Right methods of fertilizer use

OBJECTIVE

Placement at right location in soil
Timely and easy access to nutrients
Reduce leaching and
Minimize run off losses
Reduce loss by volatilization
Slow release wherever possible
Hand Broadcasting Topdressing Tests
Hand Broadcasting  Basal fertilizers
Placement with
Seed cum Fertilizer Drill
Hand Placement
In furrows
Side Placement
In furrows
Ring Placement
Guide for Fertilizer Mixing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potassium chloride</th>
<th>Potassium sulphate</th>
<th>Sulphate of potash magnesia and schoenite</th>
<th>Ammonium nitrate</th>
<th>Calcium Ammonium nitrate</th>
<th>Urea</th>
<th>Superphosphate, single and triple</th>
<th>Ammonium phosphates</th>
<th>basic slag</th>
<th>Rock phosphate (powdered)</th>
<th>Calcium carbonate (Line)</th>
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- Fertilizers which can be mixed.
- Fertilizers which may only be mixed shortly before use
- Fertilizers which cannot be mixed (for chemical reasons).

Bone meal which is often used as “drier” may be mixed with other fertilizers.
Right time of fertilizer use

OBJECTIVE;
Making nutrients (food) available to plants at right stage of growth
Stop fertilization when not necessary
Right time of fertilizer

- Apply total Phosphorus and potash before or at the time of planting
- Apply 30% Nitrogen after germination and remaining in 2-3 dozes.
- Stop when plants reach flowering stage
- Apply after irrigation or rain
- Do not apply urea in flooded fields