

Fertilizer News

Summit Fuel Gauges hit the mark with nitrogen

Mid-season nitrogen decisions that strike the right balance between crop yield and protein can have a dramatic impact on profitability. There are a number of ways to gauge nitrogen levels in crops.

Growers can:

1. take plant samples and post them to a laboratory for analysis. When they come back a number of days later, they can be compared with published results and local standards;
2. utilise models based on complex interactions between soil physical and chemical properties, soil moisture measurement, rainfall patterns and developing crop morphology; or
3. let the crop show you

its capability of responding to nitrogen, on-the-spot and at any time, by a quick comparison against a small crop strip growing under nitrogen non-limiting conditions.

At times, Summit uses models validated by plant tissue analysis to assist in nutrient planning. But each year more Summit customers are turning to in-crop test strips.

Exclusive to SummitQ Services is the Fuel Gauge and In-Season Nitrogen Calculator, a system that uses only:

- a nitrogen rich strip;
- NDVI as a measurement of plant green biomass production; and,
- planting date,

The Summit In-Season Nitrogen Calculator then does the number crunching to immediately produce a simple output of the precise, ideal nitrogen rate to maximise the yield potential of the paddock.

State-wide trials were conducted during 2015 to demonstrate and further calibrate the Fuel Gauge system and models. SummitQ Field Research found best yield and return in six of seven wheat trials and two of three oat/barley trials using N



Measuring Fuel Gauge NDVI can be done with ute-mounted GreenSeekers.

rates recommended by the In-Season Nitrogen Calculator.

At Binnu in 2015, the Fuel Gauge proved that the recommended rate could optimise wheat yield and returns at 45 and 65 days after sowing.

However, timing is important as we also saw that delaying decisions on nitrogen top-up, with the intention of decreasing the risk of over-application and not gaining returns with a sharp season finish was false economy. Double the nitrogen rate needed to be applied in order to make up the yield for an equivalent margin return, because yield potential is lost each day a crop grows with a nutrient limitation.

In 2016, a further 11 trials

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SUMMIT 
FIELD RESEARCH

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FERTILIZERS

Fuel Gauges hit the mark (cont.)

were established to continue the demonstration and calibration work (Table 1) and to test some aspects of split nitrogen applications.

In 2016 Summit Fuel Gauge trials involved:

- NDVI assessment of simulated farmer seeding fertilizer practice, with designated rates of N at establishment;
- a series of nitrogen response curve plots including an N-rich strip (N Gauge);
- replicated and randomised plots to apply a series of tactical N treatments based on the predictions of optimal N application, determined by the Summit In-Season Nitrogen Calculator after Greenseeker NDVI readings.

SummitQ Field Research also tested the impact of different seeding N rates on in-season top-up recommendations and profitability. The data showed that:

- varying the Nitrogen Calculator recommendation downward significantly decreased the cereal yield, yet varying it proportionately upward did not significantly increase grain production (eg Mace wheat at Binnu, Figure 1A);
- margin returns were maximised by using the precise In-Season Nitrogen Calculator recommended rate (Figure 1B);
- the lower the up-front rate of



A Fuel Gauge trial in a barley crop near Needilup, July 2016. In addition to cereal crops, SummitQ Services does Fuel Gauge trials in other crops including canola.

nitrogen, the more significant the nutrition limitation will be and the resultant loss in yield potential requires more top-up nitrogen to maximise yield.

Gradually diminishing yield potential due to nitrogen limitation means an erosion of economic return. The Binnu case study shows the potential for improved net return by more strategic N application.

A \$40 investment in urea (75 kg/ha) at seeding added to 50 kg/ha MAPSZC followed by a top-up of \$30 UAN (45 L/ha) at seven weeks resulted in \$180/ha increased return, compared to applying only MAPSZC at seeding followed by a top-up of \$54 of UAN (80 L/ha) at seven weeks.

Similarly, \$16 invested in urea at

seeding (30 kg/ha) added to MAPSZC 50 kg/ha plus top-up of \$37 UAN (55 L/ha) at seven weeks improved returns by \$100/ha compared to the MAPSZC 50 kg/ha UAN 80L/ha, with the total season fertilizer cost being the same.

In summary, there is no substitute for reasonable up-front nitrogen to encourage early plant growth and crop vigour to maximise yield potential.

The current popularity of oat grain crops has growers looking for the best nitrogen strategies. At Wickepin, the In-Season Nitrogen Calculator (barley base model) was tested on Bannister oats.

In a year where growing season rainfall was significantly above average until well into July, calculated N rates and yield responses did not vary greatly at eight or 13 weeks

Table 1. Summary of SummitQ Fuel Gauge field trial N recommendations, yields and returns in 2016.

Location	Crop	N Calculator recommended rate N kg/ha*	N Calculator Yield prediction	Yield (t/ha) and [gross margin]#		
				50% N rate	100% N rate*	150% N rate
Binnu A	Wheat	23	4.24	3.84 [\$752]	4.19 [\$809]	4.31 [\$817]
Binnu B	Wheat	19	4.24	4.42 [\$859]	4.61 [\$885]	4.68 [\$883]
Moora	Wheat	25	1.94	2.12 [\$315]	2.54 [\$420]	2.47 [\$412]
Cranbrook A	Barley	23	^	3.29 [\$547]	3.61 [\$592]	3.56 [\$564]
Cranbrook B	Barley	18	^	3.34 [\$537]	3.67 [\$589]	3.78 [\$587]
Darkan A	Barley	9	^	3.11 [\$438]	3.43 [\$500]	3.29 [\$483]
Darkan B	Barley	12.5	^	3.15 [\$473]	3.07 [\$444]	2.92 [\$404]
Wandering A	Oats	29	^	3.45 [\$481]	3.71 [\$505]	4.08 [\$547]
Wandering B	Oats	16	^	3.95 [\$553]	4.27 [\$597]	4.29 [\$588]
Wickepin A	Oats	14	^	4.63 [\$569]	5.06 [\$620]	5.07 [\$611]
Wickepin B	Oats	12	^	4.89 [\$609]	5.27 [\$655]	5.17 [\$631]

*In-Season Nitrogen Calculator recommended application rate for 10.5% protein target. Gross margin = grain value for delivery grade tonnes minus all fertilizer costs. ^ Model not fully calibrated for yield predictions in barley or oats.

after sowing (Figure 2). However, for both top-up times, the N-calculator optimised yield and gross margin in oats.

Getting mid-season N decisions right had a significant impact on profitability since optimal top-up N rates indicatively increased oat yields by 400 to 600 kg/ha and net returns increased by \$20 to \$50/ha in the Wickepin trial.

Ongoing research is further validating the SummitQ Fuel Gauge system as a rapid, adaptable and robust tool for producing reliable in-season nitrogen recommendations. Trial data has further built confidence in recommendations that are not excess to crop requirement and produce maximum or near maximum returns.

Summit Area Managers can install Fuel Gauge strips, take on-the-spot NDVI measurements and provide In-Season Nitrogen Calculator outputs for Summit clients. With this comes increased confidence in nitrogen decisions, optimal returns and decreased risk of inefficient nitrogen fertilizer usage.

Figure 1. Wheat yield response compared with standard up-front N response curve (A) and Gross margin, net of all fertilizer costs (B), from plots that received top-up N in various proportions of the In-Season N Calculator recommendations at Binu, 2016.

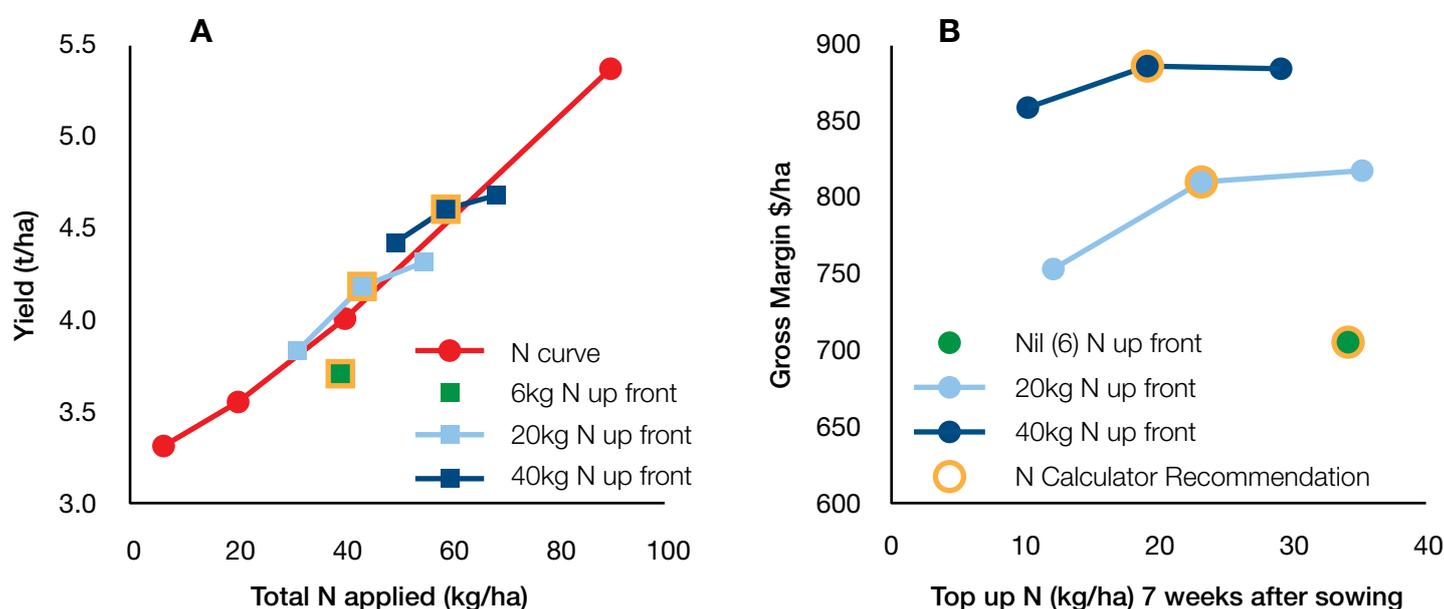
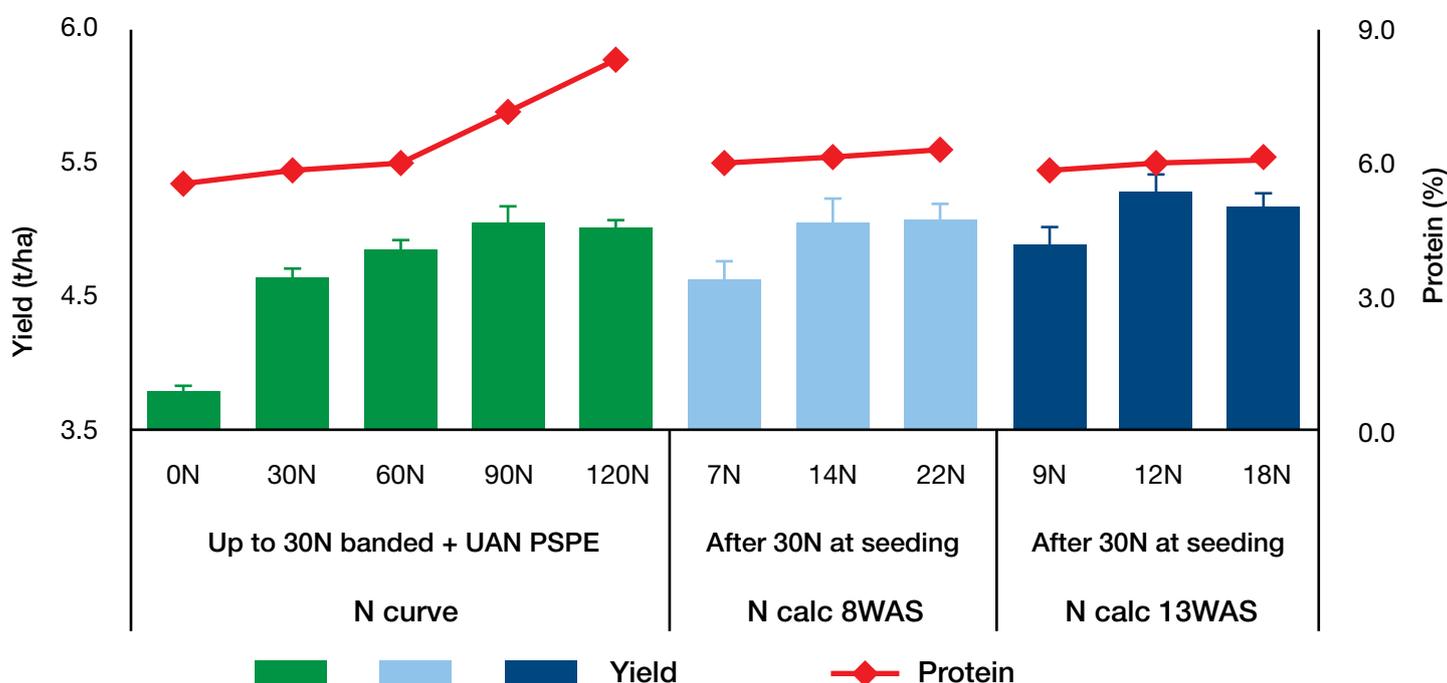


Figure 2. Oat grain yield and protein from increasing nitrogen up-front rates (left) and plots with different N-calculator rates of top-up N applied (right) at Wickepin, 2016.



MAXamFLO and Aviator Xpro® to set a new standard

MAXamFLO liquid fertilizer has a very good fit for post-emergent applications in canola as it supplies both nitrogen and sulphur. Canola has a higher requirement for sulphur when nitrogen is applied.

With the increased prevalence of sclerotinia in canola many growers have wanted to apply their top-up nitrogen with an application of Prosaro. However, this suspension concentrate formulation is not compatible with MAXamFLO and growers have opted for UAN.

The launch of the foliar fungicide, Aviator Xpro®, by Bayer Crop Science for the 2017 season is expected to set a new disease control standard in canola and for other crops in the future. Aviator Xpro® is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation that is

compatible with MAXamFLO and this will allow growers to apply nitrogen and sulphur along with a fungicide for sclerotinia control.

Aviator Xpro® has already been registered for blackleg control in canola, while its use for sclerotinia is anticipated to be added to the label in June. Aviator Xpro® offers a new mode of action for resistance management, containing bixafen, a new member of the Group 7 (SDHI) fungicides, as well as the proven performance of prothioconazole.

“Aviator Xpro® will be the new standard for canola diseases, as we have seen in our large area trials in WA over the last couple of seasons, and in future for other high yielding crops,” said Rick Horbury, Bayer Technical Advisor.

Summer rains and soil nutrition status

Recent summer rains will lead to some mineralisation of soil organic matter. Mineralisation is a continual process where plant available nutrients are produced by microbes decomposing organic matter in the soil. The rate of mineralisation varies with soil temperature and water content and, depending on the soil type, it can vary with pH, the amount of organic matter and residues.

Mineralisation is slower in acidic soils.

Warm moist soil conditions after summer rain will increase the amount of mineralisation, however this will be limited on soils with low organic carbon levels. Mineralised plant available nitrogen can be lost from the root zone by subsequent heavy rain causing leaching in autumn.

If the organic matter is mineralised in summer and autumn, it may mean there is less available to supply the crop in spring. Summer rain and early mineralisation should be considered in nitrogen decisions for the coming season. However, this needs to include the increased potential yield from the increased soil moisture reserves, the potential for leaching and the soil organic matter levels.

Soil testing

Soil testing can provide a guide as to whether you need to apply additional nutrients to maintain productivity. It assists in deciding how much fertilizer to apply as it provides an understanding of the quantities of available nutrients in the soil and where in the soil profile they are located. The analytical results are interpreted using models developed from trials conducted in Western Australia. These models also take into account the potential yield, soil type, past crop rotations and soil constraints like pH or aluminium levels to determine a fertilizer recommendation for the coming year. Your local Summit Area Manager can provide more information on the impact of nutrient removal after last year's crop, impact of summer rain on soil nitrogen and soil testing.

New faces at Summit



Sheldon Miller, Area Manager

Sheldon Miller has joined the Summit sales team.

Sheldon started with Summit in January in the role of Area Manager based in Lake Grace.

With 20 years of farming experience gained in Wickepin, Narembeen and Kukerin, he brings to the role plenty of practical knowledge. Sheldon is keen to establish relationships with growers in his area and can be contacted on

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Harley Royce, Field Research Officer

Harley Royce joined Summit at the start of the year. He comes to the role of Field Research Officer with a degree in Environmental Science and Business Management from UWA. He graduated in 2015.

From a family wheat and lupin farm at Binu, Harley said he's enjoying the opportunity of working with Summit, assisting in the development of research trials to support the company's fertilizer recommendations.

2016 and fertilizer requirements for 2017

The 2016 harvest was a real 'mixed bag' for growers across the State. Excellent early growth necessitated a nitrogen top-up in many crops. Reasonable spring conditions led to very good yields in some areas and frost events punished crop yields in others.

In many high production areas, grain protein was low due to higher nitrogen requirements of the crop exceeding nitrogen available to the plant from soil reserves or applied nitrogen, and the dilution of protein in larger grains produced.

As we look ahead and plan this season's fertilizer requirements, growers will need to take into account the variation in nutrient removal from each paddock. For example a paddock cut for hay after frost would have significant amounts of key nutrients removed. Where a paddock was harvested for grain, the amount of grain produced will determine how much of the nutrients were removed and how much remained in the stubble.

Typical nutrient removal for wheat, canola and cereal hay is shown in Table 2. Calculating the figures, a 2.5 t/ha wheat crop would remove 57 kg/ha of nitrogen, 8.75 kg/ha phosphorus and 12.5 kg/ha of potassium. Nutrient removal by a 1.5 t/ha canola crop would be similar, because of canola's higher nutrient requirement. A 6 t/ha hay crop would remove 96 kg of nitrogen, 15 kg phosphorus and 72 kg of potassium.

Nutrient supplied in a fertilizer program of 60 kg/ha MAPS2C plus 75 kg/ha urea or 100 kg/ha Vigour plus 75 kg/ha urea is shown in kilograms in Table 3. For the previous examples of a 2.5t/ha wheat and 1.5 t/ha canola harvest, the amount of nitrogen and potassium removed would exceed that applied with the crop.

All of the exported fertility doesn't necessarily need to be replaced immediately, but having some idea of the size of nutrient removal may affect some management decisions. Growers need to consider long-term sustainability of soil fertility at some point in time.

For example, if a paddock's phosphorus and potassium levels are marginal, you should consider applying at least what has been removed by the crop to maintain soil levels. If fertilizer rates have been reduced due to previous poor seasons, then a better harvest may allow some additional investment in fertilizer in 2017.

Table 2. Average nutrient removal for wheat, canola and cereal hay.

	N	P	K	S	Cu	Zn
	kg/tonne				g/tonne	
Wheat	23	3.5	5	1.4	5	29
Canola	40	6.5	9.2	9.8	4	40
Cereal hay	16	2.5	12	1.5	5	25

Table 3 Nutrients supplied.

	N	P	K	S	Cu	Zn
	kg				g	
MAPS2C 60kg + urea 75kg	41	12	0	3.5	0.18	0.18
Vigour 100kg + urea 75kg	44	12	12	5	0.1	0.2



Summit Fertilizers introduced Summit Connect a few years ago and in doing so was the first company to provide a service whereby customers could download their transaction information from the web, in real time. Summit Connect now has a 'new look' and has been updated to make it a bigger part of your everyday business. Growers should talk with their Area Manager or visit the Summit website for more information.

Nutrient removal from hay paddocks is far greater than from those harvested for grain. If hay paddocks are going back into crop this year, adjust your fertilizer rates accordingly to ensure ongoing productivity.

Frosted crops

Frosted paddocks harvested for grain would have a higher residual nutrient status in the standing stubble than:

- those cut for hay, and
- those paddocks not frost affected, however, the nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur are retained in the stubble until it breaks down and they are released back into the soil.

Potassium can be leached out of the straw by rainfall and therefore becomes available for the next crop. Stubble management too can impact on nutrient availability to the following crop. Burning frost affected stubble can lead to 80 per cent of its nitrogen and sulphur being lost to the atmosphere, and up to 40 per cent of the phosphorus and potassium. The rest is retained in the ash, however this can be prone to blowing off the paddock and lost.

Retaining frost affected stubbles can add to the nutrient reserves on the paddock in the longer term. Incorporating frost affected stubble into the soil or mulching it to speed up breakdown will make the nutrients more available to this year's crop. Be aware, the breakdown of cereal stubbles may increase nitrogen demand because microbes will utilise soil nitrogen to breakdown the high C:N ratio straw.

Grazing stubbles will return some of the nutrients back to the soil, however the distribution of these nutrients may not be uniform due to the grazing pattern of the livestock.

When planning a fertilizer program growers should take into account the differences in nutrient removal that have occurred because of what has happened in their paddocks. Nutrient removal in grain may have varied considerably in different parts of the paddock and the farm due to differences in the frost damage. The less affected parts of the paddock will have significantly higher nutrient removal.

Ongoing Summit research into th

Throughout WA's agricultural regions producers are seeking more clarity around the responsiveness of their crops and pastures to potassium (K). As a consequence, research into K has seen a rejuvenation with a sharp focus on the most efficient and cost-effective ways to provide adequate K for the production situation.

Questions about K nutrition often arise after high-yielding years, in response to new varieties or following soil amelioration such as liming, deep ripping, spading, or mouldboard ploughing. Practices that improve root exploration of the deep soil layers, increase yields and, ultimately, export more nutrients.

Potassium (K) status of WA soils

Depletion of soil K reserves is a

real concern. Soil Colwell potassium levels below 50 mg/kg are considered marginal at best and very deficient at worst. Recent analysis of data from Summit's extensive soil testing program (Table 2.) shows the proportion of soils that are below this threshold level are significant and, in some areas, increasing over the past four testing seasons.

Historical potassium use

Data from Fertilizer Australia (Figure 3.) shows the supply of potassium into the Western Australian market over the past 15 years. It shows overall K use has trended down in this time. However, the amount supplied in fully granulated NPK compounds - designed primarily for crop establishment through air seeder bars - has shown a steady increase.

Potassium usage dropped in 2008 in response to short term price spikes caused by the Global Financial Crisis, but has rebounded since.

2016 potassium research

The SummitQ Field Research team established K trials in 2016 to investigate a number of issues of interest to growers.

At Wickepin, a range of K rates, were tested using muriate of potash (MOP) applied at different timings and placement methods. Applied to Calingiri wheat, there were two adjacent sites with very different potassium status.

Site A. 43mg K/kg topsoil,
<15mg K/kg subsoil

Site B. >200mg K/kg topsoil
>100 mg/kg subsoil)

Figure 3. Supply of potassium into the WA agricultural market over the past 15 years. Source: Fertilizer Australia.

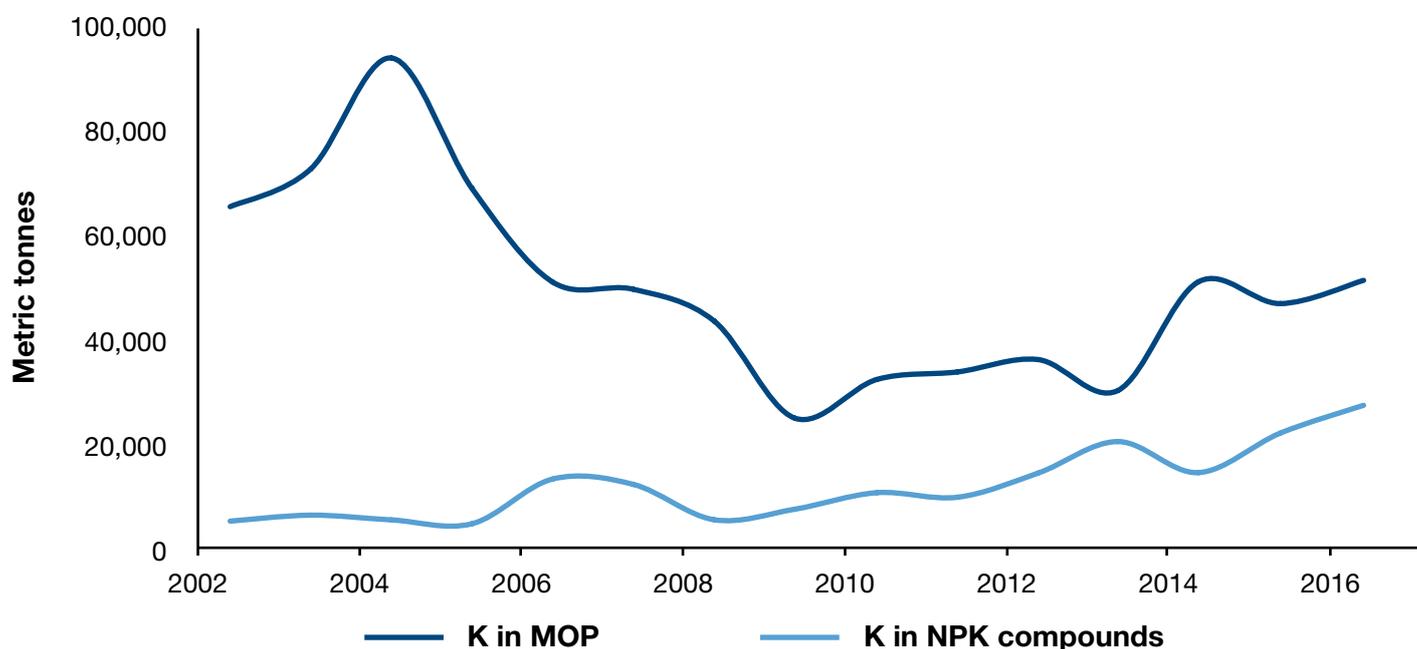


Table 2. Proportion of Summit soil analyses showing soil Colwell K status below 50 mg/kg for selected areas over the past four soil testing seasons.

District	Colwell K <50 mg/kg			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Narrogin	35%	40%	42%	47%
Corrigin	19%	19%	25%	29%
Midlands	28%	30%	39%	30%
Moora	33%	29%	36%	37%
Geraldton	36%	42%	47%	45%
Merredin	16%	10%	25%	22%

e important potassium story

Although the absolute plant growth variation was different at the low and high potassium sites, the pattern of response to K was surprisingly similar (Figure 4). Frost events impacted on final yield significantly, but potassium application still improved yields by up to 450 kg/ha.

At Corrigin, similar treatments were applied to plots of Calingiri wheat on a soil showing low, but consistent to depth Colwell-extractable potassium:

- topsoil - 33mg K/kg;

- mid - 31mg K/kg;
- subsoil - 33mg K/kg.

Throughout the growing season, a strong height response was evident in plots receiving potassium compared to nil. The height response was markedly greater where potassium was supplied in the full NPK compound form, Vigour.

Improved vegetative growth subsequently produced a significant grain yield boost of up to 1.3t/ha.

Importantly, the yield increases from potassium supply all increased

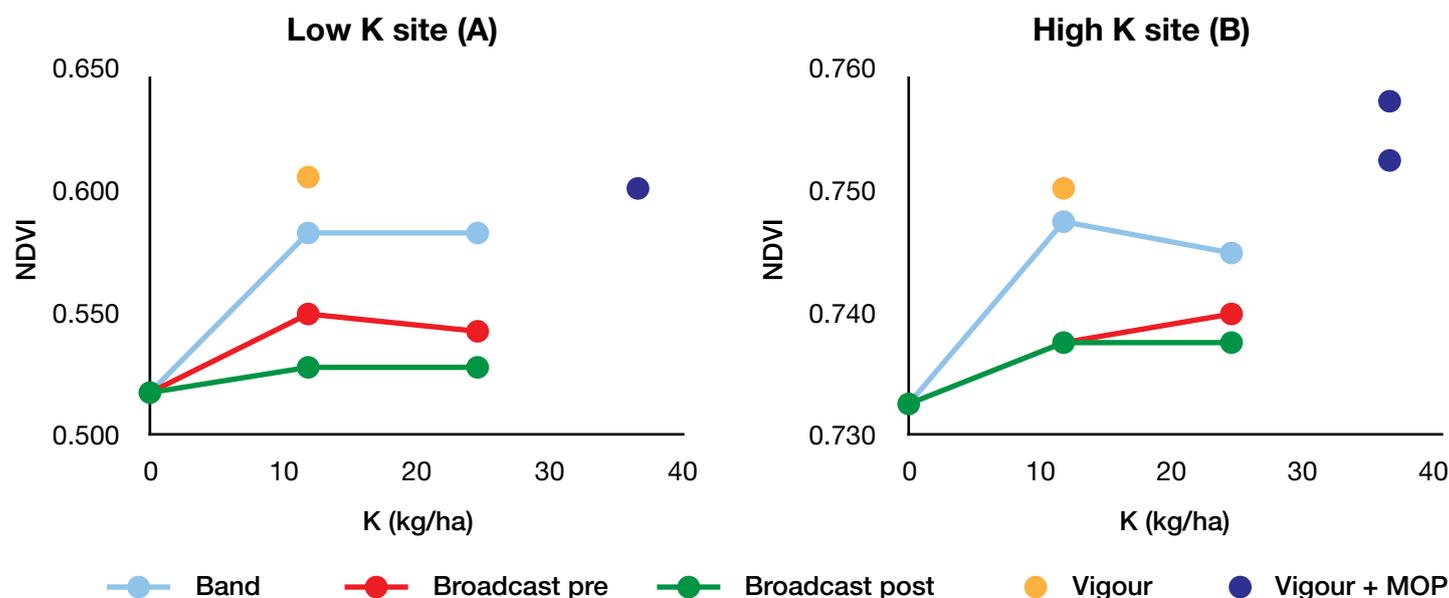
economic returns of:

- \$150-\$200/ha using a banded MAPSZC + MOP blend; and,
- \$200-\$300/ha using Vigour or Vigour with a post-emergent MOP application (Figure 5 - next page).

Applications of potassium to Summit's N x P trials over the past couple of seasons has shown that inclusion of K in the fertilizer mix does not tend to change the trajectory of the growth response curve.

(K story continued next page)

Figure 4. Biomass response to K rate from different MOP sources and timings at two Wickopin sites on 22 June. Note differences in NDVI scale between graphs.



Striping in crops from increased vigour, plant density and green leaf area on header rows can be a sign of a paddock highly responsive to potassium.

(K story continued)

What K does is consistently lift the level of the response over the range of nitrogen and phosphorus rates. In other words, potassium tends to act independently of the other macronutrients in producing growth responses (Figure 6.).

Potassium and crop stress

The impact of environmental stresses that affect water (and solute) movement through plants can be lessened by improving potassium nutrition. 2016 saw some cropping areas record in excess of 50 frost events during the growing season.

The Summit trial site near Baandee Lakes was impacted by severe frost events in September 2016 that resulted in lower wheat yields than other trials in the region.

However, an astonishing 25 per cent improvement in grain yield was seen on average where potassium was applied (Figure 6). The value of potassium nutrition in frost tolerance is also receiving attention from other researchers who are doing great work.

This Summit trial delivers further evidence that managing crop nutrition can change the risk and, potentially, severity of frost on yield.

Figure 5. Increased returns from application of K in different rates, forms and placement methods compared to nil K, net of all fertilizer costs at the Corrigin trial. Bar labels are total potassium kg/ha applied.

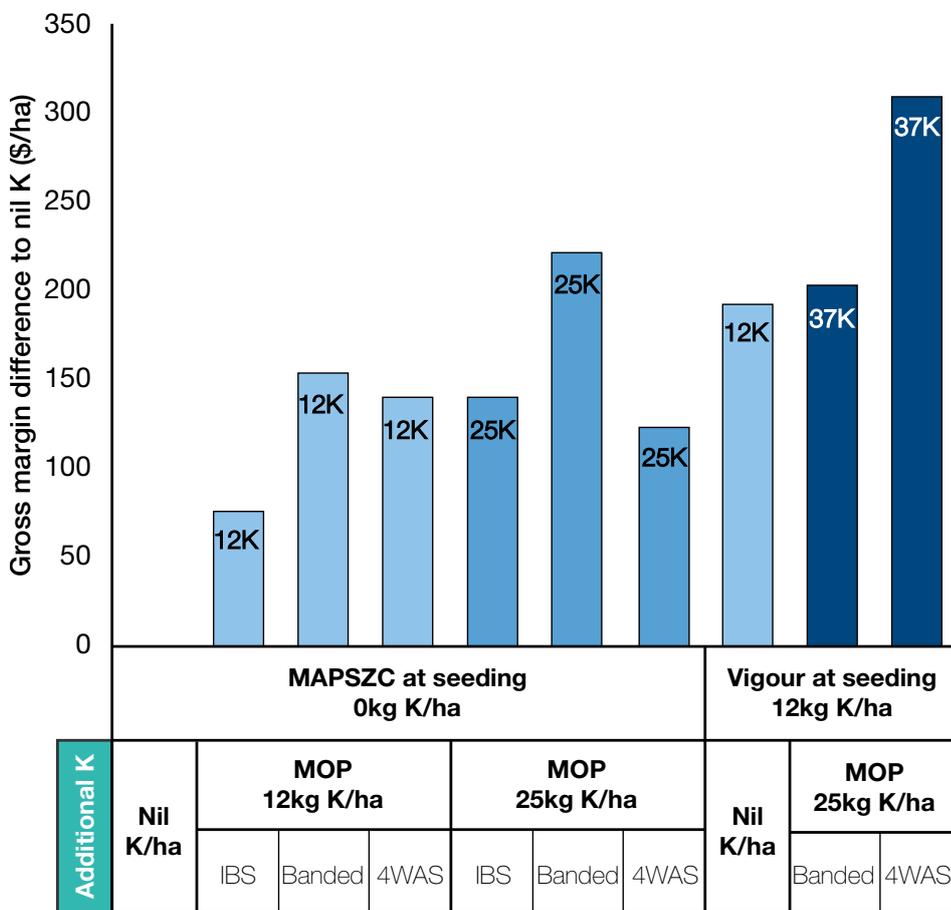
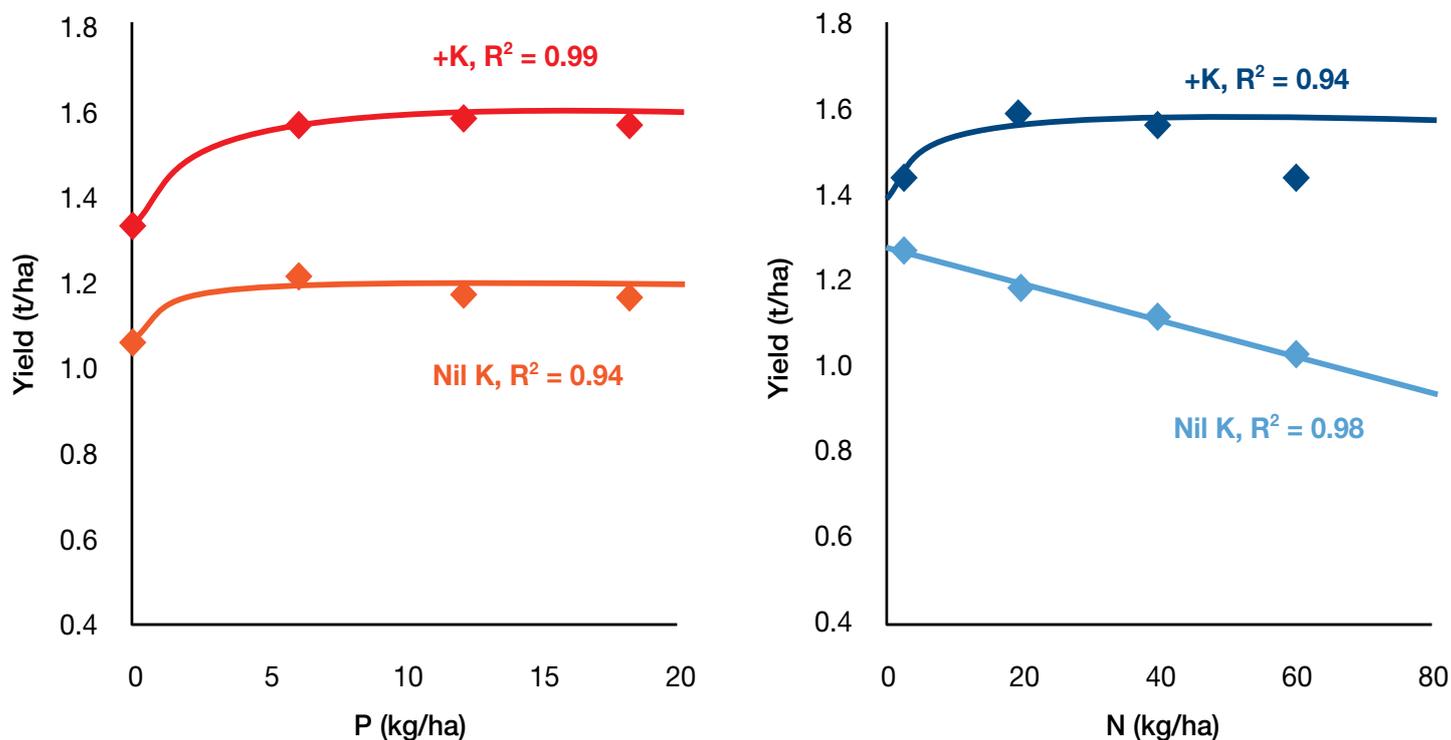


Figure 6. Average yield response to P (left) and N (right) with or without K 20 kg/ha applied at a late, frost-affected site near Baandee Lakes. Mitscherlich function fitted.



Key messages from 2016 potassium trials

- **Vigour is a very effective fertilizer that boosts crop potassium levels and encourages strong early growth.**
- **Supplementing Vigour with additional MOP, either in a blend or applied post-seeding, is an effective way to supply potassium requirements for high yield potential crops.**
- **More and more trial evidence is showing that potassium can play a role in improving crop tolerance to stresses such as moderate drought conditions and frosts.**
- **Applying potassium at 20-30 kg/ha consistently showed yield improvement and the best return on investment, regardless of soil type and largely unrelated to soil Colwell K analysis.**
- **Applying potassium across a site with variable K status was not disadvantageous and can indeed be beneficial.**

SUMMIT FIELD RESEARCH

Field research is central to the information that Summit Area Managers use every day to help farmers keep up-to-date. The data from trials is analysed and used to improve products, keep farmers abreast of the latest in nutrition research and to continually improve our SummitQ services, so that we provide the best in-field advice.

Our field research covers many aspects of plant nutrition, including 2015 trials that explored the interaction between new canola varieties and their nitrogen responses. We've taken a fresh look at nitrogen and potassium interactions. Most of our trials are driven by consultation with farmers and we also work closely with grower groups, consultants and other research organisations.

The expansion of Summit Fertilizers field research program has meant an increase in dedicated resources, backed by the full team of Area Managers and the experience and expertise of a qualified agronomy team. Summit believes farmers need to be informed by a robust, quality research program that focuses on the issues relevant to their operation.



Summit Muntadgin trial 2016.

Product Profile

VIGOUR



Made exclusively for Summit Fertilizers, Vigour is a high quality easy handling seeding fertilizer. Vigour is MAP and MOP based. With nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and trace elements compounded into every granule, Vigour consistently delivers outstanding results in the field.

Summit Vigour

- Well balanced NPK fertilizer range.
- All major nutrients compounded into each granule.
- Easy to handle and suitable for any cropping situation that requires potash.
- Top up levels of trace elements compounded into every granule.
- Superior crop safety.
- Suitable for fungicide coating.

For more details about the Vigour range of products, growers should talk with their Summit Area Manager or local Summit Agent.

Summit depot upgrades

By Phil Jacob

Summit Executive Manager - Operations

It's very important to me that Summit clients receive consistently high quality fertilizer and in the most efficient way possible.

Our commitment to product integrity and supply is second to none and we have a comprehensive year round maintenance program. From September through January is a particularly busy time where despatch plants are stripped down, equipment is thoroughly cleaned and all bearings are checked and replaced if necessary.

All screens, buckets, belts and elevators are cleaned, inspected and replaced where required. We review and replace any potentially flawed roof sheeting and fixings, paint steel beams and trusses. It's all designed to keep our fertilizer in premium condition and moving smoothly, in particular in periods of high demand.

We pride ourselves on flexibility of despatch times and hours of operation.

In preparation for the 2017 season there have been substantial plant and storage upgrades. At the Kwinana depot, we have increased UAN manufacturing capability by 15 per

cent. In addition, liquid UAN storage capacity at Kwinana has been doubled from 2,100 tonne to 4,200 tonne and these extra reserves will further safeguard our ability to supply product at the height of the season.

In March, we commissioned the new liquids out loading system. Two filling points on a dedicated weighbridge allow for simultaneous filling of both front and rear trailers. This allows for more accurate weighing and significantly reduced load out times.

We have moved our "C" weighbridge at Kwinana further back down the yard to allow trucks to get their tare weight prior to being loaded at the tower. A new axle group single deck weighbridge has been installed to get axle group gross weights as trucks leave the tower after loading.

The benefits of these changes are:

- reduced traffic flow through the yard. Trucks no longer need to loop around to get gross weight prior to loading; and,
- reduced fertilizer being carried out onto the public road on truck tyres.

Also at Kwinana, a new ablutions



Phil Jacob

block has been installed next to the operations lunch room. Given the increased flow of transport and customers through the yard, this is a much needed addition and will better cater for drivers and visitors.

At the Esperance Depot there have been important changes too.

We have doubled liquid storage capacity from 300 tonne to 600 tonne.

Mark and Jenny Clare have moved on and we wish them all the very best.

Nick Donkin now has a dual role as Depot Manager and Area Manager Sales, Esperance east. Joel Dixon remains as the Depot Operator and Caroline Krygger has joined the team as Esperance Customer Service Officer. We welcome her to Summit.

Summit UAN manufacturing capability at Kwinana has increased by 15 per cent and storage capacity has been doubled for the 2017 season.





A new axle group single deck weighbridge has been installed at Kwinana to get axle group gross weights as trucks leave the tower after loading.



Caroline Krygger has joined the team as Esperance Customer Service Officer. Nick Donkin now has a dual role as Depot Manager and Area Manager Sales, Esperance east.



New liquids out loading system with two filling points on a dedicated weighbridge allows for simultaneous filling of both front and rear trailers. This important addition gives more accurate weighing and significantly reduced load out times.



A new ablutions block has been installed at Kwinana to better cater for drivers and visitors.

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