

TRIAL RESULTS WHEAT JIANGSU PROVINCE, CHINA (2014)

HIGHLIGHTS

7% yield improvement over MOP.

Increased fertilizer margin by US\$91/ha.

Significant improvement in nutrient uptake.



OVERVIEW

 In 2016 China had over 24 million hectares of wheat and was the largest wheat producer in the world producing 131 million metric tonnes.¹

TRIAL OBJECTIVE

To assess wheat response to potassium fertilization from MOP and POLY4 in China.

PARTNER:Institute of Soil Science, Chinese
Academy of ScienceLOCATION:Suqian, Jiangsu Province, ChinaYEAR:2014

METHODOLOGY

- Autumn drilled wheat field trials were carried out in central China in Suqian, Jiangsu Province.
- Soil was a silty loam.
- N and P₂O₅ were applied at local recommended rates as urea and MAP.
- Crop production with POLY4 was compared to MOP at different rates (45, 90 and 130 kg K₂O ha⁻¹). Mean data is presented.
- The trial was a randomised block design with four replications using 30 m² plot.

TREATMENT TABLE²⁻⁴

Treatment	Average nutrients applied (kg ha ⁻¹)						
	Ν	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ 0	MgO	CaO	S	CI-
N + P (control)	140	95	0	0	0	0	0
MOP	140	95	88	0	0	0	71
POLY4	140	95	88	38	107	119	19



YIELD IMPROVEMENT OVER MOP⁵



 Wheat grain yield was increased by adding K from either MOP and POLY4 compared to N + P (control). However, POLY4 improved yield by 7% compared to MOP.



 Balanced crop nutrition delivered by POLY4 improved grain fill and increased the efficiency of resource allocation.

INCREASED MARGIN[°]



• POLY4 had the best fertilizer margin.



SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN NUTRIENT UPTAKE

- Plant population can limit yields.
- Over-winter survival and cold tolerance of cereals was improved by good nutrition, particularly by N and K.
- POLY4 fertilizer treatment increased wheat survival through winter.

498 485 N + P MOP POLY4

(control)



- Manganese is important for protecting plants from both abiotic and biotic stresses and for efficient photosynthesis.
- Boron is essential for good seed set.
- POLY4 significantly increased micro nutrient (Mn and B) uptake into both straw and grain compared to the no-K control and MOP.

Notes: 1) FAOSTAT data (2017); 2) All plots received 140 kg N ha⁻¹ and 95 kg P_2O_5 ha⁻¹ from urea and MAP; 3) Genstat means; 4) Initial soil analysis: pH 8.1; EC 429 μ S cm⁻¹; 57 mg K kg⁻¹; 750 mg Ca kg⁻¹; 57 mg Mg kg⁻¹; 92 mg S kg⁻¹; 5) Results presented are based on data from Genstat ANOVA at average rate of 90 kg K₂O ha⁻¹; 6) Fertilizer prices obtained from CRU are 2014 annual prices for China: MOP (US\$310/t), POLY4 (US\$200/t), urea (US\$278/t) and MAP (US\$256/t); spreading cost (US\$10.78/t) and wheat price from FAOSTAT (US\$377/t). Fertilizer margin is crop output minus cost of fertilizer material and spreading.

Sources: Institute of Soil Science, Chinese Academy 2014 (20000-CAS-20011-14).

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+52%

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