

Polysulfate is an organic mineral fertilizer of a unique composition, an ideal choice of sulfate to fulfill the potential of a variety of organic crops. Well-suited for potatoes, vegetables and berries that have a higher potassium requirement than those covered with regular fertilizers.

Consists of potassium, magnesium and calcium sulphates, water-soluble and readily absorbable. Grain size 2-4 mm and spreading of up to 36 m with centrifugal spreader. Studies show that the mineral reserves in the soil may decline, however most of the potassium lie in the straw. When it is profitable to sell straw, it is important to increase potassium input. The potassium in Polysulphate complements routine fertilizes.

Magnesium is part of the chlorophyll and crucial for photosynthesis, often only added directly crops and vege-

Soluble, sulphate form for immediate use

Granular form, which provides flexibility to tailor the use Concentrated, little storage need and is quick to disperse A source of potassium, magnesium and calcium - bonus

> 19,2 % 11,6 %

3,6%

12,2 %

5,0%

4,4%

Consists of potassium, magnesium and calcium sulphates, water-soluble and readily absorbable. Grain size 2-4 mm and spreading of up to 36 m with centrifugal spreader. tables. It is removed in considerable quantities by harvest, and Polysulfate will provide a useful supply of a nutrient often overlooked.

The fourth component of Polysulfate is calcium. Calcium is responsible for proper plant cell division and for strengthening cell walls. Polysulfate helps maintain essential calcium reserves in the soil. Polysulfate is particularly suitable for crops that prefer low levels of chloride in the soil, such as in fruits, and where higher solids are desirable in potatoes and other vegetables.

Low chloride, so suitable for chloride sensitive crops Environmentally friendly as it is used in its natural state no processing or waste products, and no acidification

Grass

Grain and oilseed

Apply at the beginning of spring, to oilseed rapeseed 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. Brings readily available sulfur to the crop, and can therefore be picked up by the plant at an early stage to feed the nitrogen fixation, which occurs in the roots and for protein synthesis in the plant.



Svovel Kalium Magnesium Kalsium Klorider Natriumoksid



From polyhalite rock, about 1000 meters off the North Yorkshire coast of the United Kingdom. Founded 260 million years ago, minerals lie in a special niche of natural ash from ancient times. Contents:

48% SO3 as sulfate 14% K2O from potash sulphate 6% MgO as from magnesium sulfate 17% CaO from calcium sulfate

15 kg/1000 kg



Livestock manure and manure is not a safe

source of sulphate, and is best regarded as

be applied in accordance with nitrogen

maintaining soil reserves. Polysulfate should

requirements to achieve optimal grass growth

Recommendation

Refer to soil and any leaf analysis, as well as consult your advisor, plant nutritional needs and crop level.

Polysulfate can be applied before growth starts in the spring. The goal is often to adapt the sulfur requirements to the crop's nitrogen requirements. Where the amount of nitrogen is varied, for example in precision fertilizers, the Polysulfate amount can be varied to best match the total nitrogen use.

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