



# CAULIFLOWER FERTIGATION

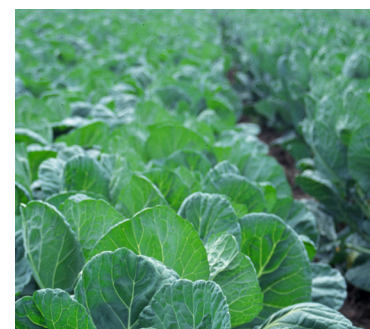
## GENERAL

One usually notes 3 development stages in the cauliflower crop: a) the young stage; b) the pre curd-forming stage and c) the curd phase. Cauliflower crop can yield from 40 to 100 T/ha, according to the season (summer or winter crop). Cauliflower has high requirements in water. The soil quality has to be excellent.

The crop responds well to organic fertilizer. Any excess in nitrogen may induce curd of bad quality. The absorption kinetic noticeably varies with seasonal periods. The nitrogen and potassium absorption, and calcium to a less extent, are proportional to fresh material production. The phosphorous, magnesium and sulphur absorption pace is more constant during the whole development.

Cauliflower is sensitive to boron and molybdenum deficiency. If the pH value is too low, we face to molybdenum deficiency. On the other hand, a pH superior to 6.8, decreases the risk of molybdenum deficiency and cabbage hernia (*plasmidiophora brassicae*). Finally, the pH should remain below 7.5 in order to prevent any deficiency in boron and manganese. The symptoms of boron deficiency are hollowing of the stem to cracking to the pith, and browning of the corymbs. The last may also occur in case of nitrogen oversupply. Potassium deficiency shorts the internodes and induces pigmentation trouble of the leaf veins, inhibition of curd formation and floral bud

Cauliflower has high needs in calcium and sulphur



## NUTRIENT REMOVAL

### Fruits + leaves

(in element/T of fresh material)	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	CaO
Cauliflower	4.9	1.5	1.5	0.4	3.2

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## FERTIGATION ADVICE

Expected yield:

40 T/ha for the summer varieties and 100 T/ha for the winter varieties

A. Summer varieties: total dose of fertilisers: N: 155 kg/ha – P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: 80 kg/ha – K<sub>2</sub>O: 200 kg/ha

Irrigation	Phenologic stage	Young stage (from plantation to 10 leaves stage)			Beginning of curd-formation			Intensive curd-formation stage		
		N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
	Number of days	10			45			45		
	Fertilising elements	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
	Requirements in fertilising elements	15	45	10	34	7.5	67.5	120	30	120
	NPK ratio	1	3	0.7	3	1	6	4	1	4
	Formulation	15*45*10			15*5*30			20*5*20		
	Number of kg/ha	100 kg/ha			225 kg/ha			600 kg/ha		
	Number of kg/ha/day	10			5			13.3		

B. Winter varieties: total dose of fertilisers : N: 250 kg/ha – P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: 120 kg/ha – K<sub>2</sub>O: 294 kg/ha

Irrigation	Phenologic stage	Young stage (from plantation (5 to 7 leaves) to 15 leaves stage)			Beginning of curd-formation			Intensive curd-formation stage		
		N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
	Number of days	15			60			45		
	Fertilising elements	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
	Requirements in fertilising elements	19	56	12.5	41	14	82.5	200	50	200
	NPK ratio	1	3	0.7	3	1	6	4	1	4
	Formulation	15*45*10			15*5*30			20*5*20		
	Number of kg/ha	125			275			1000		
	Number of kg/ha/day	8.3			4.6			20		

C. All varieties

Foliar treatment	Phenologic stage	Formulation	Dosages
		5-6 leaves	SUPREMO L 259 P +Mg+Mn+N
	8-10 leaves	SUPREMO L 100 B +Mo+S	2.5 l /ha
	Beginning of curd-formation	SUPREMO L 135 Mg +N	3 x 5 l/ha; In case of necessity
	Intensive curd-formation stage	SUPREMO L 225 Ca +N+TE	4 x 5 l at 10 days interval

Yield deviation: By 10 T/ha of deviation, fertilisation advice will be reduced or added of 50 kg/ha at the stage 2 and 150 kg/ha at the stage 3.

Notice: Formulae and recommended doses correspond to the plant average needs, cropped on well-balanced soils. They must be adapted to the soil, the climate, the cropping conditions, the variety, the water management and the yield target. Fertigation schedule indicate daily fertilizer requirements per ha. In case of irrigation in time intervals other than daily, the amount of fertilizer to be given has to be increased proportionally. The base dressing (organic and/or mineral) should be deducted from advised recommendations.

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