

Fertilisers

With Fertiliser

Without Fertiliser:
50% Less



Why do we apply fertilisers?

Soil Analysis is completed to identify nutritional deficiencies. Typical analysis is for: pH, P, K and Mg

pH – Indicator of acidity / alkalinity of the soil. Ideal pH for growing crops is 6-7

Fertiliser applicators are calibrated and operators are trained

Fertilisers are applied according to Good Agricultural Practice, i.e. Nitrate Vulnerable Zones Regulations

Fertilisers are materials (organic or inorganic in origin) that supply nutrients to plants



Nitrogen:
Important for leaf growth & quality

3 Major Nutrients of Plants:

- N Nitrogen
- P Phosphorous
- K Potassium

Phosphorous:
Promotes development of roots, flower and seed or fruit

Potassium
Necessary for growth of strong stems and movement of water in plants and promotes flowering & fruiting



Types of Fertiliser

ORGANIC:
•Composts
•Manures

INORGANIC:
•Powdered & granular NPK fertilisers (varied in formulation to suit different types of plants)

