



Ag Retailers Leading Improvements
in Resource Management
for Water Quality
Toledo, OH
12 December 2013

The 4Rs for the Lake Erie Watershed



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Agrium Inc.



Arab Potash Company



Belarusian Potash Company



CF Industries Holdings, Inc.



Compass Minerals Specialty Fertilizers



Incitec Pivot



International Raw Materials LTD.



Intrepid Potash, Inc.



K+S KALI GmbH



The Mosaic Company



OCP S.A.



PotashCorp



Qatar Fertiliser Company (QAFCO)



Simplot



Sinofert Holdings Limited



SQM



Toros Tarim



Uralchem



Uralkali

Formed in 2007 from the Potash & Phosphate Institute, the **International Plant Nutrition Institute** is supported by leading fertilizer manufacturers.

Its mission is to promote scientific information on responsible management of plant nutrition.





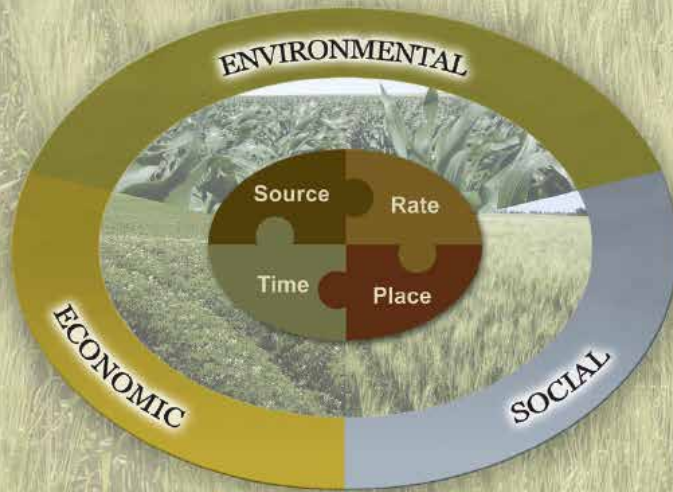
Outline

- 4R Nutrient Stewardship & Sustainability
- 4R P Management for Lake Erie
- *Slides: available at <http://nane.ipni.net>*



4R PLANT NUTRITION

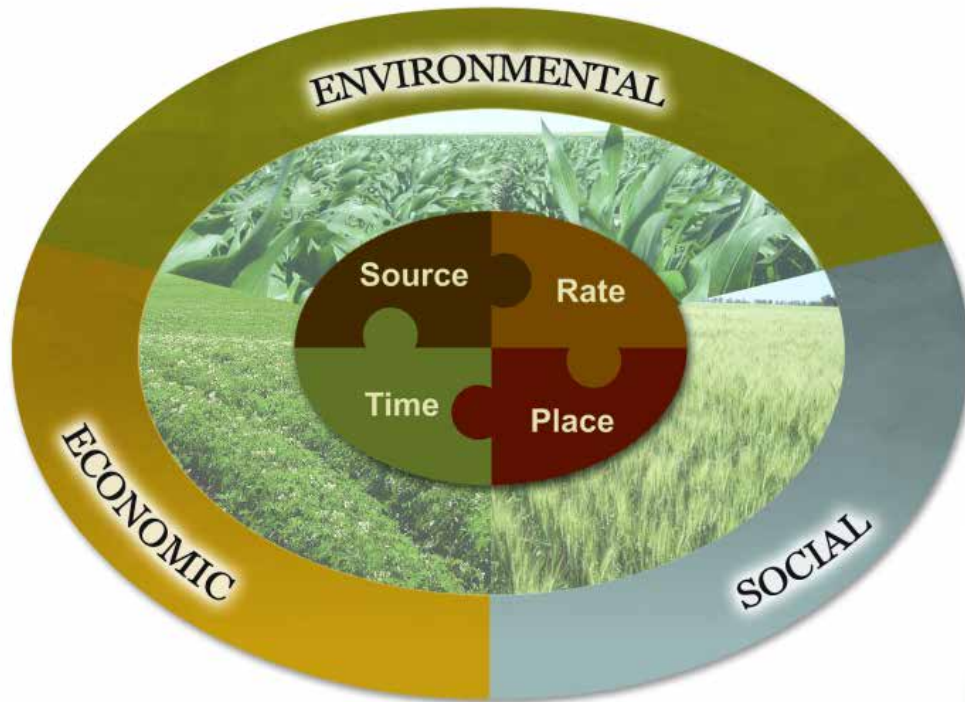
A Manual for Improving the Management of Plant Nutrition
NORTH AMERICAN VERSION



Chapter 1	Goals of Sustainable Agriculture
Chapter 2	The 4R Nutrient Stewardship Concept
Chapter 3	Scientific Principles Supporting — Right Source
Chapter 4	Scientific Principles Supporting — Right Rate
Chapter 5	Scientific Principles Supporting — Right Time
Chapter 6	Scientific Principles Supporting — Right Place
Chapter 7	Adapting Practices to the Whole Farm
Chapter 8	Supporting Practices
Chapter 9	Nutrient Management Planning and Accountability.

<http://nane.ipni.net>

4R: "right" means sustainable



Field to Market™
The Keystone Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture



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**How to Make a Difference -
Fertilizer optimization**





Stakeholders have a say on performance indicators



- Stakeholders define goals
- Indicators relate to goals
- Producers choose practices



Producers choose practices

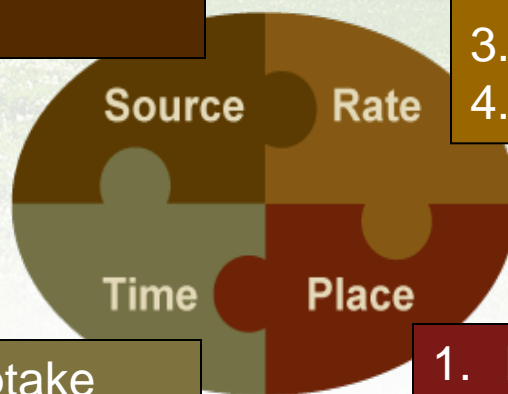
- Practices selected to suit local site-specific soil, weather, and crop conditions
- Conditions may change even on the day of application
- Local decisions preferred



The basic scientific principles of managing crop nutrients are universal

1. Supply in plant available forms
2. Suit soil properties
3. Recognize synergisms among elements
4. Blend compatibility

1. Appropriately assess soil nutrient supply
2. Assess all available indigenous nutrient sources
3. Assess plant demand
4. Predict fertilizer use efficiency

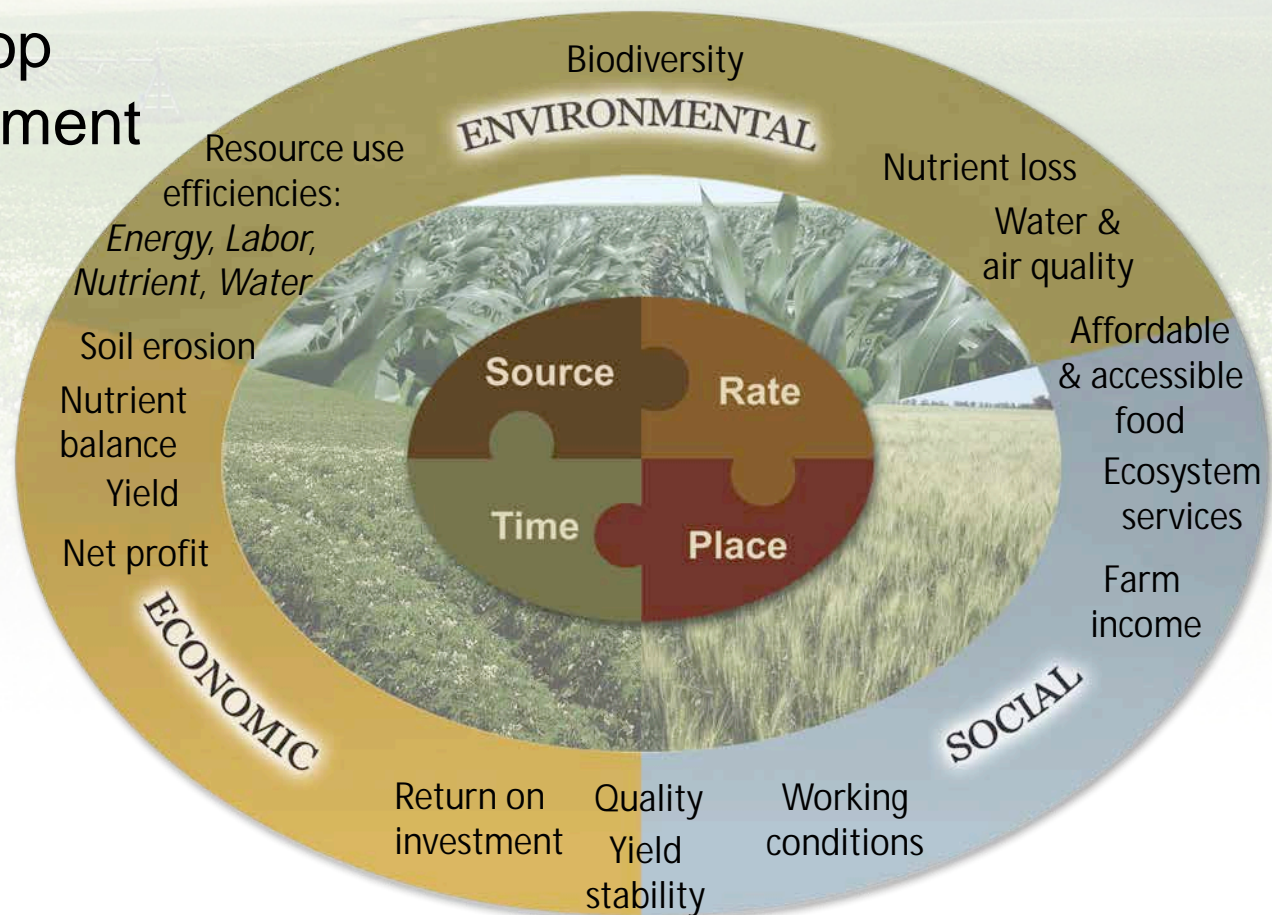


1. Assess timing of crop uptake
2. Assess dynamics of soil nutrient supply
3. Recognize timing of weather factors
4. Evaluate logistics of operations

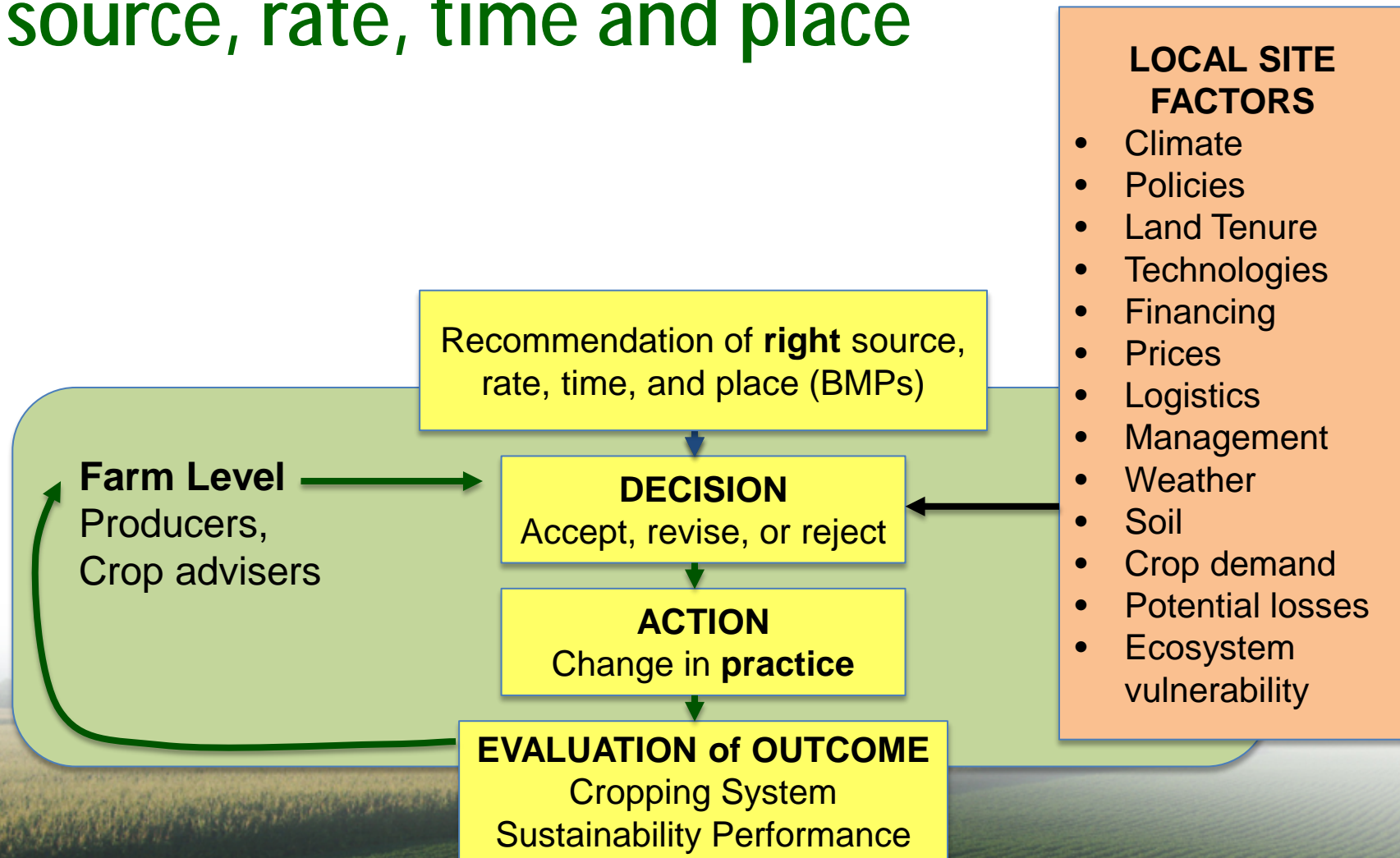
1. Recognize root-soil dynamics
2. Manage spatial variability
3. Fit needs of tillage system
4. Limit potential off-field transport

The 4Rs influence performance indicators

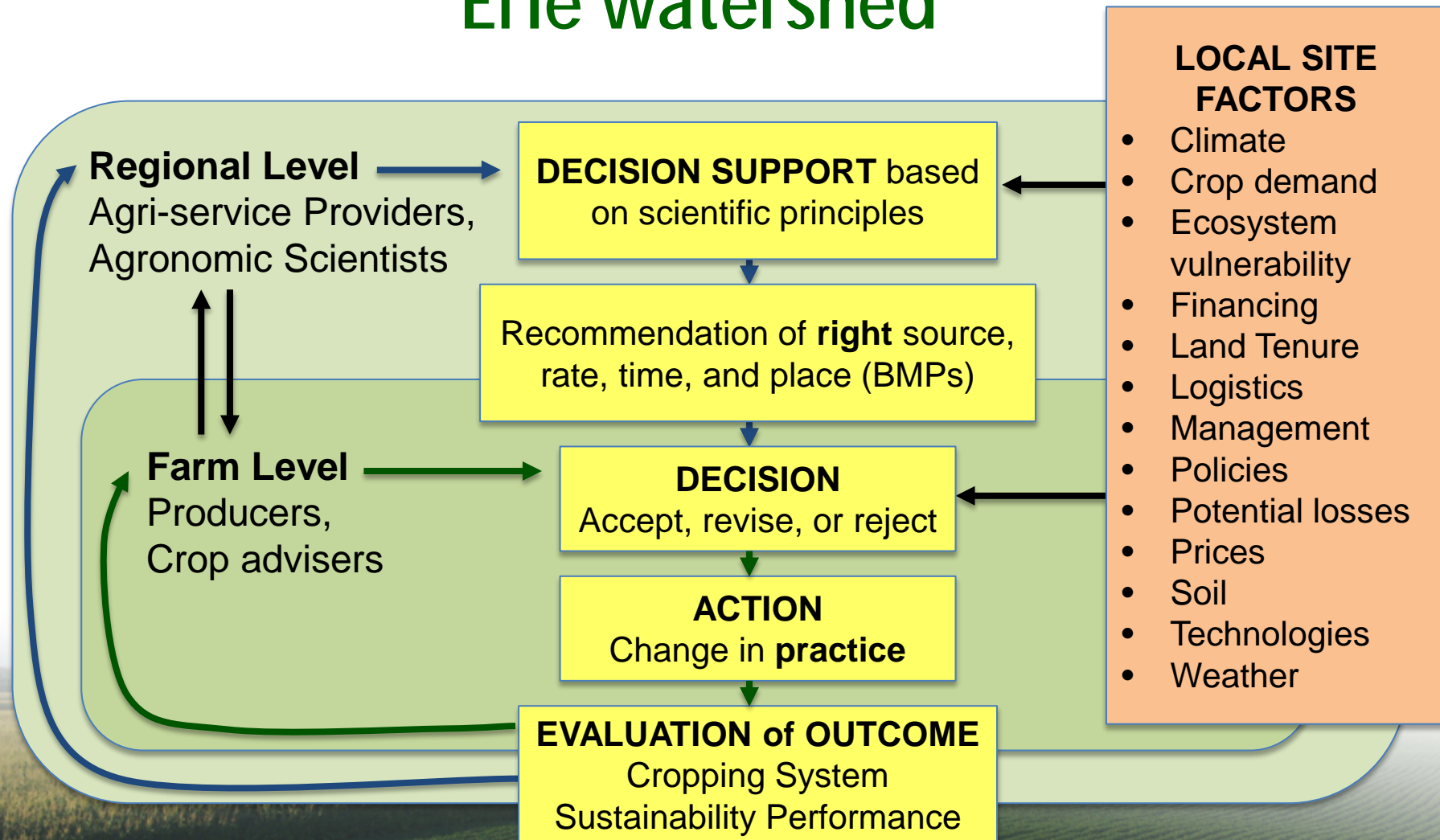
- Social, economic and environmental performance
- Influenced by crop and soil management as well
- Practical limits on what can be measured
- Stakeholders need to choose priorities



Adaptive management refines “right” source, rate, time and place



Science and logistics specific to the Lake Erie watershed

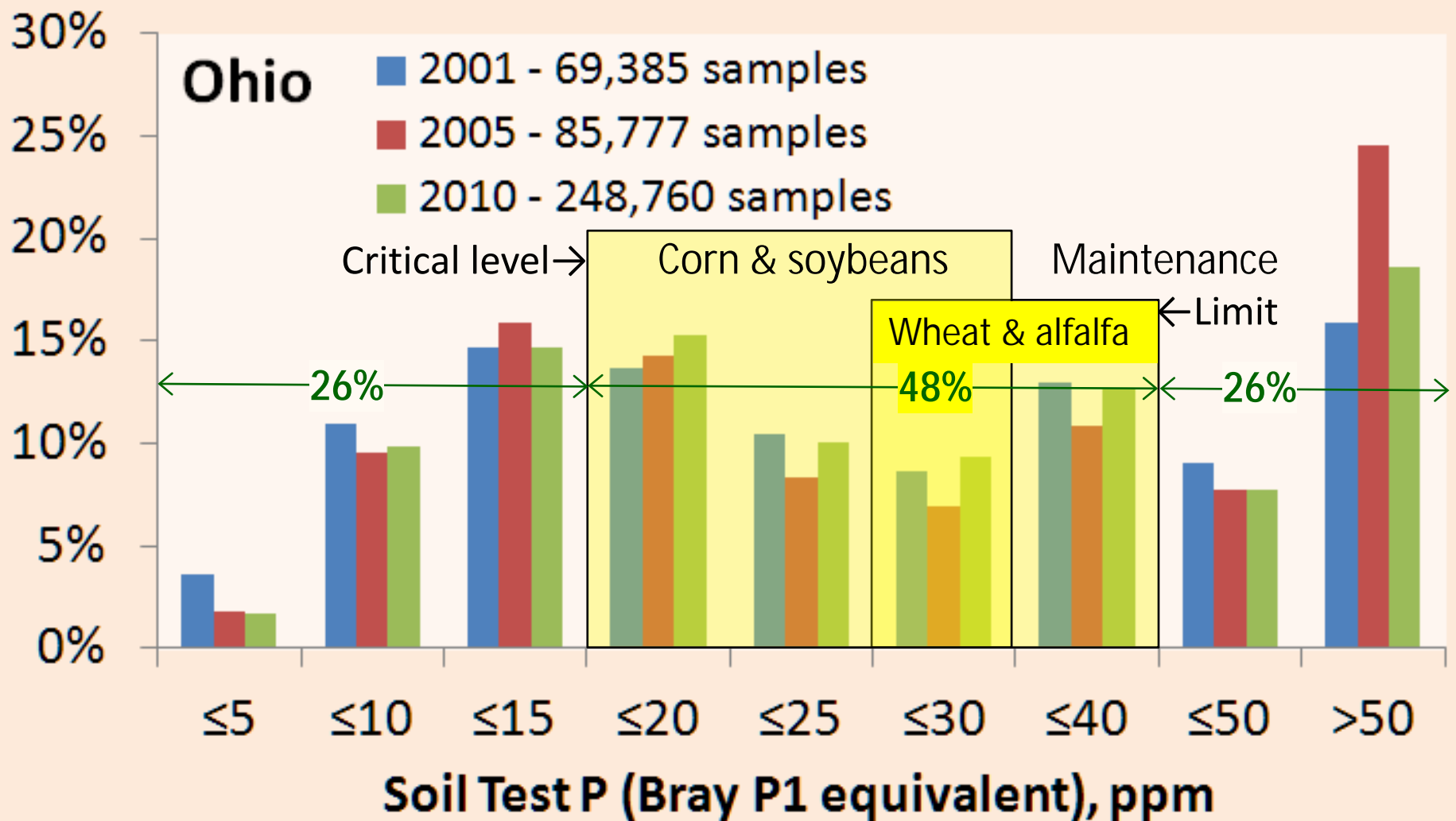




4R P management for Lake Erie watershed



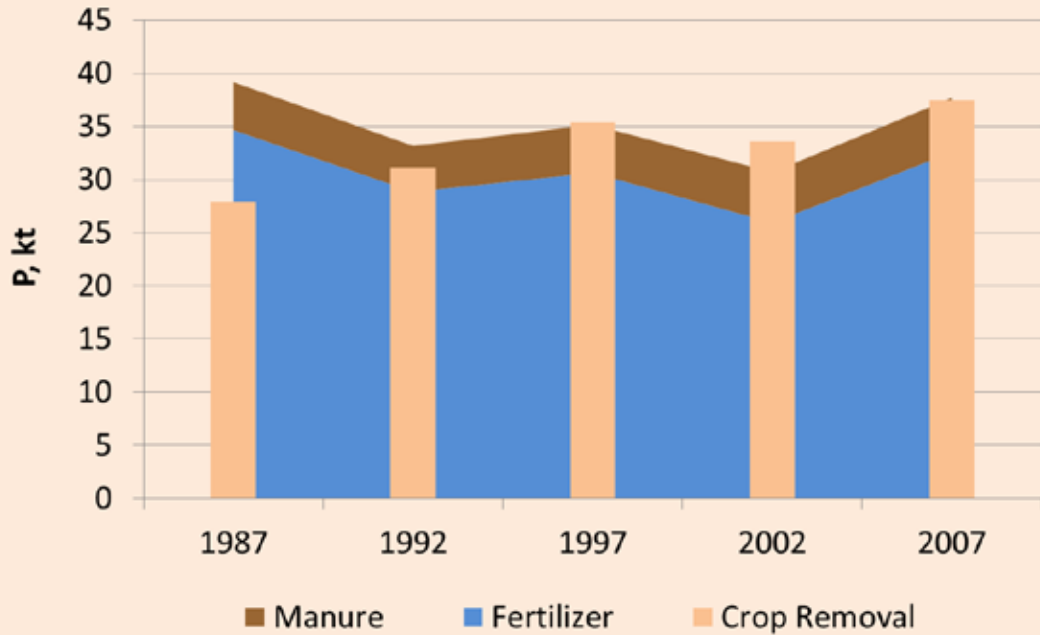
Soil test P distribution, 2001-2010



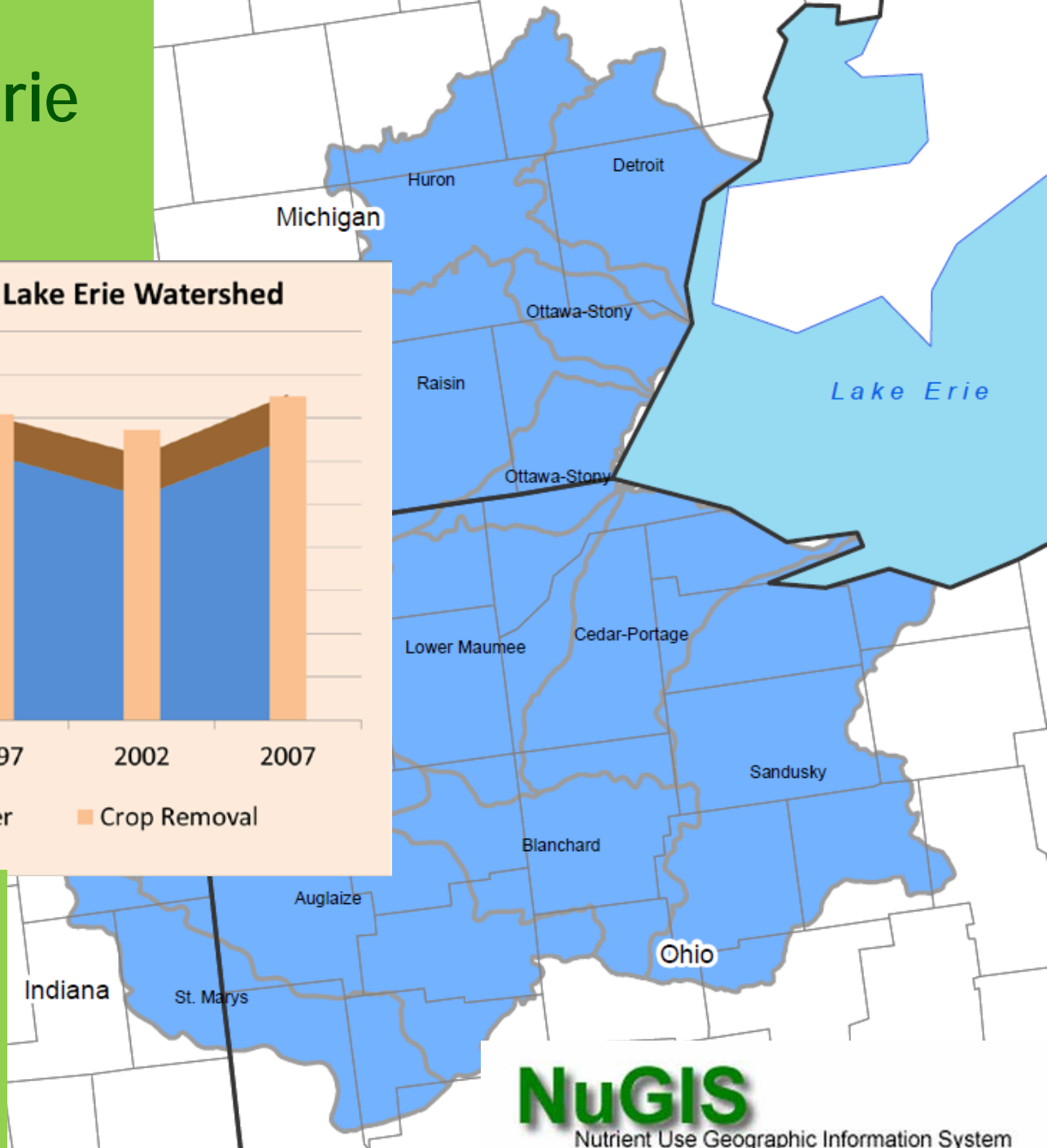
Build, maintain or drawdown as per soil test

Western Lake Erie Watershed

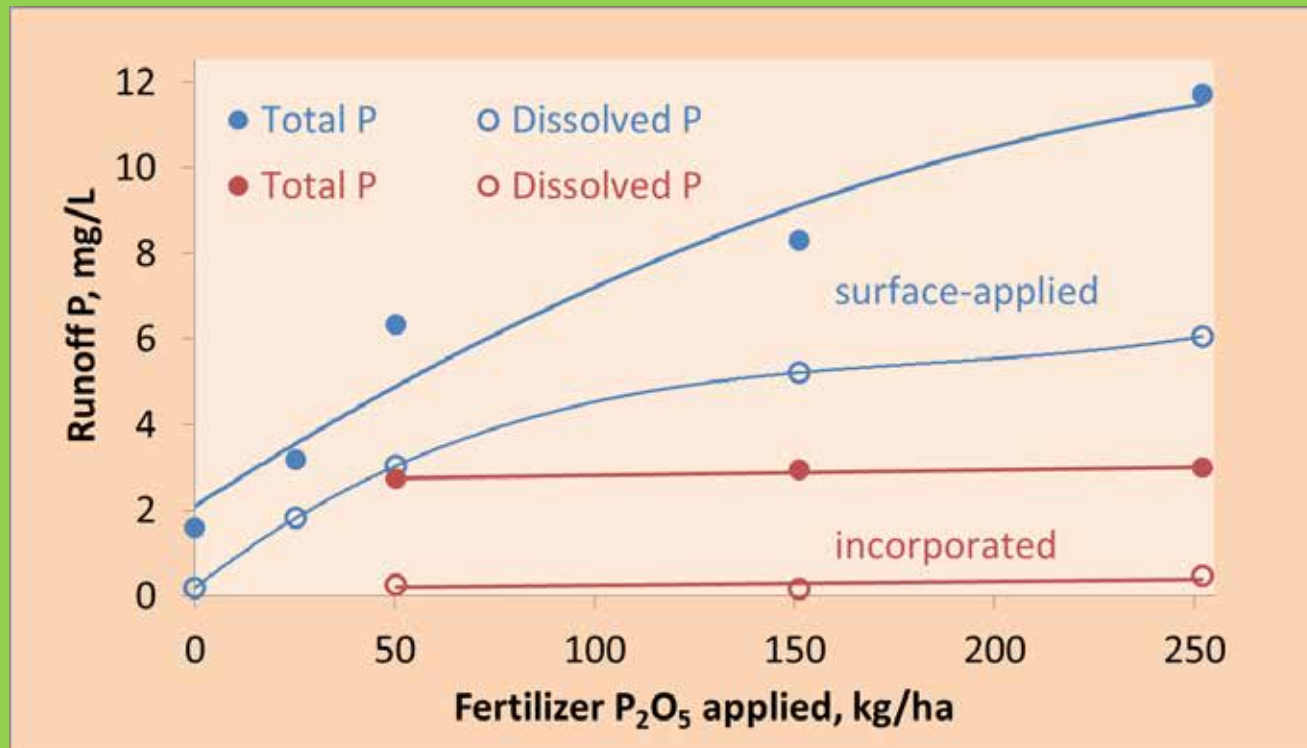
Cropland P Balance, Western Lake Erie Watershed



Excess rates are not the issue.



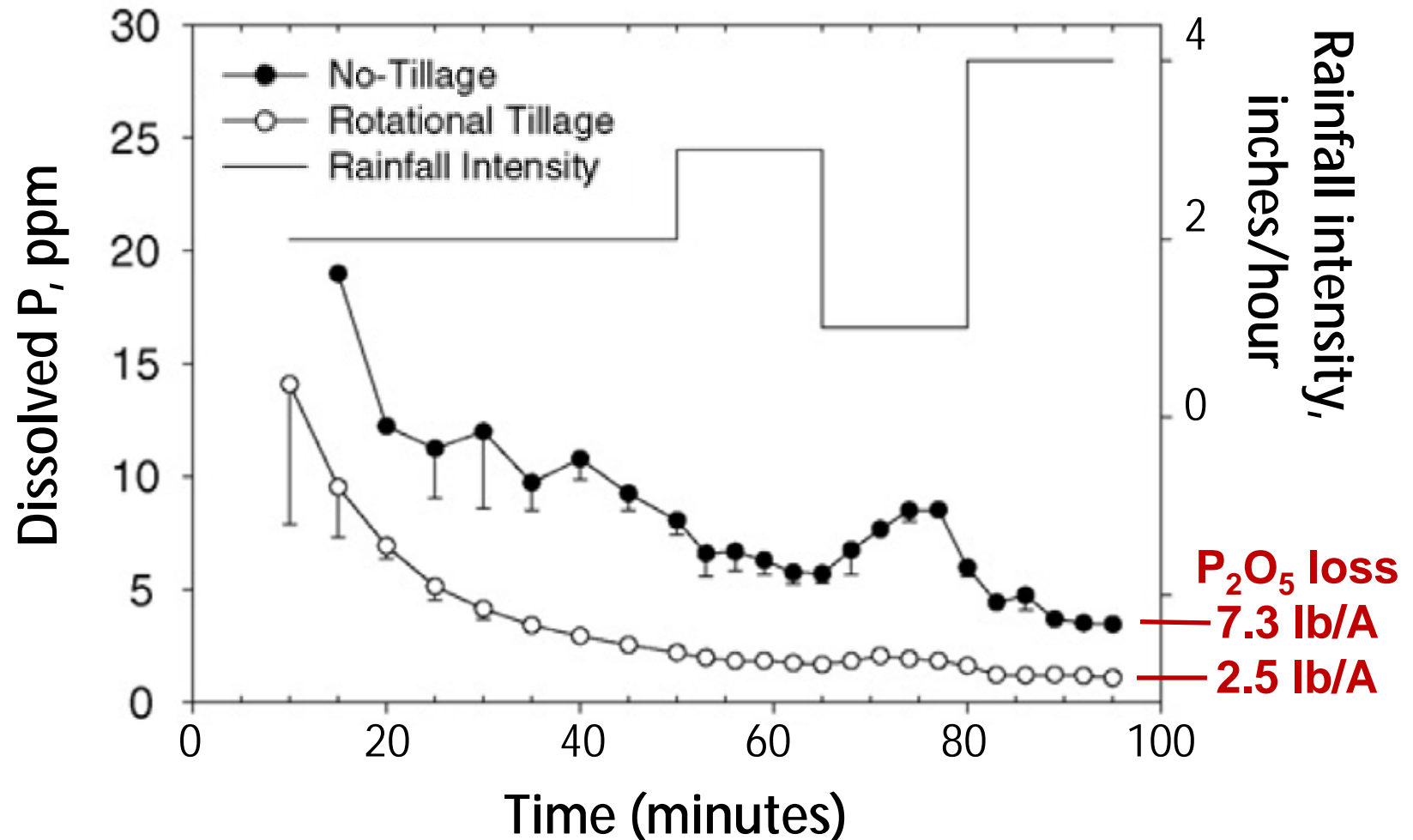
Placing P in the soil can help protect water quality in Lake Erie



Concentration of dissolved and total P in runoff from a clay loam soil in North Carolina, from artificial rainfall immediately following application of superphosphate fertilizer. Incorporation was to a depth of 5 inches by rotary tillage following application. Data from Tarkalson and Mikkelsen (2004).

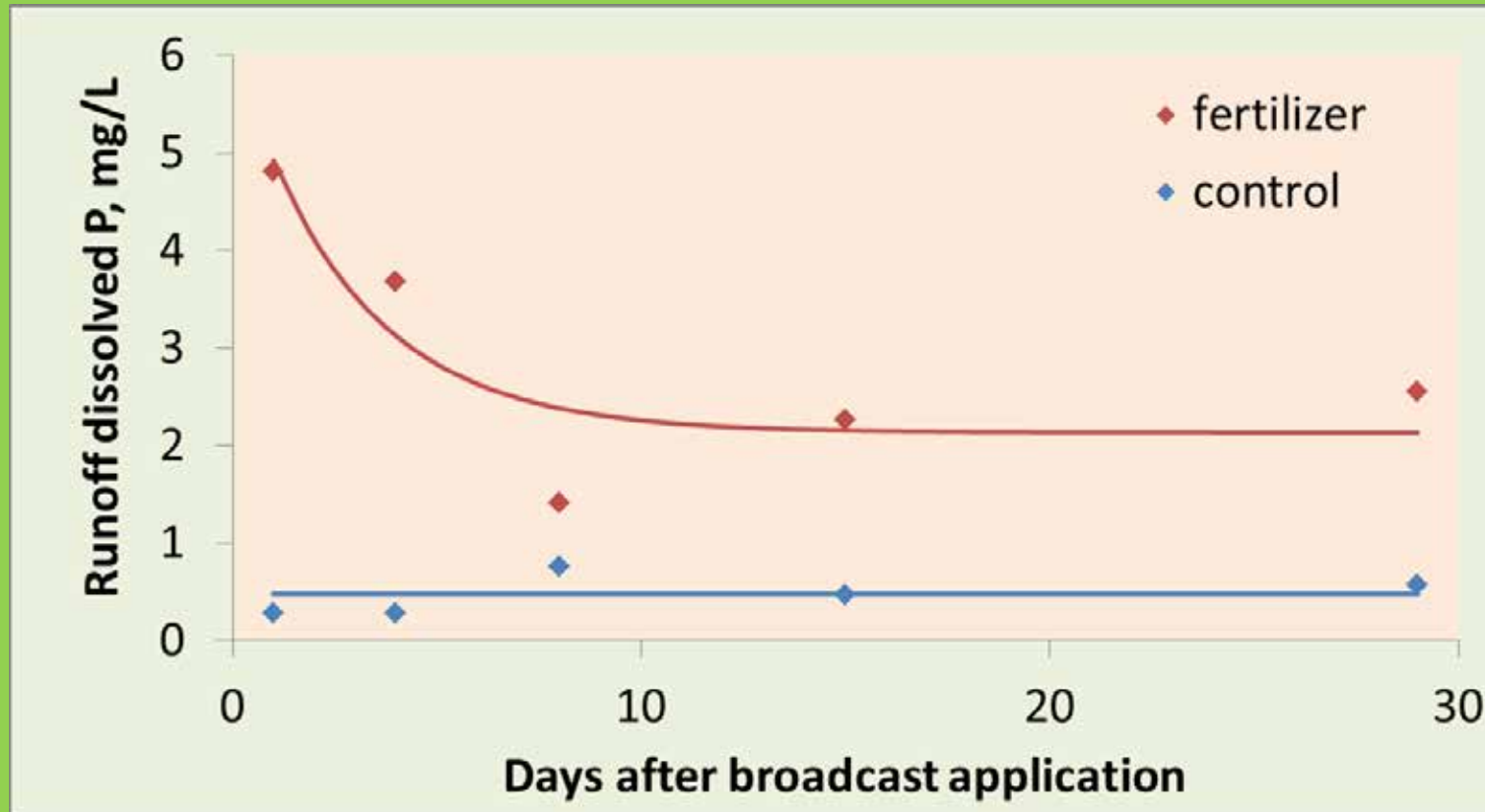
Rotational tillage & dissolved P – Waterloo, IN

one day after 0-46-0 fertilizer surface applied @ 100 lb/A P_2O_5



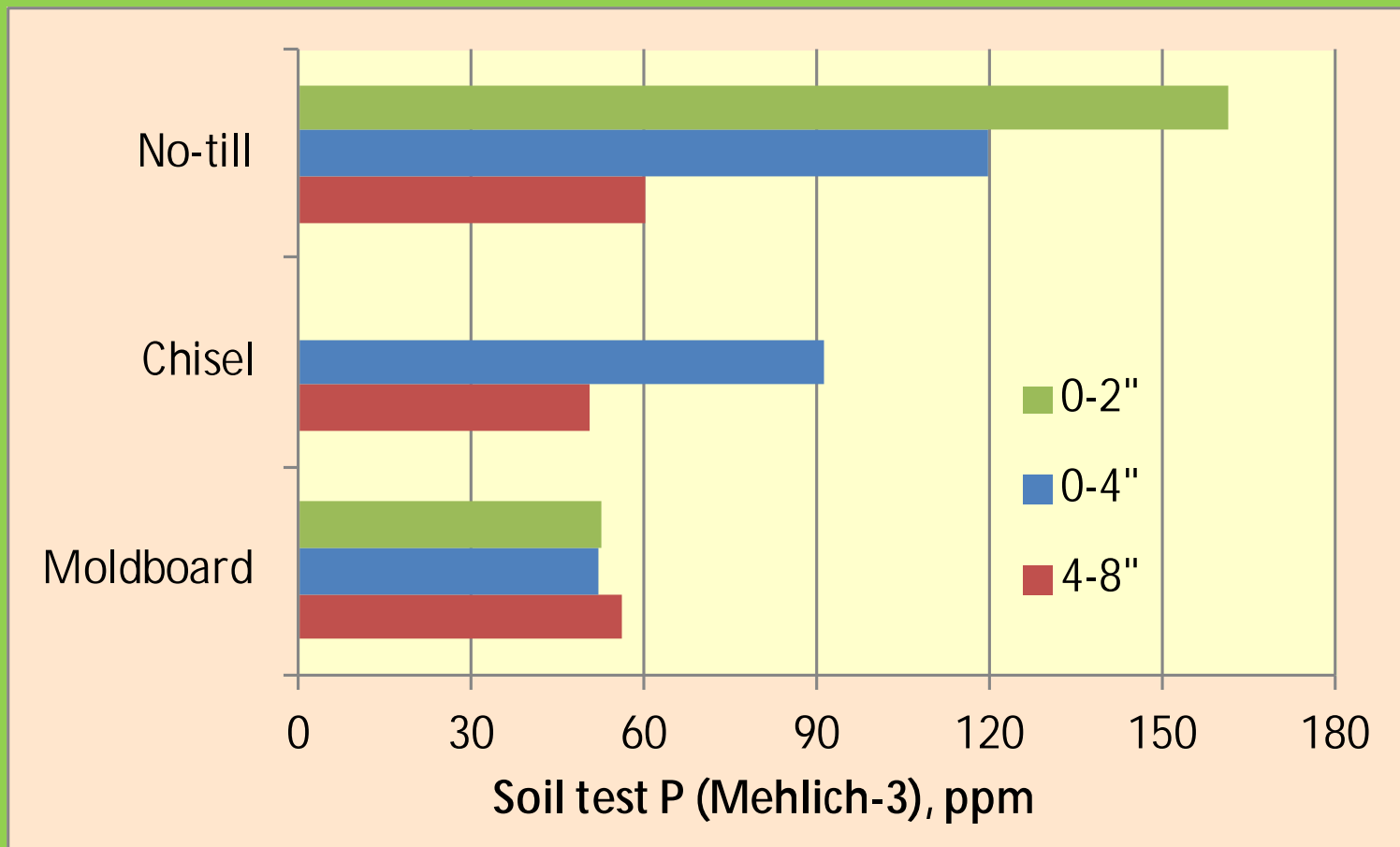
15-year no-till site, corn-soybean rotation. Tillage 12 April with “finisher” chisel plow to 6” depth. Residue cover 57% for NT and 20% for RT. Rainfall applied 22 June to 2 July. *Smith et al. 2007. Soil & Tillage Research 95:11–18*

Timing broadcast phosphorus fertilizer applications can help protect Lake Erie



Concentration of dissolved P in surface runoff from plots cropped to tall fescue during rainfall simulations that occurred 1 to 29 days after broadcast application of triple superphosphate fertilizer (Smith et al., 2007).

Soil test P stratifies when moldboard plowing stops



Soil test P distribution with depth in a long-term tillage experiment on a poorly drained Chalmers silty clay loam soil near West Lafayette, Indiana. Moldboard and chisel plots were plowed annually to a depth of 8". Data from Gál (2005) and Vyn (2000). Fertilizer P applied broadcast.

Practice	Advantages	Limitations
S – MAP or DAP R – rotation removal T – <u>fall</u> P – broadcast	Minimal soil compaction Allows timely planting in spring Low-cost fertilizer form Low cost of application	<u>Risk of elevated P in runoff in late fall and winter</u> Low N use efficiency
S – MAP or DAP R – rotation removal T – <u>spring</u> P – broadcast	Minimal soil compaction Better N use efficiency Low-cost fertilizer form Low cost of application	<u>Risk of elevated P in spring runoff before incorporation</u> Potential to delay planting Retailer spring delivery capacity
S – MAP or fluid APP R – one crop removal T – spring P – <u>2" x 2" band</u>	<u>Low risk of elevated P in runoff</u> Most efficient use of N Less soil P stratification	Cost and practicality Potential to delay planting Retailer delivery capacity Cost of fluid versus granular P
S – MAP or DAP R – rotation removal T – <u>fall</u> P – <u>banded in zone</u>	<u>Low risk of elevated P in runoff</u> Maintain residue cover Allows timely planting in spring Less soil P stratification	Cost of RTK GPS guidance Cost of new equipment More time required than broadcast
S – fluid APP P – <u>point injection</u>	As above	As above, plus cost of fluid versus granular P

Choice of practice considers both advantages and limitations.





4R Research Fund

environmental, social, economic impacts

- Established by the fertilizer industry to support research on 4R sustainability impact across North America.
- **Meta-analysis:** Total of \$300,000 in 2014.
- **Measurement:** Total of \$500,000/year, 2014-2019.
- For additional information:
www.nutrientstewardship.com/funding

Summary

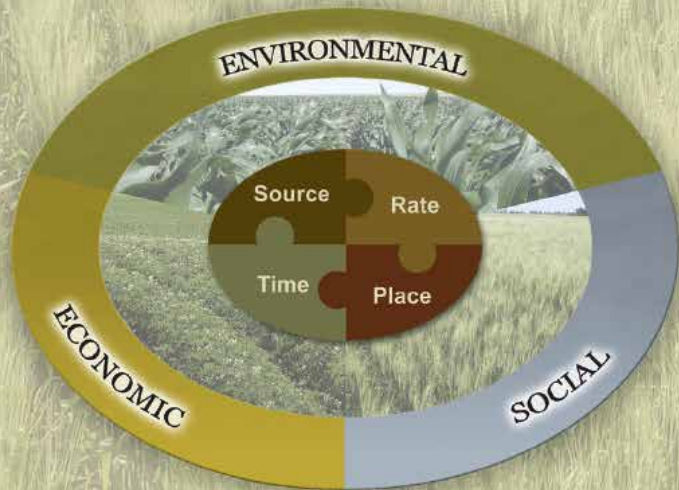
Make Lake Erie 4Rs part of your business

- Raise your awareness
 - Sustainability initiatives in your supply chain
 - 4R Plant Nutrition Manual
- Stakeholder concern for lessening loss of dissolved P
 - Right source, rate, time and place to keep P in the soil
- Embrace the principles
 - Use the logo
 - Public commitment
 - Consider 4R Certification



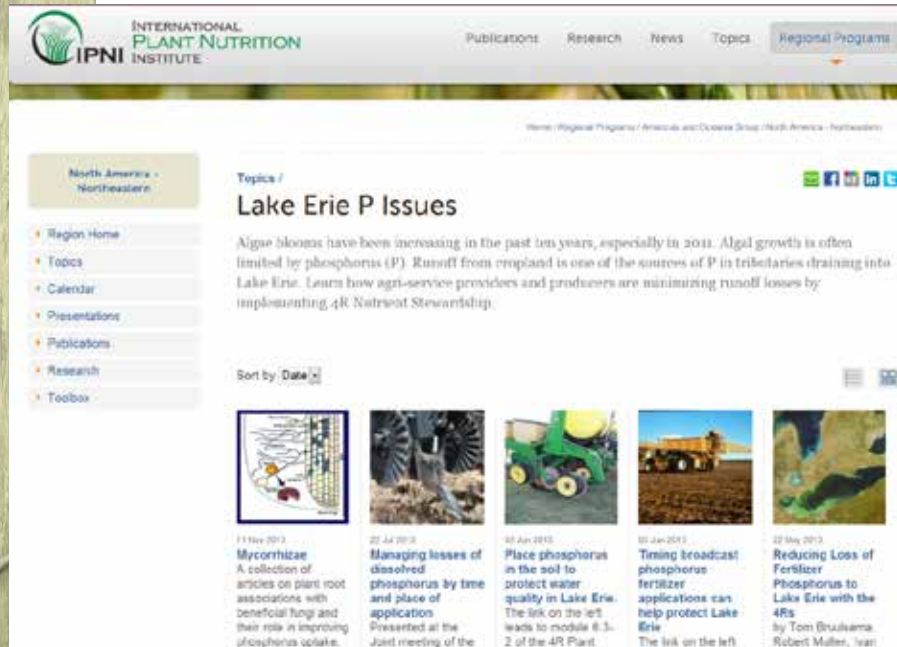
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Thank you

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Topics / **Lake Erie P Issues**

Algal blooms have been increasing in the past ten years, especially in 2011. Algal growth is often limited by phosphorus (P). Runoff from cropland is one of the sources of P in tributaries draining into Lake Erie. Learn how agri-service providers and producers are minimizing runoff losses by implementing 4R Nutrient Stewardship.

Sort by: **Date**

Date	Title	Author
11 Nov 2013	Mycorrhizae A collection of articles on plant root associations with beneficial fungi and their role in improving phosphorus uptake.	
27 Jul 2013	Managing losses of dissolved phosphorus by time and place of application Presented at the Joint meeting of the	
30 Jun 2013	Place phosphorus in the soil to protect water quality in Lake Erie. The link on the left leads to module 6.3-2 of the 4R Plant	
30 Jun 2013	Timing broadcast phosphorus fertilizer applications can help protect Lake Erie The link on the left	
27 May 2013	Reducing Loss of Fertilizer Phosphorus to Lake Erie with the 4Rs by Tom Bruilwama, Robert Muller, Ivan	