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Changing the Fertilizer Game

our **Challenges**
our **Image**
our **Future**

A GROWING RESPONSIBILITY





Towards innovative fertilizers for food and nutrition security

Virtual Fertilizer Research Center

presented by

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Fertilizer Industry Round Table

Savannah, 18-20 November 2014

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Virtual Fertilizer Research Center

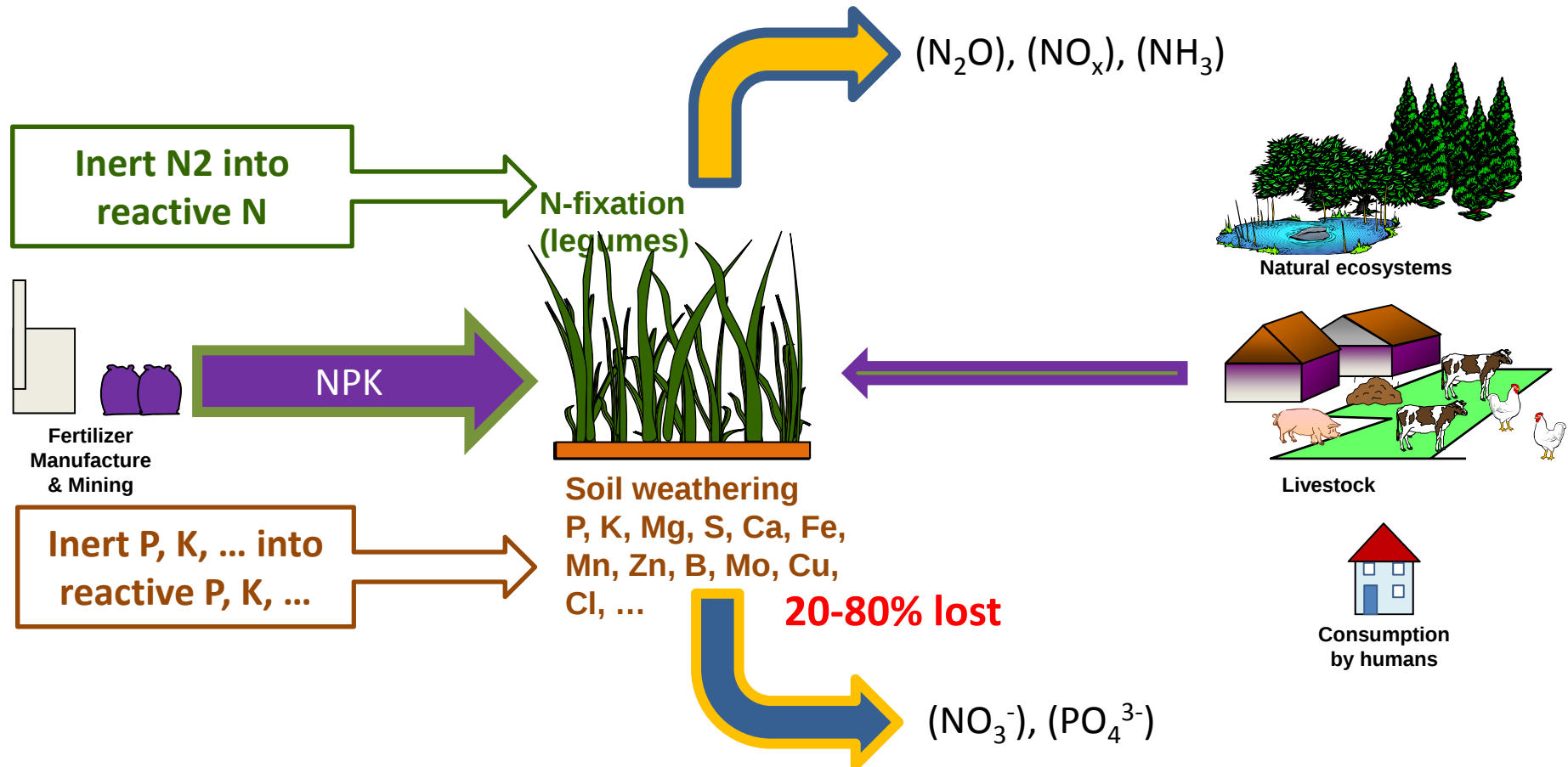
- The VFRC is
 - A research initiative to foster the creation of the next generation of fertilizers and production technologies
 - to help feed the world's growing population and provide sustainable food security

Semi-autonomous unit of  IFDC



Basic processes

Cereal Yields (ton per hectare)



Basic concepts

Cereal Yields (ton per hectare)

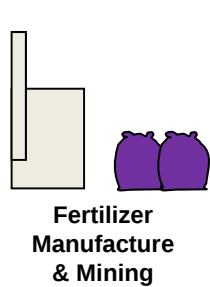


Annually
105 Mt N
18 Mt P

Food

60 Mt N
4 Mt P

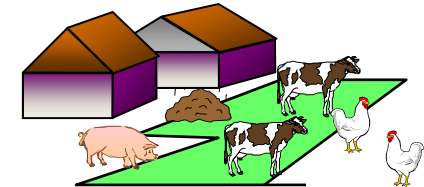
Annually
105 Mt N - Recycle
18 Mt P - Recycle



NPK



Natural ecosystems



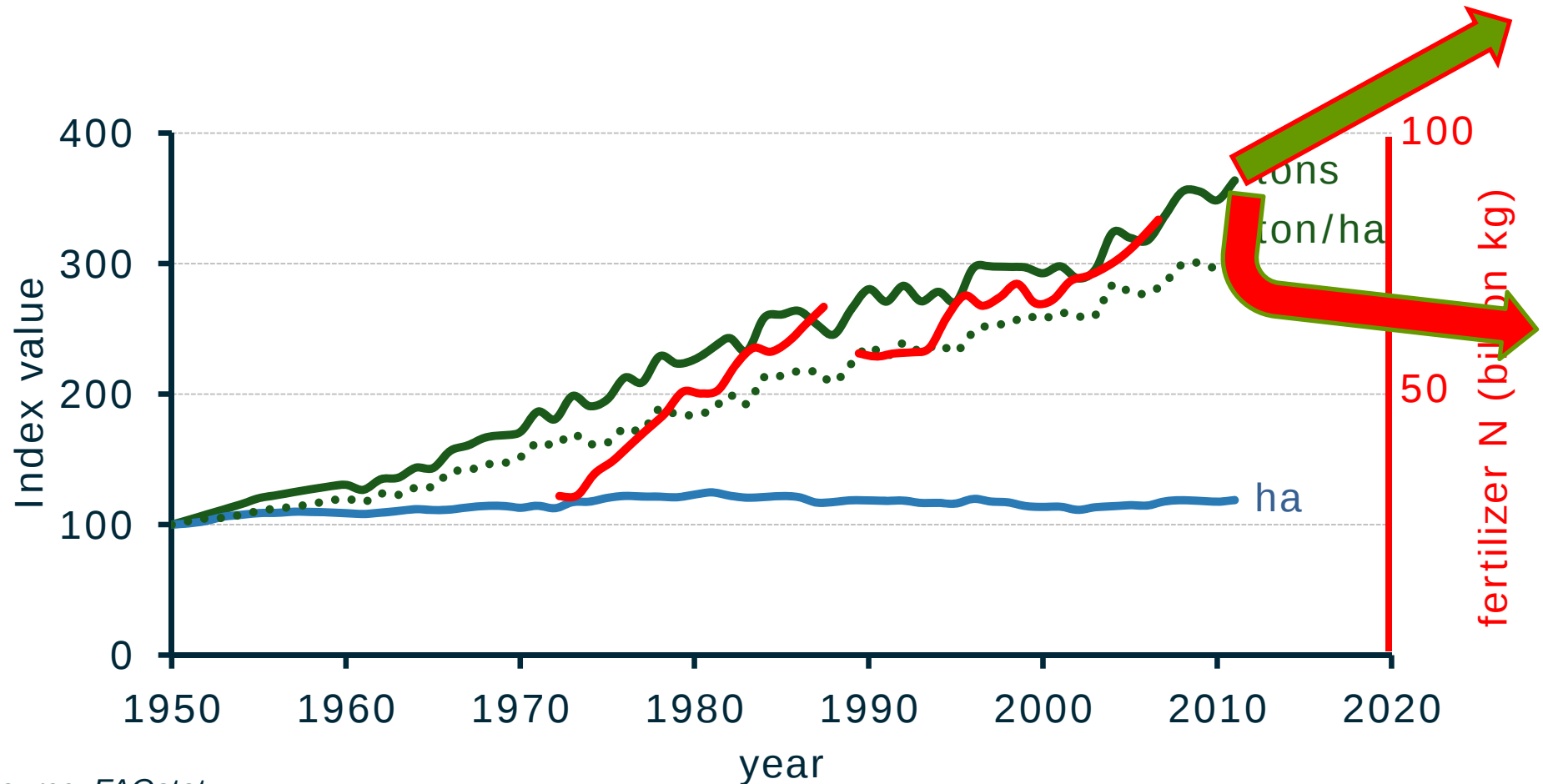
Livestock



Consumption
by humans

Instantaneous
uptake

Global production, acreage, N-use

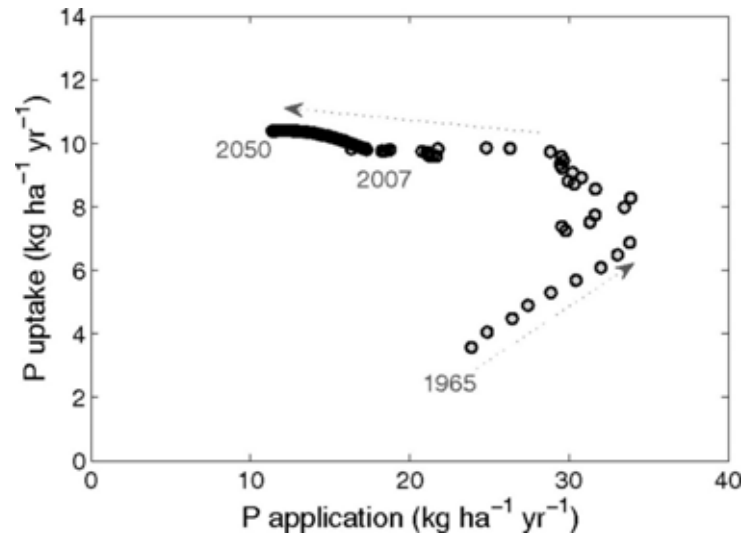


Source: FAOstat

Hysteresis / recycling

Hysteresis in P uptake vs. P application;
1965 and 2007 (Western Europe)

France country-scale P recycling 50%



Hardly any increase in application rate
expected up to 2050 (Western Europe)

Sattari et al., 2012. PNAS 109 (16): 6348–6353

Senthilkumar et al., 2014. Resources, Conservation and
Recycling 87: 97–108

Health & yield impacts of deficits

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			
Global	10-32	30-47	32	15-33

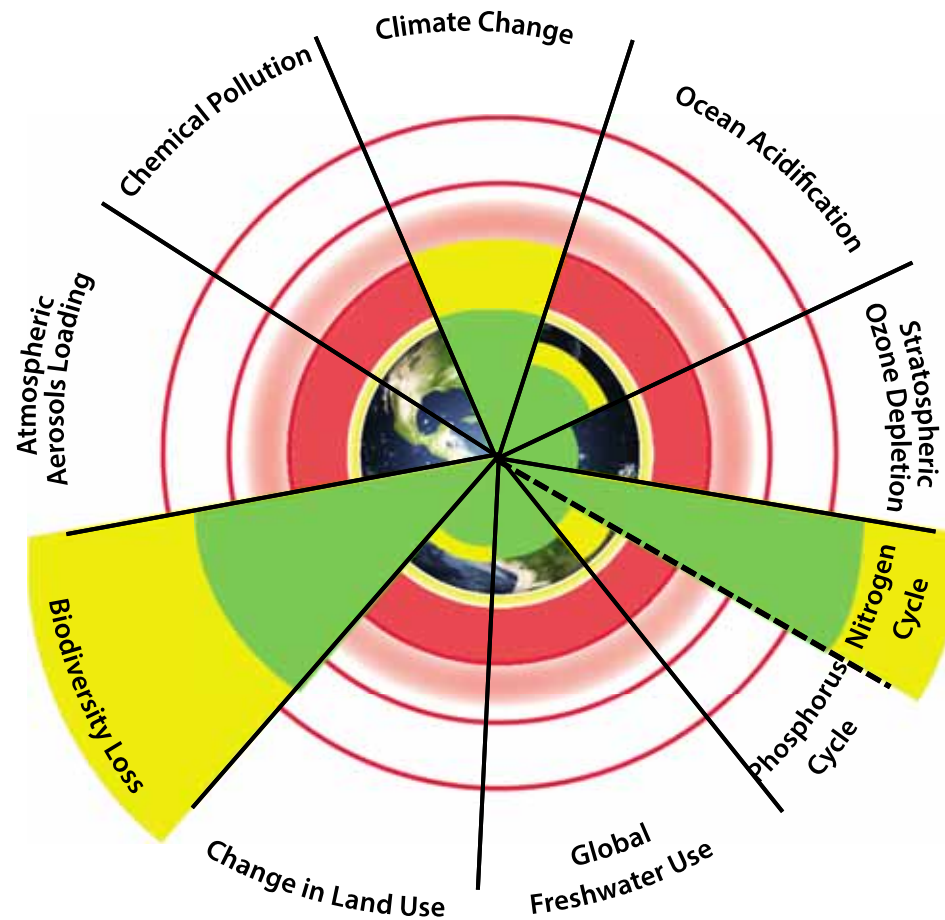
Micronutrient
Malnutrition
(% prevalence)



(Lack of) Fertilizers and Poverty



Planetary Boundaries



From Holocene to Anthropocene

Rockstrom et al., 2009

Global role for fertilizers / industry

- Food security
 - Increase production volume, reduce risk
- Ecologically sustainable production
 - Maintain soil health, water quality, biodiversity
 - Reduce Green House Gas emissions, ;land expansion
- Poverty alleviation
 - Ensure income and livelihood
- Improvement human health
 - Better food quality

VFRC driver to meet societal objectives of fertilizers

Industry Research and Development Spending

The pharmaceutical and seed industries spend billions on R&D.



Pfizer, Glaxo, Merck ~ 16% of revenues is invested in R&D spending

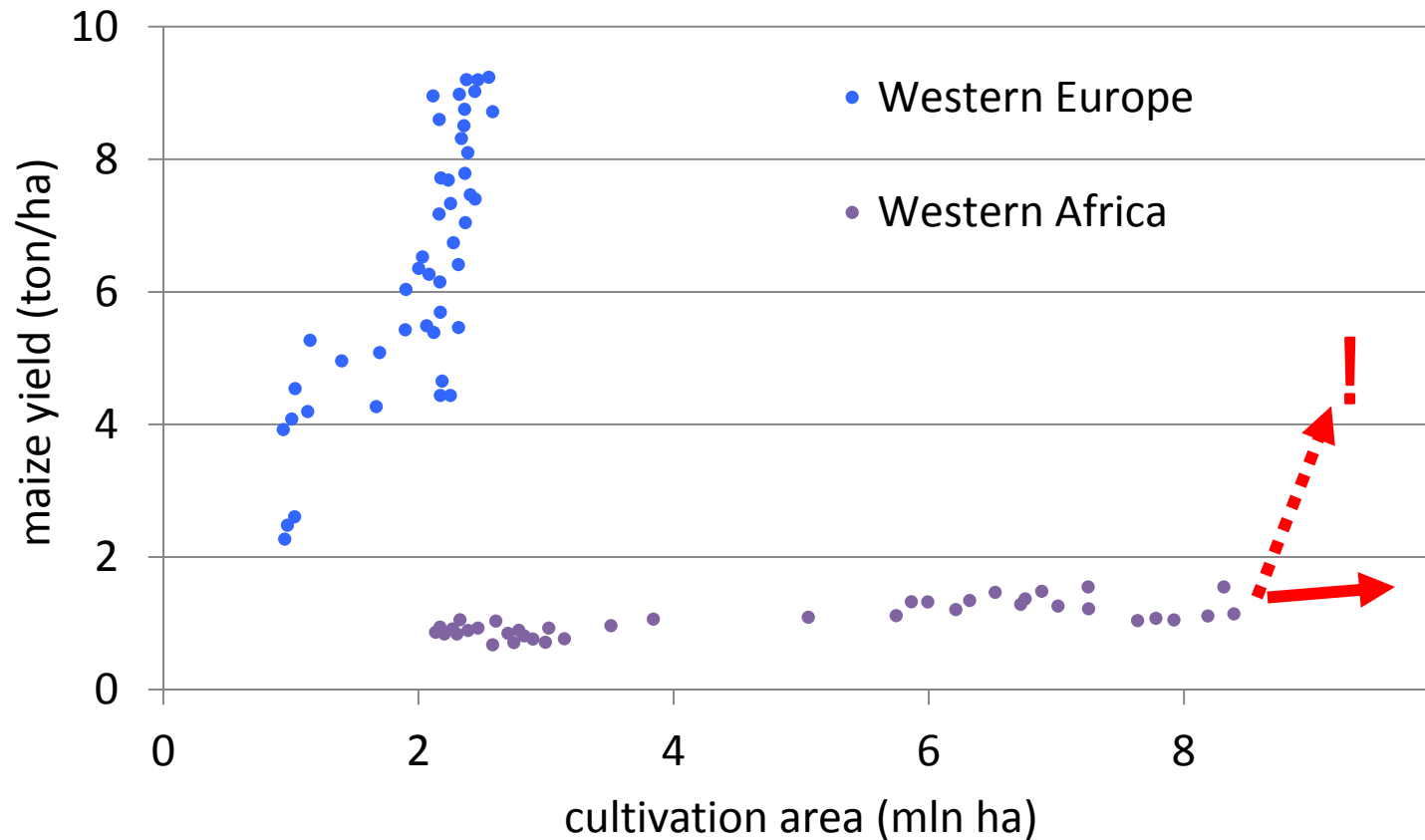


Syngenta, Monsanto ~ 9% of revenues is invested in R&D spending



~ 0.1% of revenues in R&D for new products and new technologies

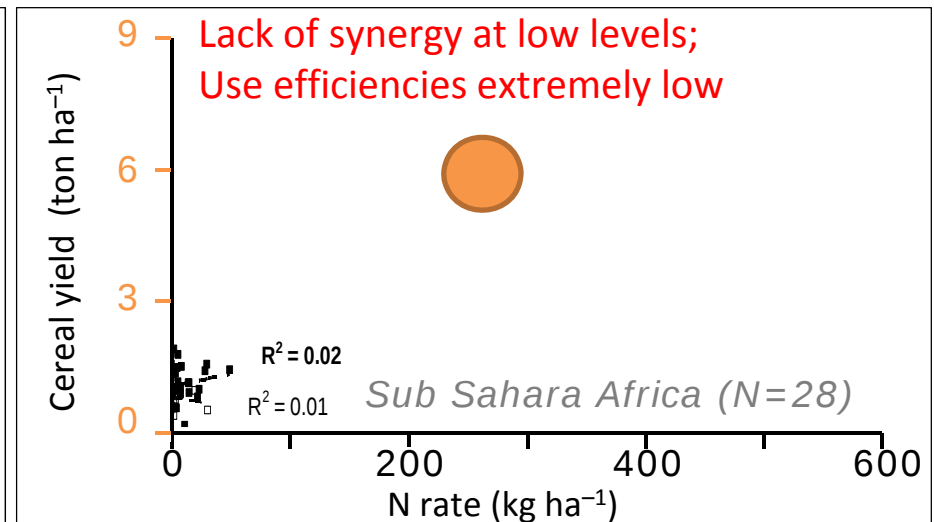
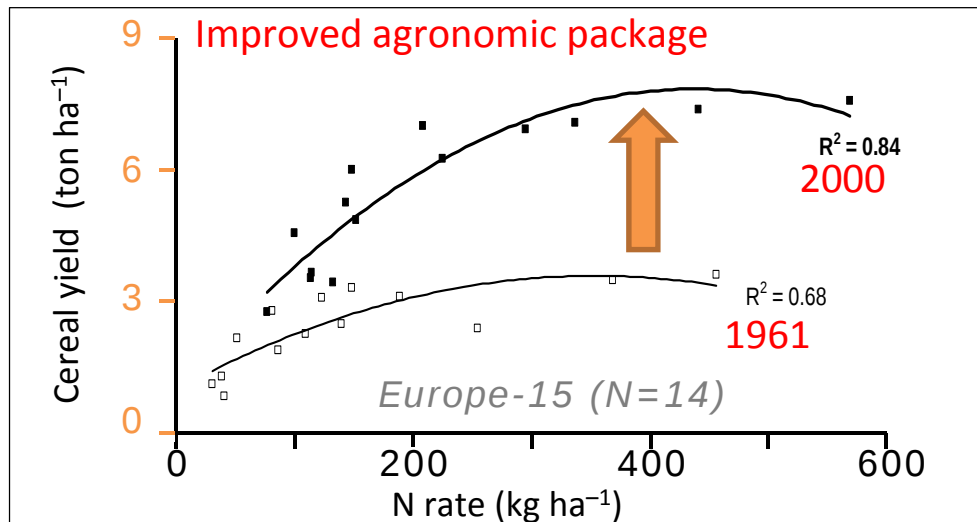
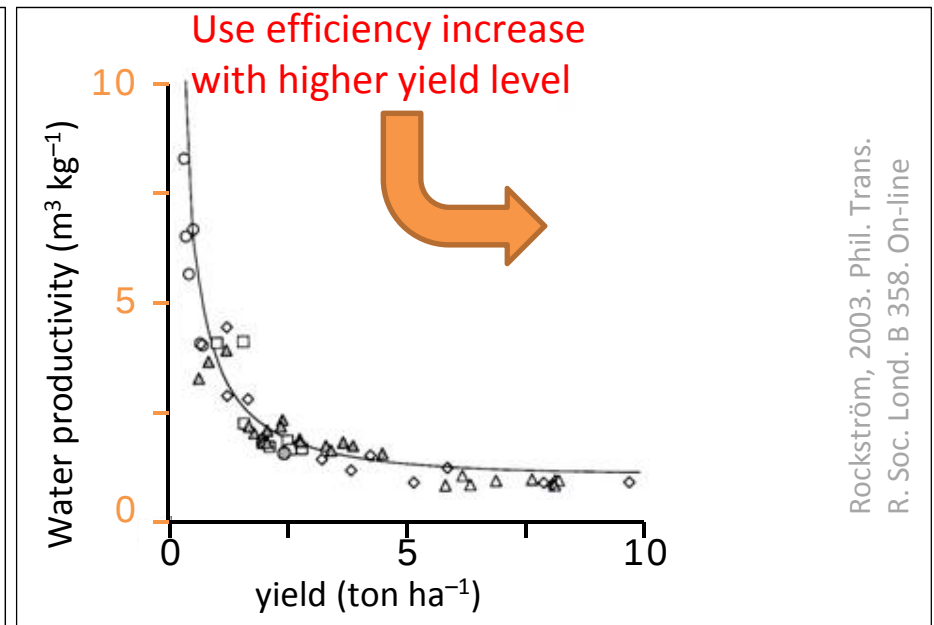
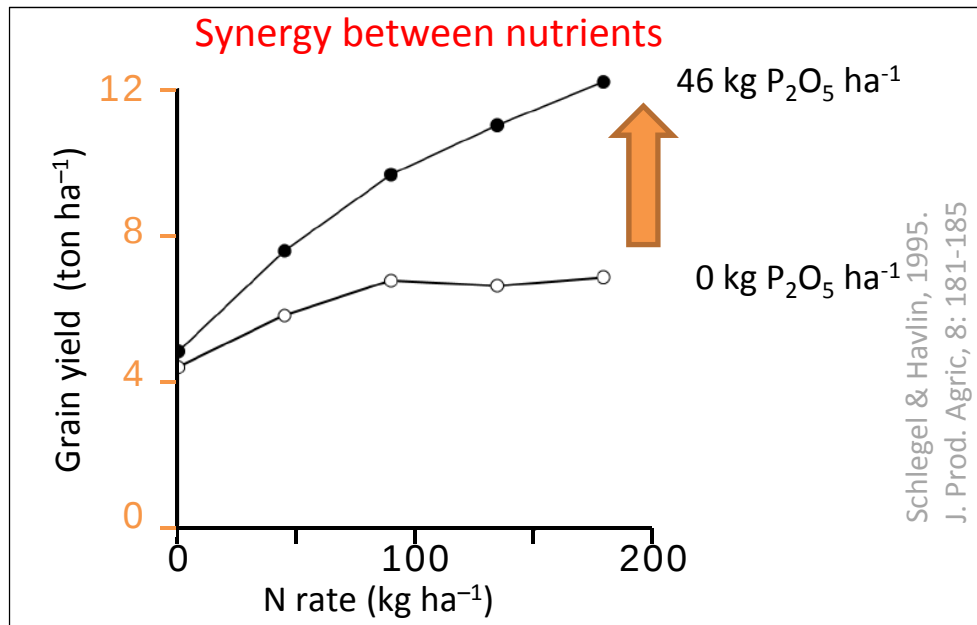
Optimize intensification



Bindraban et al. 2009.
PRI, Wageningen UR, Report 242.

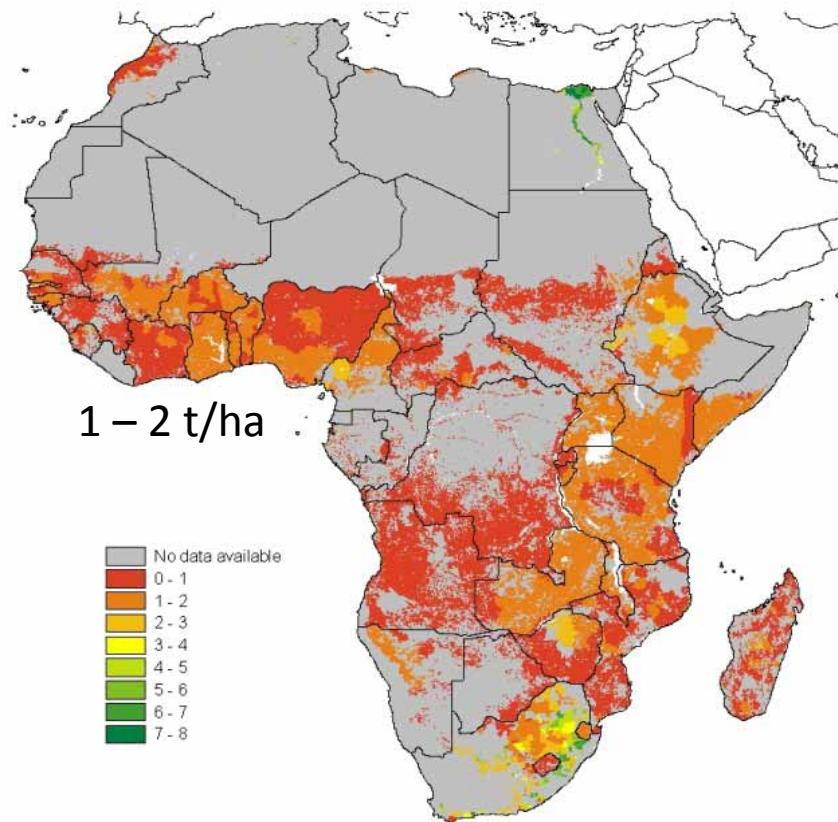


Ecological synergy

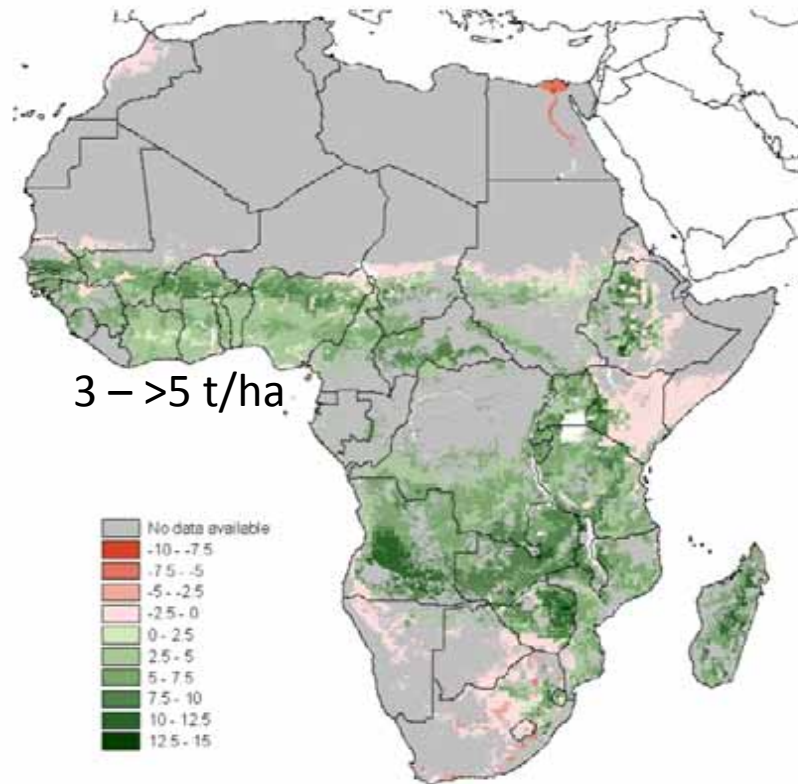


Production potentials African continent

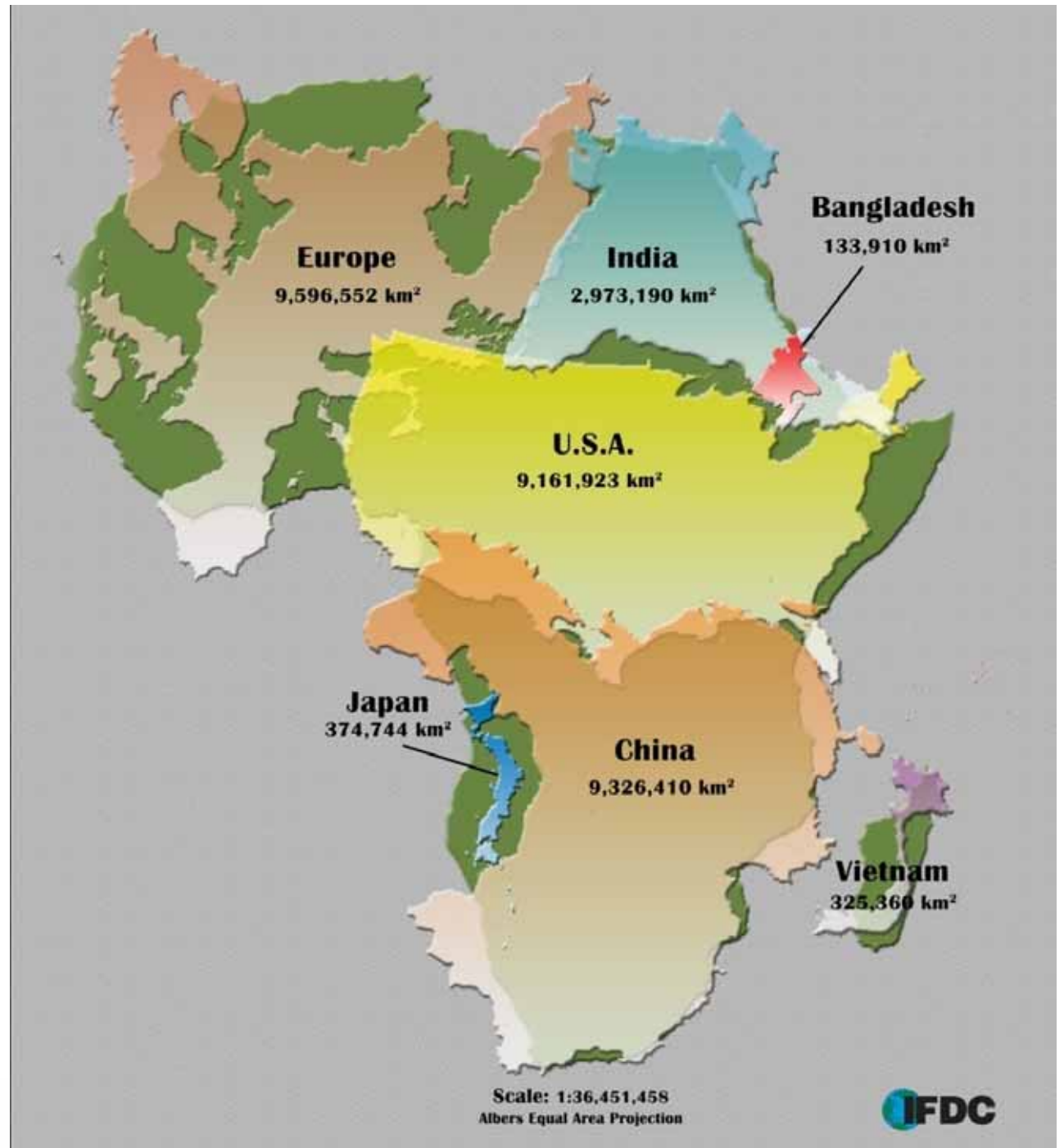
Current yield



Yield gap

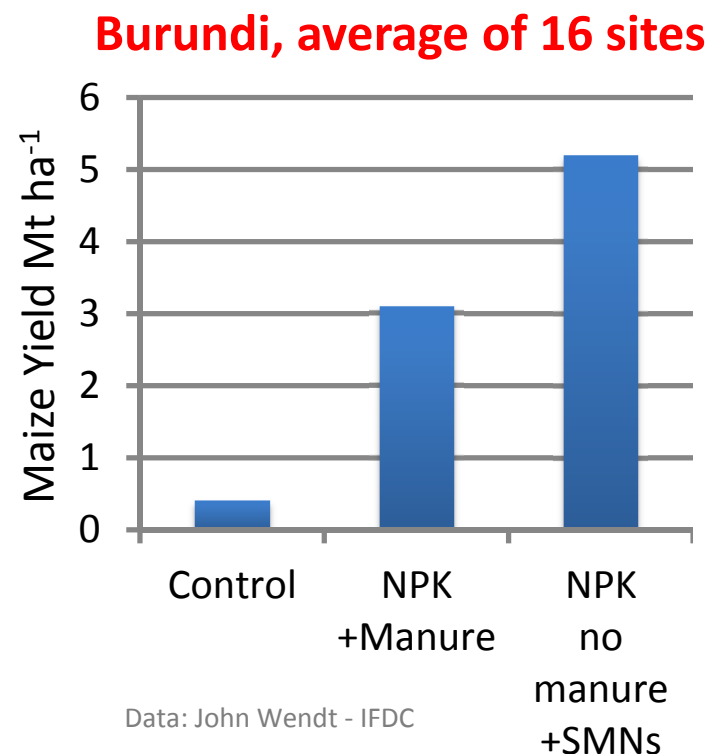


The enormity of Africa

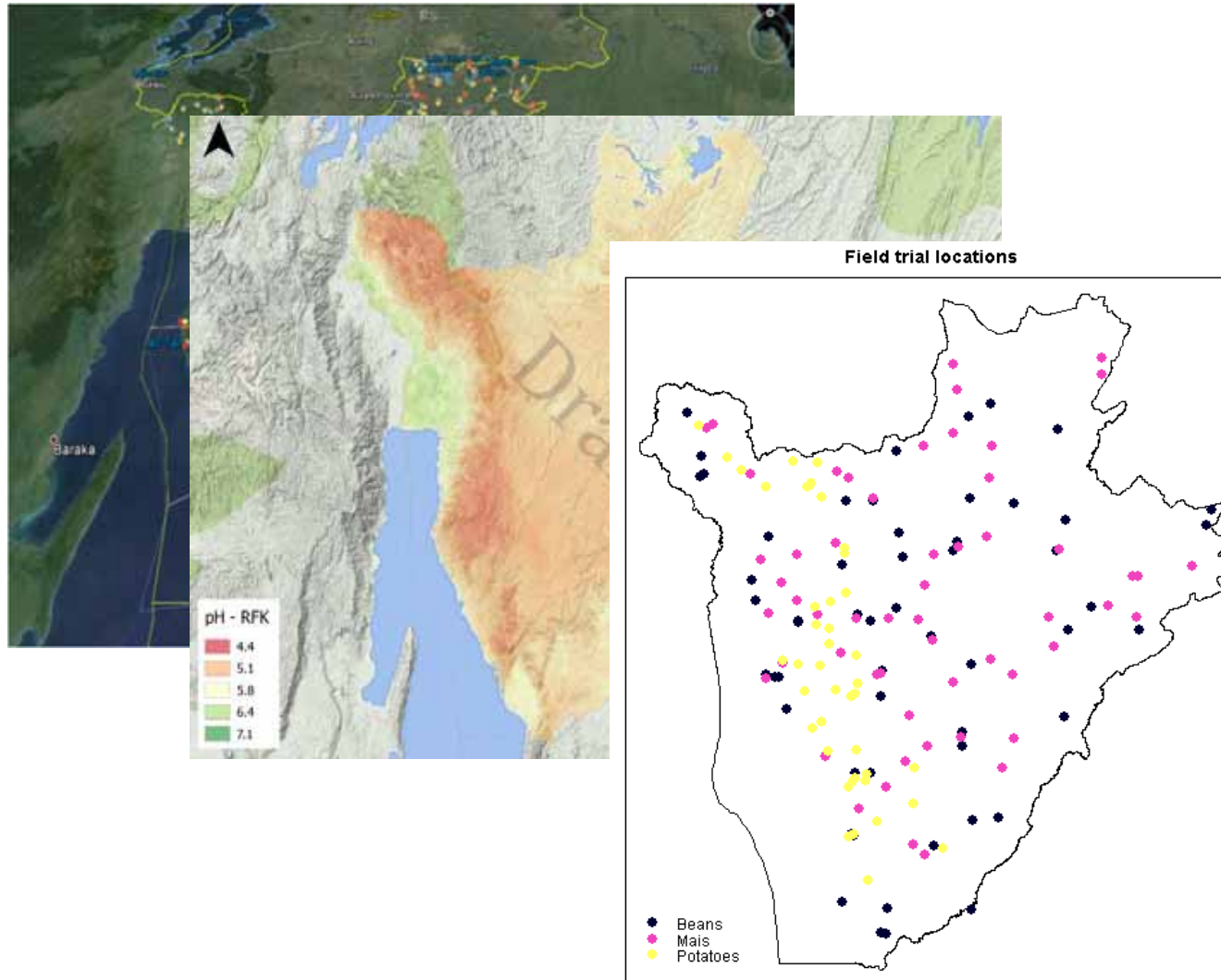


Fertilizer Nutrient Composition

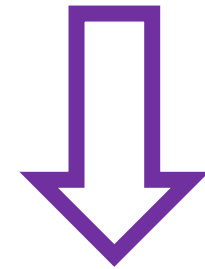
- Well-endowed soils: NPK suffice to increase yield
 - Europe, Coastal regions US, Coastal regions China, Indo-Ganges India, Indonesia → **Green revolution**
- Poor soils
 - No/poor crop response to NPK
 - Soil amendment needed (Organic Matter, Lime, ...)
 - Micronutrient deficiencies
- ISFM to include micronutrient containing fertilizers
- Human induced micronutrient deficiencies (India, ...)



Spatial ground rules



Generic
modelling



(micro-) nutrients
recommendations



Farm
experiments

(Micro) nutrient uptake

- 10 kg S/ha
- 2-3 kg Zn/ha
- 1 kg B/ha

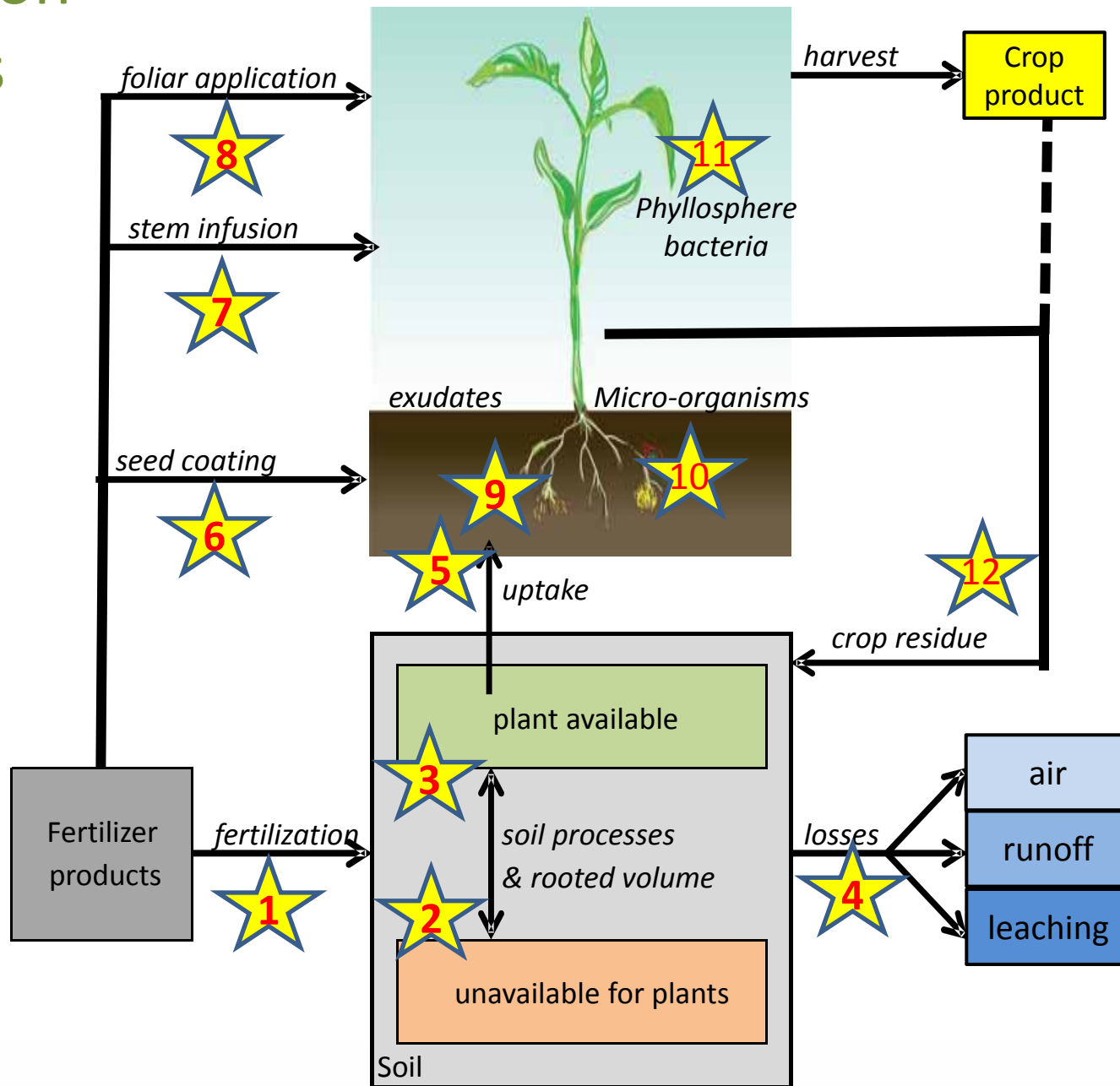
**Uptake
efficiency?**

Gram per Ton Maize

- N – 23500
- P – 3700
- K – 12600
- Mg – 1400
- Ca – 100
- S – 1500

- Fe – 175
- Mn – 8
- Zn – 26
- Cu – 4
- B – 5
- Mo – 0.6

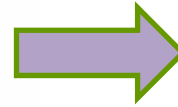
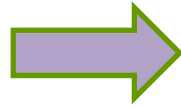
Intervention Options



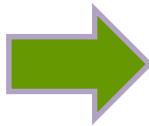
From bulk chemistry to fine-, bio- and nano-bio-chemistry



Bulk Chemistry



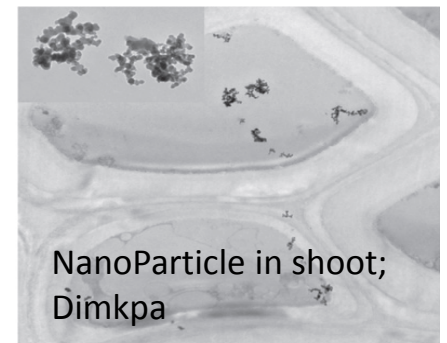
Recycling



Bio-, bio-nano-chemistry



Delivery mechanisms

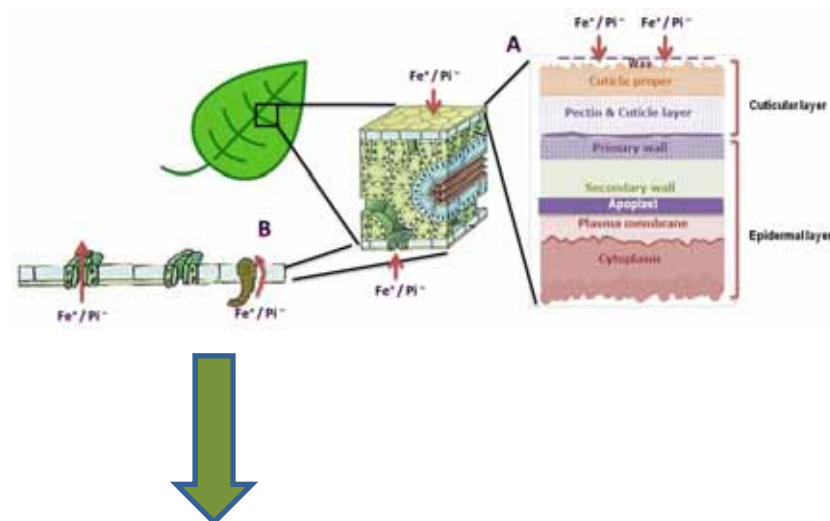
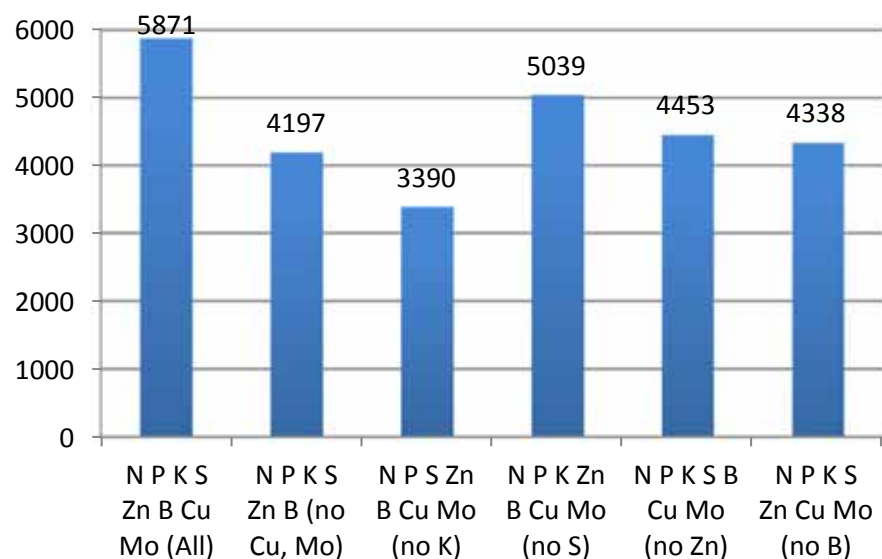


NanoParticle in shoot;
Dimkpa

Intake/Uptake



Leapfrog development



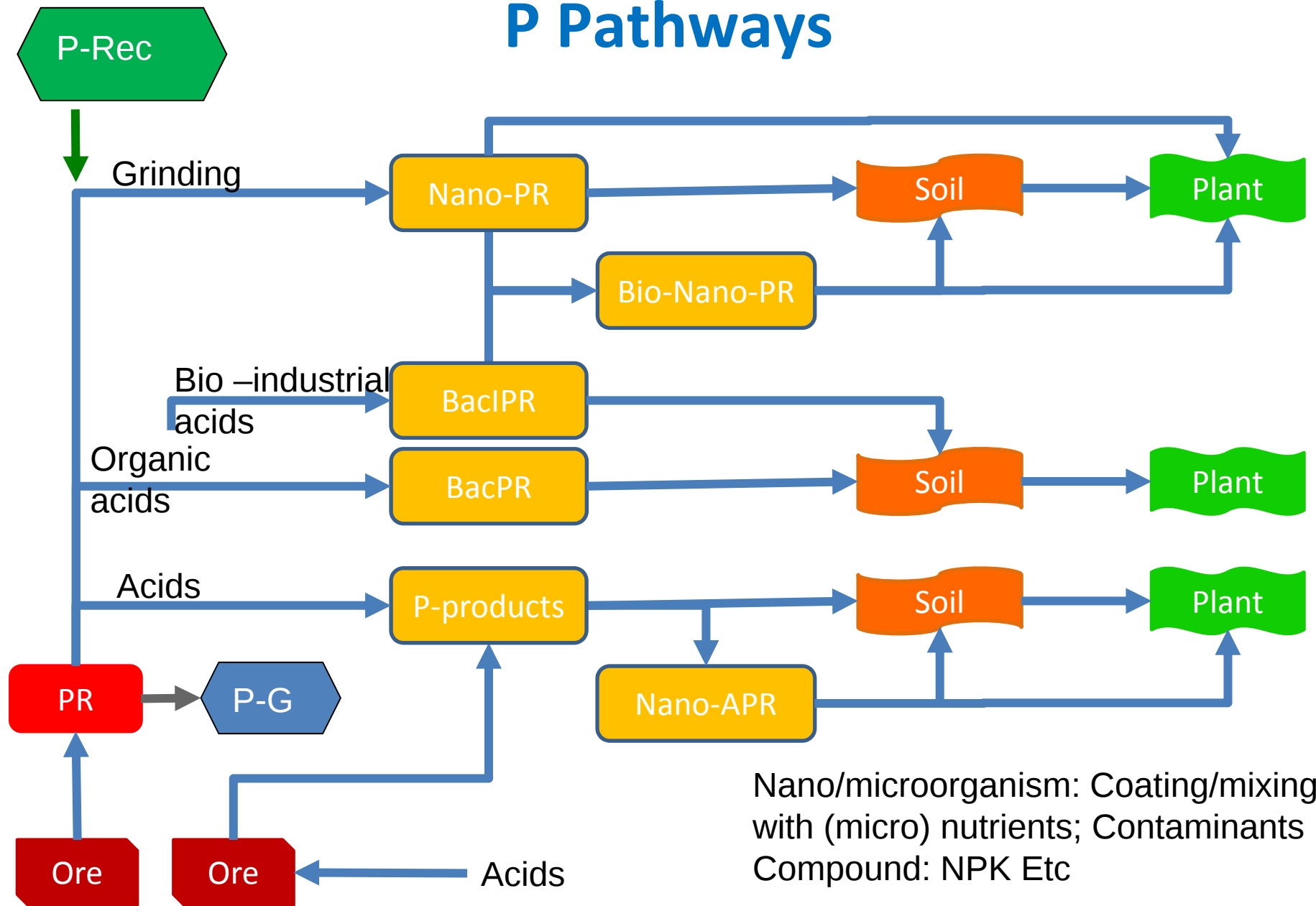
Micro / secondary

+

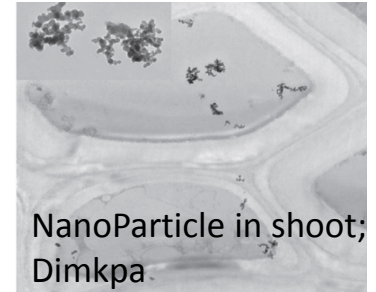


Primary / secondary

P Pathways



Research Areas



1. Plant nutrient dynamics & metabolism

timing and amount; entry point plant, exudates, micro-organisms, ...

2. Fertilizer bio-chemical packaging nutrients

chemical, bio-, bio-nano, micro-organism,

3. Delivery mechanisms

spray, infusion, seed coating, granules, prills, bio-trigger, applicators

4. In the context of selected

- a. Geo-spatially specific fertilizer nutrient combinations and amounts
- b. Cropping system (vegetables, legumes, cereals, trees, tubers, fiber, plantain, grass, ...)
- c. Agro-production system (wet/dry/cold, good/poor soil health, microbes)

VFRC Innovative fertilizers

1. Reduce poverty (profitable)
2. Ensure food security (quantity)
3. Fight hidden hunger (quality)
4. Minimize risk (targeted)
5. Reduce environmental impact
6. Sustain production base (soil, water, biodiversity)
7. Support inclusive growth (women, young people)
8. Minimize resource use (efficiency, re-use)

- Fail-safe
- Adaptive
- Eco-sensitive
- Economical

Innovative fertilizers...

A winning game for all



Thank You