**Benefits of sulphur in corn**

- Increases grain protein content.
- Enhances nitrogen uptake.
- Supports grain formation.
- Essential for healthy green plants.
- Sustains high corn yields.

**SULPHUR**
the 4th major crop nutrient

**Symptoms of sulphur deficiency in corn**

- As sulphur is not mobile in plants, symptoms first appear on younger leaves.
- Interverinal chlorosis on the youngest leaves.
- Entire leaves become uniformly pale green or yellow.
- The entire plant may become pale green as the deficiency persists.

**Right Source**

Sulphate-containing fertilizers can be used when corn needs sulphur (S) for immediate crop uptake. Elemental S will become available to the crop depending on the degree of S oxidation into sulfate during a cropping season. To ensure the selected fertilizer contains S, check the label for details on S content.

**Right Rate**

Apply 11 to 28 kg S/ha (10–25 lbs S/ac) depending on soil fertility and observed S deficiency in previous seasons. Consult your local crop advisor to determine right rate for your farm based on the Sulphur content of available fertilizer, current soil fertility, and target yields.

**Right Time**

Apply S fertilizer before or after seeding. Available nutrients should be near crop roots during uptake periods. In-crop applications can correct S deficiencies. Avoid application of S fertilizers during periods of very high rainfall to avoid leaching loss of applied S.

**Right Place**

Surface and incorporation of soluble sulphate fertilizers are equally effective. Granular elemental S requires dispersion of the S particles within the soil for oxidation to take place.

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A corn plant with pale green, new leaves resulting from sulphur deficiency.

Sulphur deficient corn shown in the back portion of the image. Corn in foreground has sufficient S. Courtesy: Camberato (Purdue)

Young corn plants showing interveinal chlorosis on the youngest leaves as a result of S deficiency. Courtesy: J. Schwartz