Fertigation is a modern technique for plant production designed to optimize yields based on the understanding that the plants need and use water and nutrients in a continuous way throughout the vegetative growth phases.

Fertilizers, soil amendments or other water-soluble products are applied through the irrigation system. This technique has enabled significant increases in crop productivity due to better management of plant production process, however to achieve it, important issues should be addressed such as the study of soil and water, the management of crop fenology, the design of the irrigation system and the appropriate use of fertilizers.

SGS Peru provides crop fertigation monitoring services throughout the cropping season. A team of experts helps interpreting agricultural test results, diagnosing fertility problems and providing recommendations for a better management of the soil fertility and nutrition of the crops.

The fertigation monitoring process involves analysis of various samples: the irrigation water and soil at the beginning of the cropping season, the solution of fertigation and soil leachate (the lysimeter extracted samples at different depths) as well as leaf samples at each phenological stage of the crop. This procedure allows us to know the dynamics of the nutrients in the soil - water - plant, improving the fertility management of the crop, ensuring optimal use of fertilizers, improving the product quality and avoiding contamination to the environment.

SGS has a state-of-the-art laboratory in Callao (Lima area) and a highly specialized team in soil fertility and crop nutrition management to be at the forefront of agricultural testing services and to assist growers with sustainable agricultural practices.

For more information about these services, please contact:

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3 tubes are inserted in the soil at three different depths usually 20, 40, and 60cm. Then these samples, water soil leachate (the lysimeter extracted samples at different depths) are sent to the laboratory.

Tubes stay in the soil and at the same place for 1 year, this for permanent crops, or months in the case of annual crops.

To obtain the samples in the tubes, we have to generate a vacuum after the field has been irrigated.