



# Polysulphate<sup>®</sup>

Trial



## Wheat (*Triticum durum*) on a loamy 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:  
21 December 2021
- Harvest:  
27 July 2022



### Where

León Province, Spain



### Crop

Wheat (*Triticum durum*),  
cv. Solindo R1



### Soil type

Loamy, pH 7.4



### Measurements

- NDVI
- Yield
- Protein content in grain
- Grain specific weight

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



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**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 efficiency of Polysulphate as a sulphur source which also includes potassium, magnesium and calcium, and to compare it with the farmers' practice which requires iron sulphate as an additional source of sulphur for wheat.

## Treatments

This field experiment was conducted in a randomized complete block design with two replicates. The experiment tested three treatments: farmers' practice without sulphur application, farmers' practice including an application of iron sulphate at a dose of 200 kg/ha, and Polysulphate applied at 300 kg/ha. The Polysulphate provided all the potassium (42 kg K<sub>2</sub>O/ha) and the sulphur (58 kg S/ha) as sulphate.

In all three treatments, the nitrogen and phosphorus applications were maintained at 198 kg N/ha and 92 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/ha by applying calcium ammonium nitrate and DAP. Potassium was applied at 42 kg K<sub>2</sub>O/ha, as KCl in the two farmers' practice treatments and as Polysulphate in the 3<sup>rd</sup> treatment. All fertilizers were incorporated before sowing, except calcium ammonium nitrate which was applied as top dressing.

## Results

- Polysulphate improved the biomass, measured by NDVI, at the tillering and flowering stages.
- Wheat yield was 16% higher with Polysulphate compared to iron sulphate.
- Protein content of wheat fertilized with Polysulphate was 0.8% higher (an 8% increase) compared with iron sulphate, and up by 2.2% (a 22% increase) compared with the farmer's practice.
- Polysulphate increased the grain specific weight by 1.7% compared with iron sulphate and 2.1% compared with the farmer's practice.
- Polysulphate increased the net income from the wheat crop by 149% compared with iron sulphate.

