



Fertilizing Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) with Polysulphate

Polysulphate



www.polysulphate.com

Main features of Polysulphate fertilizer

- Ideal multinutrient sulphur fertilizer with 48% SO_3 plus potassium (13.5% K_2O), magnesium (5.5% MgO) and calcium (16.5% CaO), all in sulphate form.
- Reduced risk of early season sulphate loss through leaching due to its prolonged nutrient release pattern.
- Fully soluble, with all nutrients available for plant uptake during the growth period.
- Low chloride, very low salinity index, neutral pH, no liming effect.
- Natural mined mineral (polyhalite) approved for organic agriculture.
- UK produced fertilizer with a low carbon footprint.

Functions of S, K, Mg and Ca in potato crops

- Sulphur is an essential constituent of proteins: it is required for the synthesis of three of the amino acids which make up true proteins. Necessary for high nitrogen use efficiency.
- Potassium secures yield and quality, transport of sugars, stomatal control and is a co-factor of many enzymes. It reduces susceptibility to plant diseases and the impact of drought, and is essential for efficient use of nitrogen.
- Magnesium is fundamental for photosynthesis, being a central part of chlorophyll molecule.
- Calcium for strong and healthy crops; it is a major building block in cell walls and reduces susceptibility to diseases. Soluble calcium is important for skin finish.

Practical guidelines for fertilising potatoes with Polysulphate fertilizer

- Low-chloride Polysulphate is a sulphate-based source of water soluble potassium, magnesium and calcium, supplying all of the sulphur, magnesium and calcium needed, and a significant proportion of the potash removed at harvest, without affecting the soil pH.
- Potatoes remove very large amounts of potassium at harvest and the proportion not supplied by Polysulphate can be applied as muriate of potash (MOP) at the time of planting.
- 100 kg/acre Polysulphate is generally a suitable dressing for potatoes in India. Incorporate straight Polysulphate into the seedbed before planting, or apply it as a constituent of a fertilizer blend at planting.
- The prolonged release characteristic of Polysulphate means that as the four macronutrients it contains are released they provide a continuing fresh source to the growing crop.

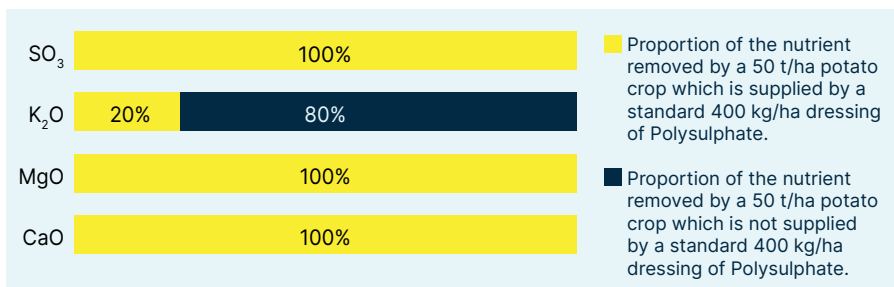


Estimated nutrient offtakes (removal) by potatoes

Nutrient	Offtakes (kg/t)	Offtakes (kg/ha)
	Potato tubers	50 t/ha potato tubers
K ₂ O	5.8	290
K	4.8	240
MgO	0.4	20
Mg	0.25	12
CaO	0.5	25
Ca	0.35	17


Sources: UK Fertiliser Manual, PDA and UNIFA

Guideline proportions of nutrients supplied by Polysulphate fertilizer at 400 kg/ha to a 50 t/ha potato crop



Expected benefits

- Higher yields
- Good skin finish
- Improved dry matter
- Increased nitrogen use efficiency



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

www.polysulphate.com

S

18.5%

K₂O

13.5%

MgO

5.5%

CaO

16.5%

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The above are general rates, for specific
recommendations or more information consult
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