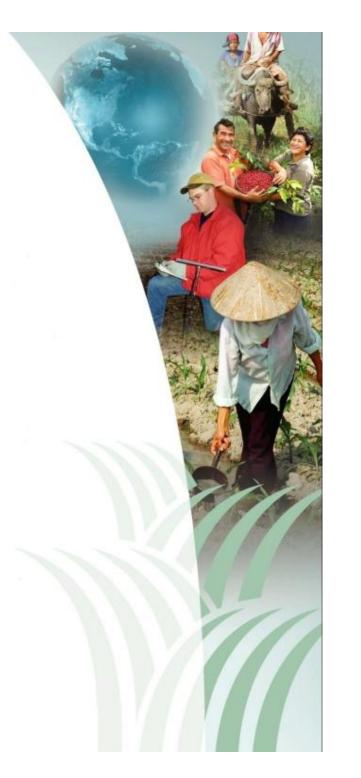


Nutrients for Life ... Food Security and Nutrition

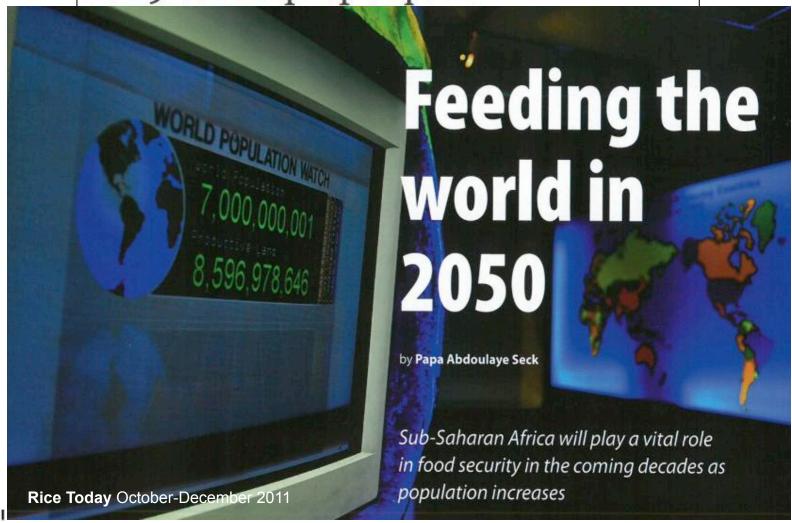
Terry L. Roberts
International Plant Nutrition Institute, Norcross, GA

III Congresso Brasileiro de Fertilizantes – ANDA August 26, 2013 Renaissance São Paulo Hotel São Paulo SP



Special report: Feeding the world w

The 9 billion-people question





The world needs to produce more food

Change in global cereal production and population, 1961-2012

—Population —Cereals





Source: FAOSTAT, 2013

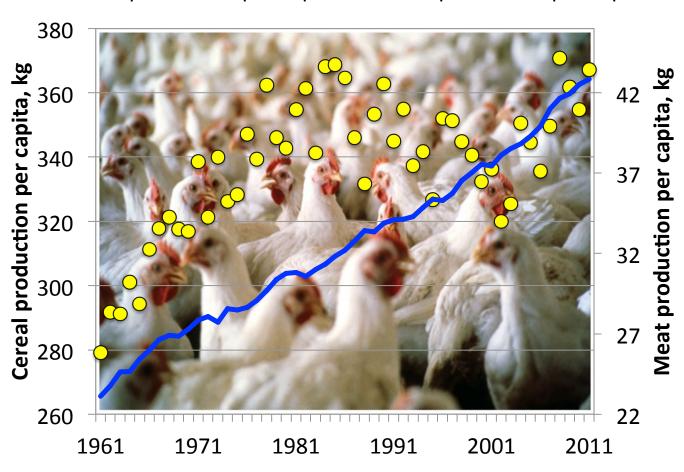
The world needs to produce more food ... onesixth are chronically hungry



The world needs to produce more food, while diets are changing ...

Change in cereal and meat production per capita, 1961-2011

Cereal production per capita
 Meat production per capita





Source: FAOSTAT, 2013

The world needs to produce more food ... 50 to 70 % increase by 2050





The world needs to produce more food ... 50 to 70 % increase by 2050

Food security depends on wheat, rice, and corn





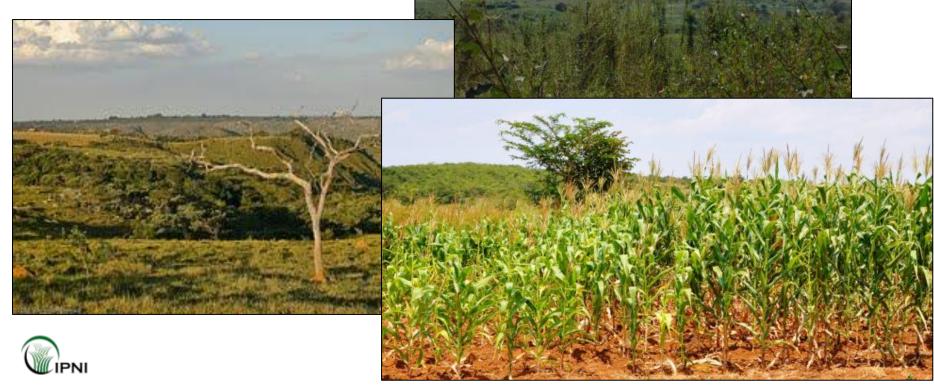
Source: FAO, 2009, Fischer et al., 2009

The world needs to produce more food ... 50 to 70 % increase by 2050

Options:

1. Increase harvested area

2. Increase yield



Current vs. attainable yields

- Global yields of wheat, maize, and rice average 64%, 50%, and 64% of their yield potential (Neumann et al., 2010)
- Closing the yield gap depends on understanding region-specific constraints:
 - Biophysical limitations ... inadequate climate, lack of irrigation, poor genetics, and low soil fertility
 - Socio-economic factors ... lack of credit, market access, government support policies, and lack of agronomic knowledge



Will biotechnology ensure food security?

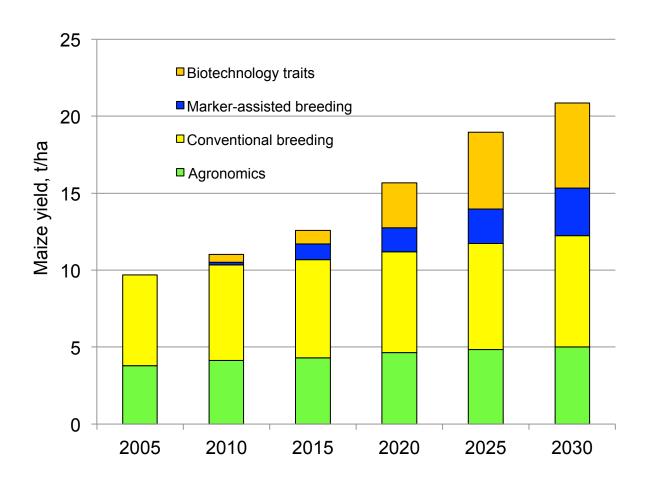
- Biotech industry says they can increase crop yield potential by 3 to 4% per annum?
 - e.g. Monsanto pledged to double yields of corn, soybeans, and cotton using ⅓ the water and less N by 2030

Genetic advances alone likely be

insufficient ...

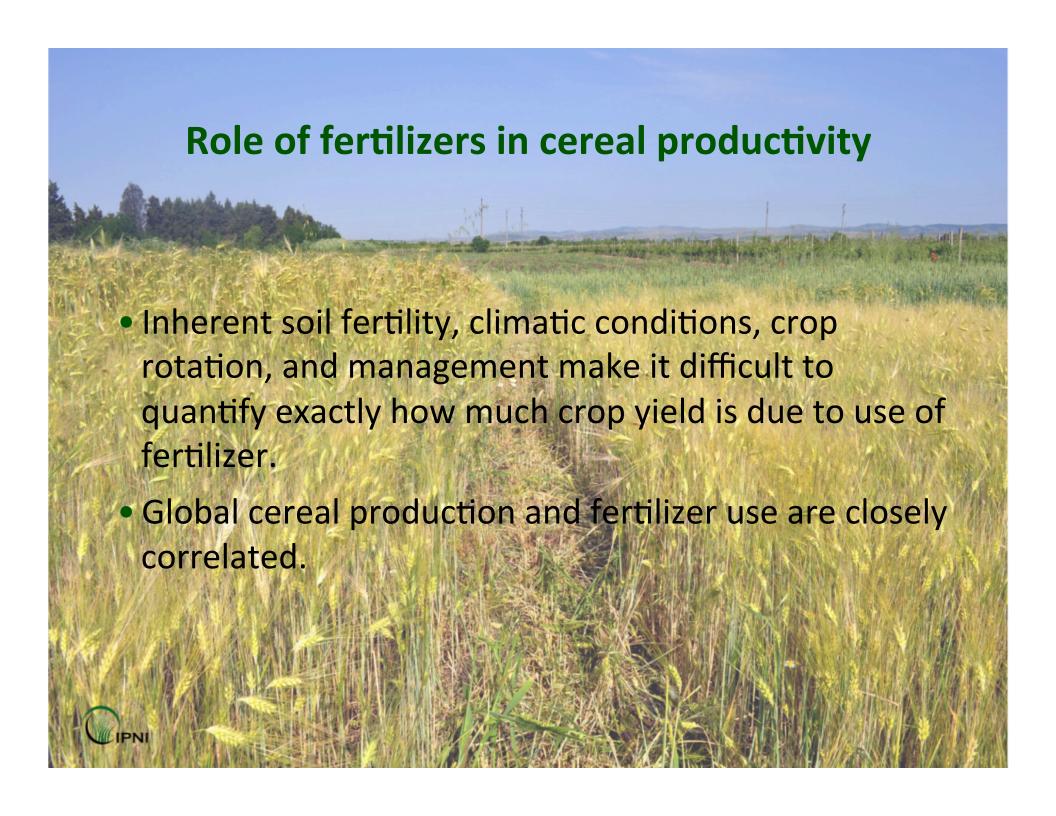


Genetic advances alone will be insufficient ... improvements in biotechnology, breeding, and agronomic practices will be required to increase productivity.

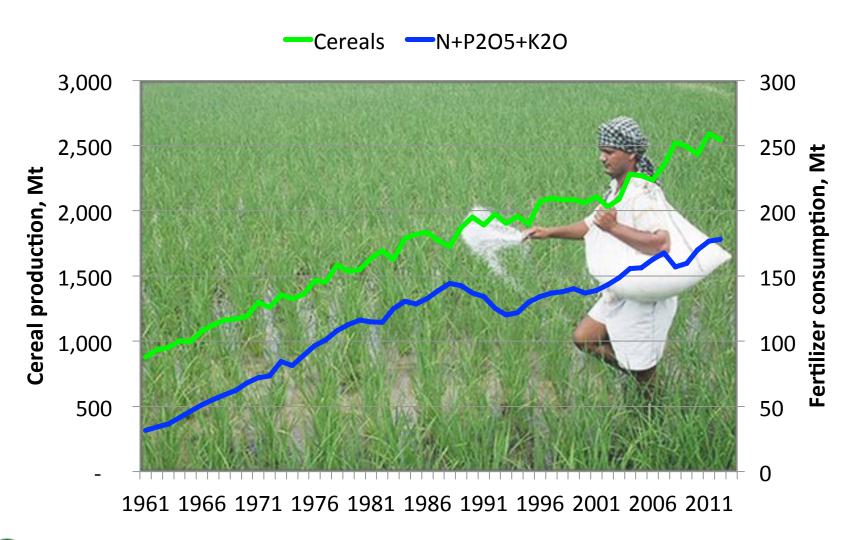




Source: Edgerton, 2009

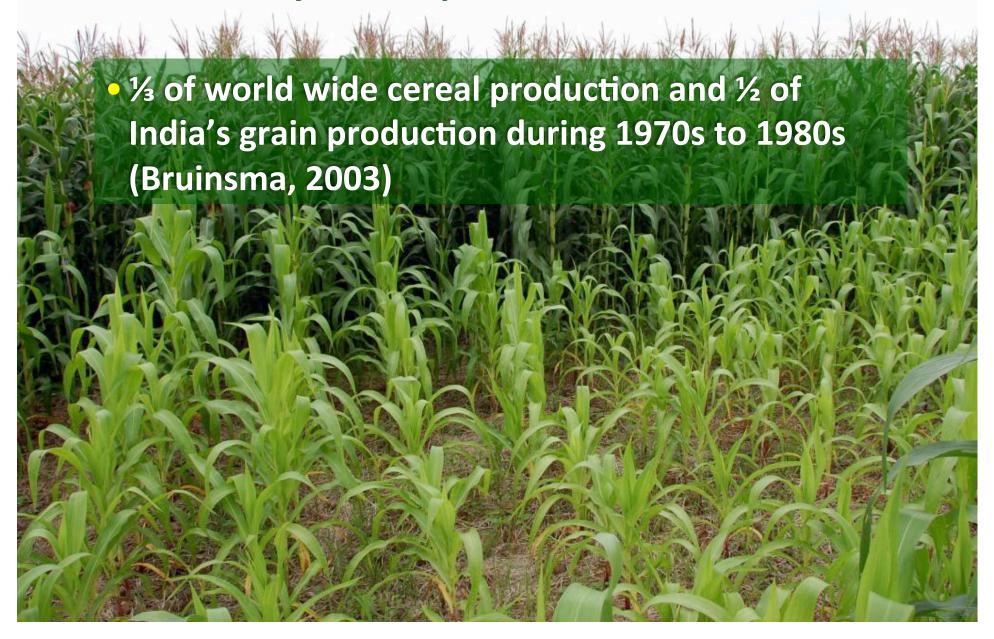


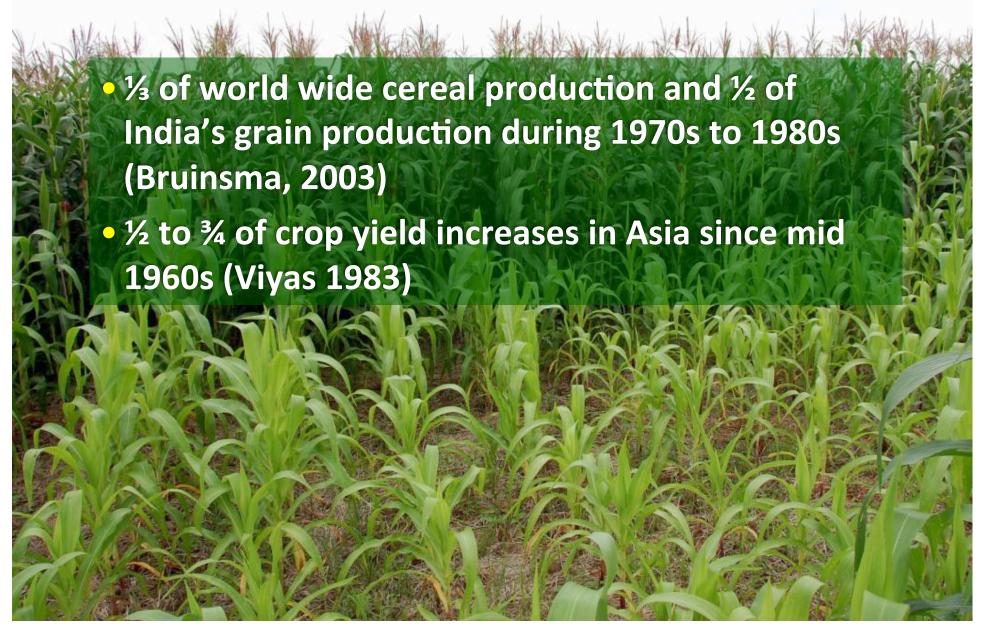
Global cereal production and total fertilizer consumption, 1961-2012.

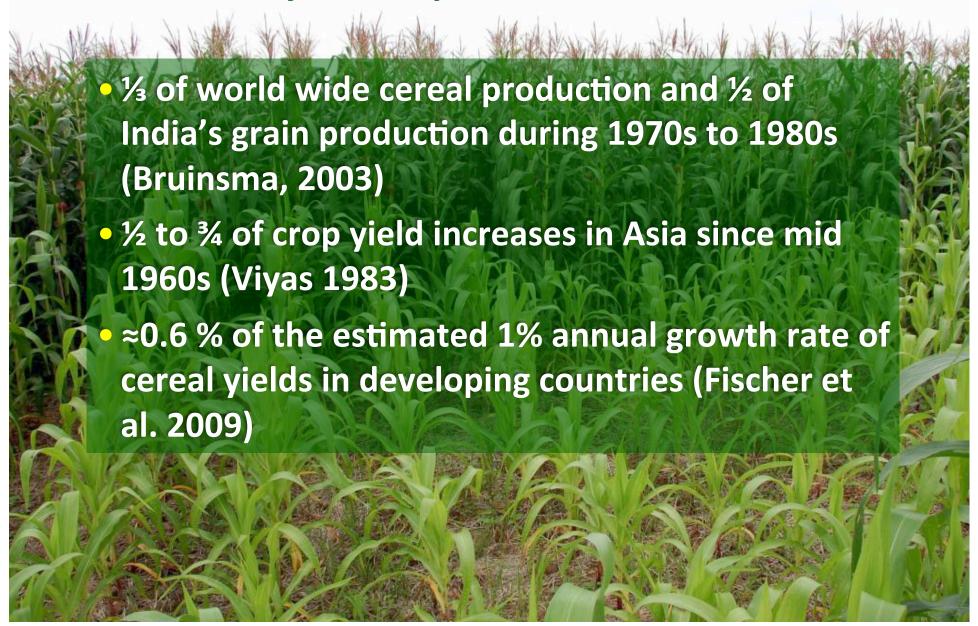




Source: FAOSTAT, 2013 and IFA, 2013







- ¼ of world wide cereal production and ½ of India's grain production during 1970s to 1980s (Bruinsma, 2003)
- ½ to ¾ of crop yield increases in Asia since mid
 1960s (Viyas 1983)
- ≈0.6 % of the estimated 1% annual growth rate of cereal yields in developing countries (Fischer et al. 2009)
- 40 to 60% of crop yield in long-term studies (Stewart et al., 2005)

Estimated effect of omitting N fertilizer on cereal yields in the USA

Crop	Baseline yield with N, t/ha	Yield, without N, t/ ha	% reduction from no N
Maize	7.65	4.52	41
Rice	6.16	4.48	27
Barley	2.53	2.04	19
Wheat	2.15	1.81	16

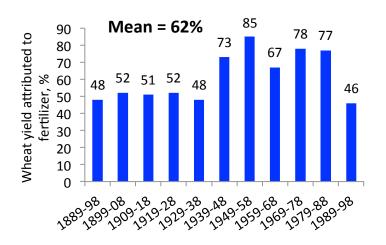
Source: Stewart et al., 2005



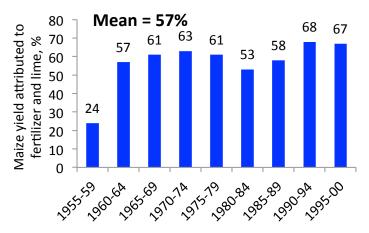
Magruder plots, OSU, 1930-2000

Mean = 40% 60 50 Wheat yield attributable to 47 45 45 50 36 40 33 N and P, % 27 30 20 10 0 ,958-6¹ 1938-AT 194851 1,968,77 ,918.81 1988°91 1930-31

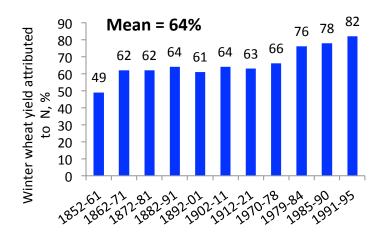
Sanborn Field plots, U of MO, 1889-1998



Morrow plots, U of IL, 1955-2000



Broadbalk Experiment, Rothamsted, England, 1852-1995.





Source: Stewart et al., 2005

Organic nutrient sources are needed

- Optimal nutrient management utilizes all on-farm sources of nutrients ... e.g. Integrated soil fertility management (ISFM)
- Best yields are often achieved when organic and inorganic nutrients are applied together





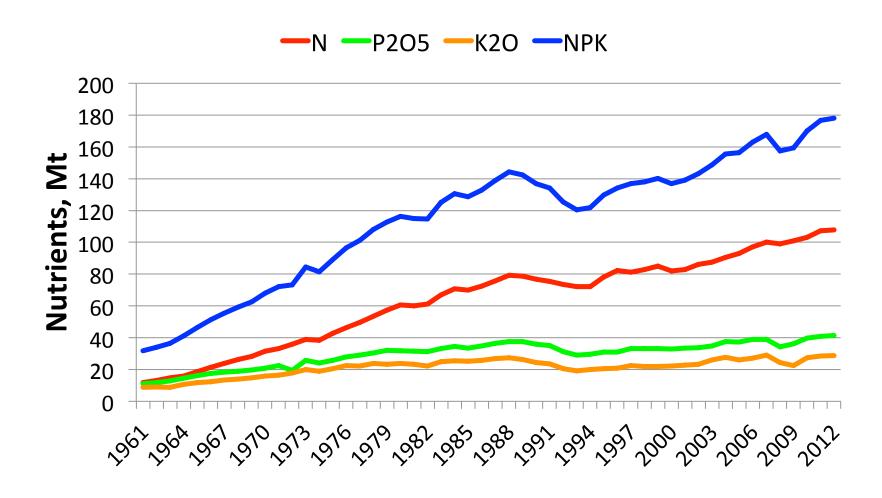
Effect of fertilizer (NPK) and farmyard manure (FYM) on millet yield and yield stability over 9 years in Bangalore, India.

		Number of years in which grain yield (t/ha) was:			
Annual treatment	Mean yield, t/ha	<2	2-3	3-4	4-5
Control	1.51	9	0	0	0
FYM	2.55	1	6	2	0
NPK	2.94	0	5	4	0
FYM + NPK	3.57	0	1	5	3



Source: Roy et al., 2006

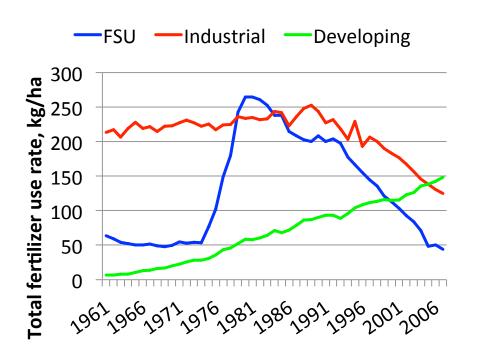
Global fertilizer consumption, 1961-2012

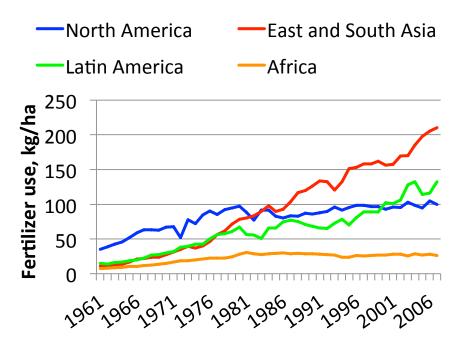




Source: IFA, 2013

Regional trends in fertilizer use (application rate), 1961-2007







Source: FAO, 2010

Fertilizer best management practices and nutrient stewardship

- Nutrient removal in harvested cereal grain in 2012 was estimated at 46.6 Mt N, 19.3 Mt P_2O_5 , and 13.4 Mt K_2O
 - Doubling yields does not mean a doubling of removal
- Nutrient use efficiency is a dynamic indicator of nutrient management ... applicable at country, regional, and farm levels

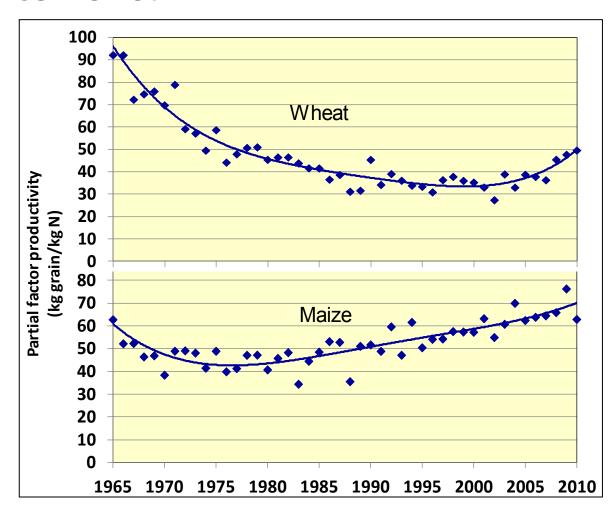
NUE can be confusing because of multiple definitions ...

Term	Calculation
Partial Factor Productivity (PFP)	Y/F
Partial Nutrient Balance (PNB)	U _H /F
Agronomic Efficiency (AE)	(Y-Y ₀)/F
Recovery Efficiency (RE)	(U-U ₀)/F

F = fertilizer applied Y = yield harvested Y_0 = yield from control Y_0 = nutrient content of harvested crop Y_0 = nutrient uptake with fertilizer Y_0 = nutrient uptake without fertilizer



Example: Partial factor productivity in the U.S. for fertilizer N used on maize and wheat from 1965 to 2010.





Source: Fixen et al., 2012

Fertilizer BMPs ... impact NUE by matching nutrient supply with crop requirement and minimizing nutrient losses from fields.



Source, rate, time, and place describe any nutrient application

Global framework ... 4R Nutrient Stewardship

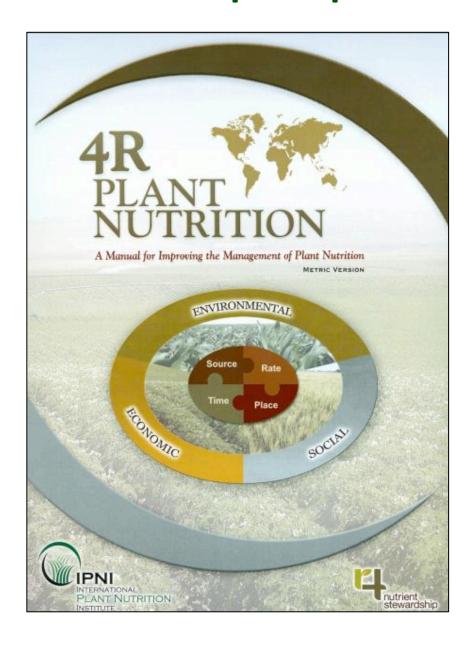
"Four rights" broadly describe fertilizer management, but ... right practice for a farm depends on climate, crop, management conditions, and other site-specific factors.

The framework guides the application of scientific principles to develop and adapt global BMPs to local conditions, while meeting economic, social, and environmental goals of sustainability.





Scientific principles outlined in IPNI's manual



www.ipni.net/4r



QR Code

Global food security ... one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century

- 70 % increase in food production is needed in next
 40 years to meet population growth.
- Biotechnology and genetic advances are essential to increasing yield, but ... not sufficient.
- Fertilizer is critical accounting for about half of current production.
- 4R nutrient stewardship underpinning principles of nutrient management — adaptable to all cropping systems to ensure productivity is optimized.





Organic Consumer

Previous

Click here to print this page

> Make a Donation!

JOIN THE NETWORKI

Chemical Fertilize Life

9 Oct 2004

"Global peril" of fire and fertilisers lan Sample, science correspondent Saturday October 9, 2004 The Guardian (UK)

A project to assess the world's ecosystem of fertilisers and the burning of fossil fuel lakes and rivers around the globe.

Washington in 2001, examines how any whether

by human action or natural events, will h and natural resources.



Sign In / Register

Search ScientificAmerican.com

Subscribe

News & Features

Topics

Bloas

Videos & Podcasts

Education

SUBS

Energy & Sustainability :: EarthTalk :: July 20, 2009 :: 414 Comments :: Email :: 4 Print

How Fertilizers Harm Earth More The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Than Help Your Lawn

Chemical runoff from residential and farm products affects rivers, streams and even the ocean





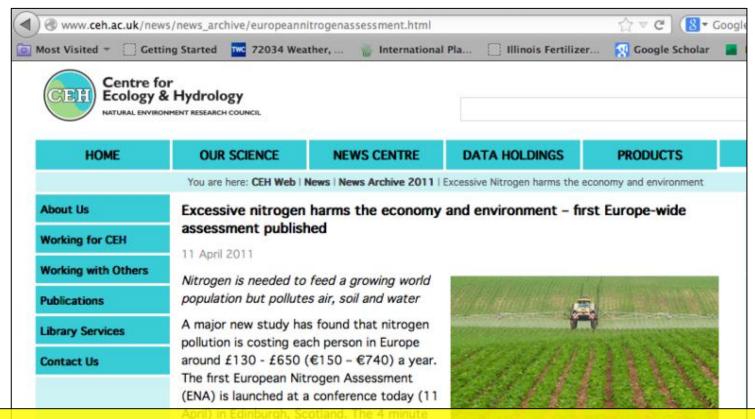




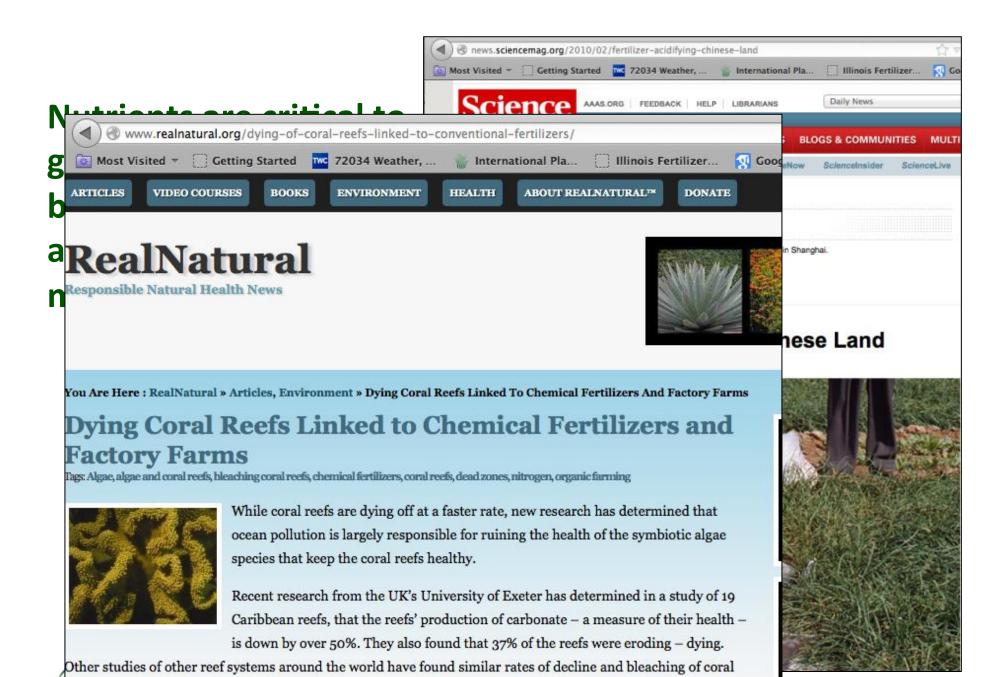




Nutrients are critical to global food security, but society does not always get that message ...



"The study ... estimates that the annual cost of damage caused by excess nitrogen across Europe is €70 - €320 billion, more than double the extra income gained from using nitrogen fertilizers in European agriculture"



reefs.

Nutrients are critical to global food security, but society does not always get that message ...



"Microscopic, plantlike organisms called algae thrive on the excess nutrients—like nitrogen and phosphorus—found in fertilizers that make their way from backyards and fields, producing blooms that can sometimes be seen from space."

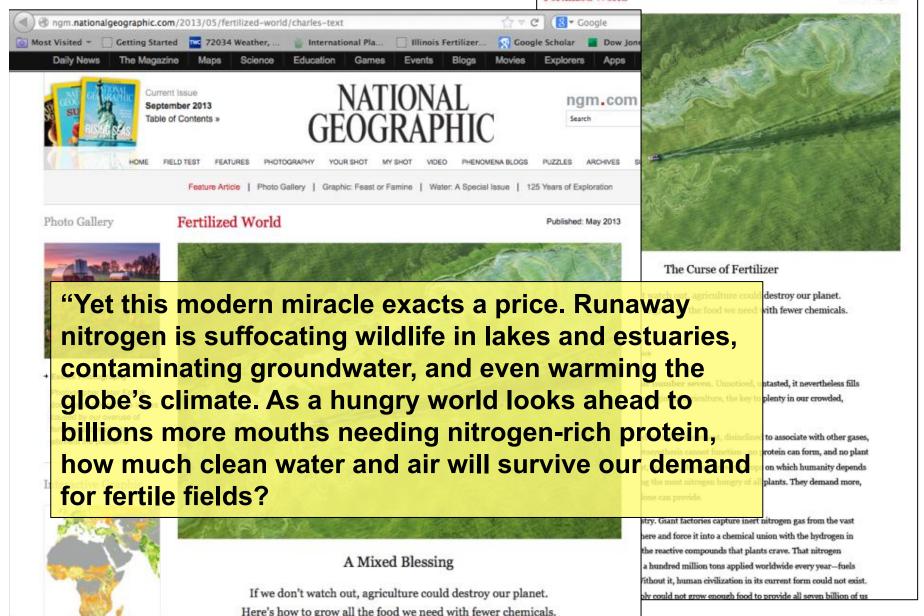


http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2

Nutrients are critical to

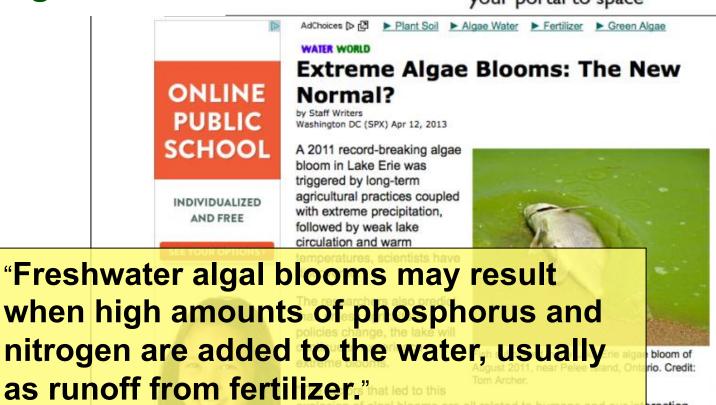
Fertilized World

Published: May 2013



Nutrients are critical to global food security, but society does not always get that message ...









with the environment," says Bruce Hamilton, program director at the National Science Foundation (NSF), which funded the research through

Nutrients are critical to global food security, but society does not always get that message ...

Homes and business were completely destroyed around the West, Texas, plant.

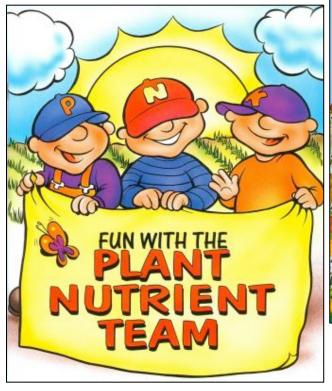


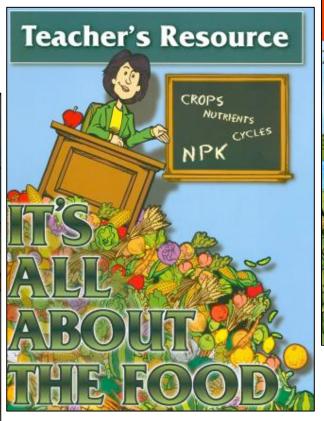
... Nutrients for Life Foundation

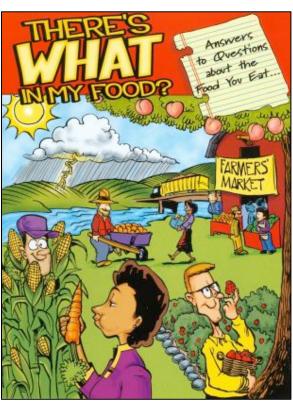




IPNI provides scientific support to the Foundation















Thank You

