



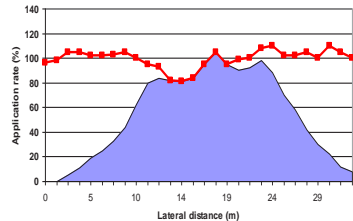
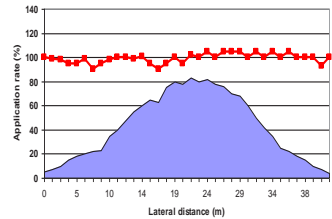
# Selecting the spreader

## Key Spreader Factors

- Determine bout width and fert type
- Low CV and good spread pattern
  - Value independent tests more
  - With correct bout and fertiliser
- Easy set and not too sensitive
- Good headland spreading system

## Setting / Adjustment support:

- Comprehensive spread test database
- Easy to match fertiliser to database; particle size, strength, shape, density
- Website, App or detailed manual
- Easy to calibrate: flow bag; weigh cells; full machine calibration



Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Setting the spreader

## Evenness:

- Characterise fertiliser physical quality:  
Size, shape, density, strength
- Use App or Web to access database
- Set accordingly: disc, speed, vanes and position, drop point, angle
- Check pattern if needed



Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Calibrating the spreader

### Calibrating application rate:

- Essential as flow rate varies with:
  - Fertiliser type
  - Batch
  - Weather
- Use manufacturers database as starting point
- Calibration 'flow-bag' is accurate
- On-board weighing simplifies task
- Full machine calibration
  - Remove disc, run machine, weigh



Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Fertiliser physical quality

### Impacts hugely on spreading

- Size, shape, density and strength
- Impacts throw and movement in air
- 80% in 2 – 4 mm range; larger better
- Rounded and smooth better
- Blend components should be similar
- Strong particles that don't break



### Urea is a bigger challenge



- 75 – 80% of density of std. fertiliser.
- Will not throw as far
- More impacted by wind
- Be careful with wide bout widths
- Choose bigger sizes
- Urea blends must have proven spread characteristics

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