



Polysulphate[®]

Trial

Cabbage on grey, degraded 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 ₃ (19.2% S)
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K	14% K ₂ O (11.6% K)
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Mg	6% MgO (3.6% Mg)
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Ca	17% CaO (12.2% Ca)
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When

- Planting date: August 2016
- Harvest: December 2016



Where

Me Linh district,
Hanoi, Vietnam



Crop

Cabbage



Soil type

Grey degraded soil
(*Plinthic Acrisols*)



Measurements

- Yield
- Canopy diameter
- Plant weight
- Head diameter and height

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

Polysulphate

✉ fertilizers.sales@icl-group.com
 🐦 Twitter.com/Polysulphate
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www.polysulphate.com

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For more information consult
www.polysulphate.com/contact/
 for your contact in your region.

Objective

To evaluate the agronomic efficiency of Polysulphate on yield, quality, and economic returns of winter cabbage on degraded soils in Northern Vietnam, demonstrating the advantages of using Polysulphate as an alternative to MOP.

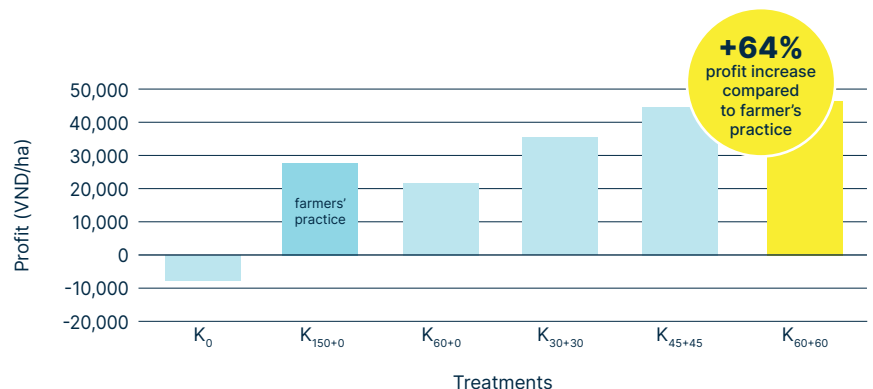
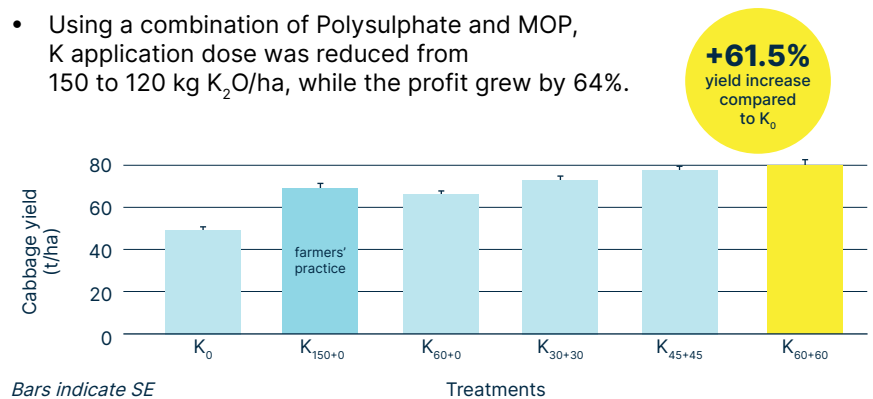
Treatments

The experiment included six treatments, with four replications in a randomized complete block design. The treatments differed in K rate (from 0-120 kg K₂O/ha) and source: muriate of potash (KCl) and Polysulphate. The farmers' practice (K₁₅₀₊₀) included a high K rate, all of which was applied through MOP, and served to compare with the other treatments. The control K₀ did not include any K application. In treatments K₆₀₊₀ and K₃₀₊₃₀, the K rate was reduced to 60 kg K₂O/ha, applied solely through MOP or through a combination of MOP and Polysulphate, respectively. In treatments K₄₅₊₄₅ and K₆₀₊₆₀, K application rates rose to 90 and 120 kg K₂O/ha, respectively, while maintaining a 1:1 ratio between MOP and Polysulphate as the sources of K₂O.

All treatments received farmyard manure (FYM) at 15 t/ha, 180 kg N/ha (urea) and 80 kg P₂O₅/ha (superphosphate). Fertilizers were applied at five stages: pre-planting (100% FYM, 50% P and 20% K), and irrigated dressings at 10 (30% N), 30 (30% N, 30% P and 30% K), 40 (20% N and 25% K), and 50 days after planting (20% N and 25% K).

Results

- Plants of all treatments with combined Polysulphate and MOP had significantly greater canopy diameter compared to the MOP-applied plants, and K₀ plants displayed the smallest diameter.
- The response of head dimensions, the total and marketable cabbage yields were lowest at K₀, intermediate under MOP, and significantly higher under MOP and Polysulphate combinations.
- When applying combined MOP and Polysulphate, about 20% of the currently recommended K dose can be avoided, while still producing a 15% increase in the marketable yield.
- Using a combination of Polysulphate and MOP, K application dose was reduced from 150 to 120 kg K₂O/ha, while the profit grew by 64%.



* From research funded by the International Potash Institute www.ipipotash.org.