

### TRIAL RESULTS

# **POTATO**

SCOTLAND, UK (2016)



# TRIAL OBJECTIVE

To compare the performance POLY4+MOP option to that of MOP and MOP+Kieserite.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

HIGHER NUTRIENT ACCUMULATION

INCREASED LEAF N, P, K
AND Ca CONTENTS

POLY4 MAXIMISES POTATO YIELDS COMPARED TO CONVENTIONAL NUTRIENT ALTERNATIVES

POLY4 IS A VIABLE NUTRIENT SOURCE FOR THE FRY QUALITY POTATO MARKET

**HIGHER ECONOMIC RETURNS** 

HIGHER CROP YIELD: FERTILIZER RATE RATIO

LOWER FERTILIZER PRICE: POTATO PRICE RATIO

**HIGHER VALUE-COST RATIO** 

### TRIAL DESIGN

PARTNER: SAC CONSULTING LOCATION: SCOTLAND, UK

YEAR: 2016
CROP VARIETY: ESTIMA

- The UK produced the highest potato yield across the european union in 2015 and 2016.1
- Potato variety, estima, is suited for fresh market with a smooth white skin, shallow eyes and light yellow flesh.
- Potash (potassium fertilizer) is a very important input for potatoes affecting yield, quality and profitability.<sup>2</sup>
- Potasium also contributes to tuber quality vital for marketability.<sup>2</sup>
- Potassium enhances water use efficiency of potatoes.<sup>2</sup>
- Potatoes are partial chloride sensitive high-value crops.
- Potatoes require Mg as part of the NPK fertilizer plan.

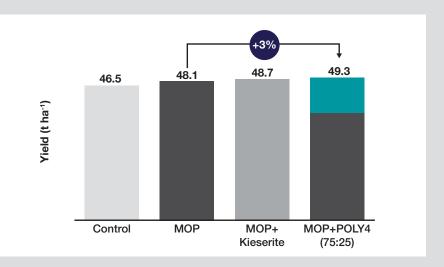


# TREATMENT TABLE

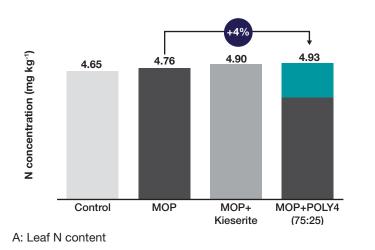
TREATMENTS	AMOUNT OF NUTRIENT APPLIED (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>3</sup>							
	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	CaO	s	CI	
Control	200	150	200	0	0	0	0	
МОР	200	150	200	0	0	0	160	
MOP+ Kieserite	200	150	200	21	0	16	160	
MOP + POLY4 (75:25)	200	150	200	21	60	68	131	

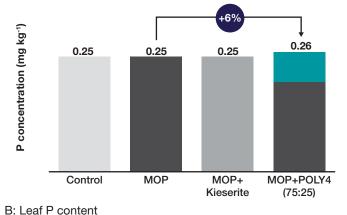
### TUBER YIELD<sup>3,4</sup>

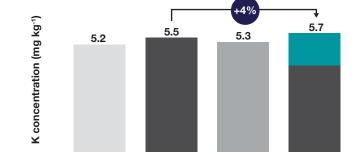
- Using POLY with MOP in a 75:25 K<sub>2</sub>O ratio generated higher yields than the control, MOP, MOP+Kieserite treatments.
- Using POLY with MOP in a 75:25 K<sub>2</sub>O ratio increased potato yield by 6% compared to the control treatment.
- MOP+POLY4 option increased potato yield by 2.5% and 1.2% than the MOP and MOP+Kieserite options respectively.



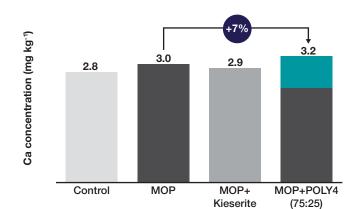
# NUTRIENT CONCENTRATION<sup>3,4</sup>







МОР



C: Leaf K content

Control

D: Leaf Ca content

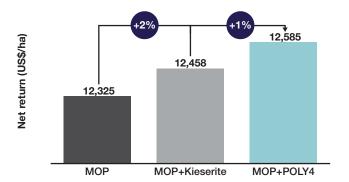
• Using POLY with MOP in a 75:25 K2O ratio resulted in higher concentration of leaf N content by 4%, leaf phosphorus (P) content by 6%, leaf potassium (K) content by 4% and leaf calcium (Ca) content by 7% more than MOP treatment and by a similar margin over the MOP+Kieserite treatment.

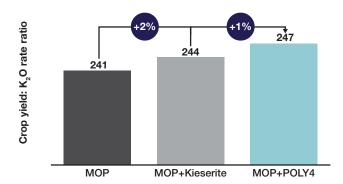
MOP+POLY4

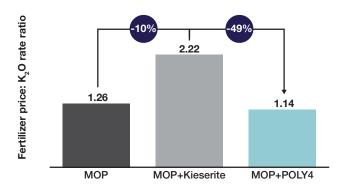
(75:25)

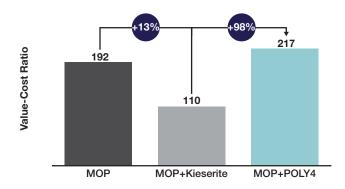
MOP+ Kieserite

#### ECONOMIC ANALYSIS 4,5,6,7









- Using POLY4 with MOP in a 75:25 K<sub>2</sub>O ratio generated higher economic returns compared to MOP and MOP+Kieserite options.
- MOP+POLY4 option gives higher Yield:Fertilizer rate ratio than MOP and MOP+Kieserite, indicating that MOP+POLY4 option is associated with higher yield.
- MOP+POLY4 option gives lower Fertilizer Price:Crop Price ratio than MOP and MOP+Kieserite, indicating the cost effectiveness of the MOP+POLY4 option.
- Using POLY4 with MOP in a 75:25 K<sub>2</sub>O ratio increased Value:Cost ratio by 13% and 98% over MOP and MOP+Kieserite options respectively.
- Value:Cost ratios indicate that to supply K, Mg and S to potatoes, MOP+POLY4 option adds more value than its cost compared to the MOP+Kieserite option.

Note: 1) Eurostat (2017); 2) Potash Development Association (2007); 3) All treatments received 200 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> and 150 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup> from AN and TSP source; 3) MOP+POLY4 was used in a ratio of 75:25 to meet the K<sub>2</sub>O requirement; 4) Results presented are based on data from GENSTAT analysis.; 5) Fertilizer prices: MOP price for North West Europe (US\$260/t), POLY4 (US\$200/t), Kieserite (US\$250/t). Analysis accounts for fertilizer application or spreading cost of US\$20.11/t for North West Europe, Potato price for the Estima variety was US\$259/t from AHDB (converted from £/t to US\$/t using exchange rate of 1.43677) for the week commencing 1 April 2016.; 6) Net Return = Crop output (US\$/ha) – (Cost of fertilizer material + Cost of fertilizer application), Value:Cost Ratio is the ratio of crop yield to fertilizer rate divided by ratio of fertilizer price to crop price.; 7) Economic analyses were based on K<sub>2</sub>O rate of 200 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. Initial soil analysis pH 5.8, P 4.7 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, K 90 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Mg 86 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, S 17 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>

Sources: SAC (2016) 16000-SAC-16012-16

