



Polysulphate  
Trial

**Cabbage**  
(*Brassica oleracea*)  
on a sandy loam soil

Polysulphate fertilizer is a soluble, easily-absorbed, cost effective answer to crop nutrition, containing four key plant nutrients: sulphur, potassium, magnesium and calcium.

**S** 48% SO<sub>3</sub>  
(19.2% S)

**K** 14% K<sub>2</sub>O  
(11.6% K)

**Mg** 6% MgO  
(3.6% Mg)

**Ca** 17% CaO  
(12.2% Ca)



### When

- Sowing: September 2016
- Harvest: January 2017



### Where

Antalya, Turkey



### Crop

Cabbage  
(*Brassica oleracea*)



### Soil type

Sandy loam soil



### Measurements

- Yield
- Quality parameters
- Nutrients uptake

Mined in the UK, ICL is the first – and only – producer in the world to mine polyhalite, marketed as Polysulphate.



- [fertilizers.sales@icl-group.com](mailto:fertilizers.sales@icl-group.com)
- [Twitter.com/Polysulphate](https://twitter.com/Polysulphate)
- [YouTube.com/c/Polysulphate-fertiliser](https://www.youtube.com/c/Polysulphate-fertiliser)
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[www.polysulphate.com](http://www.polysulphate.com)

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For more information consult [www.polysulphate.com/contact/](http://www.polysulphate.com/contact/) for your contact in your region.

## Objective

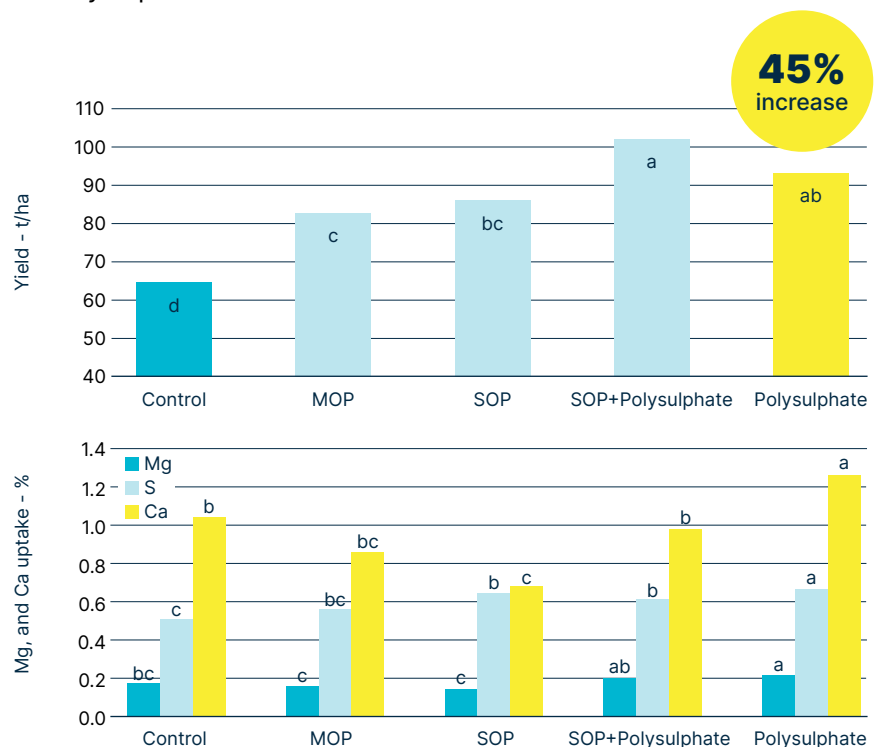
To investigate the effect of Polysulphate, potassium sulphate (SOP) and potassium chloride (MOP, KCl) on the yield, quality parameters and nutrient uptake of cabbage.

## Treatments

This randomized trial consisted of four replicates with five treatments. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were applied according to target yield and soil tests at a rate of 250 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> (as urea and di ammonium phosphate, DAP), 100 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup> (as di ammonium phosphate, DAP) and 300 kg K<sub>2</sub>O ha<sup>-1</sup> (as Polysulphate, SOP or MOP). An additional treatment consisted in K given 50% from SOP and 50% from Polysulphate. Control treatment received the same N and P doses but no K was applied.

## Results

- Uptake of Ca, Mg and S were highest in the Polysulphate treatment. Also Ca, Mg and S concentrations in the leaves were highest in the Polysulphate treatment.
- Polysulphate + SOP treatment resulted in the highest total and marketable yield, followed by the Polysulphate treatment. Also head weight, width and height followed the same behavior.
- Polysulphate application increased the net return and was very profitable, with a B:C (benefit:cost ratio) of 20.3 for Polysulphate treatment and 28.3 for the Polysulphate+SOP treatment.
- The highest antioxidant activity, phenols concentration and total soluble solids (TSS) were found in the Polysulphate + SOP treatment, followed by the Polysulphate treatment which statistically did not differ from the Polysulphate + SOP treatment. Vitamin C concentration was found highest at the Polysulphate treatment.



\* Different letters above bars indicate significant differences among treatments ( $p < 0.001$ ).  
 \* From research funded by the International Potash Institute [www.ipipotash.org](http://www.ipipotash.org).