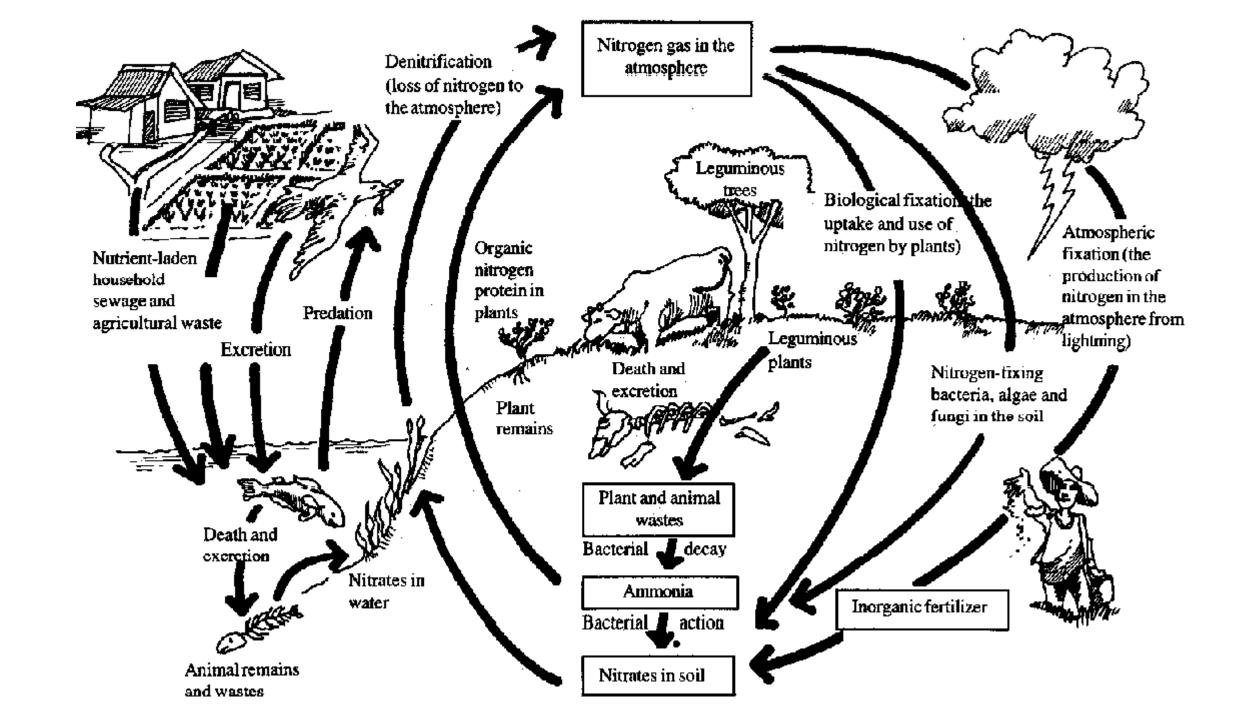
SOIL: The Major Anions

Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Sulfur

Nitrogen – NH4+, NO3-

Roles

- Vegetative growth
- Protein and enzyme formation
- Chlorophyll production
- Mobile



Nitrogen – NH4+, NO3-

Sources

- Ammonium Sulfate 21% N, 24% S
- Protein Meals Variable
- Compost and manures Variable
- Enzymatically digested fish 2-3% N
- Symbiotic and free living Nitrogen fixers

Phosphorus – P 3-

Roles

- Reproductive growth
- Part of genetic material
- Energy storage and transfer
- Early root growth
- Aids blooming and fruiting
- Speeds crop maturity
- mobile

Phosphorus — P 3-

Deficiency

- Stunted growth
- Reddening or purpling of leaves
- Poor or no flowering or fruiting

Excess

- Tie up of other nutrients
- Poor growth

Phosphorus – P 3-

Sources

- Hard Rock Phosphate 24-30%, up to 30% Ca. Long term source
- Colloidal, Reactive Phosphate ~20% P2O5, ~20% Ca
- MAP Mono-Ammonium Phosphate 11% N, 52% P2O5
- Bone Meal 21-30% P2O5, 1-4% N, 20-30% Ca
- Compost, animal manures 0.5-3% P2O5

Sulfur – S--Roles

- Production of S containing proteins
- Chlorophyll production
- Nodulation of legumes
- Seed production

Sulfur — S--

Deficiency

- Symptoms similar to N deficiency
- Overall pale green color of leaves

Excess

 Symptoms of other anion deficiencies due to suppression

Sources

- Elemental Sulfur 90-92% S
- Ammonium Sulfate 21% N, 24% S
- Gypsum 22-24% Ca, 17-18% S
- Sul-Po-Mag/K-Mag 22% K2O, 11% Mg, 20-22% S
- Magnesium Sulfate ~10% Mg, 14% S
- Potassium Sulfate 50% K2O, 18% S