

## Common Dry Blending Fertilizer Materials

### Nitrogen Sources

|                  | <b>%N</b> | <b>%P</b> | <b>%K</b> |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Urea             | 46        | 0         | 0         |
| Ammonium Nitrate | 34        | 0         | 0         |
| Ammonium Sulfate | 21        | 0         | 0         |

### Photassium Sources

|                        | <b>%N</b> | <b>%P</b> | <b>%K</b> |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Triple Superphosphate  | 0         | 46        | 0         |
| Diammonium Phosphate   | 11        | 46        | 0         |
| Monoammonium Phosphate | 8         | 52        | 0         |

### Potassium Sources

|                    | <b>%N</b> | <b>%P</b> | <b>%K</b> |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| potassium Chloride | 0         | 0         | 60        |
| Potassium Sulfate  | 0         | 0         | 50 18% S  |
| Sul-Po-Mag         | 0         | 0         | 22 22% S  |

### Note:

(Analysis) X (lbs. of materials) = # of Plant Food

Lbs. of Plant Food = lbs. of Material  
% Analysis

Example:

Pasture needs 50-0-0 (N-P-K)

- Urea provided 46 lbs N per 100lbs of product
- Apply 100 lbs of Urea per acre

$\frac{50 \text{ \# needed}}{.46 \text{ (urea is 46\% N)}} = 109 \text{ \# of Urea (100\#)}$