Improved yield

Increased fertilizer margin

Greater tillering and thousand grain weight

A CASE FOR POLY4

• In 2017 India produced 98.5 Mmt of wheat across 30.6 million ha.

• North Central India is a major wheat growing region, with the wheat often grown in rotation with rice. Many farmers apply only N + P in these systems, even though application of K and S is recommended.

• Elemental S combined with bentonite is the typical sulphur source. Elemental S must be converted by soil microorganisms to sulphate-S before it can be available for plant uptake.

• POLY4 contains plant-available sulphate-S, K, Ca and Mg. Its sustained nutrient delivery makes it ideal for meeting the demands of wheat throughout the growing season.

poly4.com
Application of K and S fertilizers increased yield relative to N + P alone. Wheat fertilized with half the K\textsubscript{2}O rate had a greater yield than MOP + S. This means a greater output was achieved with lower K and S inputs.

**IMPROVED YIELD COMPONENTS**

Wheat yield depends on the tillering density, ears per tiller and ear weight (grain number and weight). Wheat fertilized with POLY4 had more tillers and grains per ear than other treatments.

POLY4-fertilized wheat also had the highest thousand grain weight. The POLY4 fertilized wheat had significantly heavier ears than MOP and N + P (control) treatments.

**Trial Focus**

To compare POLY4 with MOP and MOP + S at the recommended (60 kg K\textsubscript{2}O) and a lower K rate.
POLY4 fertilized wheat had the greatest revenue. Application of 30 kg K$_2$O ha$^{-1}$ from POLY4 had 4.8% greater revenue than equivalent MOP + S. Importantly, the revenue after applying 30 kg K$_2$O ha$^{-1}$ from POLY4 was greater than using 60 kg K$_2$O ha$^{-1}$ from MOP + S (1.2% higher).

Application of 30 kg K$_2$O ha$^{-1}$ from POLY4 gave the greatest fertilizer margin. This fertilizer programme had a lower cost than 60 kg K$_2$O ha$^{-1}$ from MOP + S and produced greater yield and revenue.