

The versatile, highly efficient Nitrogen(N) Sulphur(S) fertiliser containing bonus Phosphorus(P) to optimise crop and pasture production.

# WENGFU SLAM®

THE INNOVATIVE GRANULAR NITROGEN/SULPHUR FERTILISER



### CHECK THESE ADVANTAGES WHICH WENGFU SLAM® OFFERS OVER OTHER NITROGEN FERTILISERS

- Nitrogen is available as the non leaching ammonium ion (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).
- Sulphur is available in the sulphate form SO<sub>4</sub>-<sup>2</sup>.
- Wengfu Slam<sup>®</sup> contains an ideal ammonium nitrogen/sulphur ratio for cereals and canola.
- Nitrogen in the ammonium form is not easily leached when held in organic matter, some is available to the plant within 3 days and it is completely available within 60 days from application.
- The nitrogen in Wengfu Slam<sup>®</sup> is not lost to the atmosphere through volatilization. Without incorporation or adequate moisture urea can have losses of 25 50% as temperatures warm up.
- Wengfu Slam<sup>®</sup> also contains a small percentage of phosphorus (0.7%) together with nitrogen and sulphur.
- Plants which have nitrogen and sulphur supplied together can increase the uptake of sulphur by up to 28%.
- Wengfu Slam<sup>®</sup> containing nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur is ideally suited for pasture production to increase winter/early spring growth, when the mineralisation of both nitrogen and sulphur can be slow.
- Wengfu Slam® is cost effective with the addition of sulphur and phosphorus when compared to straight nitrogen fertilisers such as urea.
- Wengfu Slam<sup>®</sup> can be used as a stand alone product or can be blended with other products such as Wengfu PrimeZinc<sup>®</sup>10, MAP or Urea to provide specific custom blends to suit different agronomic situations.
- Wengfu Slam<sup>®</sup> being granular is less hydroscopic than other nitrogen sources and can be stored in sheds, however as with other fertilisers, it should not be stored in silos.

#### THE ROLE OF NITROGEN AND SULPHUR IN CHLOROPHYLL PRODUCTION

Chlorophyll is the leaf powerhouse for glucose production, through the capture of sunlight driving every plant process, with 95% of the weight of a crop determined by photosynthesis. Chlorophyll is produced in chloroplasts within the leaf. Production of chloroplasts is directly dependent on the amount of sulphur available to the plant.

## SULPHUR DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS

Plants deficient in sulphur show a pale green colouring of the younger leaves, although the entire plant can be pale green and stunted in severe deficiencies. An example of this effect occurs where plants having a high supply of nitrogen usually show sulphur deficiency symptoms initially on young leaves. In plants with marginal supply of nitrogen, sulphur deficiency produces a general paleness with symptoms occurring on older leaves.

Canola is particularly susceptible to S-deficiency with a 2 tonne/hectare crop removing 20 kg of sulphur. Sulphur deficient canola plants in early development show stunted growth, leaves are pale green and become mottled. As the deficiency develops the leaves become cupped with a purple margin. From flowering onwards the flower color is cream to white instead of a bright yellow and pod set is dramatically reduced.

Clover leaves are lemon-yellow in colour where S is a limiting factor. Plants such as sorghum have poor vigour, are stunted, pale green in colour and have thin stems. Marginal sulphur deficiencies are often hard to diagnose visually, without a tissue test, so if a crop or pasture hasn't responded to a nitrogen application consider taking a tissue test.

Where sulphur deficiency symptoms are diagnosed a readily available source of sulphur such as Wengfu Slam® should be applied.

## WHY HAS SULPHUR DEFICIENCY INCREASED DRAMATICALLY OVER RECENT YEARS?

- The use of high analysis fertilisers such as MAP and DAP which contain little sulphur.
- Continued SSP use in high rainfall, light soil types has seen sulphate sulphur continually leached before it is available to plants. In such
  situations the use of Wengfu Sustain<sup>®</sup> containing 90% fine ground elemental sulphur pastilles in a bentonite matrix should be considered.
- Cold and wet conditions in pasture areas over the winter period have reduced the availability of sulphur.
- In many areas large out of season rainfall events plus good in season rainfall have resulted in increased leaching of sulphur from the root zone.
- In some cropping areas removal of the grain plus straw from paddocks and failed crops cut for hay has also removed sulphur.

	Plant Removal of Sulp	hur (grain only)				
	Crop	Yield	Sulphur kg/ha	Page 3		N.S.
	Canola	2 tonne/ha	16 - 20			3
S. au	Wheat	4 tonne/ha	6.0 - 6.5		C. Sh	
4	Dairy Cows (milk)	10,000 litres	6 - 7		<b>成</b> 体合成	The a
- 2		6			ROAD	

FOR ENQUIRIES CONTACT WENGFU CUSTOMER SERVICE Phone 1300 936 438 1/80 Dorcas Street, South Melbourne, VIC 3205 www.wengfuaustralia.com