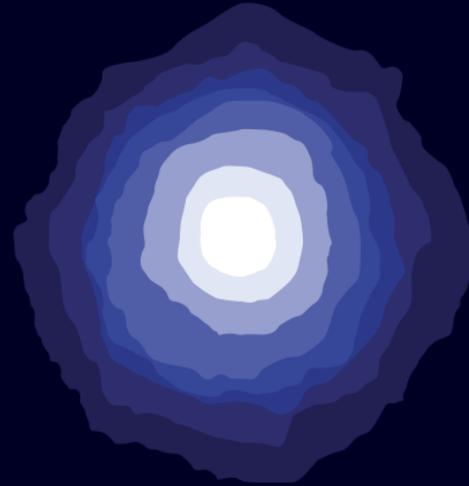


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*THE FUTURE OF
FERTILIZER*

Tanzania Corn – Preliminary Mlingano Results
December 2016

Important Notices



BASIS CPD Points - PN/52520/1617/g

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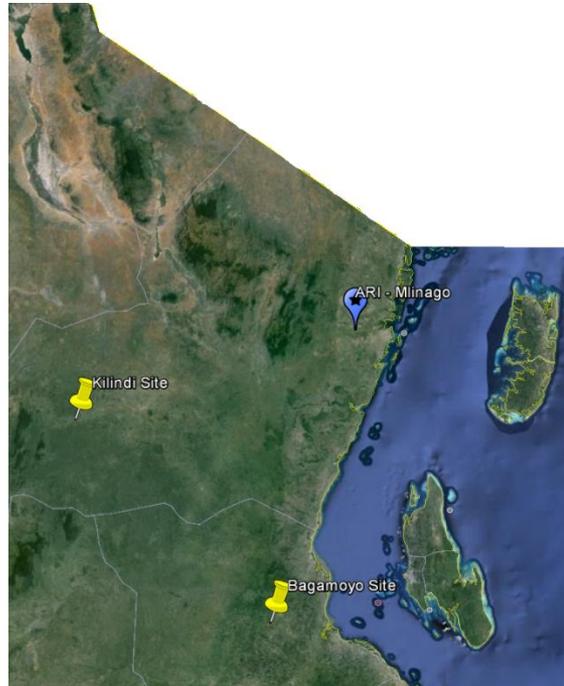
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Mlingano trials

POLY4 effectiveness tested across multiple districts

Map of trial locations

-  Corn trial site
-  ARI trial site at headquarters



Key comments

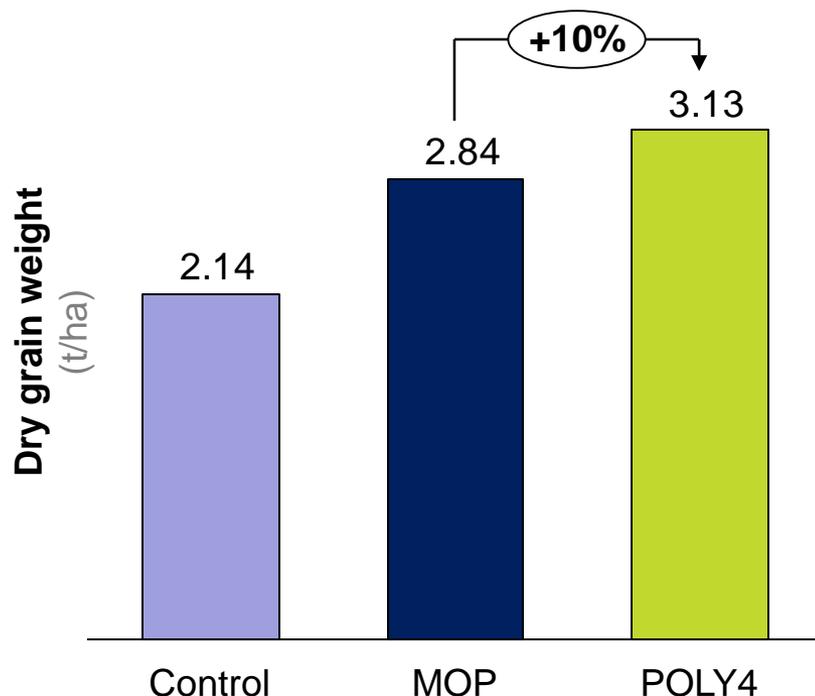
- The Agriculture Research Institute at Mlingano (ARI-Mlingano) tested the agronomic effectiveness of POLY4 in Tanzania's north eastern coastal region
- Corn trials were established in the Bagamoyo and Kilindi districts
- These sites occupy different agro-ecological zones, a requirement for demonstrating effectiveness
- The trial design consisted of a randomised block design using four replicate plots covering an area of 480 m²
- Corn treated with N+P, N+P plus MOP, and N+P plus POLY4 were assessed for corn quality and yield

Multiple site assessment delivers credible, robust results

Kilindi corn data

Early results show that POLY4 increases yields

Dry grain weight yield^{1,2} (t/ha)



Key comments

- Trials were established with ARI-Mlingano to assess the effectiveness of POLY4 as a fertilizer
- This corn trial was located in the Kilindi district in an agro-ecological zone dominated by low fertile soils with high soil water holding capacity
- Currently, potassium-based fertilizers are not recommended in this area
- Preliminary data suggests applying NPK fertilizer improves corn yield
- This trial showed a 10% improvement in yield when using POLY4 compared to MOP

Preliminary results indicates that POLY4 substantially improves corn yields

Kilindi corn plant characteristics

Improving plant characteristics can indicate higher yields

Plant assessment ^{1,2}

Plant characteristics	Fertilizer plan		
	Control	MOP	POLY4
Plant height (m)	1.15	1.24	1.30
Number of plants	29.50	30.33	31.40
Stem thickness (cm)	1.97	2.01	2.07
Plant biomass (kg)	5.33	5.85	6.19

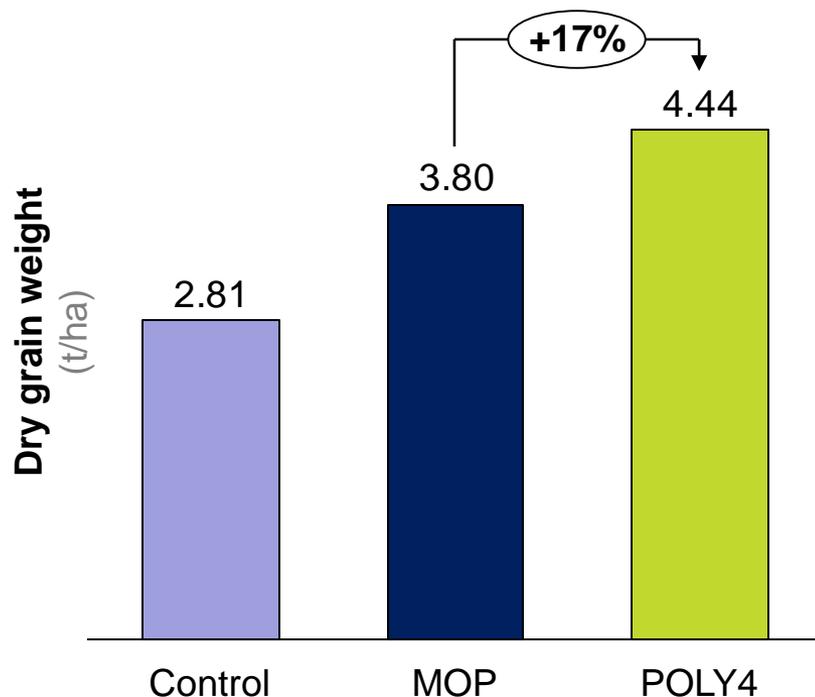
- Taller plants are an indication of effective nutrition for the plant to grow
- Increasing stem thickness shows the plant's resilience to lodging and drought conditions
- Higher plant biomass can be important indicator of higher corn yield potential

POLY4 improves plant characteristics when compared to MOP

Bagamoyo corn data

Early results show that POLY4 increases yields

Dry grain weight yield^{1,2}
(t/ha)



Key comments

- A second corn trial was established at Bagamoyo to assess the effectiveness of POLY4 as a fertilizer
- This trial was located in the north east region offering a different agro-ecological zone
- Preliminary data suggests using POLY4, a multi-nutrient fertilizer, as the potassium source improves corn yield
- In the Bagamoyo trial, POLY4 showed a 17% improvement in yield over MOP

Preliminary results indicate that POLY4 substantially improves corn yield

Notes: 1) GENSTAT means; 2) All plots were supplied with the recommended rate of 45 kg N/ha and 10 kg P₂O₅/ha from urea and DAP with 23 kg K₂O/ha supplied from MOP or POLY4. Initial soil analysis pH 6.0, organic matter 1.37%, N 0.13%, P 1.97 mg/kg, K₂O 62 mg/kg, Mg 138 mg/kg, Ca 304 mg/kg, EC 0.12 mS/cm
Sources: ARI-Mlingano (2015)

Bagamoyo corn plant characteristics

Improving plant characteristics can indicate higher yields

Plant assessment^{1,2}

Parameter	Blends		
	Control	MOP	POLY4
Plant height (m)	1.41	1.59	1.67
Number of plants	17.00	23.33	23.33
Stem thickness (cm)	1.91	1.99	2.07
Plant biomass (kg)	4.00	6.07	7.44

- Plant characteristics showed a similar positive response to POLY4 application as shown in the Kilindi trial
- Improved plant characteristics also leads to improvements in cob weight that determines corn yield

POLY4 application results in consistent corn plant improvements

Summary of preliminary results

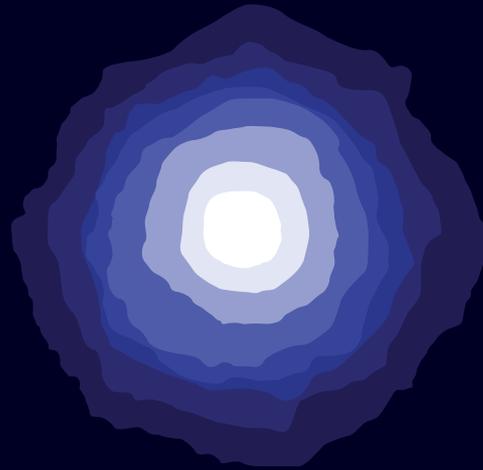
Regional trials demonstrate POLY4's effectiveness



Summary of key findings

- The Agriculture Research Institute at Mlinagano (ARI-Mlinagano) tested the agronomic effectiveness of POLY4 in Tanzania's coastal region
- In the Kilindi district, the POLY4 fed crop showed a 46% improvement in yield over just the recommended nitrogen and phosphorus control
- POLY4 improved corn yield by 10% compared to MOP
- In the Bagmoyo district, the corn trial mirrored the Kilindi trial with a 58% improvement in yield compared to the recommended nitrogen and phosphorus control
- Against MOP, POLY4 showed a 17% improvement in corn yield at the Bagmoyo trial
- In both trials, corn plant height and stem thickness were improved by POLY4, indicating improved nutrient and water uptake, and yield potential

POLY4 is an effective fertilizer for corn in Tanzania



Thank you