

FERTILISERS: P-Z

| Fertiliser | Analysis | Form | Effect on soil pH | Salt index | Burn potential | Solubility In one litre of cold water | Nutrient Release | General description |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|--|---|--|
| Potassium sulphate | 40% K and 17% S | Inorganic/straight | Neutral | 46 | Medium | 100g | Immediately available in soil solution | 0-0-40 sulphate of potash (potash) has a neutral effect on soil pH. It is the most desirable potassium fertilizer in turf due to its lower (than potassium chloride) burn potential. The sulphur content is also an essential plant nutrient and also helps reduce the incidence of diseases such as Fusarium patch. |
| Potassium magnesium sulphate | 25% potassium 16% Sulphur 6% magnesium | Organic compound | Neutral | 43.2 | Low | 90g | Immediately available in soil solution | Patent Kali ™ Is a naturally occurring mineral consisting of both potassium sulphate and magnesium sulphate and is a permitted product by Bio-Gro for organic producers. It is a whit/grey granule ranging in size between 2-4 mm and is dust free. |
| 30% Potassic superphosphate | 6.3% superphosphate 8.1% sulphur 15% potassium chloride | Inorganic compound | Neutral | NA | Low | Insoluble | Immediately available in soil solution | 15%, 30% and 50% formulations are also commonly available and are typically applied as a base dressing during initial turf establishment. |
| Quick lime | 85% calcium oxide OR 62% CaCO ₂ | Inorganic straight | Alkaline | NA | High | Insoluble | Slow release | More quickly available than normal Agricultural (CaCO ₂) lime. Also known as caustic lime, precipitated lime, clax or lump lime. |
| Reactive phosphate rock | 13% phosphorous | Organic straight | Alkaline | NA | Low | Insoluble | (Very) slow release | Raw material for superphosphate production. Rock phosphates from various sources contain between 11 – 15% P. |
| Sulphur coated urea | 32% nitrogen 27% sulphur | Inorganic straight or compound | Acidic | 75+ | High | Soluble | Slow release through microbial activity and soil hydrolysis | Sulphur coated urea (SCU) is produced by spraying molten sulphur onto pre-heated urea. Release of nitrogen depends on the time required for microorganisms to break down the sulphur coating. High temperatures, neutral pH and moist soils favour the release of nitrogen from SCU. |
| Superphosphate | 9% phosphorous 12% sulphur 22% calcium | Inorganic compound | Very slightly acidic | 7.8 | Low | Partially soluble | Readily available | Single super. Superphosphate is produced by reacting rock phosphate with sulfuric acid. Also contains approximately 50% gypsum (Calcium sulphate) giving it 12% sulphur. |

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| Triple superphosphate | 21% phosphorous | Inorganic compound | Slightly acidic | 10.1 | Low | Partially soluble | Readily available | Also called concentrated or double superphosphate. Manufactured by mixing phosphoric acid or a mixture of phosphoric and sulfuric acid with rock phosphate. Contains no gypsum or sulphur when only phosphoric acid is used. |
| Urea | 46% nitrogen | Inorganic straight | acidic | 75.4 | High | 80g | Hydolysis | One of the most commonly used Nitrogen fertilizers. Urea should have a low (0.1%-0.2%) biuret content. Biuret kills plants and may sterilise grass seed if stored together. |