

# 4 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GOOD WHEAT YIELDS

## Benefits of phosphorus

- Helps plants grow healthy roots
- Promotes early flowering
- Encourages early tillering
- Ensures uniform and early crop maturity
- Sustains high wheat yields

## PHOSPHORUS



## Symptoms of phosphorus deficiency

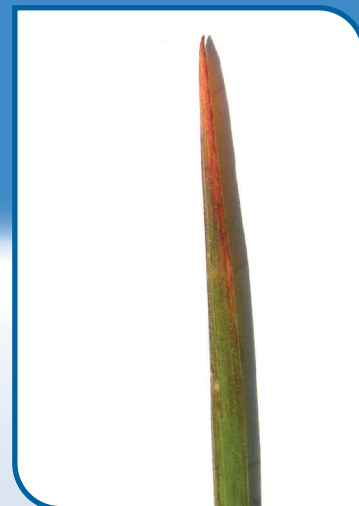
- Small plants with short roots
- Purple tints on leaves and stems
- Leaf tips appears burnt
- Reduced number of tillers
- Delayed and irregular maturity



Young P-deficient wheat plant showing purplish discolouration on older leaves.



Poor, stunted growth as a result of P deficiency.



Affected leaves turn orange yellow to orange purple.

### Right Source

Recommended basal P sources include DAP or NPS\* fertilizers such as 19:38:0+7(S) and 19:38:0+7(S)+2.2(Zn).

\*Remember P contents in DAP and NPS fertilizers are listed in the  $P_2O_5$  form.

### Right Rate

Right P rate is 40-50 kg per ha depending on local conditions.

Consult your local extension officer to determine the right rate for your wheat field based on the P content of available fertilizer, field size, soil type, and target yields.



<https://4rsolution.org>

### Right Time

Apply P-supplying fertilizer as a basal application during sowing.

Ensure that the right rate of other nutrients, such as N, are co-applied with P for best yields.

### Right Place

Broadcast fertilizer uniformly across the entire wheat field during sowing and lightly cover with soil.