

# Potassium Sulphate as Fertilizers

## **$K_2SO_4$**

Is a highly concentrated two-nutrient fertilizer with 50%  $K_2O$  and 18% S in sulphate form

Is completely water soluble, so that the nutrients are directly plant available potassium and sulphur

Is practically chloride-free and thus the ideal source of potassium for chloride-sensitive cultures

Has a low salt index compared with other potassium fertilizers and is particularly suitable therefore for the fertilization of valuable special cultures in intensive cultivation systems

Is the ideal fertilizer for cultures with high sulphur need. Sulphur improves the efficiency of the N-fertilization and affects yield and quality positively

Is a natural product, because it is from natural sea deposits

Is not hygroscopic and thus well storable

Has an outstanding particle size distribution



## **Top quality in the cultivation of tobacco**

Characteristics such as sheet size, specific sheet weight and sheet color as well as the disease resistance are improved. The small chloride content secures a long glow duration of the tobacco. An application of potassium sulphate besides nitrogen single fertilizers permits an optimal tuning of the potassium and nitrogen offer.



## **Applications**

The high grade potash fertilizer on sulphur basis is suitable for all chloride and salt-sensitive cultures.

For the strongly chloride-sensitive tobacco potassium sulphate is the ideal potash fertilizer.

Potassium sulphate is suitable both for the basic fertilization and for the head fertilization of the cultures.

The optimal fertilizer quantity depends on the potassium content of the soil, the cultivation intensity and yield expectations.

Generally 2 - 4 dt/ha of potassium sulphate are given, for tomatoes, potatoes and also vegetable 6 dt/ha are normal.

In each case regional experiences should be taken into consideration for the calculation of the fertilizer gift.

## **Sulphur fertilization**

Potassium sulphate is particularly suitable for plants with high sulphur requirement, because of its high sulphur content (18% S). Besides a good sulphur supply of the plants it improves the utilization of the nitrogen.

Potassium sulphate sulphur exists in the fully water-soluble and fast plant-available form. The pH value of the soil is not changed by potassium sulphate fertilization.

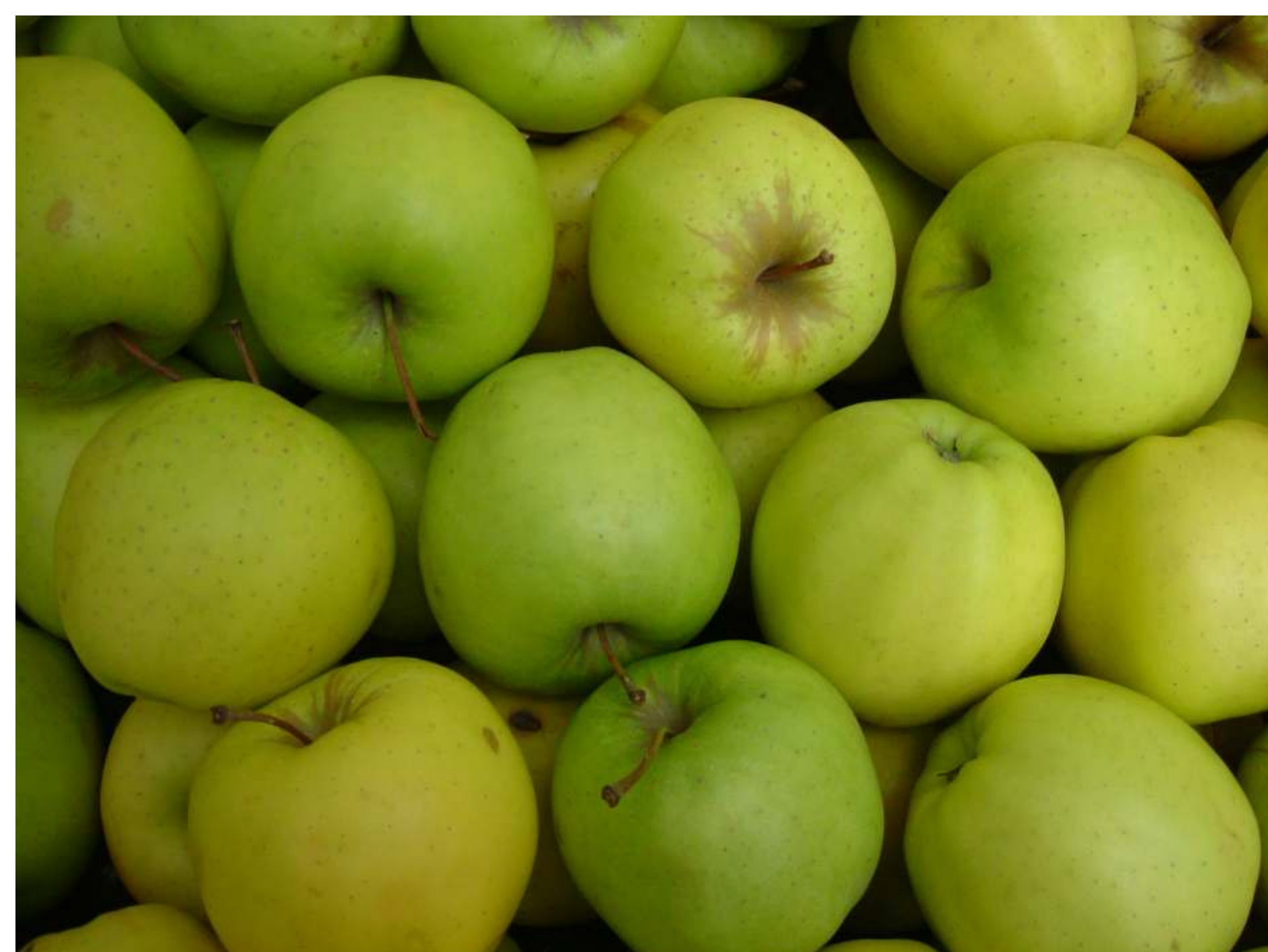


## **Potassium sulphate for chlorid-und salt-sensitive cultures**

The most fruit and vegetable cultures are chloride sensitive and react sensitively to a high chloride offer, in particular during germinating and youth development.

Among the most important chloride-sensitive cultures there are tobacco, beans, potatoes, cucumbers, melons, bulbs, salad, early vegetables.

In particular in the cultivation of potatoes for starch manufacture potassium sulphate is applied with success. The assimilate transport of the sheets into the tubers can run off unhindered. There potassium sulphate only exhibits a very small chloride content. Thus the potential of yield and the starch content of the potatoes can be scooped out completely.



## **CONTACT:**

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