A New Paradigm for Plant Nutrition

Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition Symposium 15 & 16 September 2021, FERTASA, South Africa

Achim Dobermann

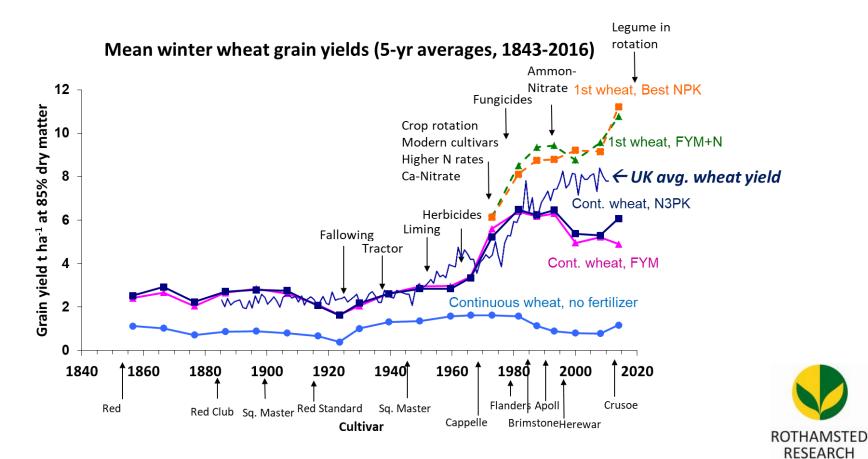
Chief Scientist

adobermann@fertilizer.org





Broadbalk LTE – the story of modern agriculture



Productivity and food security are still critical needs, but the new paradigm for plant nutrition must embrace a food systems approach with all of its sustainability dimensions, including

- GHG emission reduction, carbon sequestration
- Pollution and biodiversity
- Waste and nutrient recycling
- Nutrition and health



https://www.highlevelforum.org/ November 2019



TOWARD A NEW PARADIGM FOR SUSTAINABLE PLANT NUTRITION



Scientific Panel on Responsible Plant Nutrition

Vision: Responsible plant nutrition nourishes plants in a sustainable manner that enhances earth's capacity to support healthy life

Objectives: Provide independent science-based knowledge to IFA and other stakeholders involved in food and agriculture on global issues of responsible plant nutrition



Achim DOBERMANN Scientific Panel on Responsible Plant Nutrition Chief Scientist



Lini WOLLEI nsible CGIAR (CCAFS



Lini WOLLENBERG CGIAR (CCAF5) Flagship Leader for Low Emissions Development



Bernard VANLAUWE IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Director Central Africa HUB & NRM Program



Xin ZHANG University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (UMCES) Assistant Professor



Bruno GERARD CIMMYT - Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo Director Sustainable Intensification Program



Pitryk REIDSMA Wageningen Agricultural University



Tom BRUULSEMA

Fusuo ZHANG Altural China Agricultura Dean of the College



Kaushik MAJUMDAR African Plant Nutrition Insti (APNI) Director General



Mike MCLAUGHLIN University of Adelaide



Ismail CAKMAK Sabanci University Professor of Plant Nutritic



SCIENTIFIC PANEL ON RESPONSIBLE PLANT NUTRITION





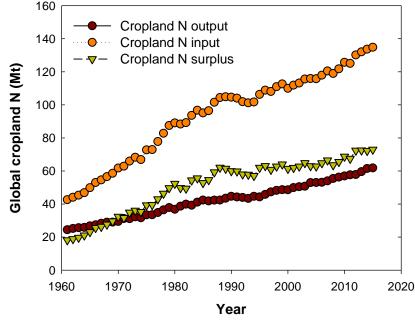


Issue Brief, November 2020

What is the issue? What can be done? Who needs to do what? What will success look like?



How can future growth in crop production be decoupled from growth in fertilizer consumption, how can we overcome the global nutrient imbalance?

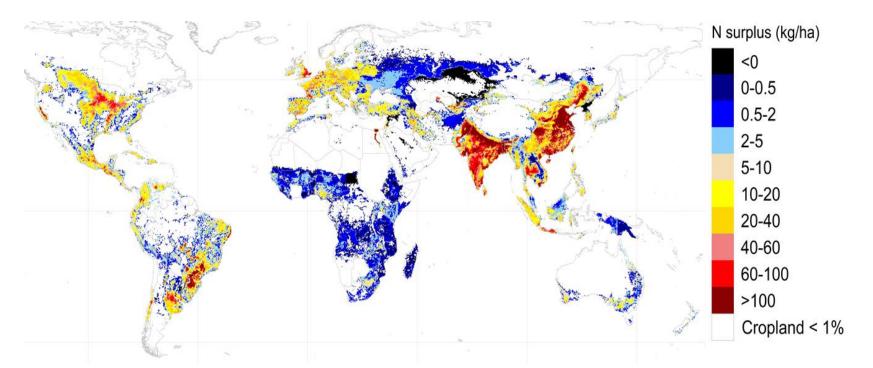


Global trends in crop nitrogen inputs and outputs (million t)

N surplus = total N input to cropland minus harvested N as crop products



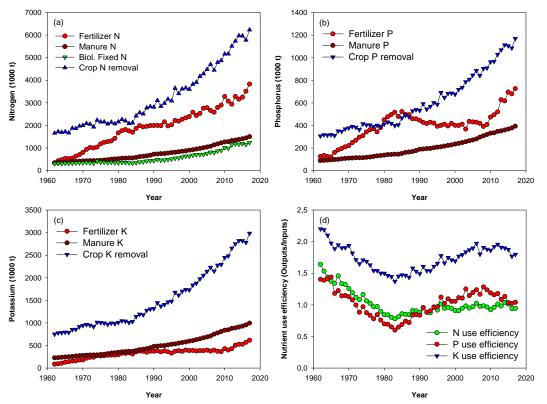
Source: Xin Zhang and Guolin Yao, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science





Cropland nitrogen surplus or deficit in 2015 (kg N/ha)

N surplus (or deficit) is defined as the total N input to cropland minus N harvested as crop products

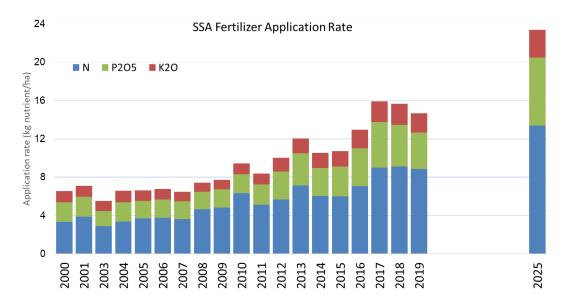


2 What are the key measures to double or triple crop yields in Africa with increasing and balanced nutrient inputs?

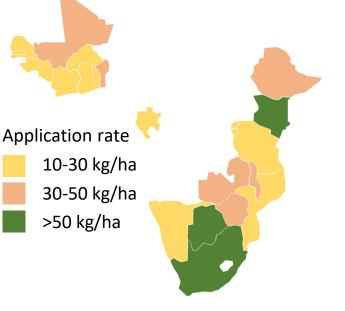


Crop N, P and K removal by far exceeds nutrient inputs from fertilizer, manure and other sources in Africa (1000 tons of N, P and K). Source: IFA Nutrient Use Efficiency database, 1961-2017.

SSA average application rate declines to 15 kg/ha in 2019



2019 average fertilizer use (kg nutrients/ha cropland)





Average rates of fertilizer-nutrient application (NPK) to cropland in Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa). Calculated using IFASTAT and FAOSTAT cropland. 2025 forecast from IFA Medium Term, July 2021.

- 3
- What data-driven technologies, business solutions and policies will accelerate the adoption of more precise nutrient management solutions by farmers?
- Ca
- Can nutrient losses and waste along the whole agri-food chain be halved within one generation?
 - How can nutrient cycles in crop and livestock farming be closed?
 - How can we improve soil health?
- 7

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- How should we manage nutrition of crops in changing climates?
- 8
- What are options and targets for reducing fertilizer-related GHG emissions?
- 9
- How can cropping systems deliver high quality, more nutritious food?



How can we better monitor nutrients and implement high levels of sustainability stewardship?



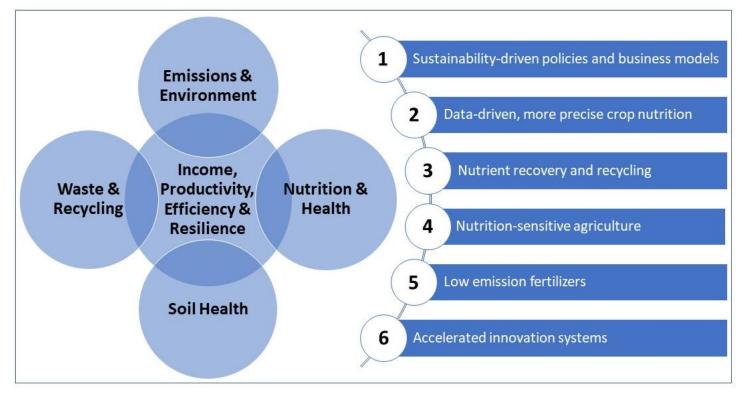
Following a food systems & circular economy approach....

a new paradigm of **responsible plant nutrition** encompasses a broad array of scientific and engineering know-how, agronomic practices, business models and policies that directly or indirectly affect the production, utilization and recycling of mineral nutrients in agri-food systems.

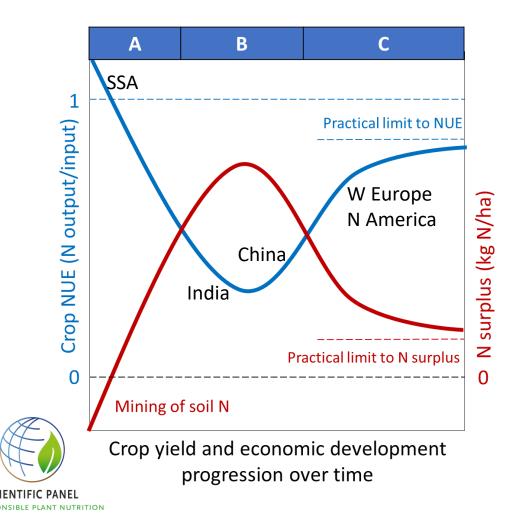
towards developing integrated, targeted plant nutrition solutions that minimize tradeoffs between productivity, environment and health – and are viable in the farming and business systems of different regions, nations and localities



The five interconnected aims of a new paradigm for responsible plant nutrition - and six key actions to take



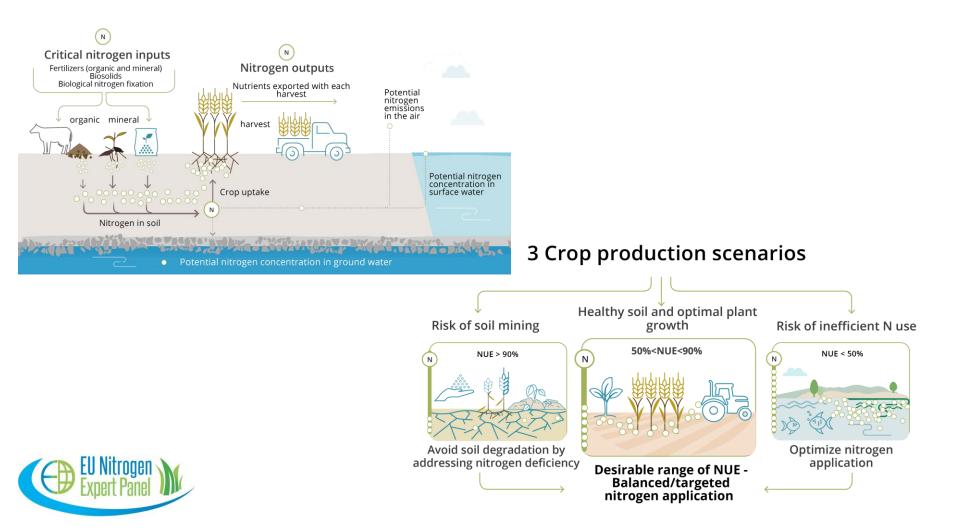




Action 1

Sustainability-driven nutrient policies and business models must be tailored to specific food systems in every country.

Specific targets and priorities for managing nutrients will vary, depending on a country's position along the general nutrient use efficiency pathway.



Action 2

Knowledge-driven solutions and novel technologies will allow tailoring nutrient formulations and applications to local needs in an increasingly precise manner.

They need to be upscaled to millions of farmers through digitally supported advisory systems and integrated business solutions.





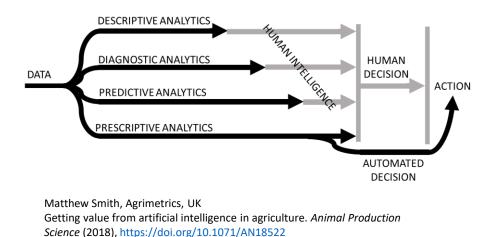
Precision agronomy = small details make a big difference

Strategic practices that require change in behavior

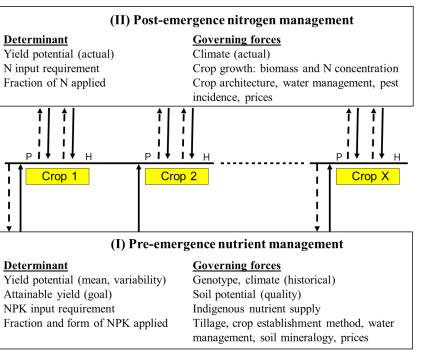
- 1. Choose the right crop rotation and crop
- 2. Prepare the land early and properly
- 3. Get good seed and plant it at the right time, depth & density
- 4. Early weed control
- 5. Balanced plant nutrition with high N efficiency
- 6. Irrigate at the right time & well (if available)
- 7. Preventive, integrated pest management
- 8. Harvest at the right time
- 9. Manage the field after harvest

10-20 specific management decisions per crop cycle Data, metrics and targets for each Ability to implement each at high quality in the field

Data- and AI-driven site-specific nutrient management?



Self-learning fertilizer recommendations + real-time guidance throughout the life cycle of a crop, and for whole cropping systems



 $- - - \rightarrow$ Data acquisition

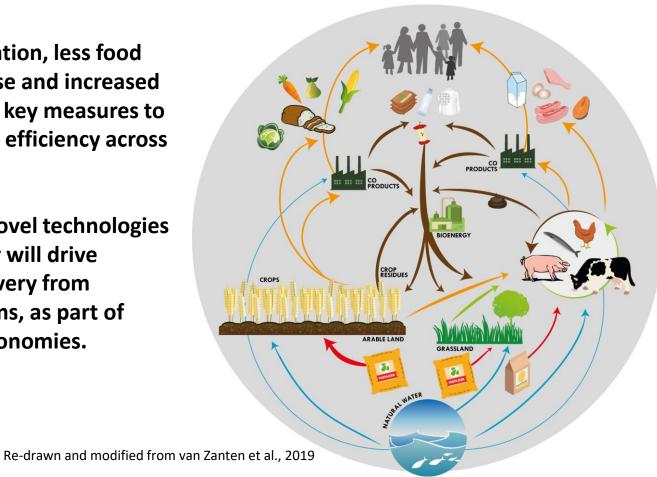
Interpretation and management

Dobermann, A. & Cassman, K.G. 2002. Plant nutrient management for enhanced productivity in intensive grain production systems of the United States and Asia. Plant Soil 247: 153-175. (modified)

Action 3

Crop-livestock integration, less food waste, by-products use and increased nutrient recycling are key measures to optimize nutrient use efficiency across the full food chain.

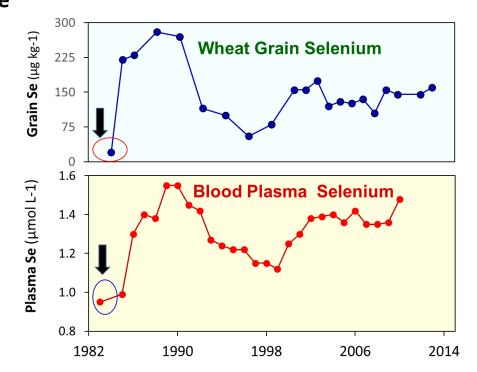
Political incentives, novel technologies and shifts in behavior will drive greater nutrient recovery from multiple waste streams, as part of circular, bio-based economies.





Action 4

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture includes the targeted enrichment and application of fertilizers to deliver micronutrients of importance to crop, animal and human health (e.g. Fe, Zn, Se, I).



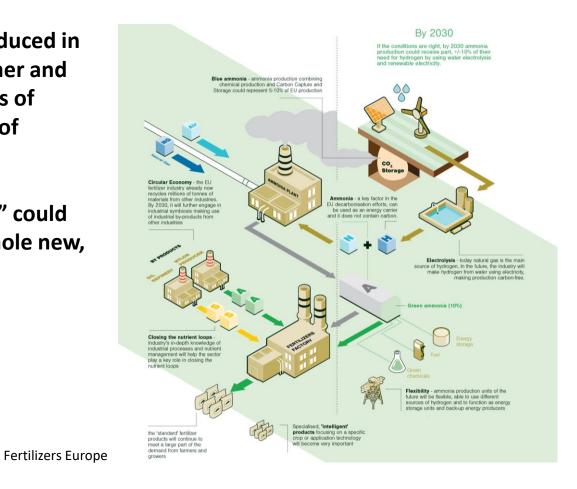


Changes in grain and blood selenium since 1985 in Finland after Se-enrichment of NPK fertilizers

Action 5

Fertilizers will increasingly be produced in an environmentally friendly manner and they will embody greater amounts of knowledge to control the release of nutrients to the plant.

A new "green ammonia economy" could feed and power the world in a whole new, decentralized manner.

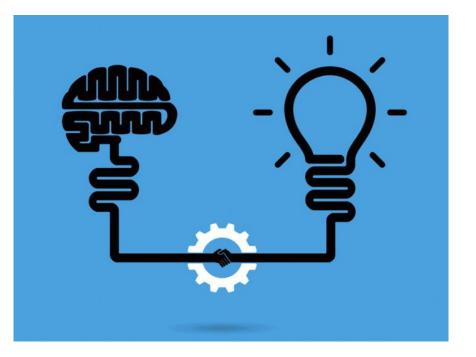




Action 6

Accelerated, more open innovation systems for faster translation of new ideas into practice.

This requires more investment, collaboration, risk taking and entrepreneurship by industry, but also a massive culture change in science and science funding.





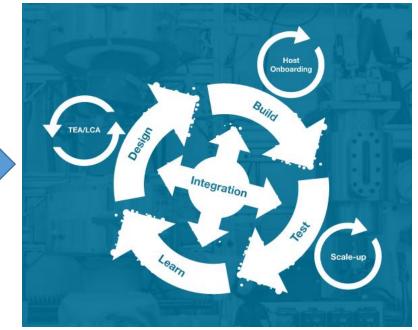
Science is about discovery, ideas generation and building knowledge

Invention is about making something no-one has made before

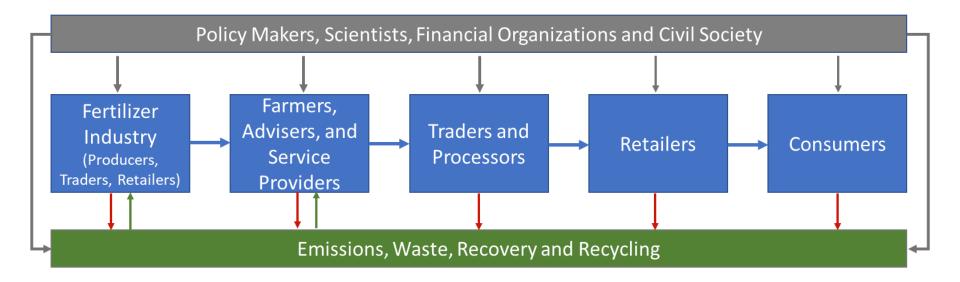
Innovation is the process by which ideas, previous knowledge and inventions are converted into commercially viable products. This requires that they can be translated into practice <u>at scale</u> and their continued use is supported by a viable <u>business model</u>.

Common: Excellent science – Poor innovation

Lean Science & innovation



Who needs to do what?





Fertilizer Industry Ambitions

- 1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production of nitrogen fertilizers by at least 30 % per tonne by 2040
- 2. Improve average global nitrogen use efficiency in crop production from the current level of 50% to 70% by 2040
- 3. Improve soil health and soil carbon sequestration
- 4. Double nutrient application rates in sub-Saharan Africa by 2030 and triple them by 2040 to close the large nutrient and yield gaps and eliminate hunger
- 5. Contribute to eliminating malnutrition caused by micronutrient deficiencies
- 6. Contribute to increasing nutrient efficiency across the whole food chain



IFA, May 2021



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