

Fertilizer Labels



Complete Fertilizer vs. Incomplete

A fertilizer is said to be complete when it contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Commercial fertilizers are required to state the amounts on the container as a guaranteed analysis. Examples of commonly used fertilizers are 16-16-16, 16-16-8, and 20-10-5. An incomplete fertilizer will be missing one of the major components. Examples of incomplete fertilizers include 11-48-0, 18-46-0, 21-0-0, and 0-0-60.

How to Apply

- Determine the size of area to be fertilized.
- Determine the fertilizer application rate.
- Calculate the pounds of fertilizer to apply.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR FERTILIZER



↑ **N** Nitrogen greens everything up and aids in leaf growth.

↓ **P** Phosphorous aids in root growth.

↻ **K** Potassium promotes general health.

REMEMBER "UP, DOWN, ALL AROUND"

MACRONUTRIENTS

Nitrogen

All growing tissues use nitrogen to create protein. It is absorbed by plants in the greatest quantity.

Phosphorous

Promotes crop maturity, increased root growth, and increased disease resistance.

Potassium

Potassium levels in Utah soils are very high, so little or no additional potassium is generally needed.



HOW TO UNDERSTAND
FERTILIZER LABELS VIDEO

