

TRIAL RESULTS

OILSEED RAPE

NORTH DAKOTA, US (2016)



TRIAL OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the agronomic performance of oilseed rape in response to POLY4 and Ammonium Sulphate as sources of sulphur.

HIGHLIGHTS

UP TO 9% INCREASE IN YIELD

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL CONTENT

FLEXIBILITY IN APPLICATION TIMING

5% INCREASE IN NITROGEN UPTAKE

UP TO 5% INCREASE IN SULPHUR UPTAKE

TRIAL DESIGN

PARTNER: NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY

LOCATION: NORTH DAKOTA, US

YEAR: 2016

CROP VARIETY: ROUND UP READY (STAR 402)

- North Dakota is the largest state in terms of production, delivering 85% of US output in 2016.
- Yield penalties are incurred for oilseed rape (OSR) crops when sulphur is not available which is common with most oil crops.
- This trial was conducted in North Dakota in a loam and a silt loam soil in a field considered to have a high nutrient status³.
- Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and/or Urea was applied at recommend rates of 140 kg N ha⁻¹ and Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) applied at 95 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹.
- Treatments were applied in a randomised complete block design with five replications

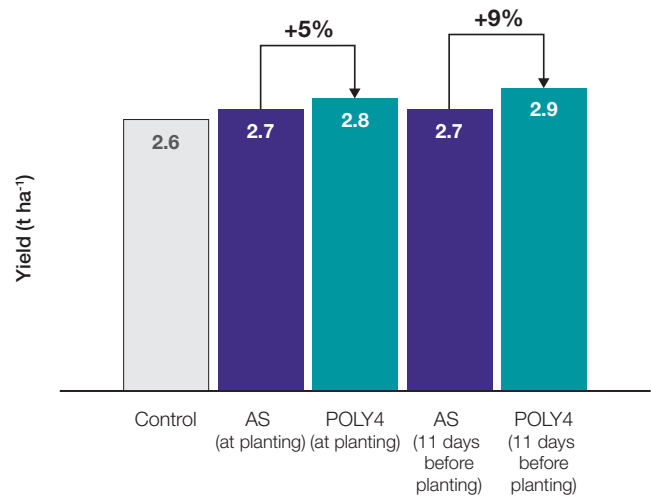


TREATMENT TABLE (kg ha⁻¹)^{1,2}

NUTRIENT	AVERAGE NUTRIENT APPLIED IN TRIAL (kg ha ⁻¹)						
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	MgO	CaO	S	Cl
Control	140	95	0	0	41	0	0
AS (at planting)	140	95	0	0	41	28	0
POLY4 (at planting)	140	95	21	9	66	28	11
AS (11 days before planting)	140	95	0	0	41	28	0
POLY4 (11 days before planting)	140	95	21	9	66	28	11

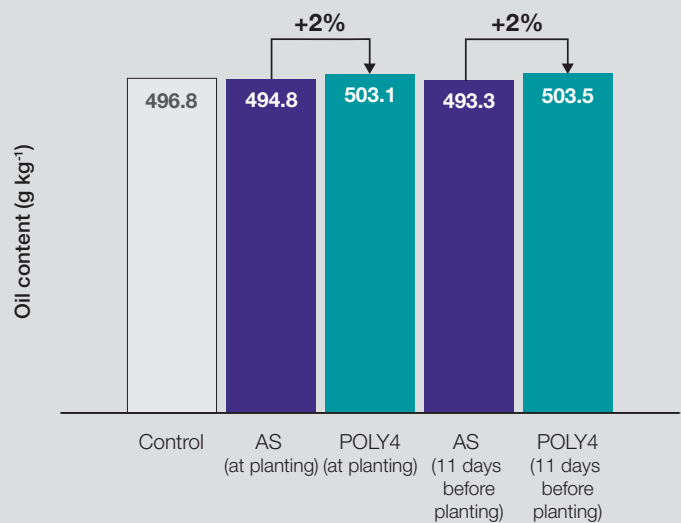
YIELD RESULTS (t ha⁻¹)^{1,2}

- Under equal sulphur rate applications, POLY4 showed improvements over AS when applied prior to and at planting.
- Yield improvements are an indication of higher oil content which can boost farmers' returns.



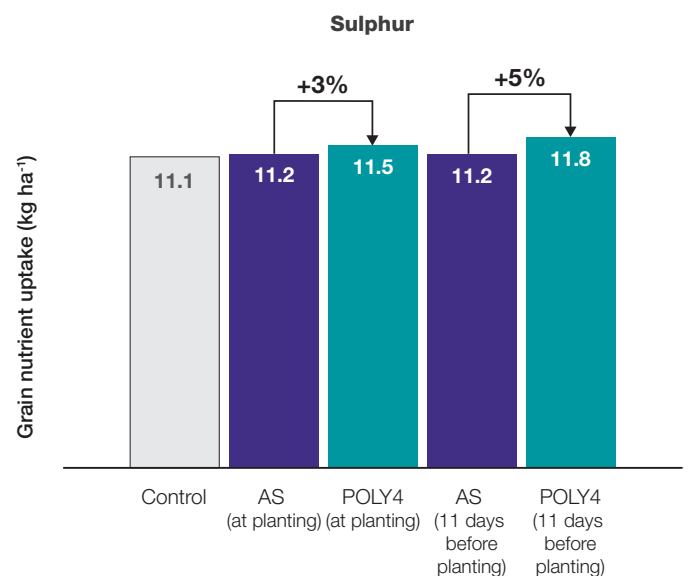
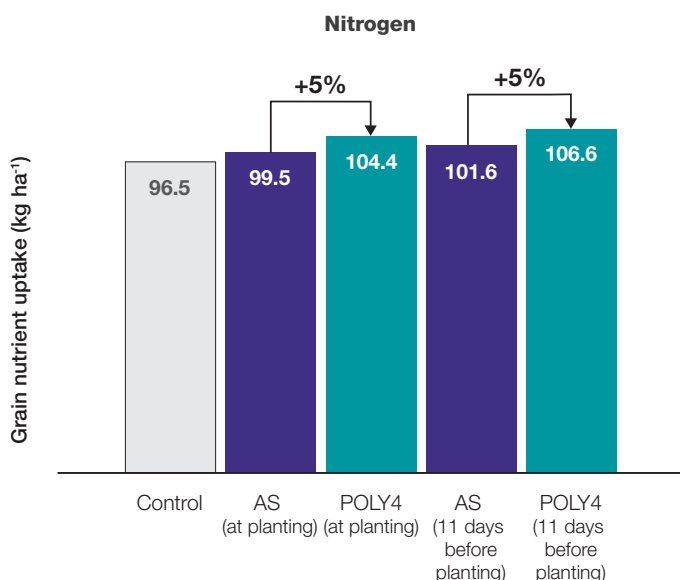
OIL CONTENT (g kg⁻¹)^{1,2}

- The changes in oil content are affected by sulphur supply through the plant and into the grain.
- Use of POLY4 showed a 2% improvement in oil content at both stages compared to AS.



NUTRIENT UPTAKE (kg ha⁻¹)^{1,2}

- Improving the nitrogen and sulphur uptake into the grain demonstrates the efficiency of POLY4.
- POLY4's more timely release profile offers flexibility in application as nutrients are provided to the plant when needed.
- The use POLY4 allows farmers to decouple crop sulphur supply from nitrogen supply and affords more flexibility for canopy management practices.
- The results showed that the application of POLY4 around 11 days pre-planting is optimal.



Notes: 1) GENSTAT means; 2) All treatments AS and/or Urea was applied at recommend rates of 140 kg N ha⁻¹ and TSP applied at 95 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹; 3). Initial soil analysis: pH 6.7, Organic Matter 28 g kg⁻¹, N 73 mg kg⁻¹, P 4 mg kg⁻¹, K 200 mg kg⁻¹.

Source: North Dakota State University (2016) 15000-NDS-15014-16.

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