

Boost Your Pasture Potential with

Impact *SSP*



For further information,
please contact your Area Sales Manager
or our Customer Support Team on 1800 88 44 88

impact
fertilisers

Boost Your Spring Pasture and Hay Production with Impact SSP



Nutrients are removed from pasture systems over time through hay, livestock, wool and milk. Replacing depleted nutrient reserves through nutrient supplementation is the key in maximising pasture growth and maintaining soil fertility.

Importance of Phosphorus

Phosphorous plays a vital role in plant photosynthesis, respiration, energy storage and transfer, cell division, and cell enlargement. Phosphorus is essential for plant growth and promotes plant resistance to cold and moisture stress, as well as contributing to disease resistance. Phosphorus deficiencies are more common in winter, due to lower temperatures decreasing the movement of phosphorous in the soil (Price, 2006).

Why use Impact SSP?

Impact's Single Superphosphate (SSP) provides the ideal balance of phosphorus, sulphur and calcium for improving potential pasture, hay and livestock profitability.

- ✓ Provides a strong source of phosphorus, readily available for plant uptake
- ✓ Contains both water soluble and citric soluble phosphorus for longer availability.
- ✓ Contains calcium and sulphur to improve soil structure and maintain nutrient availability with pasture growth

Analysis	N	P	K	S	Ca
SSP	00	09	00	11	19

Phosphorus Availability

SSP contains primary orthophosphate (H₂PO₄⁻), a water soluble form of phosphorus, which is readily available for plant uptake. However, it is difficult to keep phosphorus available to plants as it can chemically link to other elements such as calcium and iron, and form compounds which are unable to move to the roots. Typically, farmers plan to have about 20-30% efficiency in their water-soluble phosphorus at application (Parker, 2009). The phosphorus content of Single Superphosphate (SSP) is predominantly in the water-soluble phosphorus form. The second-largest component of phosphorus is in the citrate-soluble form which is released under acidic conditions in the soil and hence is slower to become available.

Single Superphosphate Typical Analysis and Available Phosphorus Content					
Phosphorus* Water-Soluble	Phosphorus* Citrate-Soluble	Phosphorus* Citrate-insoluble	Phosphorus* Total	Sulphur*	Calcium*
7.0%	1.6%	0.2	8.8%	11%	19%

Parker (2009) Nutrition and soil fertility. Ch. 7. In Canola best practice management guide for southeastern Australia. (Eds D McCaffrey, T Potter, S Marcroft, F Pritchard) GRDC

Sulphur and Calcium Availability

SSP also contains calcium sulphate, commonly known as gypsum, which is formed during the manufacturing process. Sulphate is a readily available form of sulphur available for immediate plant uptake. Sulphur is an important nutrient for grasslands and is closely associated with nitrogen uptake and efficiency. Sulphur deficiency can result in a reduced yield, as the plant growth relies on both sulphur and nitrogen consumption.

The calcium content in SSP at 19% is often overlooked, which is a significant soil ameliorant. Every tonne of SSP contains 190kg of calcium, which is an easily absorbed form of calcium sulphate (gypsum).

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