

SOLFOUREA PALLARES

4 % ELEMENTAL SULPHUR (S) + 42 % UREIC NITROGEN (N)
SLOW RELEASE · UREA COATED SULFUR
EC FERTILIZER

UFI: Q050-80A2-9000-6W42

NO ADR
PRODUCT



DESCRIPTION: Granulated nitrogenous fertilizer covered with micronized sulphur. Leaching losses of nitrogen are reduced with SOLFOUREA PALLARES and this prevents environmental problems, contamination of aquifers and groundwater. Additionally, smaller losses mean that less fertilizer is required.

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ The sulphur-coated urea causes a slowing down of nitrogen release, causing a continuous contribution of nitrogen, avoiding leaching, volatilization and reducing nitrogen applications.
- ✓ Reduction of leaching and volatilization of nitrogen, reducing its applications.
- ✓ Corrects pH and electrical conductivity in alkaline, calcareous and saline soils.
- ✓ Sulphate supply throughout the crop cycle.





COMPOSITION

- **Elemental sulphur (S)** **4.00 %**
 - Sulphur trioxide (SO₃): 10.00 %
- **Ureic nitrogen (N)** **42.00 %**



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. Apply to the ground.



RECOMMENDED DOSES

WINTER CEREALS	100 - 300 kg/ha
CORN	400 - 600 kg/ha
BEEF	250 - 350 kg/ha
WHEAT	250 - 350 kg/ha
ALFALFA	200 - 400 kg/ha
RAPESEED	200 - 400 kg/ha

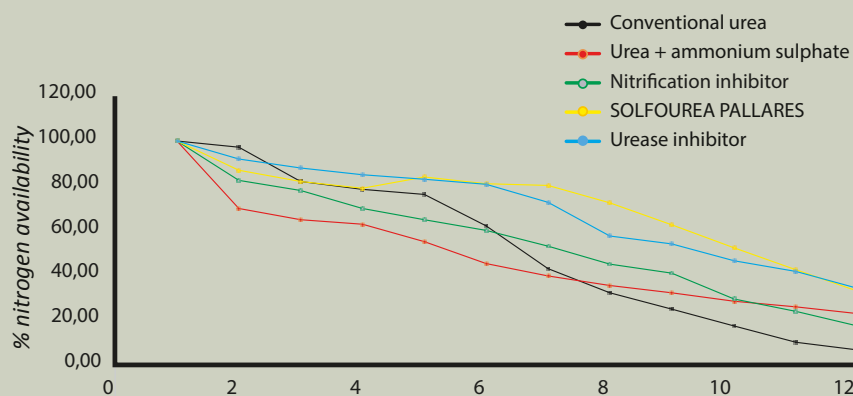


PACKAGING

- 25 Kg bags
- 500 Kg Big Bag

RESEARCH. Less leaching losses

- ✓ 25% less losses compared to a conventional Urea.
- ✓ 10% less losses compared to Urea + Ammonium Sulphate.
- ✓ 15% less losses compared to a nitrification inhibitor.
- ✓ Similar results as with a urease inhibitor.

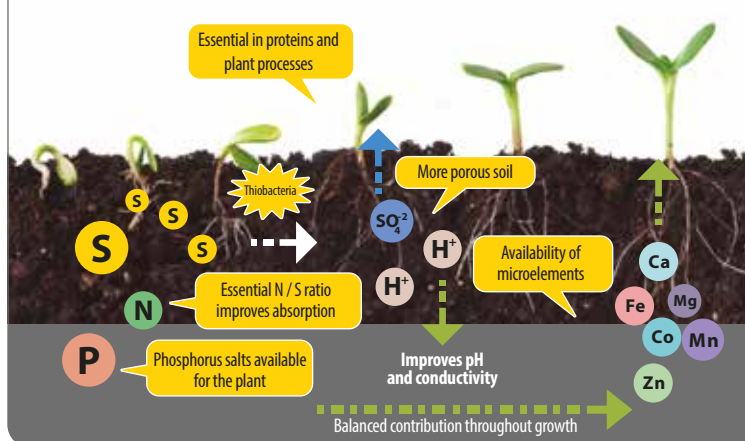


In one study, where rains were forced in order to accelerate the study, SOLFOUREA PALLARES obtained less leaching losses than other competing products.

RAIN	L / m ²	Day
first rain	30,00	1
second rain	25,00	4
third rain	20,00	8
fourth rain	30,00	11
fifth rain	25,00	15
sixth rain	25,00	18
seventh rain	25,00	22
eighth rain	25,00	25
ninth rain	25,00	29
tenth rain	25,00	32
eleventh rain	25,00	35
twelfth rain	25,00	39



Elemental sulphur action



ADVANTAGES of elemental sulphur

- Improved assimilation of nutrients.
- Decreased doses of fertilizers.
- More vigorous plants.
- Healthier soils, less disease.