

Polysulphate[™]

Trial



S

48% SO_3
(19.2% S)

K

14% K_2O
(11.6% K)

Mg

6% MgO
(3.6% Mg)

Ca

17% CaO
(12.2% Ca)



Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) on a sandy acidic soil

Polysulphate fertilizer is a soluble, easily-absorbed, cost effective answer to crop nutrition, containing four key plant nutrients: sulphur, potassium, magnesium and calcium



When

- Sowing: April 2016
- Harvest: September 2016



Where

Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam



Crop

Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)



Soil type

Sandy acidic soil



Measurements

- Yield
- Crop development
- Soil tests before sowing and after harvest

Mined in the UK, ICL is the first – and only – producer in the world to mine polyhalite, marketed as Polysulphate.

For more information consult www.polysulphate.com/contact.php for your contact in your region.

www.polysulphate.com

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Polysulphate 

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Fertilizerplus 
Premium plant nutrition from ICL Fertilizers

Objective

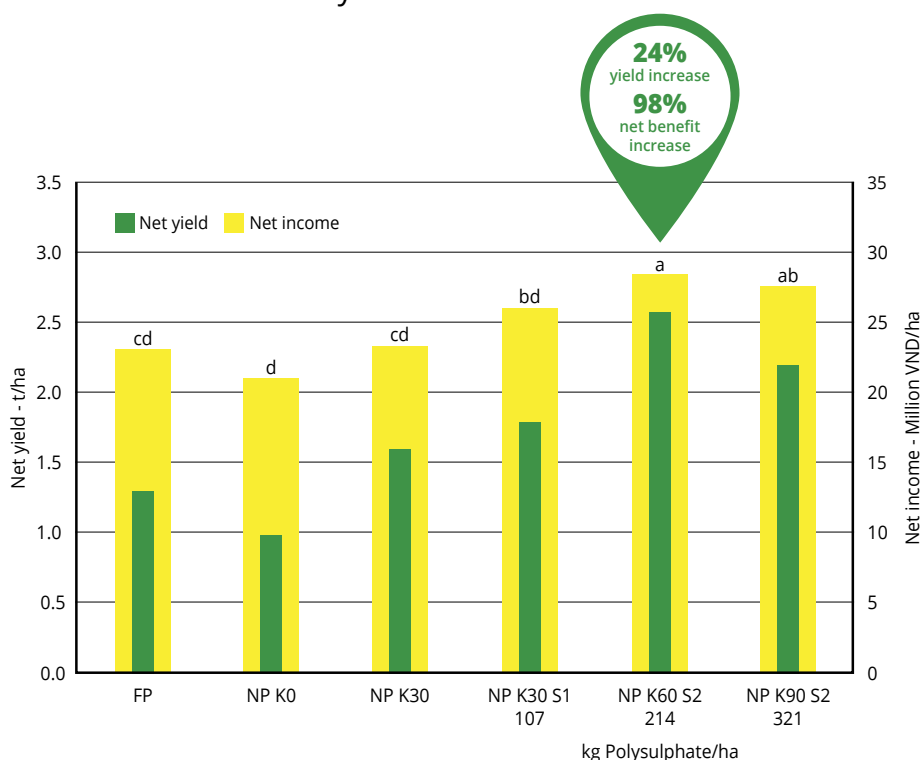
To evaluate the effects of potassium (K) and Polysulphate application rates on peanut agronomic and economic performances for the growing conditions in the Central Coast of Vietnam.

Treatments

The experiment was set according to a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with four replications. Six fertilization treatments were tested: Farmers' practice (FP) control, with N:P:K ratio of 95:40:100; NP-K₀, with 45 kg N/ha, 90 kg P₂O₅/ha, and zero K; and NP-K₃₀; NP-K₃₀-S₁; NP-K₆₀-S₂, and NP-K₉₀-S₃, all of which were applied with similar N and P rates, K rates increasing from 30 to 90 kg K₂O/ha, and Polysulphate at 107 (S₁, 25 kg S/ha), 214 (S₂, 50 kg S/ha), and 321 kg ha⁻¹ (S₃, 75 kg S/ha), respectively. Nitrogen was applied through urea and P through superphosphate. Potassium was applied through KCl and Polysulphate.

Results

- FP and NP-K₀ displayed the poorest performance in most parameters tested and obtained low peanut yield and benefit.
- The optimum treatment was achieved with NP-K₆₀-S₂ (214 kg Polysulphate/ha), which resulted in a yield of 2.86 t/ha of grains, 24% more than the farmers' practice, and in a 98% increase in the net benefit to the farmer.
- Soil tests before sowing and after harvest, indicated that while FP significantly reduced soil fertility, Polysulphate led to enhanced soil fertility.



* From research funded by the International Potash Institute www.ipipotash.org.