

TRIAL RESULTS

ONTARIO, CANADA (2016)



TRIAL OBJECTIVE

To compare the effectiveness of different sources of potassium and sulphur, including straight and blended fertilizers, on soybeans.

HIGHLIGHTS

FLEXIBILITY IN USE AS A STRAIGHT OR AS THE K SOURCE AS PART OF A BLEND

12-16% INCREASE IN YIELD COMPARED TO MOP+GYPSUM

TRIAL DESIGN

PARTNER: UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

LOCATION: ONTARIO, CANADA

YEAR: 2016

- Ontario is the largest soybean producing province in Canada accounting for 58% of national production.
- Trial site was realistic of a working farm.
- Approximately 50% of soil in Ontario is responsive to potassium and sulphur fertilizers.
- Two field sites (Ridgetown and Pioneer) were chosen for this trial.
- This trial compared potassium and sulphur sources: MOP, Gypsum and POLY4.



TREATMENT TABLE (kg ha⁻¹)¹

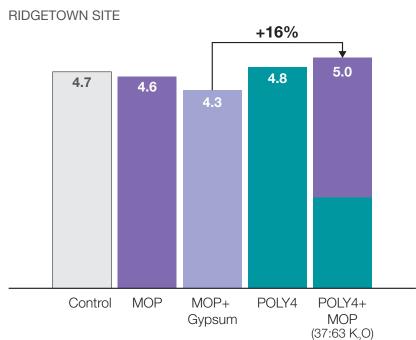
NUTRIENT	AVERAGE NUTRIENT APPLIED IN TRIAL (kg ha-1)						
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	MgO	CaO	s	СІ
Control	180	50	0	0	0	0	0
MOP	180	50	60	0	0	0	48
MOP+Gypsum	180	50	60	0	55	15	48
POLY4	180	50	60	26	72	33	13
POLY4+MOP (37:63 K ₂ O)	180	50	60	10	26	12	35

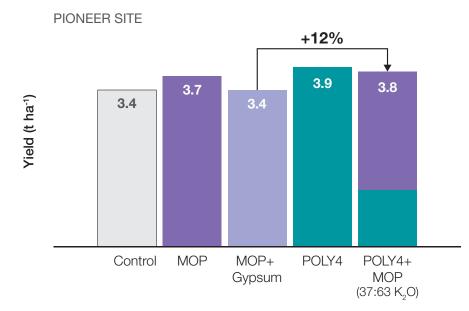


Yield (t ha⁻¹)

YIELD SUMMARY (t ha⁻¹)¹

- Using Gypsum to supply sulphur did not enhance yields because of limited nutrient release and low solubility.
- Application of POLY4 to supply potassium and sulphur gave a yield lift over MOP and MOP+Gypsum.
- At the Ridgetown site, the value of magnesium from POLY4 elevated yields higher than Pioneer site due to differences in soil magnesium.





Notes: 1) GENSTAT means. Initial soil analysis: Pioneer field – pH 5.6, P 27 mg kg⁻¹, K 80 mg kg⁻¹, Mg 65 mg kg⁻¹; Ridgetown field – pH 6.9, P 20 mg kg⁻¹, K 76 mg kg⁻¹, Mg 204 mg kg⁻¹.

Source: University of Guelph (2016) 48000-UGR-48010-16.

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