

20.32.0 + 15 (SO₃) + Zn

Properties

The sulphur-containing compound fertilizer with four nutrients developed by Toros Agri contains 20% nitrogen (N), 32% phosphorus (as P₂O₅), 15% sulphur (as SO₃), and 1% zinc (Zn) in plant available forms. In terms of total plant nutrients, there is 68% active ingredient. Among all base fertilizers, it has the highest plant nutrient content and can be safely used in all soils with high plant available potassium. Since the nitrogen in it is in the forms of ammonium (NH₄) and urea, its nitrogen does not drain out from root zone with rain and/or irrigation.

Agricultural use

It can be used for all crops and soils where other compound fertilizers are used as well. This product causes an increase in yield and quality of crops involving in energy metabolism with its phosphorus content and in their fast development and protein metabolism with its nitrogen. The sulphur in this fertilizer containing four nutrients in the form of sulphate (SO₄) available to plants and improves the quality of agricultural products besides prolonging the storage time. While increasing the percentage of protein and gluten in cereal production, it enhances oil content in oil crops production (sunflower seeds, soy beans, canola etc.) and yield and quality of other plants such as cotton, corn, legumes (lentils, peas, beans), onion, and garlic. It is effective in yield and quality in all of vegetables, fruits, vineyards, and olive groves, too. For further information, please refer to "Fertilization Recommendations" on our website.

Application

Likewise the other base dressing fertilizers, for annual plants it is applied prior to seed sowing or seedling planting or along with seed sowing below the soil (to a 5-6 cm depth from seed bed deepness) . If it is broadcasted when used as a base dresser during sowing, to ensure its optimum contact it must be incorporated with soil. In orchards, olive groves, and vineyards, it must be applied at the end of winter, 2-3 weeks prior to budding within the crown traces and incorporated with soil at such a depth that the roots are not damaged. Where fertilizers are applied and leaved on the soil surface (not incorporated), the phosphorus utilization rate of plants decreases to a great extent. The reason of this is limited penetration of phosphorus (up to 5-6 cm per year) into soil.