



SOYBEAN

K-Mag[®] Soybean Study

Objective

- Evaluate the yield response of soybean to K-Mag[®] (0-0-22-10.8Mg-22S), MOP (0-0-60) and K-Mag + MOP.

Overview

- MOP is commonly used as a potassium (K) fertilizer in soybean production.
- In addition to K, products containing magnesium (Mg) and sulfur (S) assist with crop development and increased yield.
- K-Mag is a unique source of properly balanced K, Mg and S in a highly water-soluble form.

Trial Details

Locations and Crop Management:

CROP: Soybean (*Glycine max*)

YEARS: 2012–2013

DATA SOURCE: Field studies conducted by third-party, independent researchers.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: Small-plot RCBD with 4 replications.

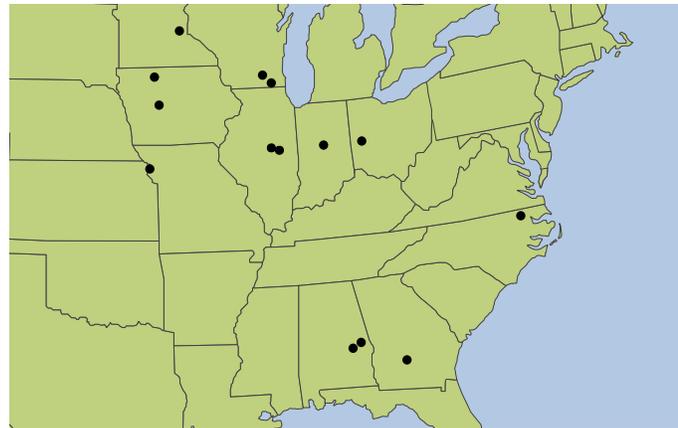
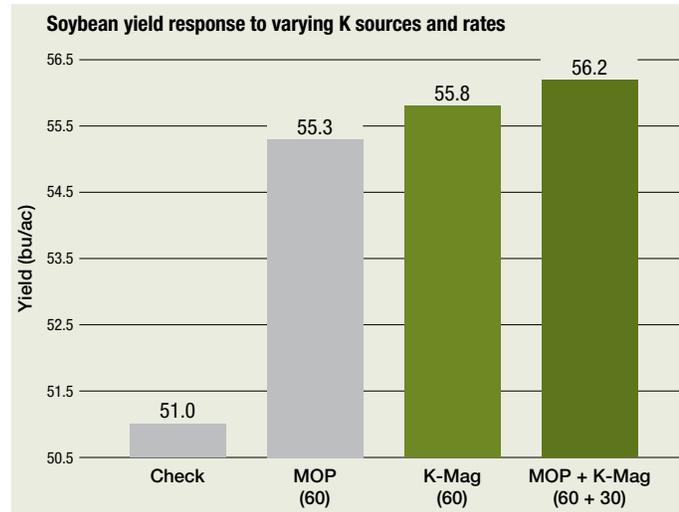
CROPPING CONDITIONS: Trials conformed to local cropping practices.

- P Rate: As required by soil test
- K Rate: 0, 60, 90 lbs K₂O/ac
- K Sources: MOP and K-Mag
- Application Timing: Preplant
- Application Method: Broadcast incorporate

Summary

- Across 17 trials in 2012-2013, MOP (60) increased yield by 4.3 bu/ac over the check while K-Mag (60) increased yield by 4.8 bu/ac compared to the check.
- The application of MOP + K-Mag (60 + 30 K₂O/ac) increased yield by 5.2 bu/ac over the check and by 0.9 bu/ac over MOP.
- The results reinforce the need for K applications in soybeans and for balanced crop nutrition by using premium fertilizer products such as K-Mag.

Yield



LOCATIONS: 17 trials across the U.S. – AL, GA, IA, IL, IN, MN, NC, OH, WI



4.8
bu/ac

Increase with K-Mag over check



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Individual results may vary, and performance may vary from location to location and from year to year. This result may not be an indicator of results you may obtain as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years whenever possible.

For more information, go to KMAG.com.