



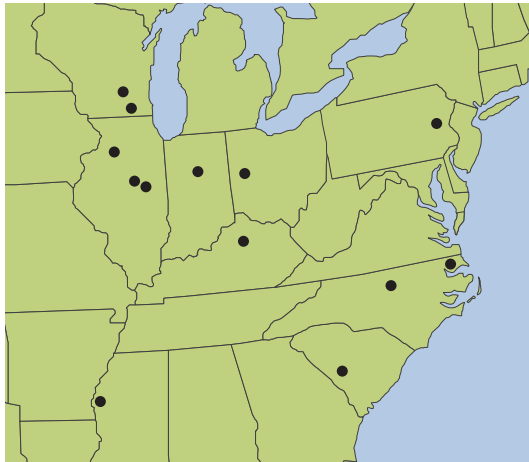
K-Mag® Blend Study

Objective

- Evaluate corn yield response to MOP (0-0-60) and K-Mag® Premium (0-0-21.5-10.5Mg-21S).

Overview

- Muriate of Potash (MOP) is a common potassium (K) fertilizer used in corn production.
- Higher corn yields combined with lower atmospheric sulfur (S) deposition has accelerated the need for S on corn.
- Soluble magnesium (Mg) has been documented to improve photosynthesis, enzyme activation, root growth and grain yield.
- K-Mag is a unique 3-in-1 nutrient source that features low chloride, water soluble nutrients, and does not affect soil pH; regardless of application rate.



LOCATIONS: 29 trials across the following states - IL, IN, KY, MS, NC, OH, PA, SC, WI

Trial Details

Locations and Crop Management:

CROP: Corn (*Zea mays*)

YEARS: 2018-2020

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

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: Small-plot RCBD with 4 replications.

Cropping conditions:

All trials conformed to local cropping practices

N Rate: Applied according to local recommendations

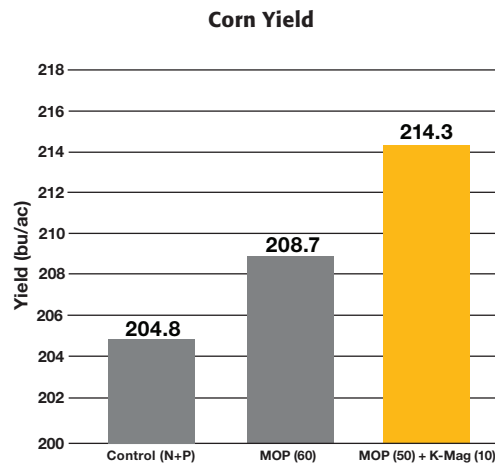
P Rate: 80 lbs P₂O₅/ac applied as DAP (18-46-0) or MAP (11-52-0)

K Rate: 60 lbs K₂O/ac applied as either MOP or a blend of MOP (50 lbs K₂O/ac) + K-Mag (10 lbs K₂O/ac)

Application Timing: Preplant

Application Method: Broadcast Incorporated

Results



Summary

- Addition of MOP increased corn yield 3.9 bu/ac compared to the control (N+P).
- Replacing a small amount of MOP with K-Mag increased corn yield by 5.6 bu/ac over MOP averaged across 29 trials (2018 – 2020).
- These results demonstrate the value of K, Mg, and S for current yield levels and corn production systems.
- Access additional yield data, technical information, and resources at KMag.com/Performance.

K-Mag®

5.6
 bu/ac

Increased yield with a small amount of K-Mag in the blend



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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.