

TOMATO

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL (2015)

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TRIAL OBJECTIVE

This second year trial aimed to evaluate tomato's response to fertilizer practices in a soil environment with low levels of potassium.

HIGHLIGHTS

9% INCREASE IN YIELD

RETURN INCREASE OF 67% AS A RESULT OF POTASSIUM FERTILIZATION

SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN Ca, Mg AND S POST-HARVEST

INCREASE IN YIELD SEEN IN ALL SIZE CATEGORIES

FIRMNESS, BRIX AND VITAMIN C CONTENT MAINTAINED

ENHANCED LEAF NUTRIENT UPTAKE FOR N, P, K, Mg, Ca AND S

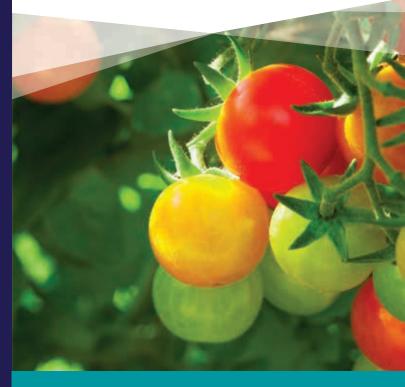
TRIAL DESIGN

PARTNER: UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

LOCATION: SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

YEAR: 2015

- São Paulo state, where this study was conducted, is the largest producer of fresh market tomatoes in South East Brazil.
- This trial was conducted in sandy loam soils with reasonable cation exchange capacity (CEC) but low nutrient status.¹
- Nutrients were applied at the recommended $\rm K_{2}O$ rate.



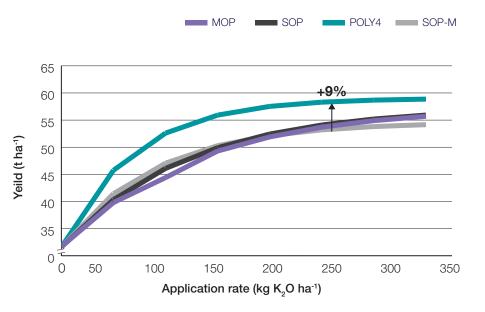
TREATMENT TABLE (kg ha⁻¹)¹

NUTRIENT	AVERAGE NUTRIENT APPLIED IN TRIAL (kg ha ⁻¹)						
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	MgO	CaO	s	СІ
Control	300	500	0	0	0	0	0
MOP	300	500	250	0	0	0	200
SOP	300	500	250	0	0	90	15
SOP-M	300	500	250	202	0	254	0
POLY4	300	500	250	107	297	340	53



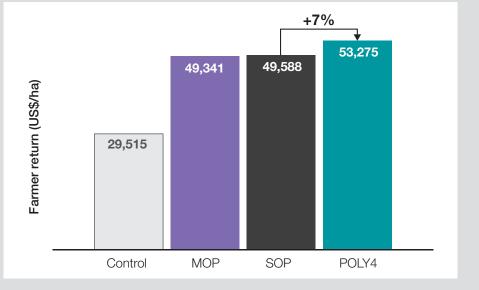
YIELD RESULT (t ha⁻¹)^{2,6}

- The broader nutrient spectrum delivered by POLY4 improved yield by 9% over other potassium fertilizers at the recommended rate of 250 kg K₂O ha⁻¹ and 8% over SOP, the commercial standard fertilizer.
- POLY4 was the only fertilizer to supply calcium which drives strong cell wall development and protects fruits from diseases, such as Bacterial Spot, in support of yield.
- Tomatoes are sensitive to chloride so yield increases may also be attributed to balanced fertilization from a lowchloride source.



ECONOMIC SUMMARY 1,4,5,7

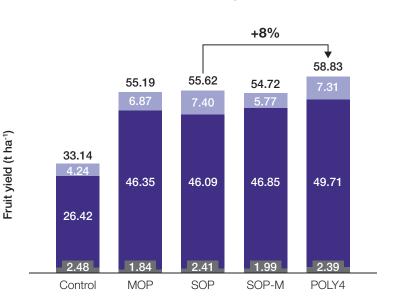
- High value crops, such as tomatoes, can increase returns by a minimum of 67% with potassium application.
- The additional outlay for purchasing SOP only showed marginal improvements in returns over MOP.
- POLY4 increased return by 7% compared to common fertilizer practice.



YIELD BY SIZE CATEGORY (t ha⁻¹)^{1,3,6}

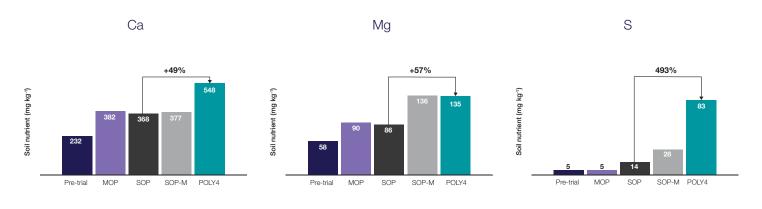
Large Medium Small

- Fruit size categories are important . for markets that demand a specific size range of tomatoes.
- The inclusion of potassium in fertilizer is essential to cell turgor, nutrient balance, photosynthesis in tomatoes and therefore fruit size, yield and quality.
- The use of POLY4's broader nutrient spectrum improved yield by 8% over SOP, the commercial standard.



POST-HARVEST SOIL LEGACY (mg kg⁻¹)^{1,6}

- Significantly higher soil calcium status improves structure, strength and potentially toxic elements including aluminium.
- POLY4 substantially elevates the soil's magnesium • status and corrects the soil's sulphur deficiency with a significant 454% increase.



Notes: 1) GENSTAT means 2) GENSTAT Regression Analysis; 3) Small = 40-50 mm diameter, Medium = 50-60 mm diameter, Large = >60 mm diameter; 4) Fertilizer prices based on Brazil Annual 2016 prices: Urea (US\$216/t), MAP (US\$351/t), MOP (US\$231 t⁻¹), SOP (US\$476/t), SOP-M (US\$500/t), POLY4 (US\$200/t); 5) US national tomato price 2016 was US\$903.54/t; 6) Initial soil analysis: pH 5.8, P 24 mg kg⁻¹, K 24 mg kg⁻¹, Ca 232 mg kg⁻¹, Mg 58 mg kg⁻¹, S 5 mg kg⁻¹, CEC 29 mmolc dm-3; 7) SOP-M is generally only used

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