

# ***The Fertilizer Industry Round Table* DISCUSSION**

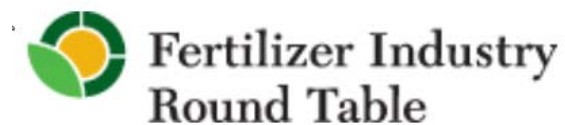


## **MODERATOR**



**Dave Downey**

**Executive Director,  
Center for Food and Agricultural Business  
Purdue University**



# PERSPECTIVES ON . . .

## ADAPTING TO A CHANGING CLIMATE

### Scott Angle

President and CEO  
International Fertilizer  
Development Center



### Sees The World As A...

- Scientist & Academic
- Food Security Crises
- Huge Opportunity  
For Technology  
To Impact Poverty  
and Human Health



## The Fertilizer Industry Roundtable

J. Scott Angle  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
International Fertilizer Development Center  
Muscle Shoals, Alabama (U.S.A.)  
November 16, 2016



# International Fertilizer Development Center

The International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) is an autonomous, nonprofit, public, international organization (PIO).

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

IFDC enables smallholder farmers in developing countries to increase agricultural productivity, generate economic growth, and practice environmental stewardship by enhancing their ability to manage mineral and organic fertilizers responsibly and participate profitably in input and output markets.



## Muscle Shoals

The Home of the U.S. Fertilizer Industry

National Fertilizer Development Center



IFDC

70% of all fertilizers sold worldwide today were  
developed in Muscle Shoals

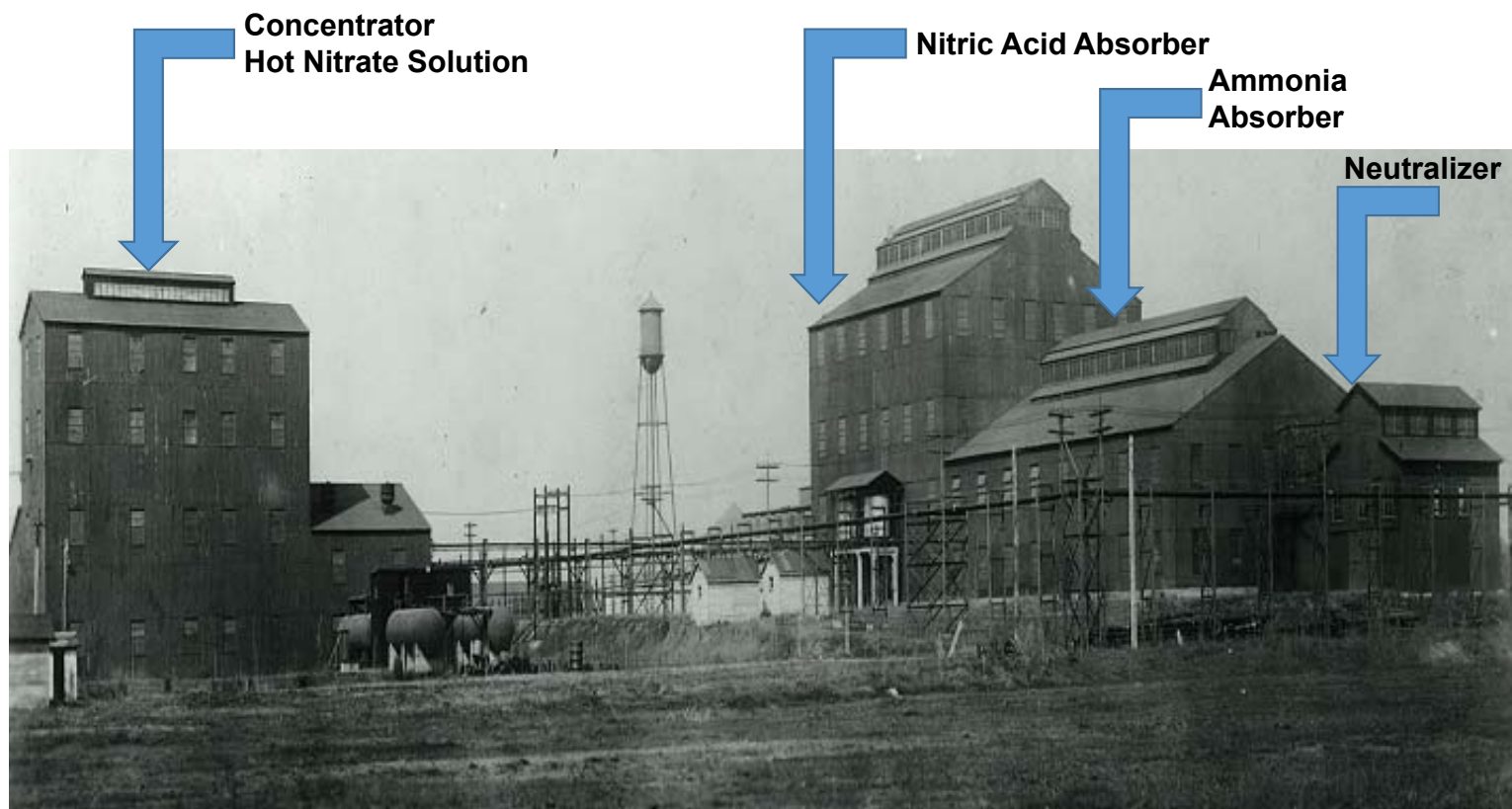


## Post-War Legacy:

Born [Here](#), Incubated [Here](#), Pioneered [Here](#), Developed [Here](#)



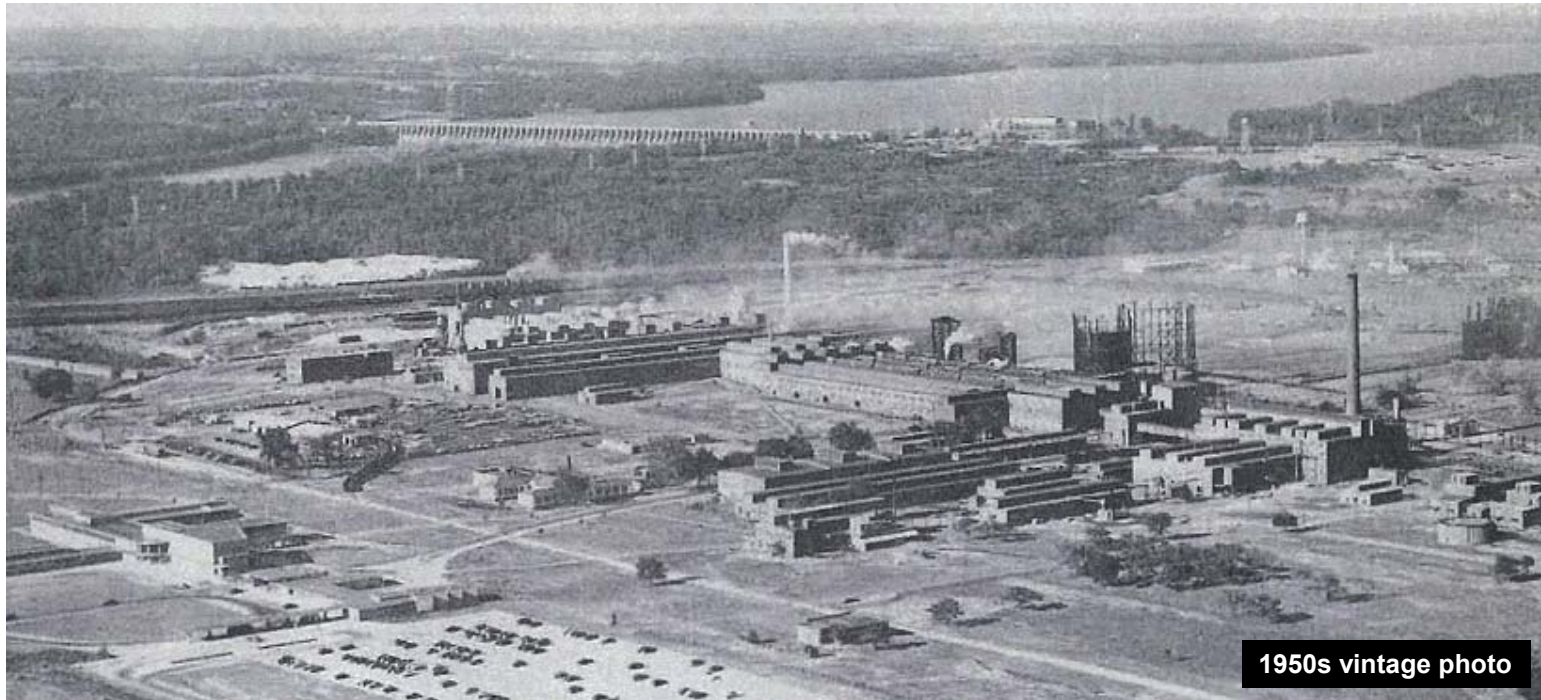
This was the Green Revolution, 1930s ➡ 1980s



**Nitrate Formation by Combining Ammonia and Nitric Acid**



## Wilson Dam and Nitrate #2, Anchor Legacy Assets





# IFDC and Muscle Shoals Continue as Thought Leaders for the Fertilizer Industry



# What are the drivers for new fertilizer development?

- **Political**
- **Societal**
- **Environmental**
- **Economic**



# African Needs for Nutrients

On average, Africa used 10% of needed fertilizers to achieve global crop averages.



Below  
recommended rates  
and no SMNs

Recommended  
application rates  
With SMNs

# Health Impacts of Deficiencies

Bouis, Boy-Gallego and Meenakshi (2011)

Region	Zn	Fe	I	Vitamin A
North America	8-11	18-29	11	2-16
Latin America	13-37	18-29	11	2-16
Europe	6-16	19-25	52	12-20
Sub-Saharan Africa	13-43	48-66	44	14-44
Southeast Asia	27-39	46-66	30	17-50
South Asia	18-36			
<b>Global</b>	<b>10-32</b>	<b>30-47</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15-33</b>

Micronutrient  
Malnutrition  
(% prevalence)

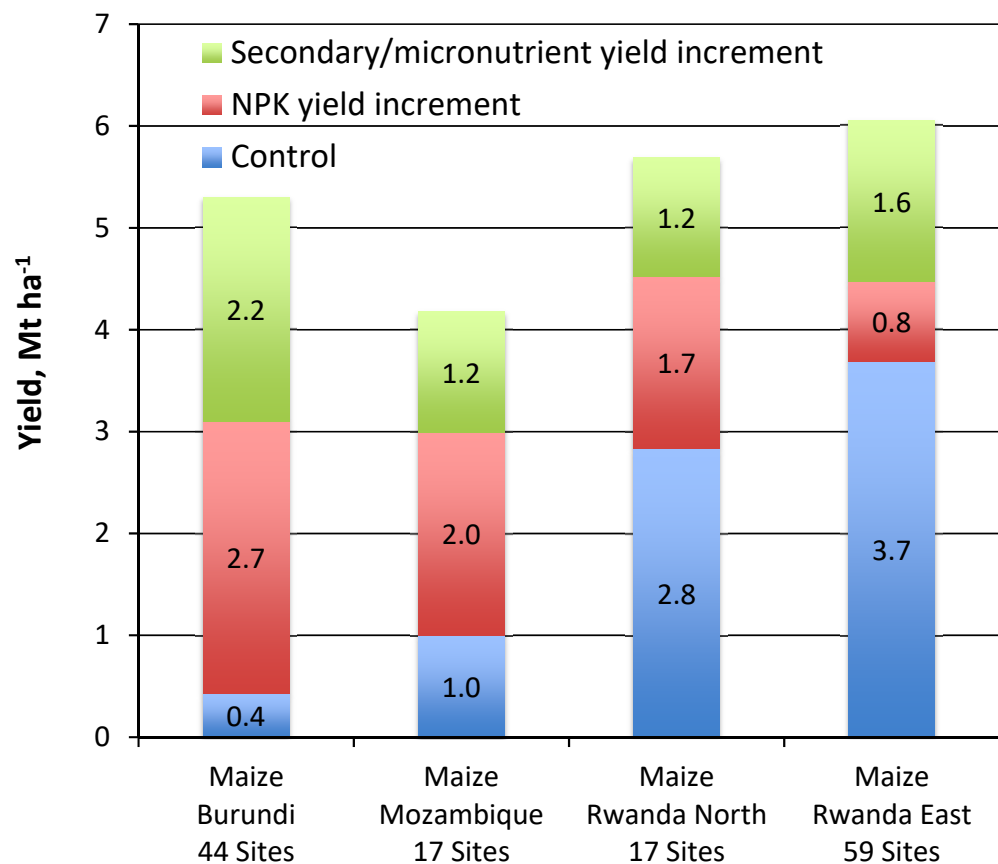
## Interventions

- Supplementation
  - Medical/Dietary
- Fortification
  - Food Processing
  - Breeding
- Dietary diversity



# Maize:

## Impacts of Secondary and Micronutrients Relative to NPK



✓ ***Extra 1.2-2.2 Mt/ha due to SMN addition.***

✓ Burundi sites include dolomitic lime.

✓ ***SMNs comprise a large portion of the total fertilizer response, but are less expensive than NPKs.***

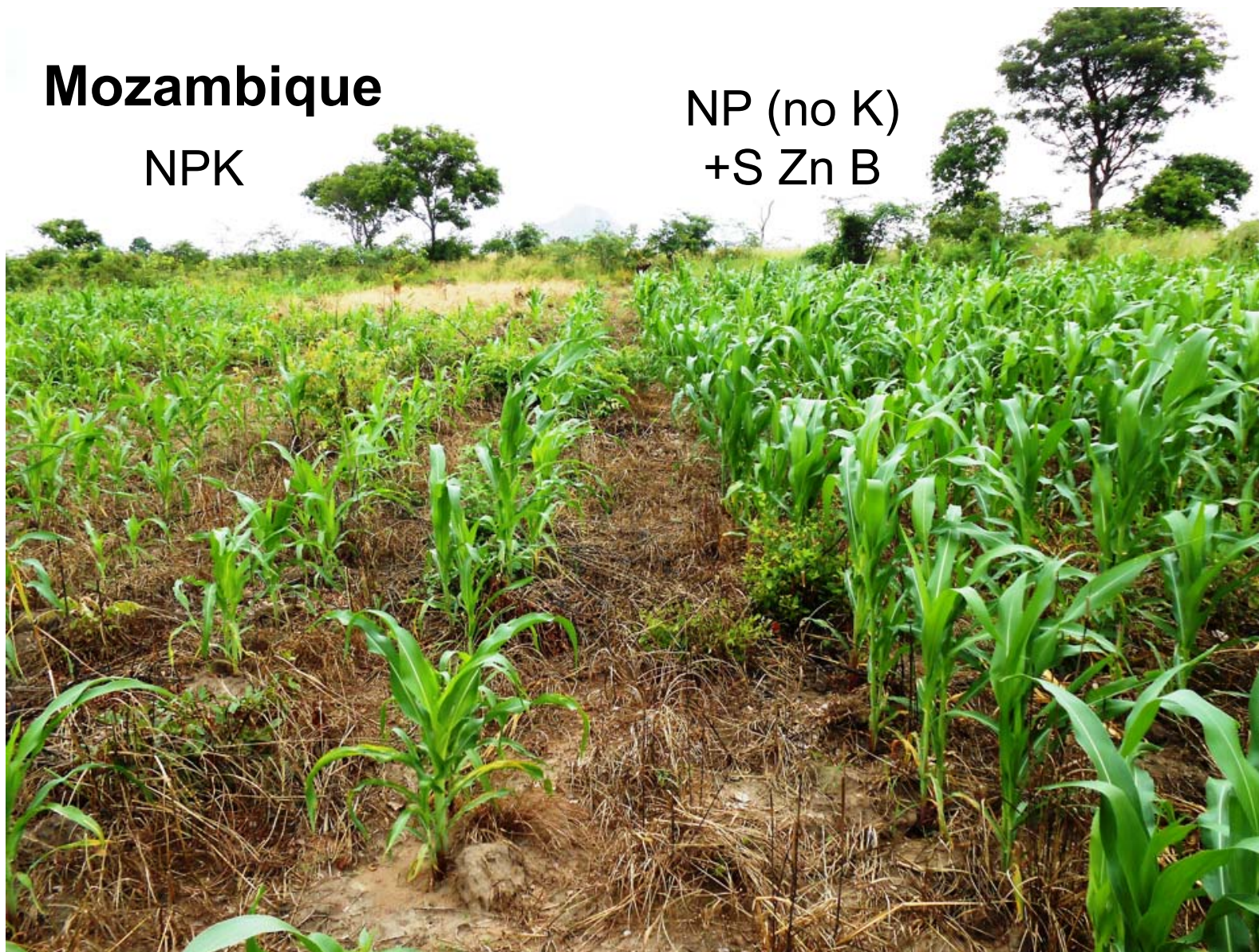


**Mozambique**

NPK

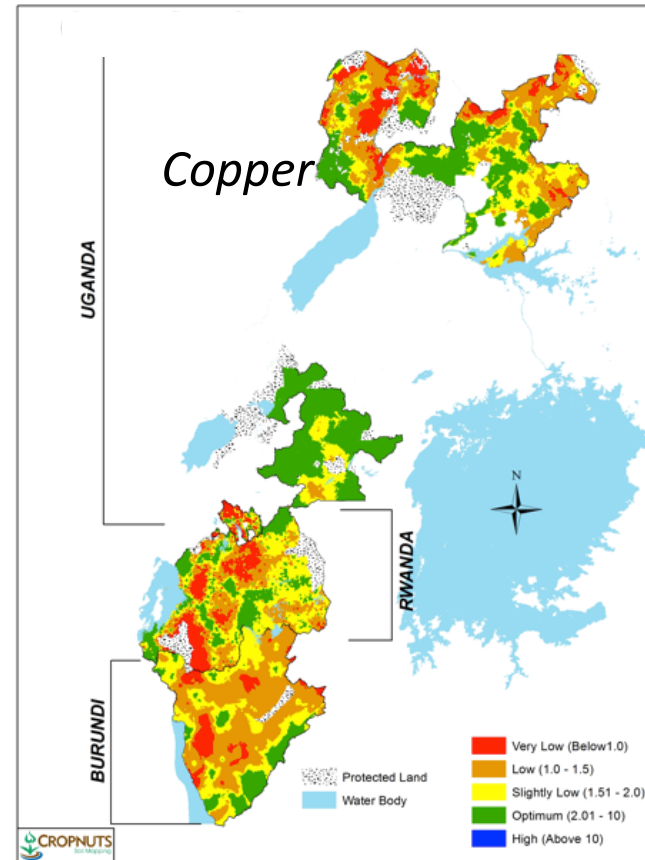
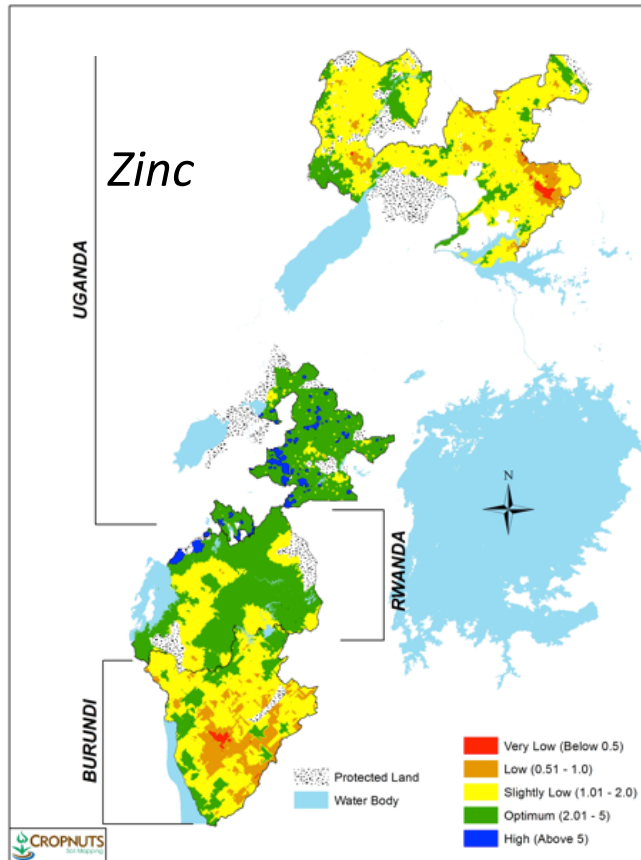
NP (no K)

+S Zn B





And many African soils are micronutrient deficient



# Adapting to the Climate

**Climate-smart agriculture is an important U.S./EU priority. Discussions are well underway to “require” climate-smart fertilizer.**

**Fertilizers that release less  
NO<sub>x</sub> into the atmosphere.**

2 out of 3 bags of urea go  
unused in wetland rice  
production



# Fertilizer Deep Placement



*Prilled Urea*

*Urea Briquettes*

*NPK Briquettes*

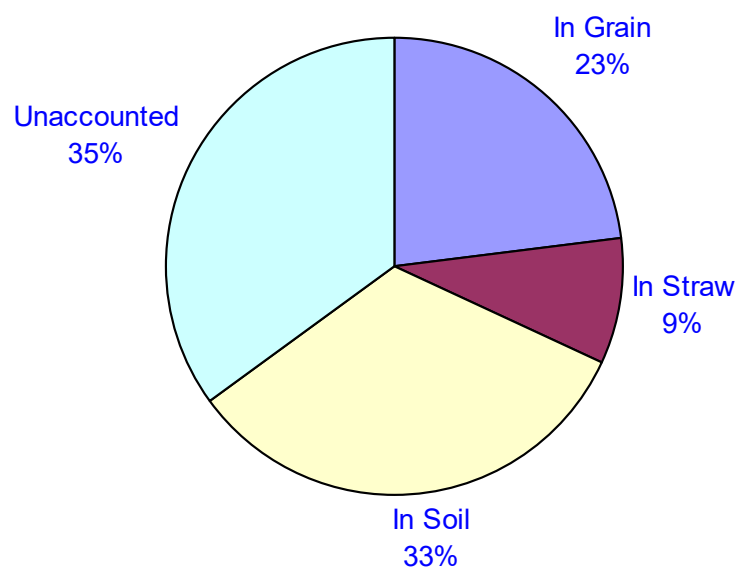


## Rice Intensification: UDP

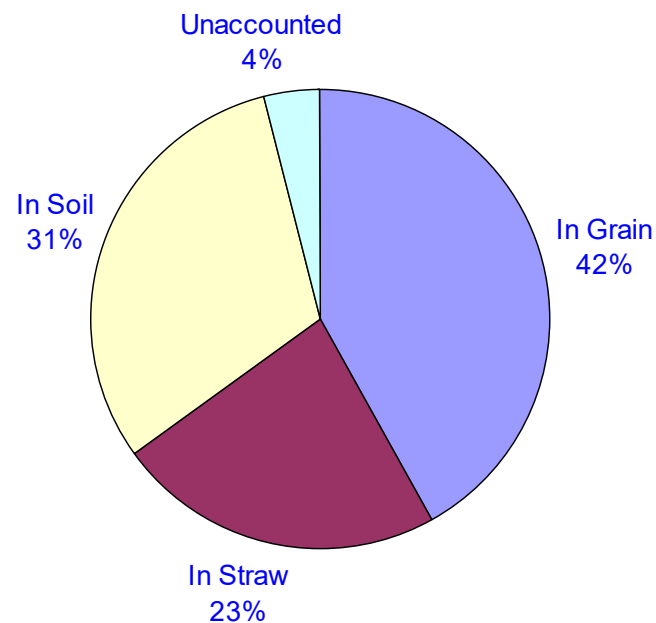


# N Balance for UDP and Split Applied Urea in Wetland Rice. IRRI-IFDC

## Split Application



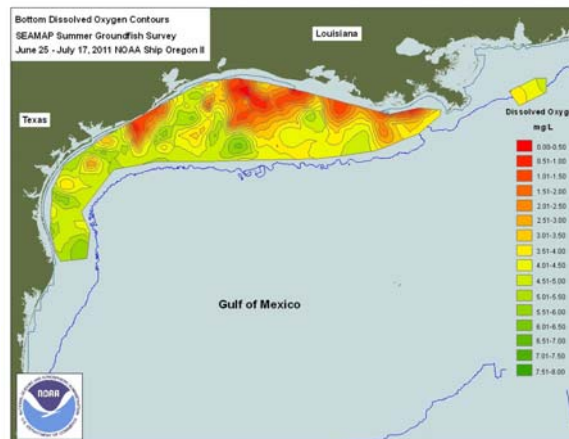
## Deep Placed Urea Briquette

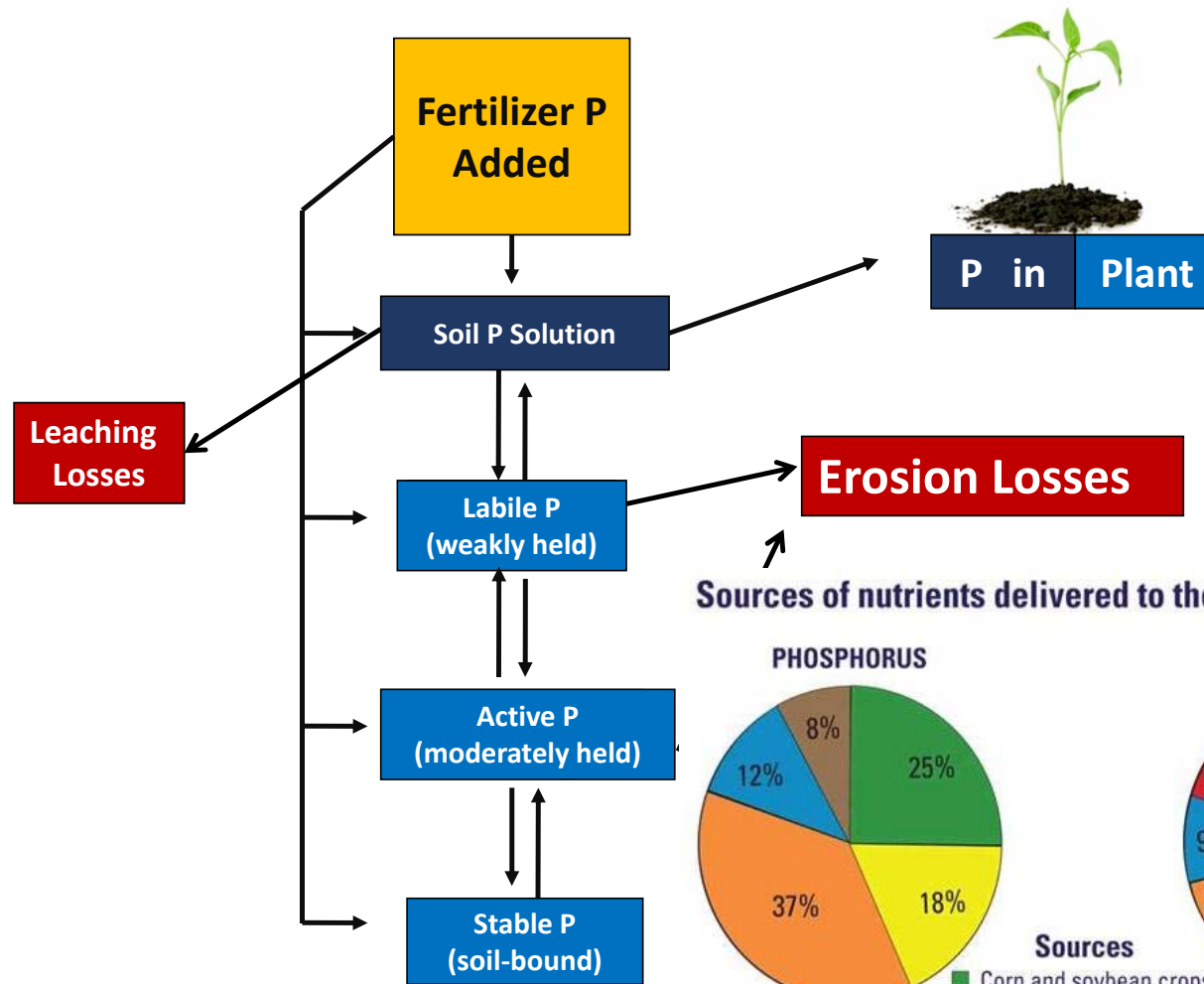




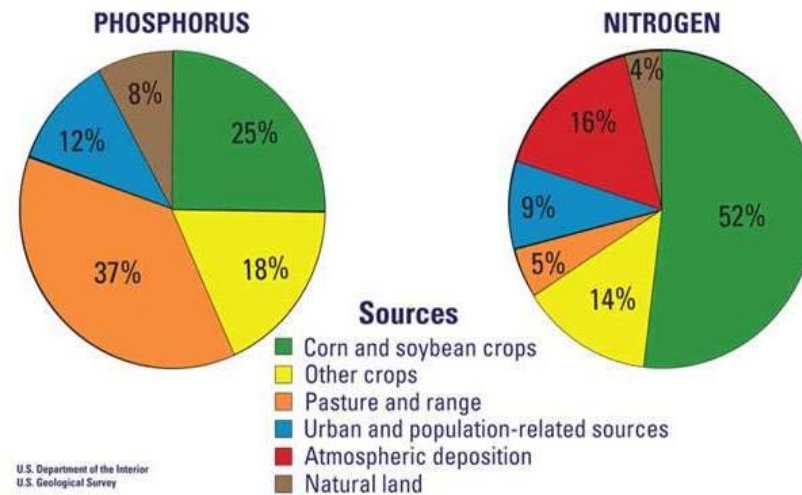
# Aquatic Nutrient Enrichment (Hypoxia)

Gulf of Mexico  
Chesapeake Bay





Sources of nutrients delivered to the Gulf of Mexico



U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Geological Survey

# Increasing Nutrient Use Efficiency

- **Synchrony of Nutrient Supply with Crop Nutrient Demand**
- **Balanced Fertilization**
- **Integrated Crop Management**
- **Nutrient Efficient Genotypes**

# Improve Efficiency – Product Modification and Amendments

## **Slow and controlled-release sources**

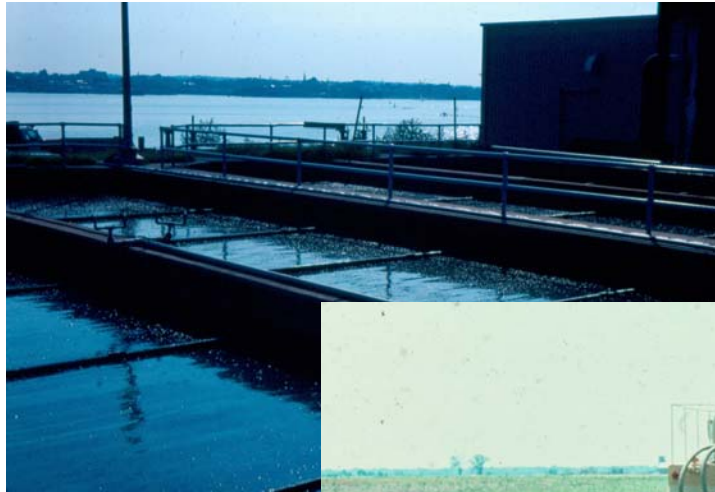
- Low water solubility – urea formaldehydes, phosphate rocks
- Coated: S, rubber, polyurethane, polyolefins, etc.
- Reacted layer technology
- Inhibitors: PPDA, NBTPT, Boric acid, DCD, DMPP, nitrapyrine
- Protectants/solubilizers: natural, synthetic

**Surface application (no-till farming), single application (labor and energy)**

## Improve Efficiency – Practice

- Knifed into the soil
- Dribbled (banded) on the soil surface
- Banded at planting
- Sidedressed or topdressed during the growing season
- Fertigation
- Foliar spray
- Deep placement (urea, NPK briquettes)

# The “Argument” for Organic Fertilizers





Today, fertilizers are responsible for between 40 and 60 percent of the world's food supply.



‘a few billion people would have to die if we hadn't come up with fertilizer’  
....**Bill Gates**

**Yet, much of the developed world is seeking alternatives to commercial inorganic fertilizers.**

# Biosolids are the most likely source of organic nutrients

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Sludge from municipal sewage waste processed to reduce environmental impact



# Biosolids

## Advantages

- Macronutrients
- Micronutrients
- Organic Matter

## Disadvantages

- Pathogens
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Organics
- Odors
- Water Pollution
- High Cost
- EPA Restrictions