

TRIAL RESULTS **OILSEED RAPE**

NANJING, CHINA (2015)

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TRIAL OBJECTIVE

To compare the use of MOP against POLY4 on oilseed rape.

HIGHLIGHTS

7% INCREASE IN YIELD

UP TO 25% IMPROVEMENT IN MACRO-NUTRIENT UPTAKE

UP TO 19% INCREASE IN SEED NUTRIENT UPTAKE

MAINTAINS QUALITY PARAMETERS

TRIAL DESIGN

PARTNER:	NANJING INSTITUTE OF SOIL SCIENCE
LOCATION:	NANJING, CHINA
YEAR:	2014

- The global oilseed rape market is worth US\$ 40.76 billion.¹
- China delivers 30% of the market by value.1
- Oilseed rape can be processed for rape oil, dairy or pig feed and honey.²
- Field trial used a target seed rate of 260,000 seeds ha⁻¹.
- In this trial, three rates of K₂O application (40, 80 and 120 kg K₂O ha⁻¹) were used to compare MOP and POLY4.
- 36 plots measuring 24m² each were used for all treatment and rate combinations.



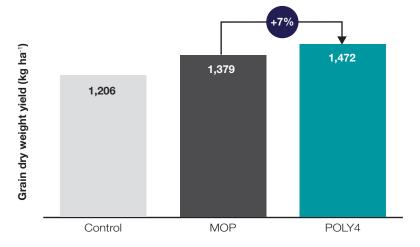
TREATMENT TABLE

FERTILIZER	NUTRIENT APPLICATION (kg ha ⁻¹) ^{3,4}								
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	MgO	CaO	s	CI		
Control	180	120	0	0	0	0	0		
MOP	180	120	80	0	0	0	64		
POLY4	180	120	80	34	97	108	17		



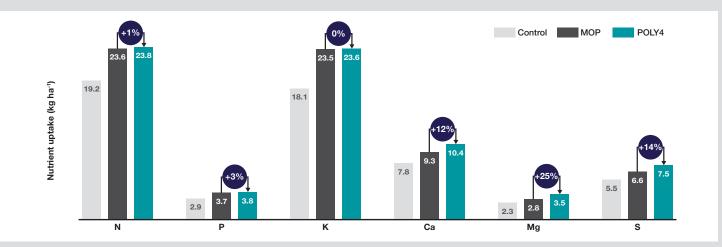
YIELD RESULT (kg ha⁻¹)

- Potassium improves tolerance to pest attacks, disease, frost damage and improves plant-water relations.
- POLY4 delivered improved macro nutrient grain uptake, driving yield improvement.
- The POLY4-fertilized crop had an oil content of 45% oil whilst outperforming the MOP option, in terms of yield, by 7%.
- The improvement is a result of the natural balanced fertilization offered by POLY4.



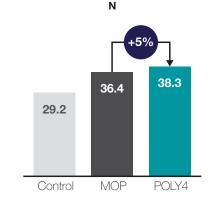
TOTAL PLANT NUTRIENT UPTAKE (kg ha⁻¹)⁵⁻⁶

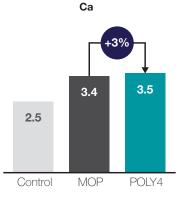
- High levels of nutrient uptake during seed development indicates satisfactory nutrient supply from POLY4.
- The addition of calcium, magnesium and sulphur from POLY4 supports nutrient uptake.

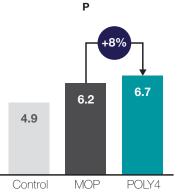


SEED NUTRIENT UPTAKE (kg ha⁻¹)^{5,6}

- Using POLY4 improved nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium use efficiency.
- POLY4 delivered the highest amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium into the yield component by 5%, 8% and 11% respectively.
- Delivering nutrients into the seed is important for yield and oil quality at harvest.
- POLY4 also delivered the highest amounts of calcium, magnesium and sulphur into the yield component by 3%, 8% and 19% respectively.
- POLY4 satisfied the high oilseed rape sulphur demand, which is supportive of oil production.







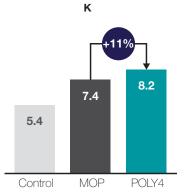
Mg

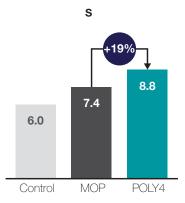
6.0

MOP

6.5

POLY4





Notes: 1) FAOSTAT 2013; 2) IPNI 2003; 3) GENSTAT means of inputs for 40–120 kg K_2 0 ha⁻¹ except for control where 0 kg K_2 0 ha⁻¹ was used; 4) Urea and DAP supplied nitrogen and phosphorus; 5) GENSTAT means; 6) All plots received 180 kg N ha⁻¹ and 120 kg P_2O_5 ha⁻¹ from urea and DAP with 80 kg K_2 0 ha⁻¹ from MOP or POLY4. Initial soil analysis: pH 4.88, P 10 mg kg⁻¹, K 90 mg kg⁻¹, Mg 173 mg kg⁻¹, S 30 mg kg⁻¹.

4.5

Control

Source: Nanjing Institute of Soil Science (2015). 20000-CAS-20012-14

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