

“I would have no hesitation recommending it to my clients as a source of phosphate”.

Robin Boom MPAG  
Agronomic Advisory Services  
Member of the Institute of Professional Soil  
Scientists



# Trial Data

## REACTIVE PHOSPHATE ROCK

### How can we increase our yields?

At BioAg we have always asked the same question as you.

Asking such questions is what guided our early research & development, & resulted in our fertilisers & soil health products that do just that.

Like all our products, BioAg sources the best raw materials to produce BioAgPhos (BAP).

BioAgPhos, our unique source of phosphorus (P) made right here in Australia is based on high-grade reactive phosphate rock (RPR) with naturally high formic & citric solubility, & high levels of available phosphorus.

In processing RPR to BioAgPhos, the amount of bio-available P increases from 92 to 98%\*.

Why is RPR such a good source of P?

We have summarised just some of the available trial data here.

Your BioAg Area Manager can show you how BioAgPhos is even better again.

\*As tested by the Commonwealth Government reference laboratory, the National Measurement Institute (NMI).

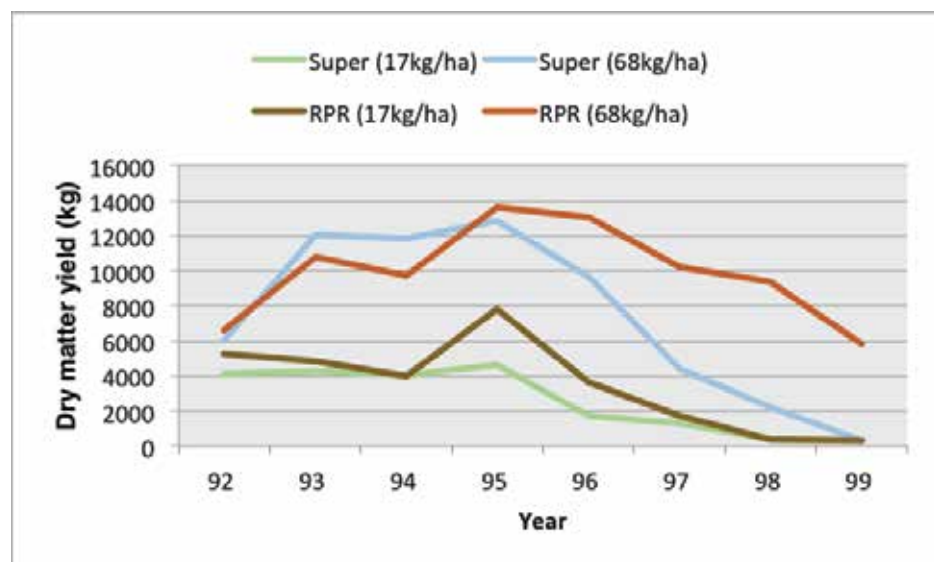
[www.bioag.com.au](http://www.bioag.com.au)



Better soils. Better crops. Better stock.™

# The role of reactive rock phosphate fertilisers in Australia (Tas.)

CSIRO Publishing, Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture, 1997



Compared five RPR's & single super-phosphate (SSP).

Phosphorus applied annually

(1992-95).

Four different application rates trialled.

Dry matter collected annually

(1992-99).

Nil phosphorus applied (1996-99).

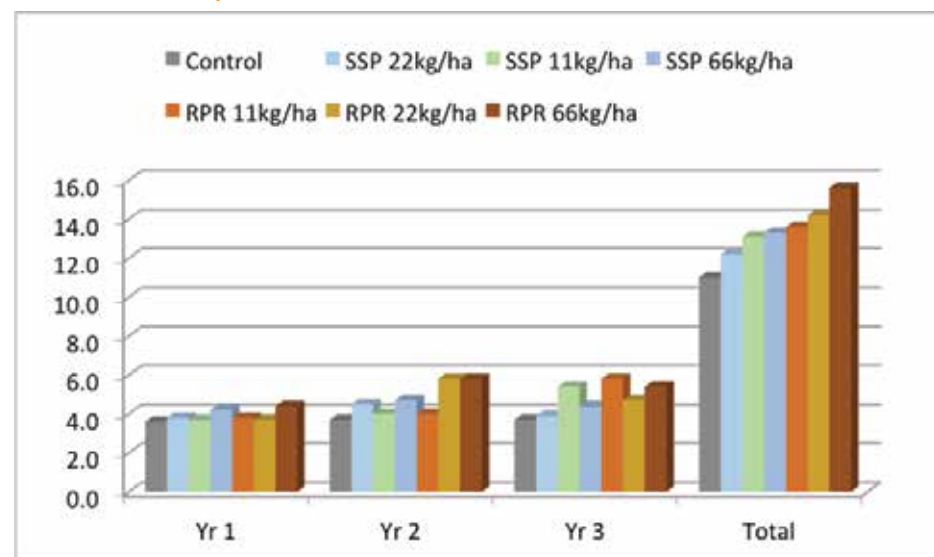
Results

At 17kg/ha RPR produced more dry matter than SSP in every year of the trial.

RPR produced more dry matter than SSP once applications of P ceased (1995) until the end of the trial recording period (2000).

## Rock phosphate and superphosphate as sources of phosphorus for subterranean clover on an acid sandy soil (Mount Compass, Sth Aust)

CSIRO Publishing, Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture, 1997



Randomised block, 4 replications.

RPR & SSP applied at 4 diff. rates.

P applied autumn, year 1 only.

Dry matter yield measured Oct/Nov.

Soil P levels recorded post harvest yrly.

Results

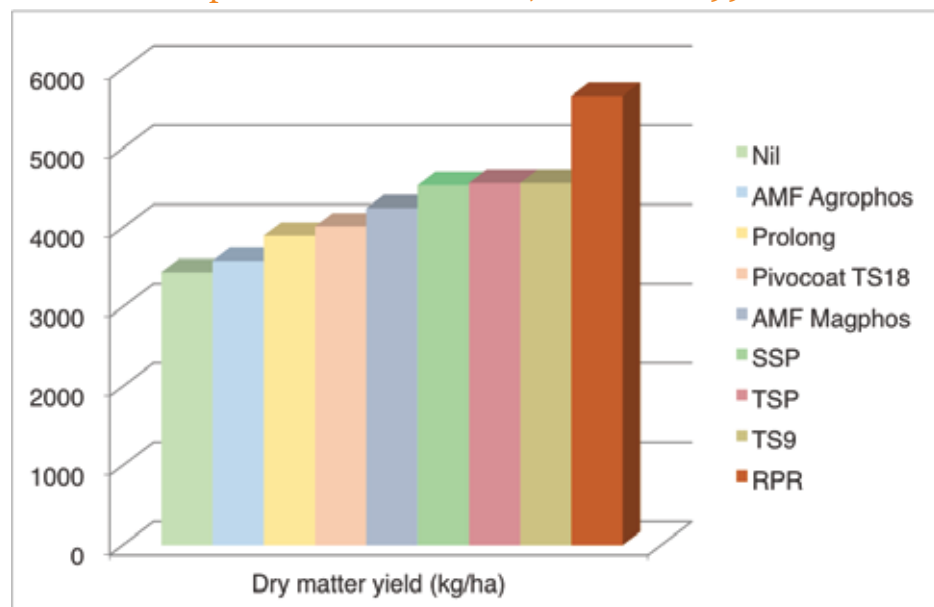
Both RPR & SSP outperformed the control in all 3 yrs of trial.

RPR outperformed SSP in yr 1 at 66 kg/ha (others rates similar).

By year 3 RPR outperformed SSP at all application rates.

## Agronomy Field Trials (Kangaroo Island, Sth Aust.)

Reactive Phosphate Rock Evaluation, Published 1996



Standard P application of 15 kg/ha.

Applied February.

Dry matter yield measured annually in October.

Soil P levels evaluated post-harvest.

Results

RPR achieved dry matter yield of approximately 1,000 kg/ha more than the other 8 products in the trial.



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