

# Performance of polyhalite as a multi nutrient fertilizer for potato in Brazil



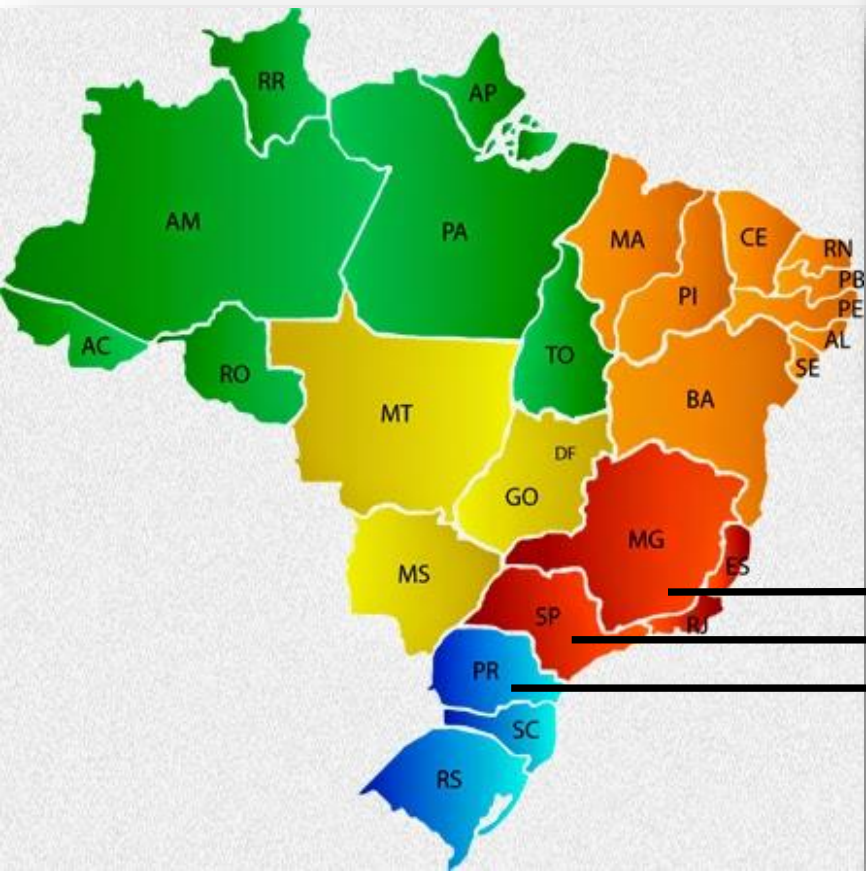
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# Potato Production in Brazil



**2016 -Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics- (IBGE)**

**Potato Production: 3,851.398 ton**

**Minas Gerais State (MG): 32.7% of total production**

**São Paulo State (SP): 17.3% of total production**

**Paraná State (PR): 21.3% of total production**



# Study- Potato- Tapira (MG) and Casa Branca (SP)

## Soil Chemical Analysis of experimental sites

Site	pH	OM	P	K	Ca	Mg	S
		g/dm <sup>3</sup>	mg/dm <sup>3</sup>	mmolc/dm <sup>3</sup>			mg/dm <sup>3</sup>
Tapira	5.5	37.2	74.1	2.2	28.2	8.9	29.9
Casa Branca	4.9	18.4	4.6	1.1	14.6	4.4	3.6

# Potato Varieties

## **Tapira (MG)**

**Asterix variety - Long oval uniform red tubers with yellow flesh.**

**French fries and processed products.**

## **Casa Branca (SP)**

**Romeo variety – dark red tubers**

**Fried foods, baked foods and purees.**

TREATMENTS	K <sub>2</sub> O rate	Blend	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Ca	Mg	S
	-----Kg/ha-----						
<b>Blend I</b>	0	0	150	526	574	0	326
<b>4-14-2 MOP + Urea + TSP + SSP</b>	75	3750	150	526	574	0	326
<b>4-14-4 MOP + Urea + TSP + SSP</b>	150	3750	150	526	574	0	326
<b>4-14-6 MOP + Urea + TSP + SSP</b>	225	3750	150	526	574	0	326
<b>4-14-8 MOP + Urea + TSP + SSP</b>	300	3750	150	526	574	0	326
<b>Blend II</b>	0	0	150	526	65	19	102
<b>4-14-2 Poly + Urea + MAP</b>	75	3750	150	526	65	19	102
<b>4-14-4 Poly + Urea + MAP</b>	150	3750	150	526	130	39	204
<b>4-14-6 Poly + Urea + MAP</b>	225	3750	150	526	195	58	305
<b>4-14-8 Poly + Urea + MAP</b>	300	3750	150	526	260	78	407
<b>Blend III</b>	0	0	150	526	65	19	106
<b>4-14-2 K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + Urea + MAP</b>	75	3750	150	526	65	19	106
<b>4-14-2 K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + Urea + MAP</b>	150	3750	150	526	130	39	213
<b>4-14-2 K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + Urea + MAP</b>	225	3750	150	526	195	58	319
<b>4-14-2 K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + Urea + MAP</b>	300	3750	150	526	260	78	426

# Fertilization pre-plant



# Planting of potato seeds



**Planting potato seeds:**

**Tapira: September 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015**

**Casa branca: July 28<sup>th</sup>, 2016**

# Evaluated characteristics



# Soil sampling



**Soil sampling for each plot: 0-20 cm**

**Period: pre-plant and after harvest**

**Chemical analysis: pH, EC, K, Ca, Mg and S**

# Sampling of leaves



## Sampling of petioles and leaflets (Young expanded leaves)

- **Tapira (MG): 36, 63 and 84 days after planting (DAP).**
- **Casa Branca (SP): 26, 40, 57 and 71 DAP**
- **Chemical analysis – N, P, K, Ca, Mg and S**

# Potato Harvest



**Harvest:**

**Tapira: January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2016**

**Casa Branca: November 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016**

**Size of tubers:**

**< 28 mm**

**28-33 mm**

**33-42 mm**

**42-70 mm**

# No commercial yield - Diseases



*Spongospora subterranea*



*Streptomyces scabies*



*Pectobacterium carotovora* sup spp.



*Meloydogyne* spp.

# No commercial yield - Physiological disturbs



**Silking**



**Cracks**



**Greening**



**Lenticelose**

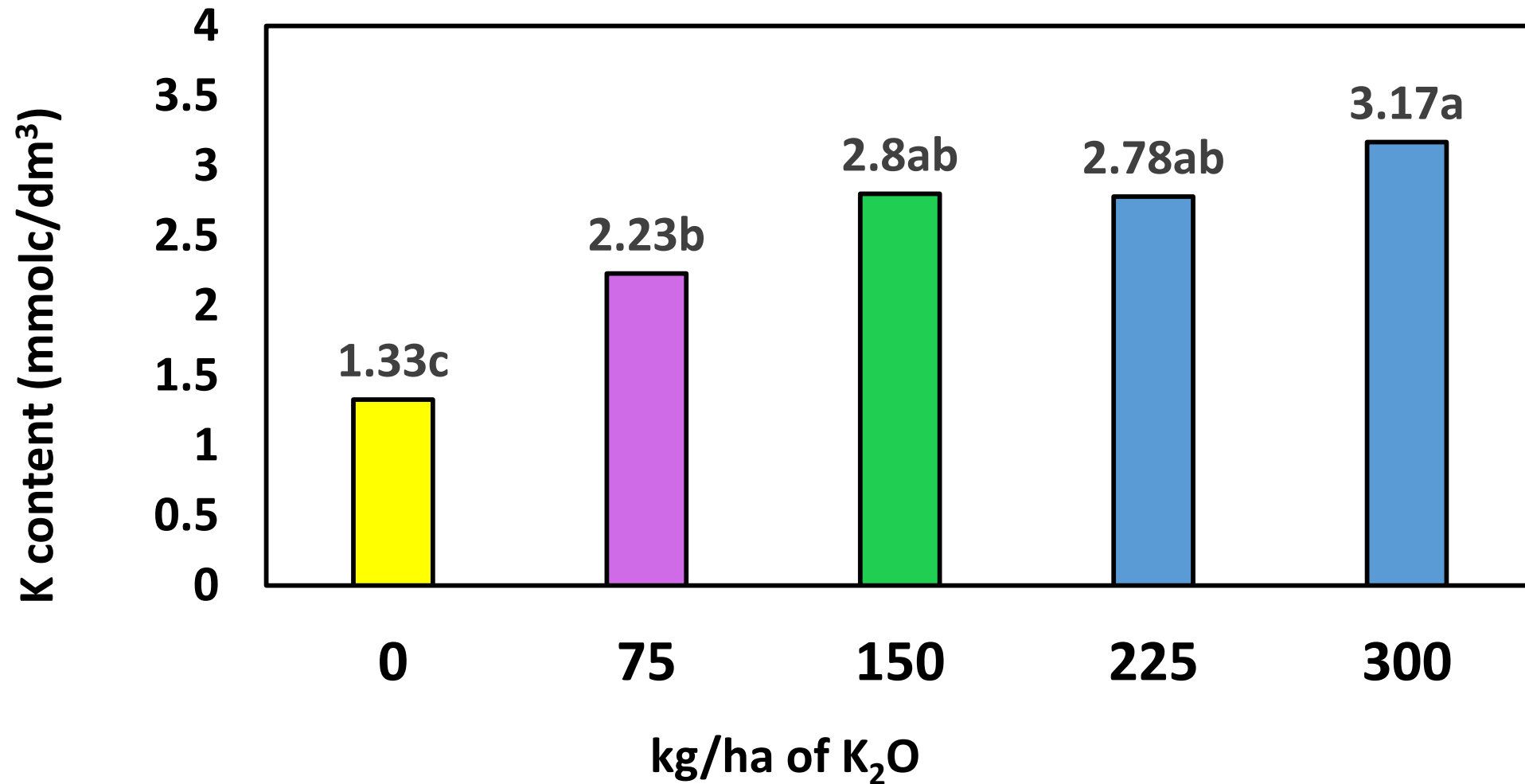
# Potato quality

## Qualitative characterisits:

- Starch
- Hardness
- Crunchiness
- Dry mass
- total soluble
- reducing sugar
- total soluble solids

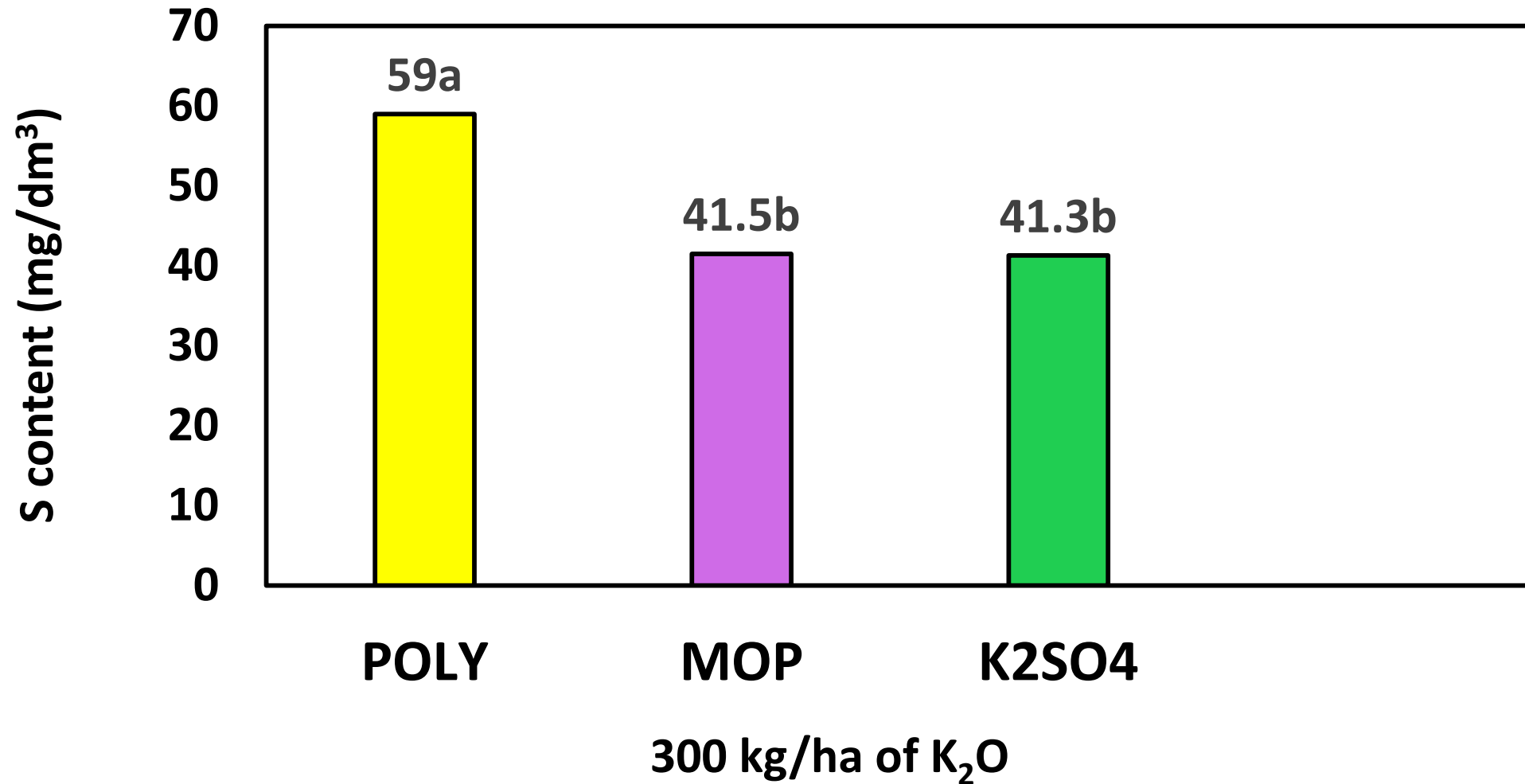
# Results – Tapira (MG)

# Soil fertility – K content



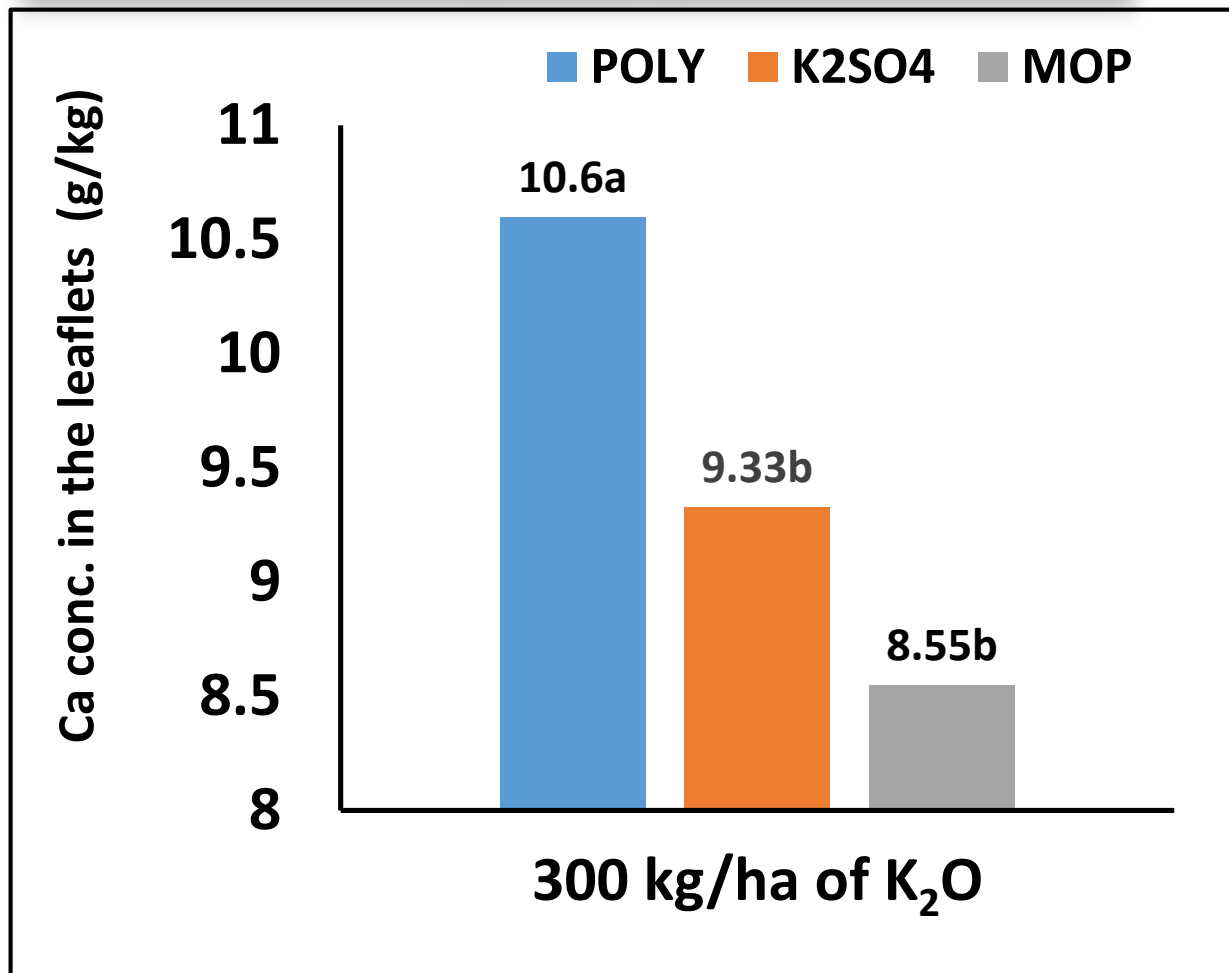


# Soil fertility – S content

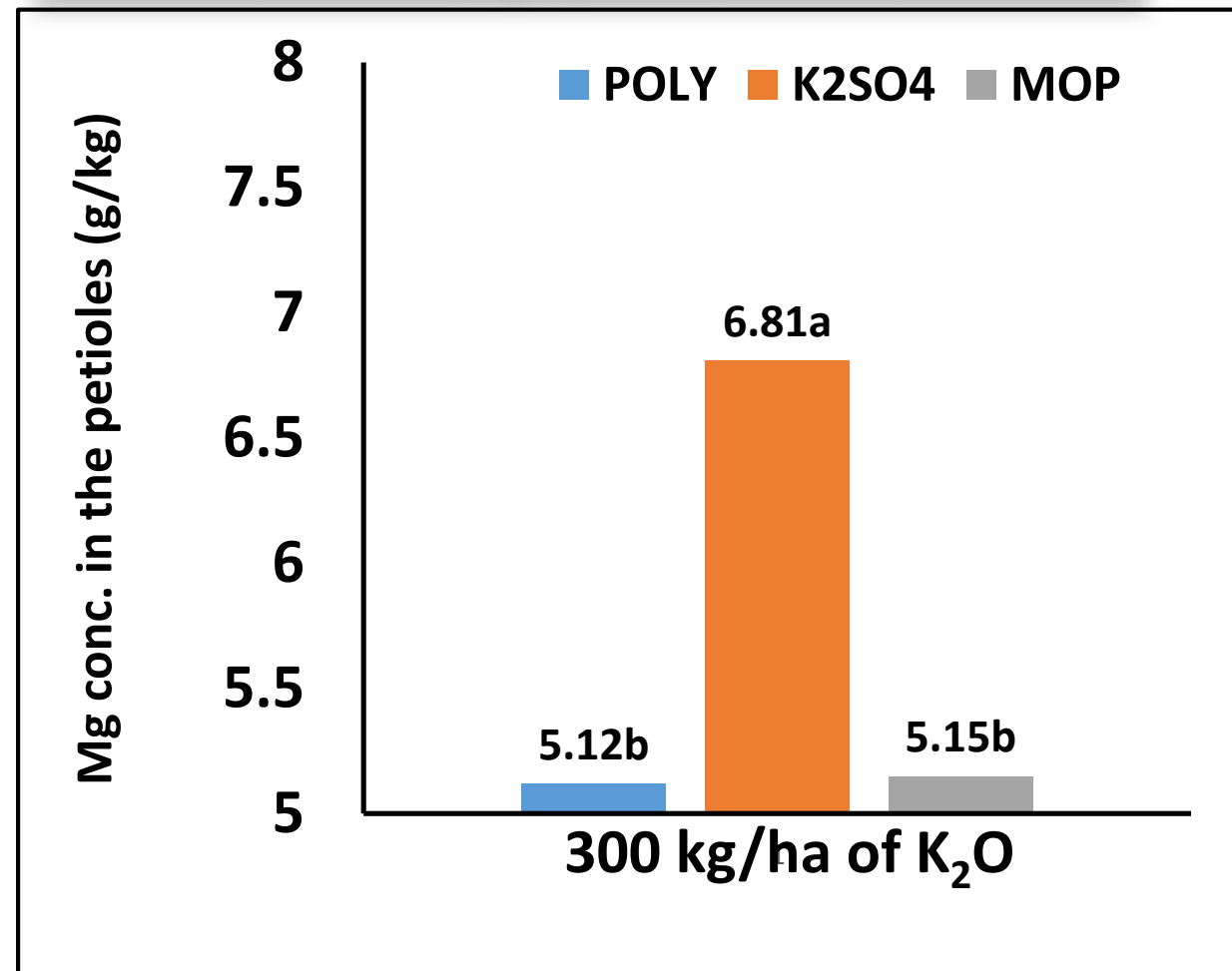


# Leaf nutrient - Ca and Mg contents at 36 DAP

Interaction Source X rates at 36 DAP  
Ca - Leaflet

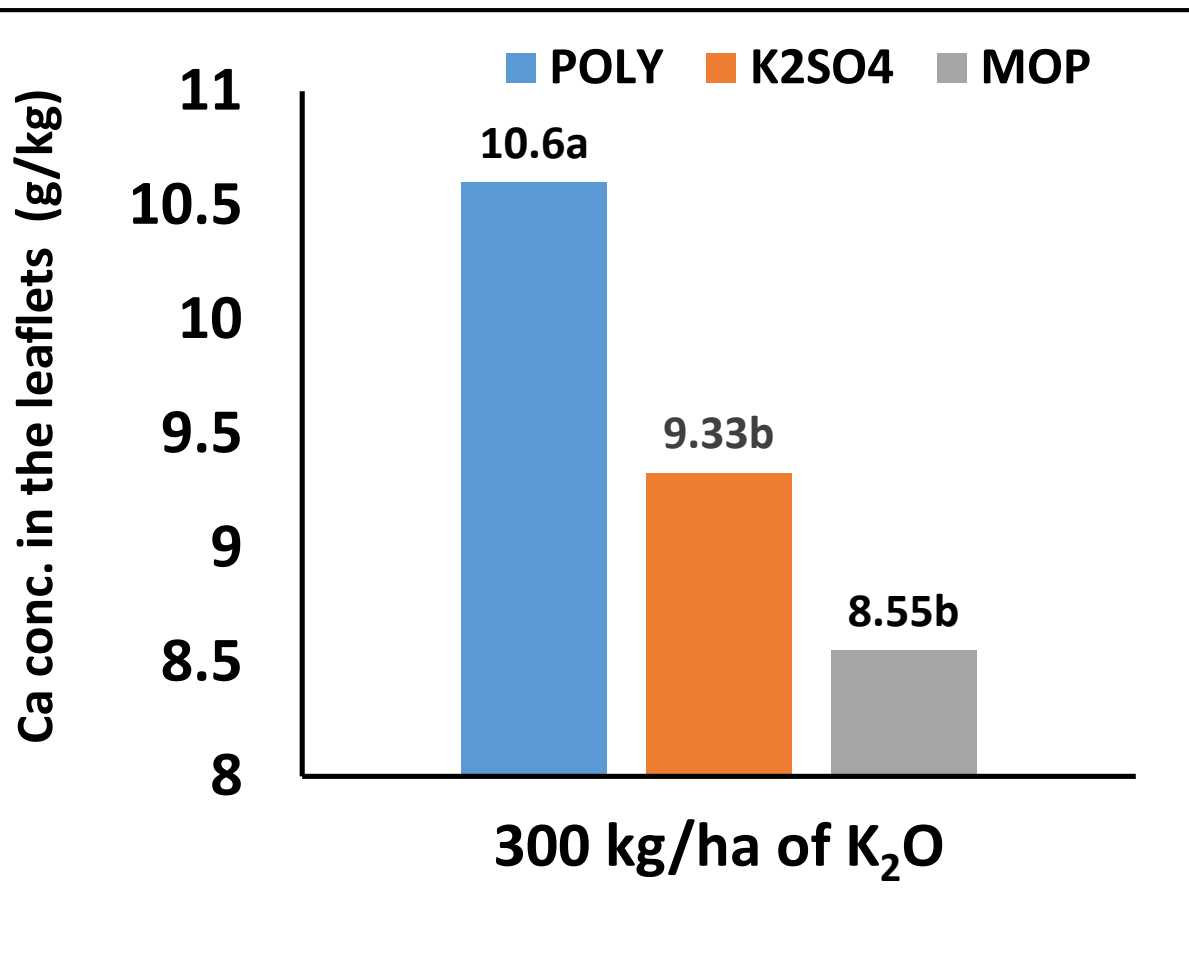


Interaction Source X rates at 36 DAP  
Mg - petiole

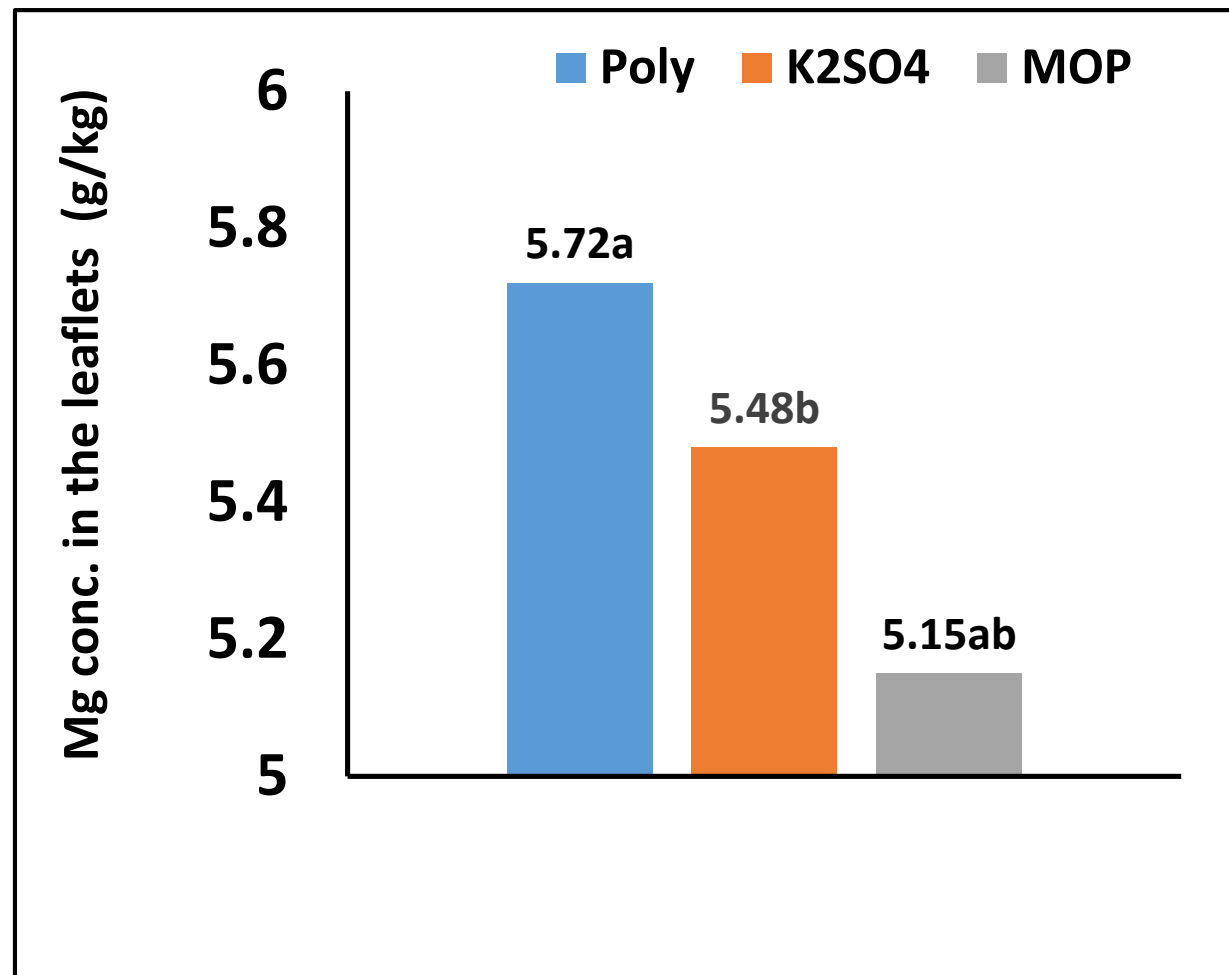


# Leaf nutrient - Ca and Mg contents at 63 DAP

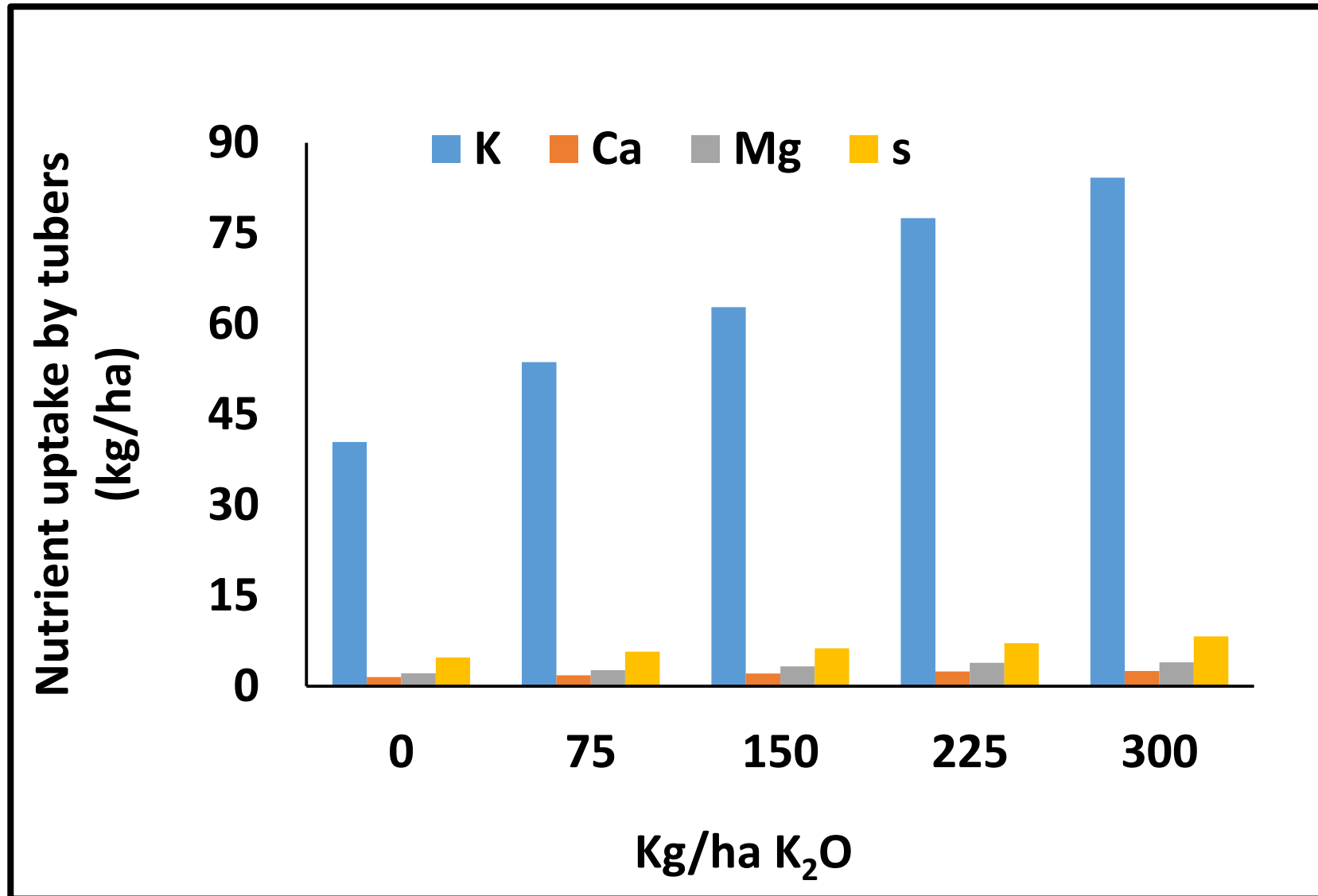
Interaction Source X rates - Ca - Leaflet



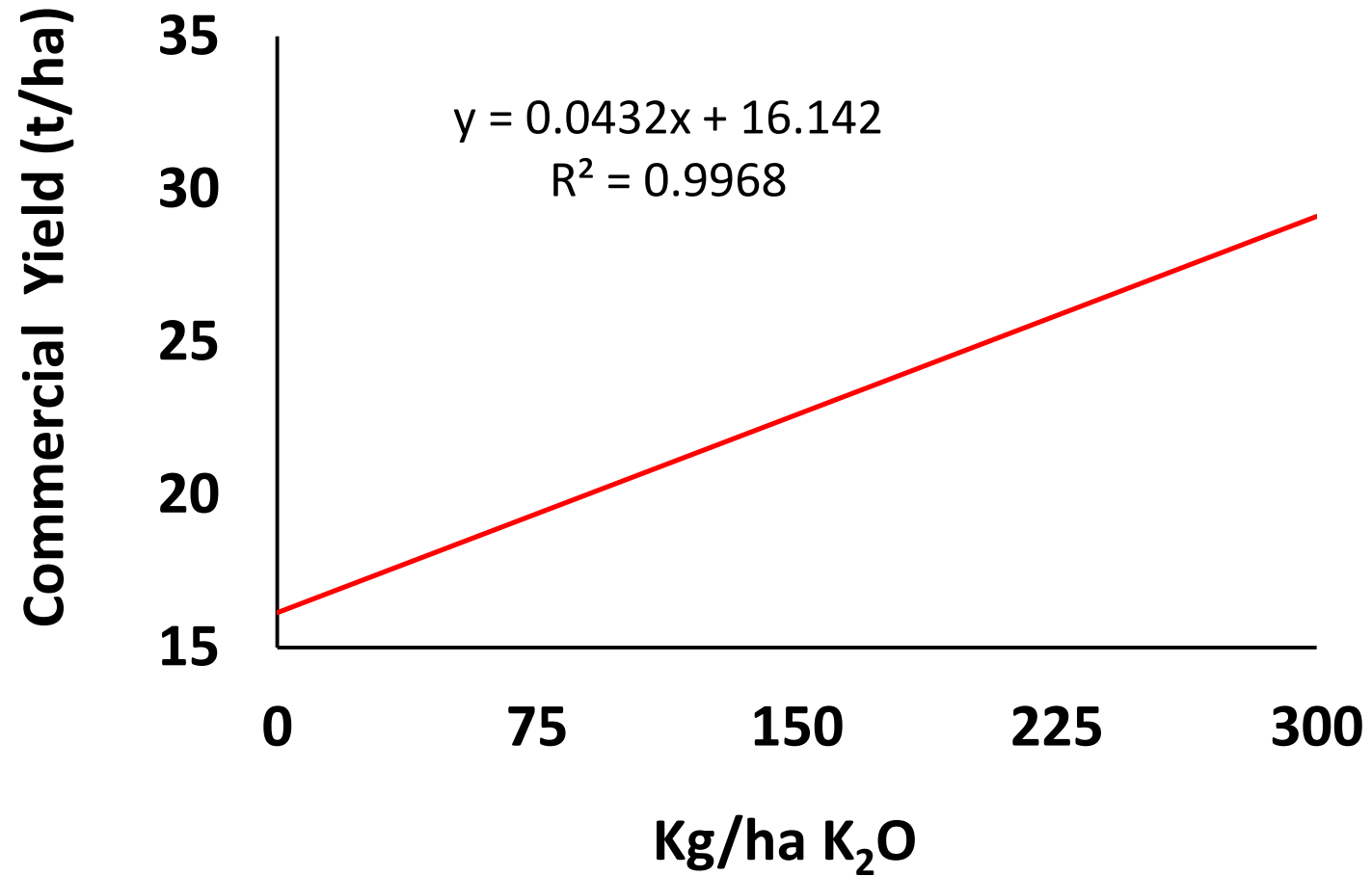
Effects of K sources - Mg - Leaflet



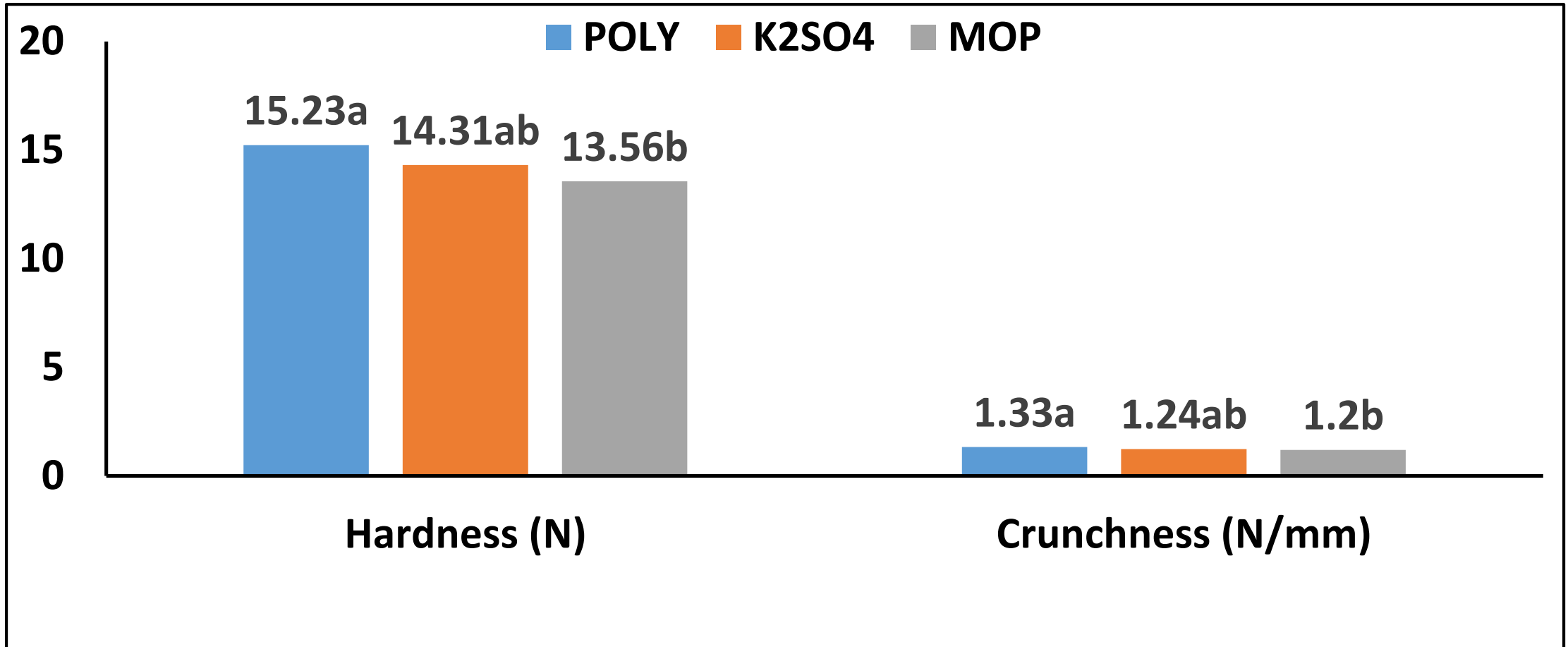
# Nutrient uptakes - tubers



# Commercial yield

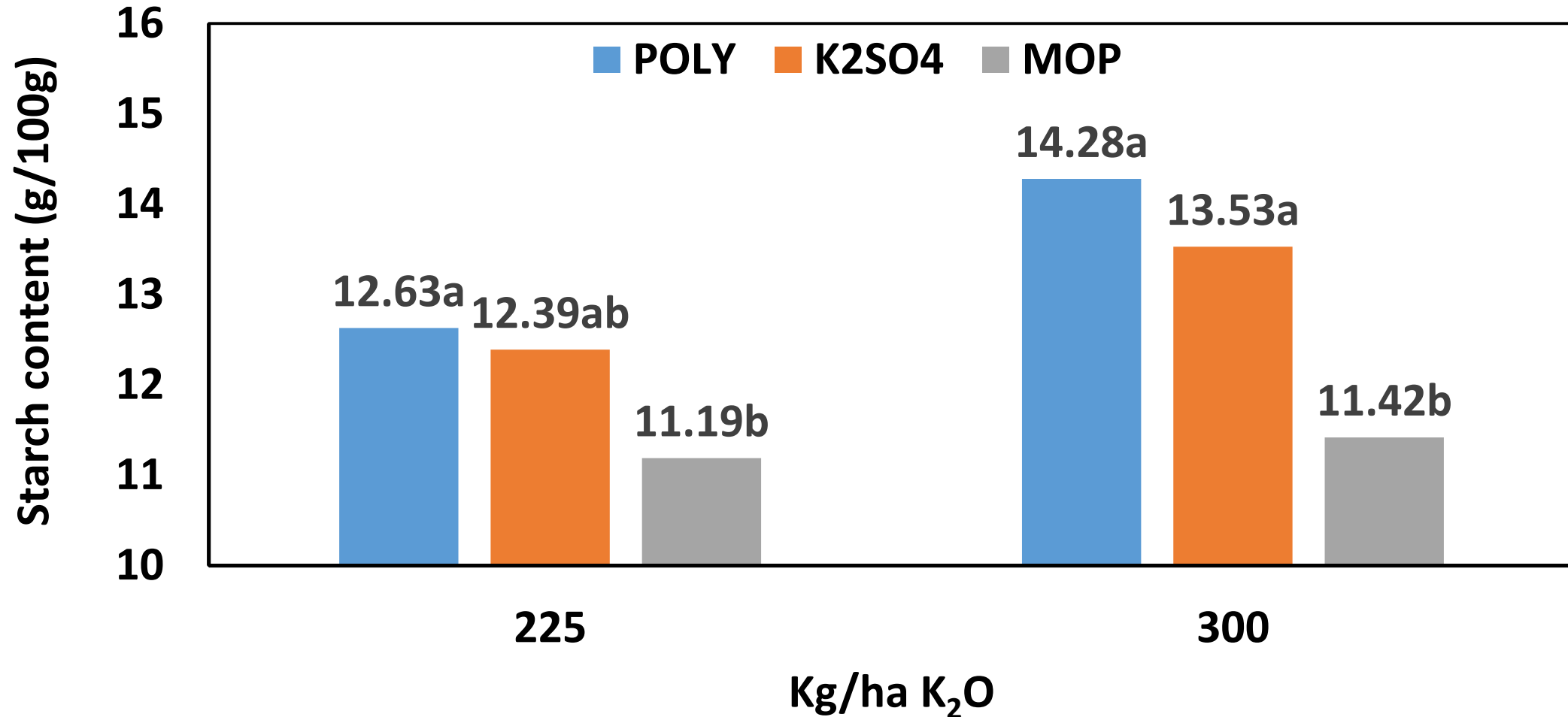


# Quality potato

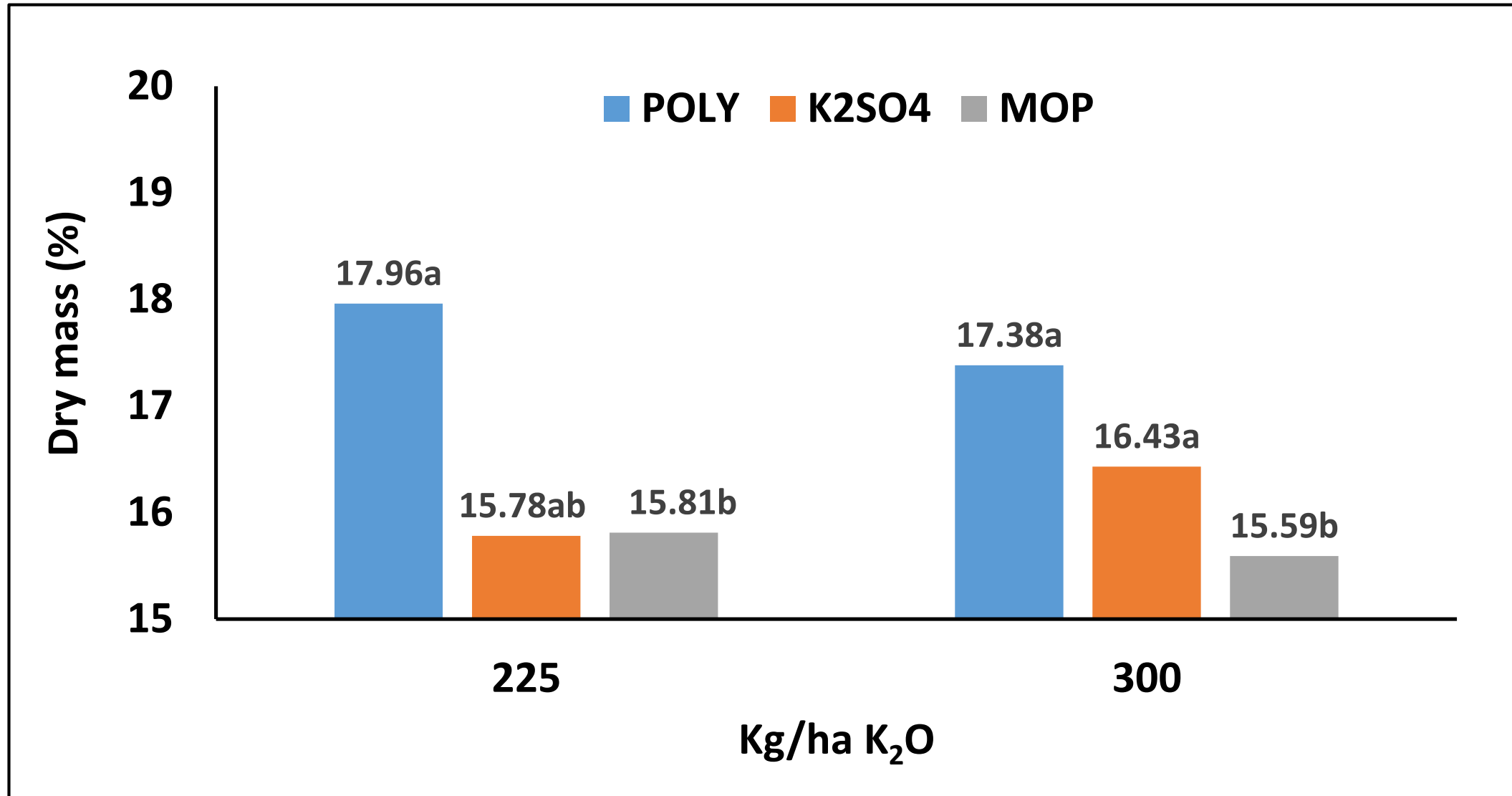


# Quality potato – Starch content

Interaction Source X rates



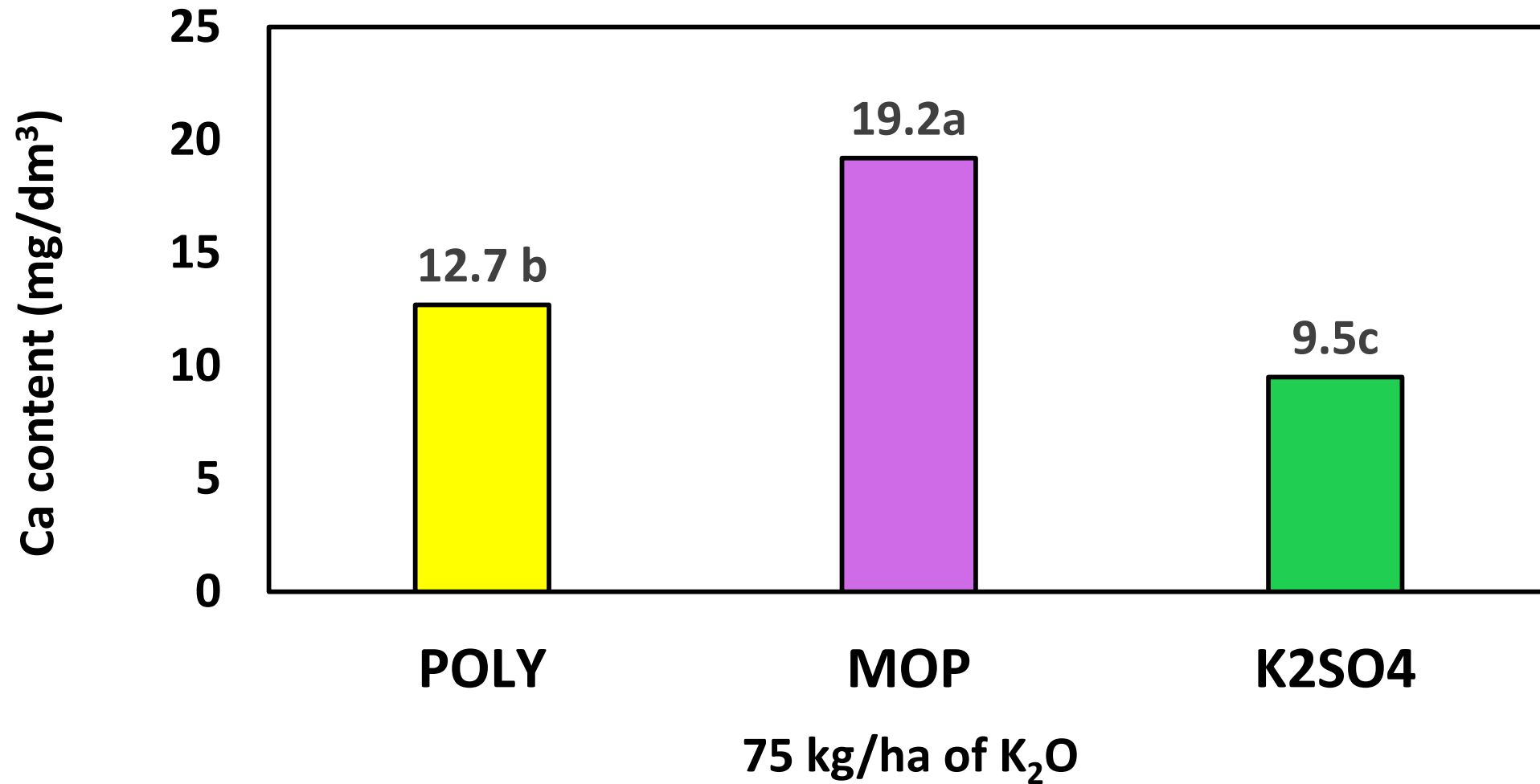
# Quality potato



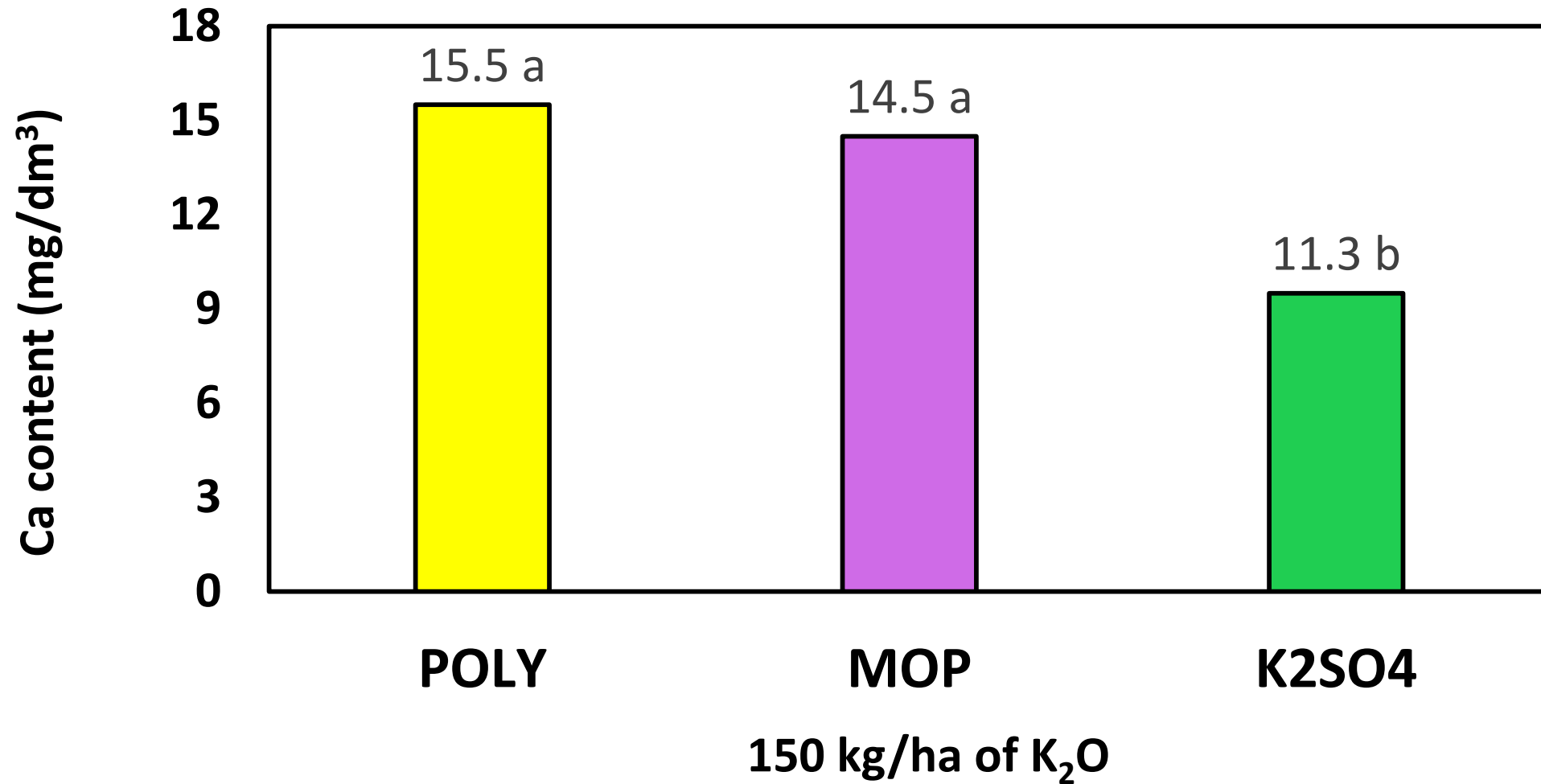


# Results – Casa Branca (SP)

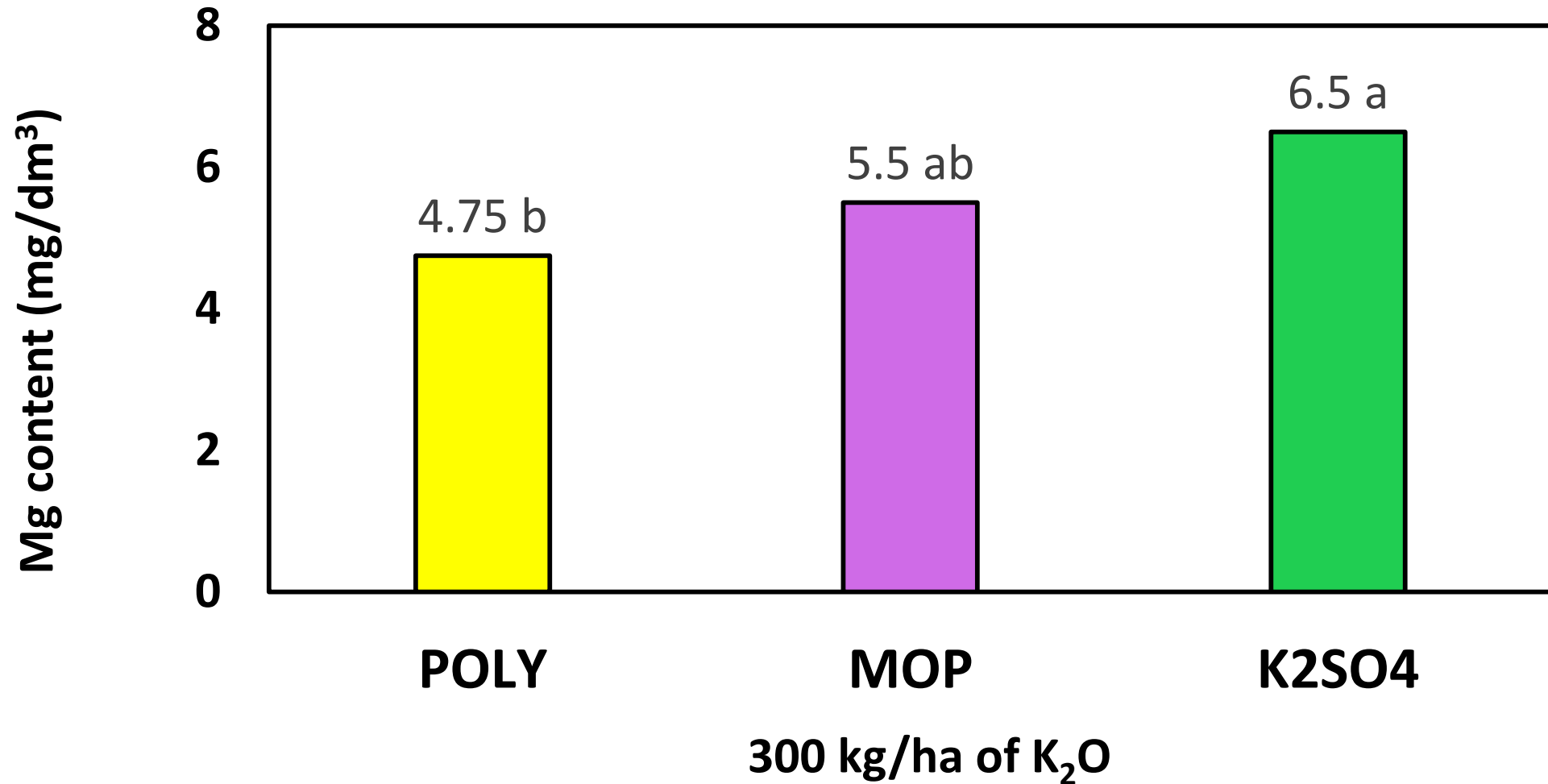
# Soil fertility – Ca content



# Soil fertility – Ca content



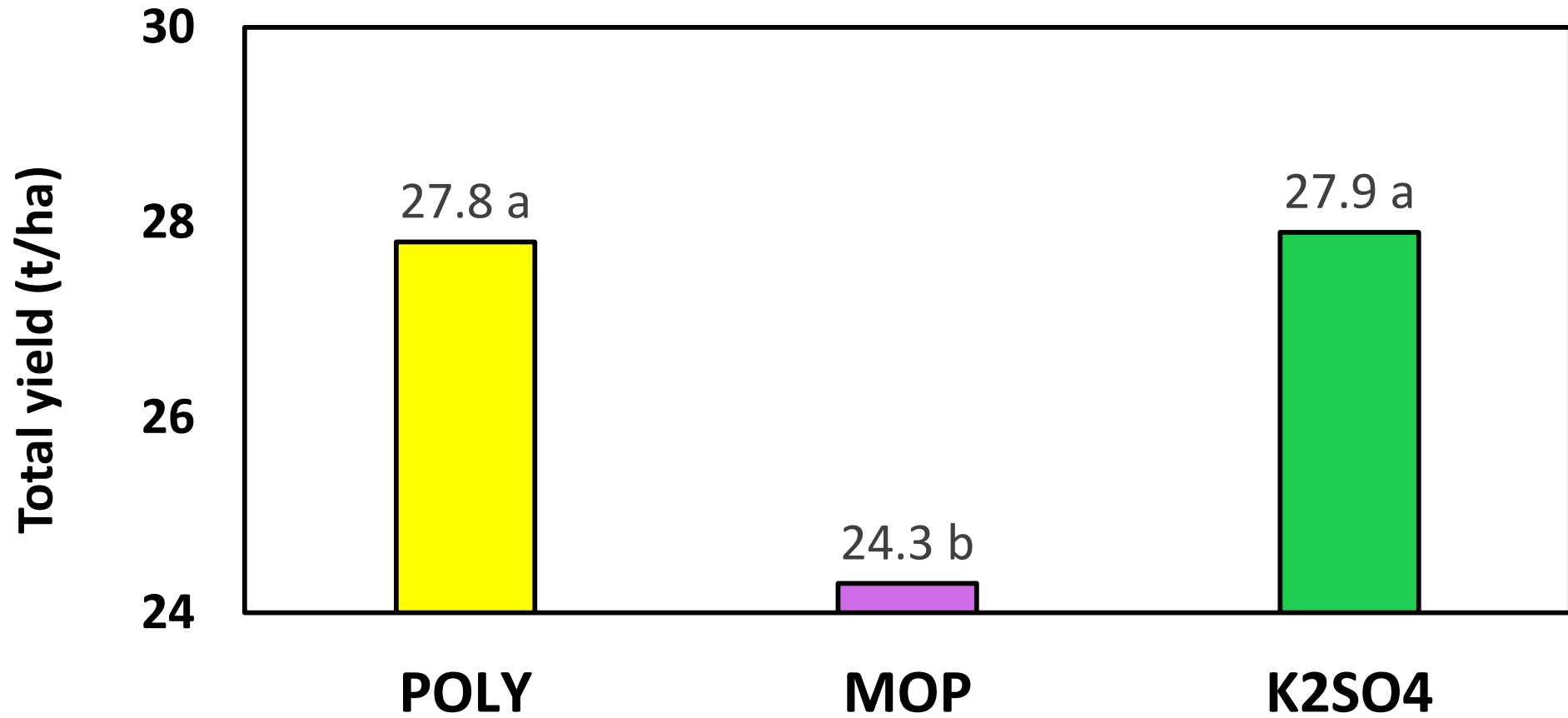
# Soil fertility – Mg content



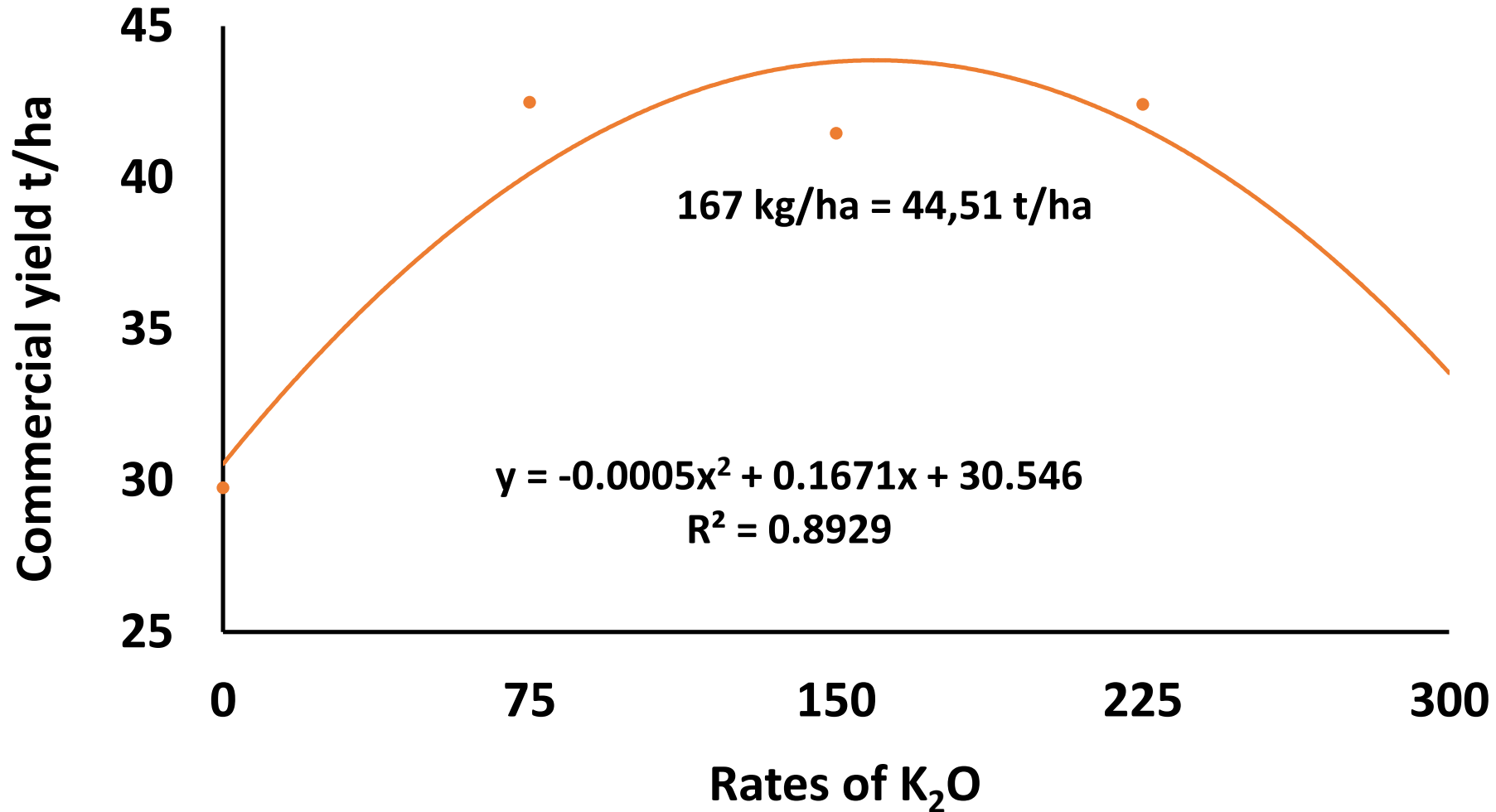
# Leaf nutrient – Mg and S contents in the leaflets

<b>Fertilizer</b>	<b>Mg content in the leaflet at 26 DAT</b>	<b>Mg content in the leaflet at 40 DAT</b>	<b>S content in the leaflet at 57 DAT</b>
<b>MOP</b>	<b>3.66 b</b>	<b>3.34 b</b>	<b>2.78 b</b>
<b>SOP</b>	<b>4.31 a</b>	<b>4.84 a</b>	<b>3.63 a</b>
<b>POLY</b>	<b>4.18 a</b>	<b>4.71 a</b>	<b>3.11 a</b>

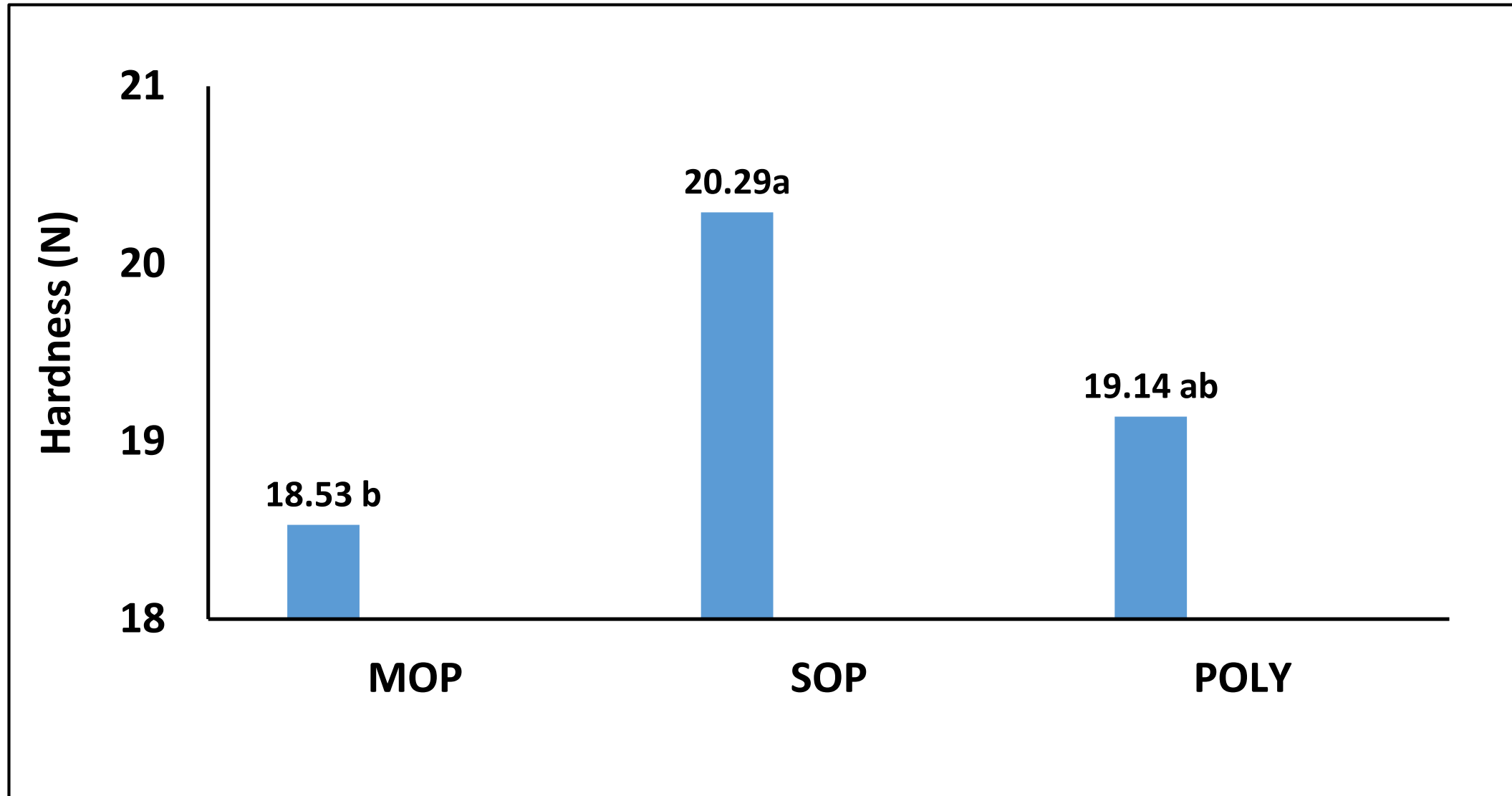
# Total Yield



# Commercial yield



# Quality potato





# Conclusions

**a) The effect of polyhalite on commercial yield depends on the soil fertility, considering K, Ca, Mg and S as source of nutrients:**

**The K rates improved the potato commercial yield at Tapira (MG).**

**The amount of 167 kg K<sub>2</sub>O ha<sup>-1</sup> improved the potato commercial yield at Casa Branca (SP)**

**c) Polyhalite fertilizer improves the important characteristics of potato quality as starch content, hardness and crunchiness.**

# Thank you!!!

