Symptoms of sulphur deficiency in cotton

- As sulphur is not mobile in plants, younger leaves appear pale green or yellow. Uniform chlorosis may occur as a sulphur deficiency progresses.
- Plants may appear stunted.
- Fewer and smaller bolls.
- Reduced root growth.
- Sulphur deficiency is more common in sandy soils with low organic matter.

Sulphate-containing fertilizers can be used when cotton 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 – 22 kg S/ha (10 – 20 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 S content of available fertilizers, current soil fertility, and target yields.

**Right Time**
Apply S fertilizer preplant or at side dress. 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.