Growing WHEAT IN CHINA

KEY FINDINGS

11% yield advantage over MOP and 4% over SOP

Improved potassium use efficiency

Enhanced potassium levels in soil

POLY4 BENEFITS

Source of essential nutrients

Sustained nutrient delivery profile

Environmentally friendly, produced with no chemical processing

Suitable for organic farming

Blends, stores and spreads with standard farm equipment

A CASE FOR POLY4

• In 2017, China produced 134 million metric tonnes of wheat across 24.5 million hectares. In Jiangsu province, wheat is the second major grain crop after rice.

• Potassium is deficient in many soils in Jiangsu.

• POLY4 delivers potassium, sulphate-sulphur, magnesium and calcium.
Increased potassium uptake by plants can increase grain size and straw stiffness in cereals. POLY4-fertilized wheat had the greatest grain K content. This, combined with a higher yield, resulted in greater K uptake.

POLY4 treatment also sustained the soil K level in Jiangsu’s potassium-deficient soils.

**Notes**: FAOSTAT (2017); all treatments received 200 kg N ha\(^{-1}\) and 90 kg P\(_2\)O\(_5\) ha\(^{-1}\) from urea and MAP; Potassium applied at 75, 150 and 225 kg K\(_2\)O ha\(^{-1}\); Treatment table and bar graphs show average application rates; Initial soil analysis pH 6.5, 2.3% SOM, 10 mg P kg\(^{-1}\), 72 mg K kg\(^{-1}\); Data analysed by Genstat ANOVA, mean separation by Fisher’s Test at 5% level.

**Source**: Nanjing Agricultural University 83000-NAU-83010-17 (wheat).