



Polysulphate
Trial

Canola
(*Brassica napus*)
on a grey sand-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% SO₃
(19.2% S)

K 14% K₂O
(11.6% K)

Mg 6% MgO
(3.6% Mg)

Ca 17% CaO
(12.2% Ca)



When

Sowing: 4th May 2021
Harvest: December 2021



Where

West Broomehill,
Western Australia



Crop

Canola (*Brassica napus*)
cultivar GT-53



Soil type

Grey sand-loam



Measurements

Yield

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
🐦 Twitter.com/Polysulphate
📺 YouTube.com/c/Polysulphate-fertilizer
📘 Facebook.com/Polysulphate

www.polysulphate.com

Polysulphate is a registered trademark of ICL.

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

Objective

To evaluate the effect of Polysulphate applied at three rates on Canola yield as compared with NPKS fertilizers.

Treatments

This randomized block experiment contained 7 treatments and 4 replications. The treatments consisted of the application of 50 kg/ha of N and 15 kg/ha of P to all treatments. Different combinations of MAP, Polysulphate, NPS and KCl were tested, resulting in different doses of S and K.

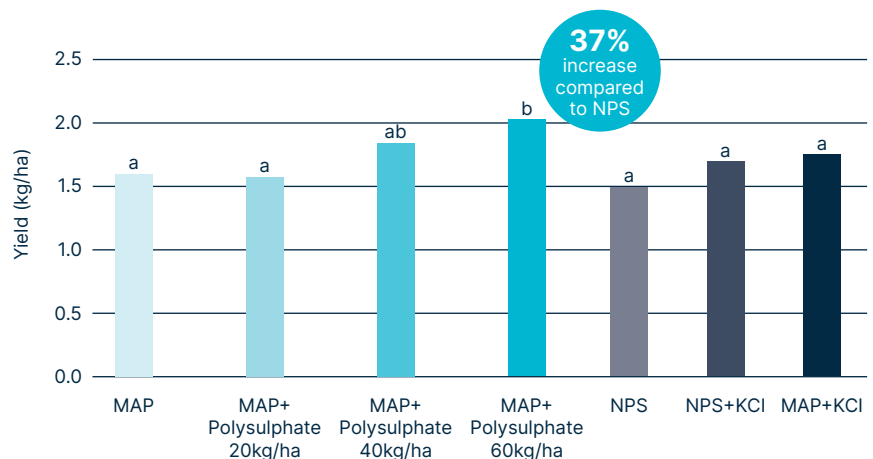
| Treatments | MAP | NPS | Polysulphate | KCl | Liquid N fertilizer ¹ | N | P | K | S |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|--------------|------|----------------------------------|----|----|-----|------|
| (kg/ha) | | | | | | | | | |
| MAP | 69 | | | | 134.8 | 50 | 15 | 0 | 1.0 |
| MAP+Polysulphate20 | 69 | | 20 | | 134.8 | 50 | 15 | 2.2 | 5.0 |
| MAP+Polysulphate40 | 69 | | 40 | | 134.8 | 50 | 15 | 4.5 | 8.9 |
| MAP+Polysulphate60 | 69 | | 60 | | 134.8 | 50 | 15 | 6.7 | 12.9 |
| NPS ² | | 107 | | | 108.3 | 50 | 15 | 0.0 | 10.3 |
| NPS ² +KCl | | 107 | | 13.4 | 108.3 | 50 | 15 | 6.7 | 10.3 |
| MAP+KCl | 69 | | | 13.4 | 134.8 | 50 | 15 | 6.7 | 1.0 |

¹ Liquid nitrogen fertilizer: urea ammonium nitrate (UAN 32N), split between sowing and topdress.

² NPS fertilizer 14.3N-14P-0K+9.6S (elemental analysis).

Results

- There was a linear yield increase with the increase in Polysulphate rate.
- MAP+Polysulphate treatments gave higher yields than the MAP and NPS treatments, with or without KCl.
- MAP+40 kg Polysulphate gave significantly higher yield than NPS+KCl and MAP+KCl, despite all treatments receiving the same rate of potassium.
- The economic analysis shows that MAP+40 kg Polysulphate and MAP+60 kg Polysulphate had the highest relative margins at AUD\$ 1,274 and AUD\$ 1,421/ha, respectively, compared to the lowest margin of AUD\$ 1,002/ha for the NPS treatment.



Different letters indicate significant differences at $P < 0.05$.