is not a safe source of available potassium or sulphate, and is best regarded as maintaining soil reserves. Potassium sulphate nitrogen requirements as needed to achieve optimal grass growth throughout the season in proper K: N: S ratio.



Potassium (K2O)	min 50%
Sulfur (S)	min 17%
Chlorides (Cl)	max 2.5%
Moisture	Max 1.0%
hardness	2.5 kg/grain
Particles above 2 mm	75-95%

Particles above 5 mm

95% max. 5%



The pure mineral form of potassium sulphate, arcanite, is relatively rare. Potassium sulphate is therefore usually separated from a number of natural minerals: Kainite, MgSO4 · KCl · H2O Picromerite, K2SO4MGSO46H2O Leonite, K2SO4MGSO44H2O Langbeinite, K2Mg2 (SO4) 3 Aftalitt K3Na (SO4) 2 Polyhalitt, K2SO4MGSO42CaSO-42H2O



## Recommendation

Refer to soil and leaf analysis, as well as consult your advisor, plant nutritional needs and crop level. Potassium sulphate can be applied before growth increases in the spring. The goal is often to adapt the sulfur requirements to the potassium needs of the crop.

15/1000 kg

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