



Sulphate of Potash (SOP) 0 - 0 - 41.5 - 17

Potassium stimulates the growth of strong stems and gives the plant some disease resistance by promoting thickness of the outer cell walls. Adequate potassium can reduce moisture loss from growing plants, thereby giving some drought resistance.

- SOP provides both potassium and sulphur in soluble forms.
- SOP contains no chloride and has a much lower salt index than MOP. Where soils are saline or sodic and where irrigation water may have high chloride levels SOP is the preferred form of potassium to use.
- Where seeds or transplants are placed in direct contact with fertiliser, SOP is much less likely to cause root burn of plants.

Features

Contains no chloride. Low salt index. Good source of potassium and sulphur.

Quality & Handling

Nominal 2-4 mm particle sizing. Bulk density 1.35 tonnes per cubic metre.

Blending

Blends with most products and trace elements.

Manufacture

Potassium sulphate is manufactured in either of the following ways:

- Mined and processed to clean away unwanted salts.
- Muriate of potash is reacted with sulphuric acid.

Uses

- When potassium is required to correct soil and nutritional deficiencies.
- Where soil or irrigation water salt levels are high and MOP is undesirable.
- Where chloride sensitive crops are being grown.
- Where high chloride levels occur in irrigation water.

Storage and Handling

Potassium sulphate can be stored in bulk bags. It does not bond in the heap. Potassium sulphate is slightly hygroscopic and is neutral in reaction. All potassium fertilisers are corrosive and care should be taken when the fertiliser is in contact with metal. After application wash all machinery out with water.

