

Growing CORN IN CHINA



POLY4



KEY FINDINGS

7% yield increase over MOP

Balanced crop nutrition plan

14% enhanced soil K level



A CASE FOR POLY4

- Heilongjiang Province in China cultivates 6.6 million hectares of corn.
- This is an area of black soils with very high natural fertility. However, soil-available potassium (K) has decreased over time because of fertilizer plans often lacking K.
- POLY4 is well suited to provide not only K to the corn crop, but also sulphur (S), magnesium (Mg) and calcium (Ca), helping to meet crop demand and to build a nutrient legacy in the soil.

POLY4 BENEFITS



Source of essential nutrients



Sustained nutrient delivery rate, matching crop requirements



Excellent spreading pattern



Easy to store



Low carbon footprint

Treatments	Nutrient application rate (kg ha ⁻¹)			
	K ₂ O	S	MgO	CaO
N + P (control)	0	0	0	0
MOP	70	0	0	0
MOP + POLY4 (50:50)	70	48	15	43
MOP + POLY4 (25:75)	70	71	23	64
POLY4	70	95	30	85

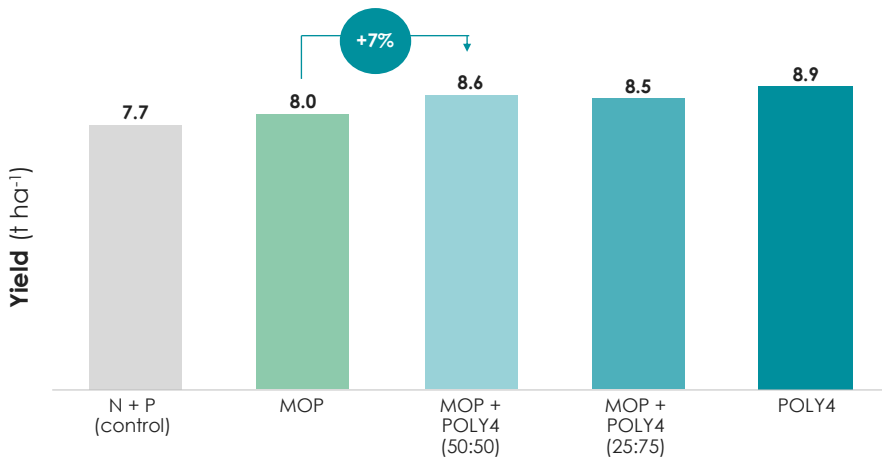
*All treatments received 150 kg N ha⁻¹ and 70 Kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹.



IMPROVED YIELD



The inclusion of POLY4 in the fertilizer plans improved corn yield. This highlights the importance of a balanced crop nutrition plan to achieving better yield results.



TRIAL FOCUS

To evaluate the performance of POLY4 in corn compared to MOP.

PARTNER

Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology

LOCATION

Heilongjiang, China

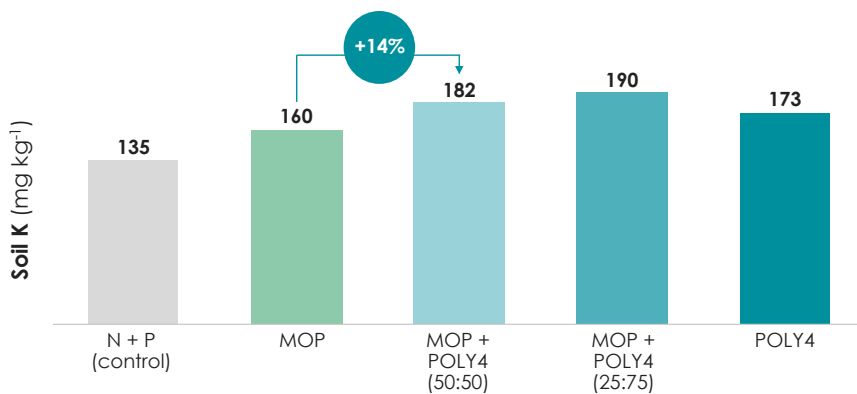
DATE

2019

ENHANCED SOIL NUTRIENT STATUS



POLY4 helped to sustain K soil levels, supporting the efforts to ameliorate the potassium levels in the area.



Notes: N and P from urea and DAP at 150 kg N ha⁻¹ and 70 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹; Urea split applied 40:60 base:top dress; K applied at 50, 70 and 90 kg K₂O ha⁻¹, treatment table and results are the average; MOP to POLY4 ratios are on a K:K basis; pre-trial soil analysis: pH 5.6, 3.9% SOM, 39 mg P kg⁻¹, 198 mg K kg⁻¹; Cultivar: Demeiya 1.

Source: Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology (2019), 107000-NEAG-107010-18 (corn).

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