PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

Ballance agri-nutrients

DAP

What is DAP?

DAP is the abbreviation for di-ammonium phosphate, a widely used fertiliser that is manufactured overseas and imported into New Zealand.

DAP is made by reacting phosphoric acid with ammonia under controlled conditions. The resulting material is granulated and sieved to produce a consistent product that has many applications in pastoral and arable farming.

DAP	
N content	17.6%
N form	Ammonium
P content	20.0%
P form	Mainly water-soluble phosphate
S content	1%
S form	Sulphate sulphur
Appearance	Gold or many shades of brown
Bulk density	1.04-1.07
Granule size range	2-4 mm (94%)
Size guide number	319
Uniformity index	56
Cadmium	5 mg Cd/kg P
Fertmark registered	Yes

DAP is frequently used alone, but it may be blended with non-reactive fertilisers, e.g. SOA, MOP and Serpentine Super. It must not be blended with Calmag, lime or superphosphate-based products such as Superten and Pasturezeal G2. It should not be mixed with seeds.

DAP is very hygroscopic: it absorbs water from the air when atmospheric humidity is 70% or more. DAP should be stored in cool, dry conditions and applied as soon as possible.

Features of DAP

- DAP is ideal to use as a starter fertiliser when sowing crops
- DAP is also suitable for use as a general maintenance or capital fertiliser
- As it contains only trace levels of cadmium, DAP is an ideal fertiliser for use when soil cadmium accumulation needs to be minimised
- The hardness and consistent size of DAP granules means the product is easily used in drills

Using DAP

Maintenance fertiliser

- Use alone (or blended with MOP) as a general maintenance fertiliser if no sulphur is required
- Mix with a suitable sulphur source, e.g. Sulphurgain Pure, and use in situations where autumn-applied maintenance fertiliser is required
- Use as a maintenance fertiliser in situations where no increase in soil cadmium levels is desired

Regrassing

- Use as starter fertiliser when regrassing paddocks
- If the new grass is being drilled, and the drill has a fertiliser box, use DAP at 150-200 kg/ha
- If the fertiliser cannot be drilled, then broadcast at a higher rate, e.g. 250 kg DAP/ha
- When drilling DAP, ensure the fertiliser does not touch the seed
- Using a starter fertiliser when regrassing will help to get the grass off to a better start, reducing the likelihood of weed ingression and pest damage

Fodder beet crops

- Use as a starter fertiliser when sowing a fodder beet crop
- Drill DAP with the seed at a rate of 150-250 kg DAP/ha
- Do not let the DAP come into contact with the seed
- If the fertiliser cannot be drilled, broadcast DAP and incorporate it just before sowing
- If DAP is used as a starter fertiliser, Granular Boron should also be applied to prevent a boron deficiency

Maize crops

- Use as a starter fertiliser when sowing maize crops
- Drill with the seed (in a separate box)
- The typical application rate is 250 kg DAP/ha
- Do not let DAP come into contact with the seed

Storage

Bagged and bulk DAP should be stored in cool, dry conditions. DAP should be applied as soon as practicable. Any unused product should be stored in its original, labelled bag, tightly closed and out of reach of children or stock.

Using bagged DAP on pasture

Application rate (kg P/ha)	Number of 25 kg bags/ha	Number of 40 kg bags/ha
10	2	1.25
20	4	2.5
30	6	3.75
40	8	5
50	10	6.25

Using bagged DAP on crops

Application rate (kg DAP/ha)	Number of 25 kg bags/ha	Number of 40 kg bags/ha
150	6	3.75
200	8	5
250	10	6.25