

Lecture 10: Secondary and Micro Nutrient Fertilizers

A. Secondary nutrient fertilizers

I. CALCIUM FERTILIZER:

Nearly all multi nutrient liquid fertilizer formulations and more than 50 per cent multi nutrient solid fertilizers are almost devoid of calcium. Multi nutrient fertilizers use, warrants the use of calcium. The source of calcium with basic chemical formula, its content and solubility are mentioned in the following table.

Table: Basic chemical data of various calcium sources:

S.No.	Source	Formula	Ca (%)	Water solubility g /100 g at 25 °C
1	Burnt lime	CaO	70	0.12
2	Hydrated lime	Ca(OH) ₂	50	0.16
3	Calcite lime	CaCO ₃	36	0.01
4	Dolamitic lime	CaCO ₃ Mg CO ₃	17	>0.1
5	Basic slag	[CaO] ₅ P ₂ O ₅ SiO ₂	29	>0.1
6	Gypsum	CaSO ₄ 2H ₂ O	22	0.24
7	Calcium nitrate	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ 2H ₂ O	20	100
8	Single Super phosphate	Ca(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂ CaSO ₄	20	1.0
9	Triple super phosphate	Ca(H ₃ PO ₄) ₂	13	1.80
10	Rock phosphate	Ca ₅ (PO ₄) ₃ F	33	0.002
11	Calcium chloride	CaCl ₂	36	100.00

Of the different sources, the Gypsum has been gaining importance for crops such as legumes. Global reserves of Ca are considerably large since whole mountain ranges consist of lime stone. Calcium nick named as root developer, which is slightly mobile in plants. Calcium deficiency in plants is rarely caused by shortage of available reserves in the soil, except in acidic soils.

II. MAGNESIUM FERTILIZERS:

In multi nutrient fertilizers, finely ground dolamitic limestone is used as filler and it is a incidental supplier of Mg.

S.No.	Source	Formula	Mg (%)	Water solubility g /100 grams at 25 °C
1	Magnesium oxide	MgO	45	6.2 x10 ⁻⁵
2	Dolomite	CaCO ₃ MgCO ₃	12	0.032
3	Kiserite	MgSO ₄ H ₂ O	18.2	68.40
4	Langbeinite	K ₂ SO ₄ 2MgSO ₄	11.2	100.0
5	Magnesium sulphate	MgSO ₄ 7H ₂ O	10.5	91.10

III.SULPHUR FERTILIZERS:

Plants take sulphur in the form of sulphate [SO_4^{2-}] ion. Sulphur fertilizers predominately contain sulphate, some of which are easily soluble and some are slightly soluble. Gypsum [$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$] is a calcium sulphate because of its slight solubility in water which is slow acting. Elemental sulphur is also an important sulphur fertilizer with strong acidifying action. It can be used either directly or as an additive to other solid fertilizers eg sulphur coated urea. The following table gives the basic chemical data of sulphur sources

S.No.	Source	Formula	S (%)
1	Ammonium sulphate	$(\text{NH}_4)_2 \text{SO}_4$	23
2	Potassium sulphate	K_2SO_4	18
3	Magnesium sulphate	MgSO_4	13
4	Super phosphate	$\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{CaSO}_4$	12
5	Gypsum	$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	18
6	Aluminium sulphate	$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$	14

The sulphur requirements of plants are approximately 2/3 of their phosphorus requirements and are provided from various sources such as air, rain water, soil and fertilizer. Fields near industrial zones are supplied with 10-30 kg ha⁻¹ per year from SO₂ waste gases.

MICRONUTRIENT FERTILIZERS

Sources of micronutrients:

S.No.	Micronutrients	Formula	Content (%)	Method of application
A	IRON			They are predominantly applied as foliar sprays, however this requires repeated application.
	1.Ferrous sulphate	$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	
	2.Fe-chelate	Fe-EDTA	5	
	3.Fe-Chelate	FeEDHA	6	
B	MANGANESE			They are predominantly applied as foliar sprays, however this requires repeated application.
	1. Manganous sulphate	$\text{Mn SO}_4 \cdot 4 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	24	
	2.Manganous sulphate (Monohydrate)	$\text{Mn SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	32	
	3. Mn -chelate	Mn-EDTA	13	
C	ZINC			It is acidic in reaction and causes leaf scorch on foliar application unless free acidity is neutralized with lime.
	1.Zinc sulphate	$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	23	
	2.Zinc sulphate (Monohydrate)	$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	36	
	3.Zn-chelate	Zn-EDTA	14	
D	COPPER			It can be applied as soil dressing or foliar nutrient .
	1.Copper sulphate	$\text{Cu SO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	25	
	2.Copper sulphate (Monohydrate)	$\text{Cu SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	36	

E BORON

It can be applied to soil or foliage

1. Borax (Na-tetra borate)	$\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ $10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	11
2. Borax anhdrous	$\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$	22
3. Boric acid	H_3BO_3	18

F MOLYBDENUM

suitable for soil or foliar application and also for seed treatment

1 Sodium molybdate	Na_2MoO_4 $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	40
2. Ammonium molybdate	$(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{MoO}_{24}$	54
3 Molydenum trioxide	MoO_3	66
4. Calcium molybdate	CaMoO_4	48