



Nitrogen Use Efficiency in Responsible Plant Nutrition

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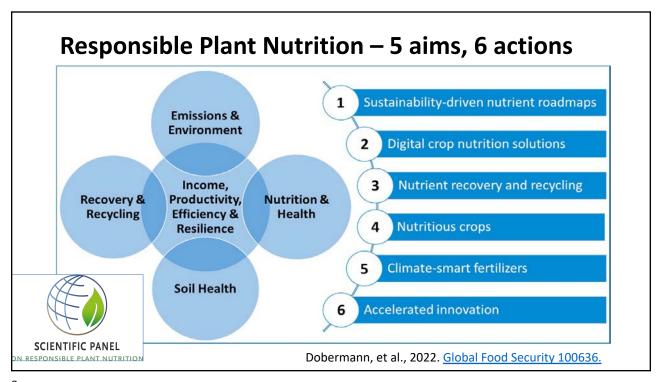
Outline

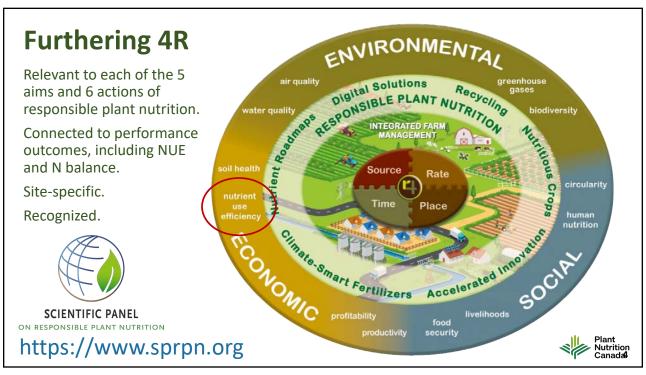
Nitrogen Use Efficiency in Responsible Plant Nutrition

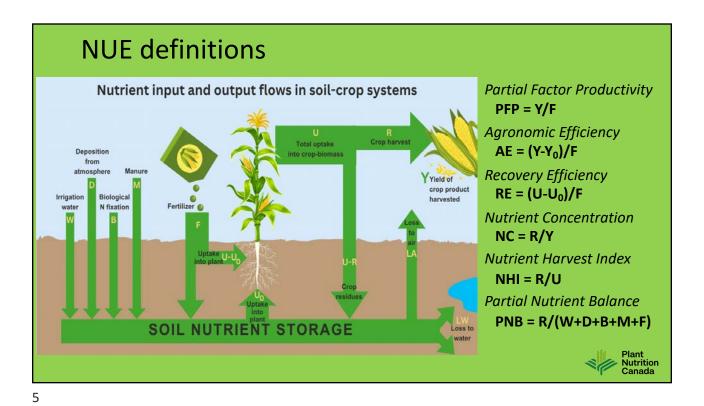
- 1. Responsible plant nutrition and 4R nutrient stewardship
- 2. Definitions and formulations of nitrogen use efficiency indicators
- 3. NUE indicators for the five aims of responsible plant nutrition
- 4. Assessing 4R nutrient stewardship programs











NUE indicators for N in corn

NUE INDICATOR	CALCULATION	TYPICAL VALUES
PFP	Y/F	40-80 lb/lb
AE	(Y-Y ₀)/F	20-50 lb/lb
RE	(U-U ₀)/F	40-75%
NC	R/Y	1.1-1.5%
NHI	R/U	60-80%
PNB	R/(W+D+B+M+F)	50-90%



NUE as performance indicator

STRENGTHS:

- 1. Measurable outcome of management
- 2. Scalable benchmark for accountability
- 3. Limits input use only in relation to yield
- 4. Relates to every loss pathway, upstream and down

LIMITATIONS:

- Critical values vary among farming systems and regions
- 2. Does not prescribe practices
- 3. Does not guarantee reduced N pollution (lags)
- 4. Should be considered in context of **productivity** and **soil health** indicators

Position Paper
Nitrogen Use Efficiency and Nutrient
Performance Indicators

A publication of the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management



Lead authors: Rob Norton, Eric Davidson, and Terry Roberts

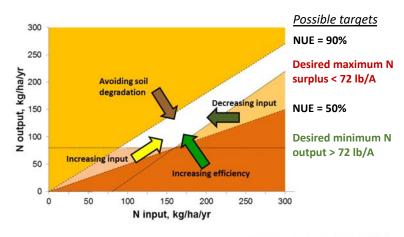
2015



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"Safe Operating Space"

- N output vs N input
- N output represents productivity
- Slope from any point to origin represents NUE
- N surplus (F-R) can also be plotted as a line
- Excessive NUE can degrade soil



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For quality of life

EU Nitrogen Expert Panel, 2015

NUE indicators for the 5 aims of RPN

AIM	NUE INDICATORs	USES
Improve income, productivity, efficiency & resilience of farmers	a) PFP & PNB (on farm) b) AE & RE (in research)	Assess efficacy of practices and efficiency of cultivars & products
2. Increase nutrient recovery & recycling from waste	a) PNB – farm gate b) AE & RE	a) Opportunity b) Nutrient availability
3. Lift & sustain soil health & soil carbon	PNB (NHI)	Potential change in soil nutrient storage
4. Enhance human health through nutrition-sensitive agriculture	NC & NHI	Transfer of nutrient to nutritional quality
Minimize losses (GHG, pollution, biodiversity)	PNB (RE)	Potential for nutrient losses

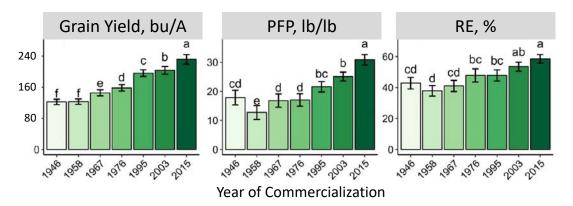
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RPN Aim #1. Improve income, productivity, efficiency & resilience of farmers

NUE INDICATORS	USES
a) PFP & PNB (on farm) b) AE & RE (in research)	Assess efficacy of practices and efficiency of cultivars & products



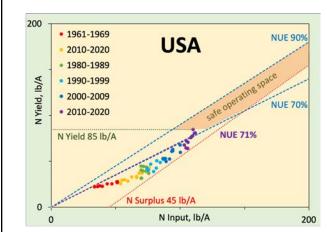
Genetic improvement in corn hybrids has increased yield & NUE

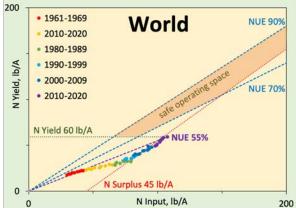


Mueller, S.M., C.D. Messina, and T.J. Vyn. 2019. Simultaneous gains in grain yield and nitrogen efficiency over 70 years of maize genetic improvement. Scientific Reports 9(1): 9095. doi: 10.1038/s41598-019-45485-5.

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Cropland NUE is increasing with productivity





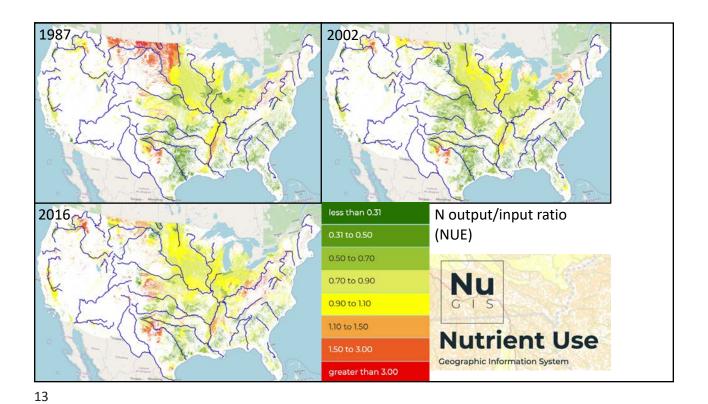
NUE = N outputs/ N inputs

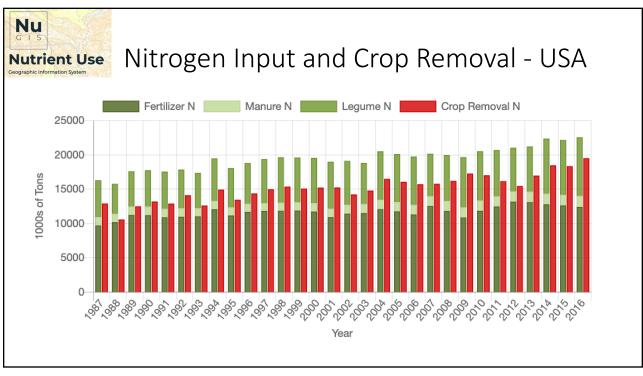
N Outputs: Crop removal.

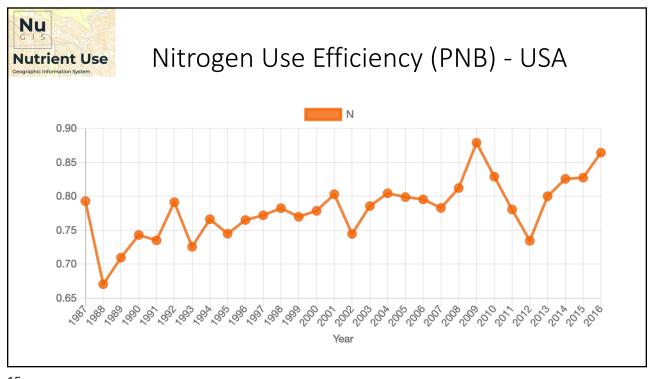
N Inputs: Fertilizer + manure applied + biological fixation + atmospheric deposition

Data Source: FAOSTAT Crop Nutrient Budgets







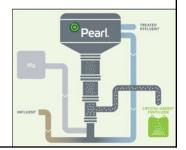


RPN Aim #2. Increase nutrient recovery & recycling from waste

NUE INDICATORS	USES
a) PNB – farm gate	a) Opportunity
b) AE, RE	b) Nutrient availability

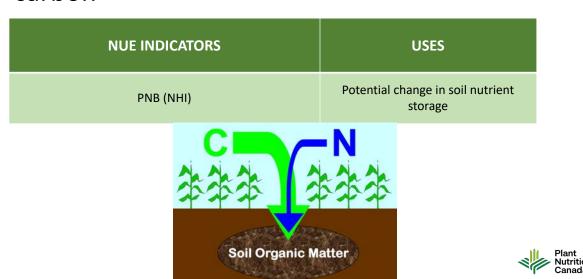
4R source principle: Use recycled forms where feasible.

- Struvite
- Processed manure
- Nutrients recovered from food waste



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RPN Aim #3. Lift & sustain soil health & soil carbon



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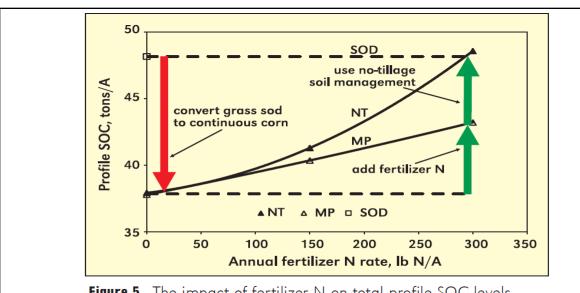
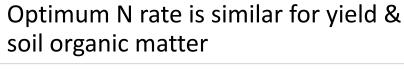
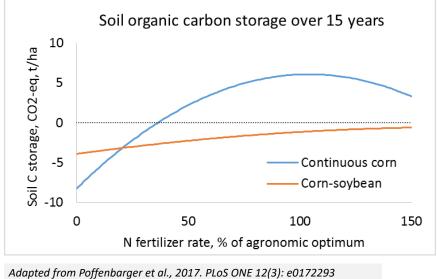


Figure 5. The impact of fertilizer N on total profile SOC levels found after 39 years of cropping to continuous corn with a winter cereal cover crop.

Grove et al., 2009, Kentucky, Better Crops, 2009 issue #4

PNI



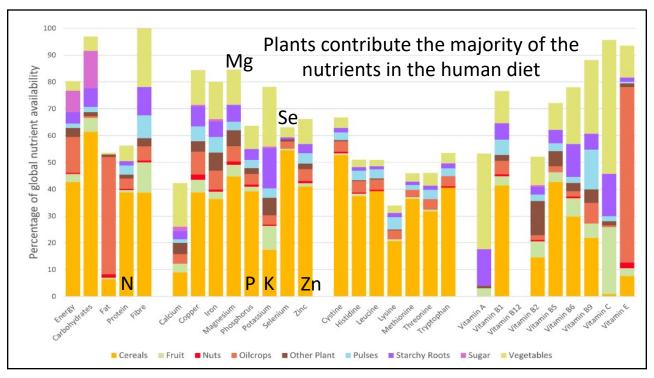


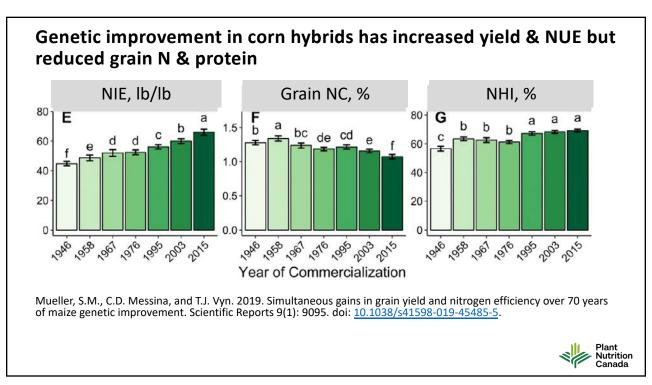


RPN Aim #4. Enhance human health through nutrition-sensitive agriculture

NUE INDICATORS	USES
NC & NHI	Transfer of nutrient to nutritional quality







Fertilizing corn with zinc for yield improvement improves zinc concentration for human health –but not enough!

Global meta-analysis, 67 studies:

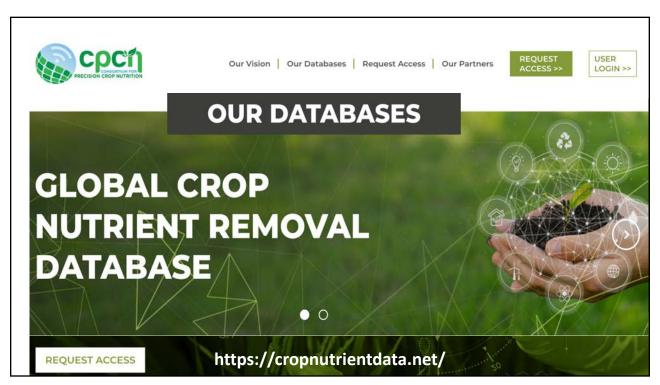
Zn fertilizer	Yield, bu/A	[Zn], ppm
Without	79	22
With	96	27
% increase	17%	25%

Target for alleviating human Zn deficiency: 38 ppm

Mutambu, D., J. Kihara, M. Mucheru-Muna, P. Bolo, and M. Kinyua. 2023. Maize grain yield and grain zinc concentration response to zinc fertilization: A meta-analysis. Heliyon 9(5). doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e16040.



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RPN Aim #5. Minimize losses (GHG, pollution, biodiversity)

NUE INDICATORS	USES
PNB (RE)	Potential for nutrient losses



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AgSurplus 1985-2019 Trend TN Trend, kg/ha Less than -25 -25 to -5 -5 to -2 -2 to 0 0 to 2 2 to 5 5 to 25 -25 or more Missing

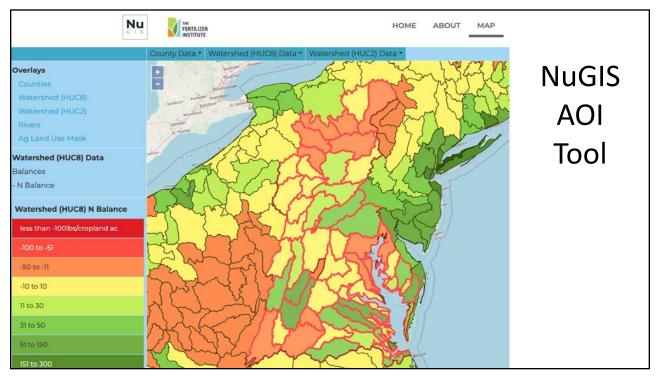
Does higher NUE reduce N loads?

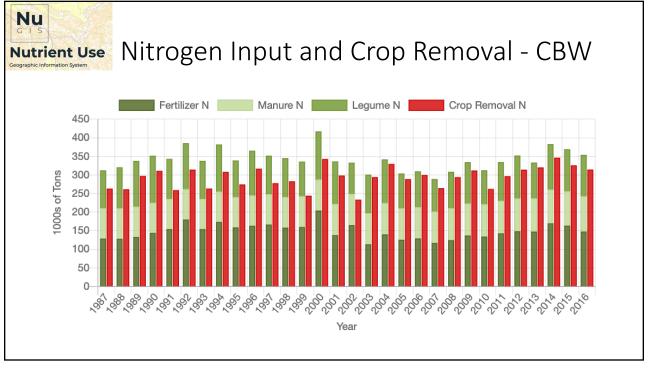
"Over the 1985–2019 time period, declines in total nitrogen (TN) loads have been reported in nearly all of the major tributaries to the Chesapeake Bay"

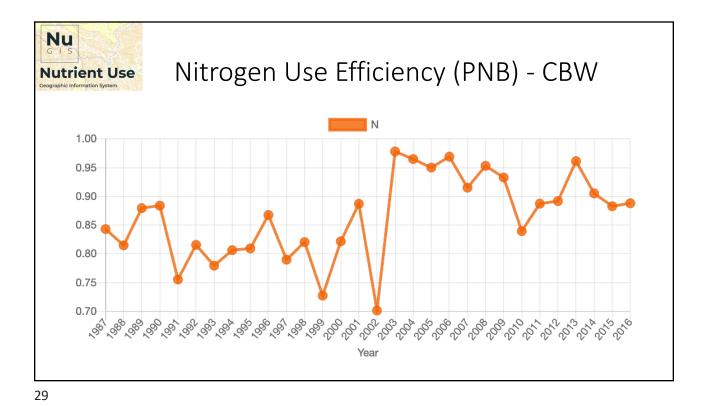
"Despite all of these positive developments, recent increases in agricultural surpluses from 2009—2019 highlight that water quality gains may soon be reversed in many agricultural areas of the basin."

Sabo, R.D., B. Sullivan, C. Wu, E. Trentacoste, Q. Zhang, et al. 2022. Major point and nonpoint sources of nutrient pollution to surface water have declined throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Environmental Research Communications 4(4):045012. doi: 10.1088/2515-7620/AC5DB6.

Nutrition Canada





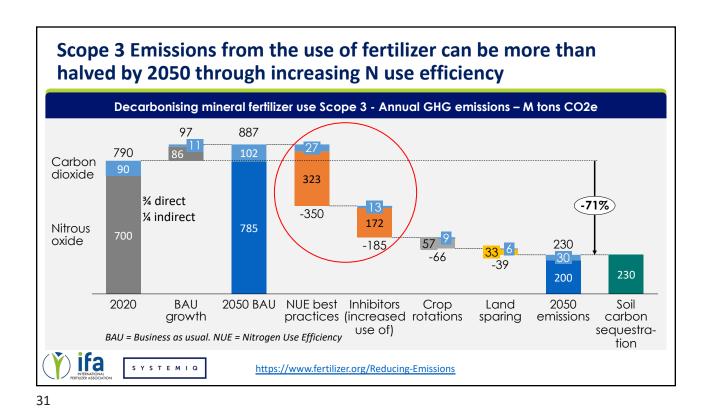


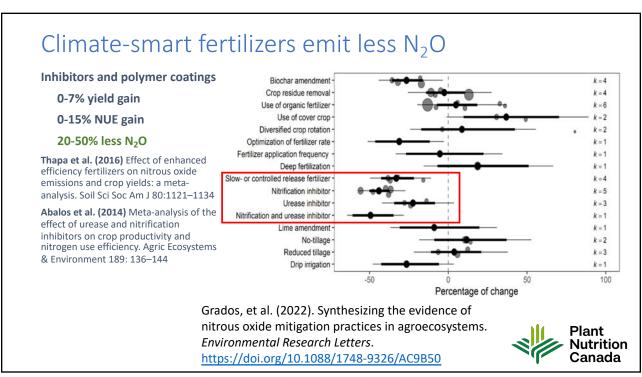
NUE and GHG

By 2050:

- Increasing global NUE from 50% to 70% could reduce emissions by 320 Mt CO₂e
- Baseline 2020 = 717 Mt CO₂e annually







Net-zero future has many moving pieces

- Green ammonia: IFA projects 3.5 Mt by 2027, almost 85 Mt after 2027.
- Urea: CO₂ release = 1.6 tons per ton of N (IPCC)
- "In the Sustainable Development Scenario the use of urea-based fertilisers declines by 28% by 2050 compared to today, replaced by ammonium nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate."
- "In both scenarios (SD and NZ) some of the CO₂ required for urea has to be obtained from sources other than the process CO₂ emission streams of ammonia plants."
- "if all ammonia were produced via either electrolysis or methane pyrolysis ... neither route would generate CO₂ for use in urea production." (IEA, 2021)

lea

Ammonia Technology Roadmap

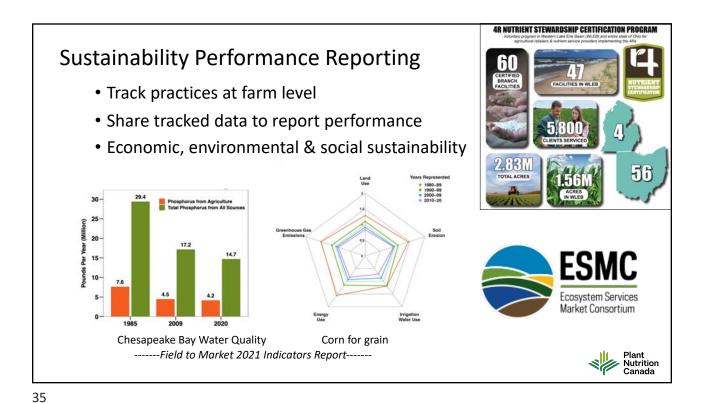
Towards more sustainable nitrogen fertiliser production



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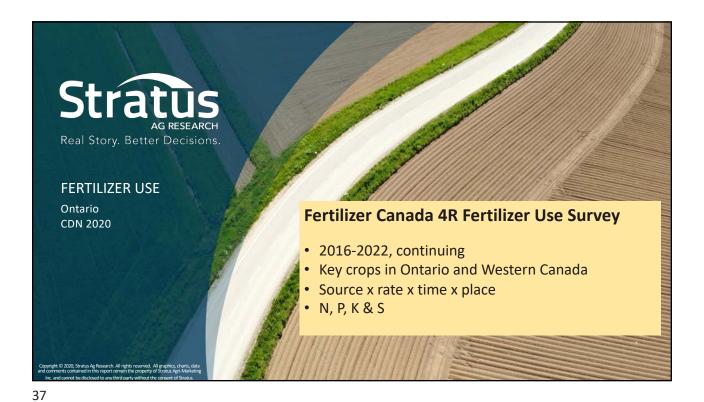
Assessing 4R programs





AR's Across Canada

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THEMES INDICATORS SUB-INDICATORS Climate 1. GHGs emissions A. Emissions change B. Sequestration/loss Stakeholders seek indicators on C. Mitigation responsible use as well as outcomes Soil 2. Soil health A. Soil cover B. Soil erosion C. Soil organic carbon National Index en Agri-Food Water A. Water quality 3. Water stewardship B. Water use Canada's National Biodiversity 4. Biodiversity & A. State of biodiversity & habitat agrobiodiversity change (interim for C & D) Index on Agri-Food B. Conversion of farmland to **Performance** urbanization C. Composite view: state of biodiversity & habitat change D. Disaggregated views: state of SOCIETAL WELL-BEING biodiversity & habitat change Inputs 5. Crop inputs use A. Responsible pest control / management product use (pesticides) B. Responsible nutrient use (fertilizer) Waste 6. Food loss & A. Reduce waste B. Repurpose 7. Packaging & A. Reduce / recycle waste B. Reuse



Summary

- 1. N use efficiency, considered in context, serves as an important indicator of performance, for 4R efforts, and crop production.
- 2. Specific indicators of NUE apply to the five aims of responsible plant nutrition: productivity, recycling, soil health, human nutrition, and emissions.
- 3. A partial nutrient balance, with inputs and outputs clearly defined, is the most applicable NUE indicator.
- 4. Assessing 4R nutrient stewardship programs depends on tracking both practices and outcomes.



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