

ECTOL Potassium Ash

[Certified Organic]

(30% Potassium, 8% Sulphur, 8% Calcium, 2% Magnesium)



ECTOL Potassium Ash contains 100% natural, plant-based material. Incineration is a complex process with temperatures controlled to optimise the best composition of the residue. The incinerated residues are then ground and granulated. The naturally hard carbon skeleton remains for up to 4-5 months, holding the water-soluble components in a form that allows for perfect spreading.

The elemental Potassium forms complexes with organic materials, including humates, and the water-soluble components leach into the soil, remaining in the root zone for an extended period.

Adding ECTOL Potassium Ash to your soils will increase soil pH to a small degree for a short time. This is likely to have a positive effect, as the increase in pH will activate soil microbial life.

The form of Potassium is as follows:

- Potassium Sulphate
- Potassium Carbonate
- Potassium Phosphate

These three potassium compounds will greatly enhance plant efficiencies and may explain why we see responses greater than potassium sulphate alone.

Early trials in WA show better results for ECTOL Potassium Ash compared to MOP when applied at the same rates to sugar cane. It has been considered that the presence of the other elements and the carbon complexing, contribute to the improved plant response. Such a mixture of elements gives more to a plant than a simple salt, like MOP or SOP. More trial work is planned to confirm these preliminary results.

It is common to smell small amounts of ammonia when opening the bags of ECTOL Potassium Ash. The ammonia comes from the degradation of organic material like plant proteins and other organic material. The N content is low due to the temperature of incineration.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS FOR ECTOL POTASSIUM ASH

N	Nitrogen	0.1%
P	Phosphorus	0.8%
K	Potassium	29.9%
S	Acid Sol. Sulfur	8.8%
Ca	Calcium	8.0%
Mg	Magnesium	2.4%
Na ⁺	Sodium	0.16%
Fe	Iron	0.44%
B ⁺	Boron	25 ppm
Cu	Copper	41 ppm
Mn	Manganese	416 ppm
Zn	Zinc	132 ppm
Mo ⁺	Molybdenum	<10 ppm
Co ⁺	Cobalt	<10 ppm
Se ⁺	Selenium	<10 ppm
As ⁺	Arsenic	5.2 ppm
Cd ⁺	Cadmium	<1 ppm
Cr ⁺	Chromium	10 ppm
Hg ⁺	Mercury	<0.1 ppm
Ni ⁺	Nickel	9 ppm
Pb ⁺	Lead	1.7 ppm
TC ⁺	Total Carbon	1.9 ppm
H ₂ O ⁺	Moisture	6.7 ppm



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Incinerated Wood Ash – Background

Incinerated wood ash has been used as fertiliser for hundreds of years. In fact, records from 500A.D. show that the ash from fires was used as a fertiliser.

The name Potash comes from Potaschen, a Dutch word to describe the process of soaking wood ash in pots in 1477. The name for the element Potassium is derived from Potash, and the early benefits are still recognised. Wood ash was used as a soil conditioner to help break up clay soils and increasing soil pH by the addition of Potassium and Calcium Carbonate.

Today the principle of adding incinerated plant waste as a source for plant nutrition still works but as expected, refinements have occurred. Tree waste was initially used but other plants have naturally higher levels of Potassium.

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We are always focussed on minimising nutritional losses from the farm and gaining maximum utilisation from applied nutrients.

Applying ECTOL Potassium Ash at a rate of 100kg/Ha, we are noticing that potassium is remaining more available to the plant. Not only is this having obvious benefits on farm, but it is also allowing us to pull back on the levels of muriate of potash previously used.

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Andrew Jenkins, Dairy Farmer.

Residues from tree processing are no longer used due to the high bark content (very low K) and the presence of the timber preservatives means that ash from tree processing cannot be used as a source of Potassium.

ECTOL Potassium Ash contains 100% natural, plant-based material. After incineration only the non-volatile components of the plant remain, including Potassium but also Calcium, Sulphur, Phosphate, and all the trace elements that were in the plant at the time of incineration. It is more than simply a Potash source as all the non-volatile minerals are still present.

It is commonly known that incinerated plant waste, whether wood or otherwise, are alkaline by nature.

ECTOL Potassium Ash

- **Origin:** Indonesia, derived from the Sugarcane Industry
- **Specifications:** Bio-Gro certification (Bio-Gro 5294)
- **Product:** Prilled 3-5.5mm granules for application via a seeding machine or as a top dress, and a non-prilled powder.
- **Packaging:** Available in 1.25 tonne bulk bags, bulk available on request.

