

Application of micronutrients

pros and cons of the different application strategies

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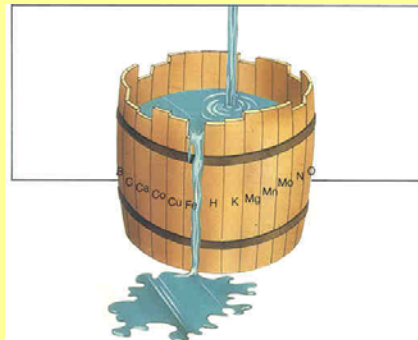
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Balanced feeding

- First rule: Always balanced feeding needed
- Analyse the element(s) in the minimum and make sure these elements are part of your fertilization schemes



- **Primary nutrients (N-P-K)**

N ammonium, nitrate, urea
P phosphate
K potassium

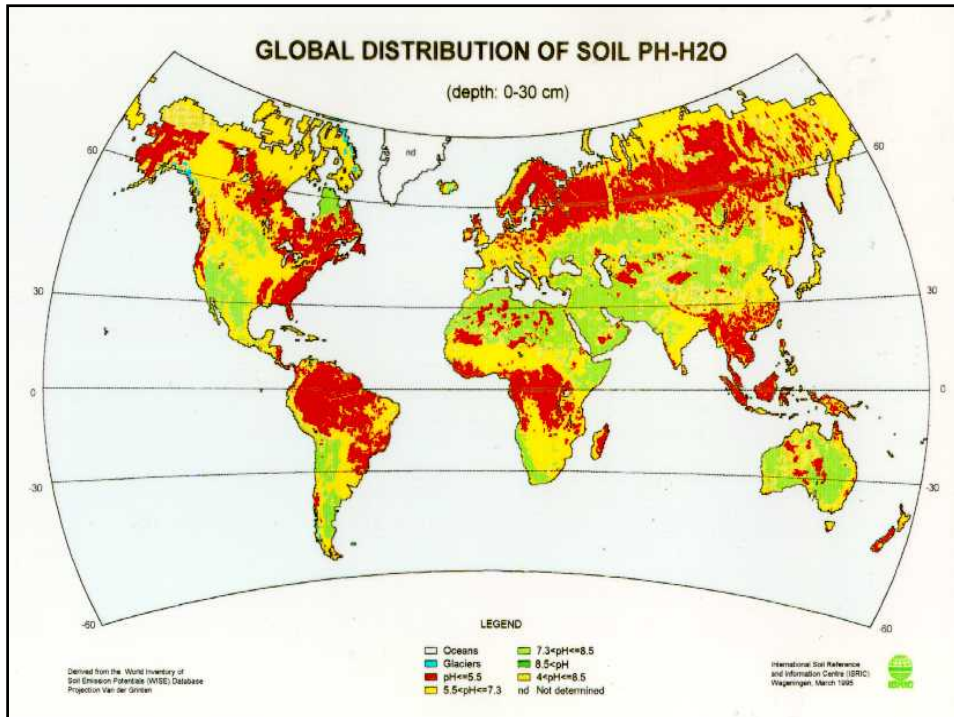
- **Secondary nutrients**

Ca calcium
Mg magnesium
S sulfur as sulfate

- **Micro nutrients**

Fe iron
Mn manganese
Zn zinc
Cu copper
B boron as borate
Mo molybdenum as molybdate

2⁺ or 3⁺ ions
can be chelated



Choices in application

- Micronutrients = small amounts
- So, foliar application instead of soil application is a choice
- Either alone, or combined with major element fertilizers
- Next to this, there is soilless culture where always all micronutrients are needed



Soil application – When preferred

- If the plant is able to take it up: roots must be active
- Equal spreading should be possible, like with fertigation
- When there is no blocking (by adsorption) of the element by the soil or when this can be avoided by using chelates



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Soil application - injection




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Soil application



Wheel injection



Row fertilization


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Precision liquid fertilization



Seed or fertilizer drilling unit

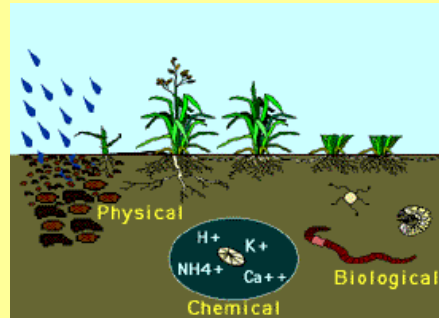


- Better availability in most soils
- Fe from FeSO_4 not available for plants at all
- Blocking of Fe and Zn by P
- CuSO_4 hygroscopic and Cu blocked by P
- Micro-granule particle size (no dusting)
- Low in heavy metals



Soil application

- *Physical restraints:*
Soil too cold or too wet
- *Chemical restraints:*
Metals precipitates as insoluble compound
- *Biological restraints:*
Root diseases



Solution: foliar application



Foliar application – when preferred

- When plant cannot take it up via the roots: soil too wet or too cold
- When equal spreading via the soil is difficult
- When spreading via foliar with e.g. pesticides equipment is possible
- When (developing) fruits are the target



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Pivot sprayers




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When to expect deficiencies

- Fe – on high pH soils
- Mn/Zn/Cu/B – on high pH soils
- Zn/Cu – on organic peat soils
- Mo/B – on low pH soils
- All elements: when not present in the mother material of the soil – especially in poor, sandy soils


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Iron (Fe)

- Often best results with soil application
- Iron chelates a necessity
- Choice of chelate should depend on pH
- When soil application is impossible: 2nd choice is foliar application
- Also with foliar iron chelates will give the best results
- No other complex or inorganic product can give overall the same results



Fe availability

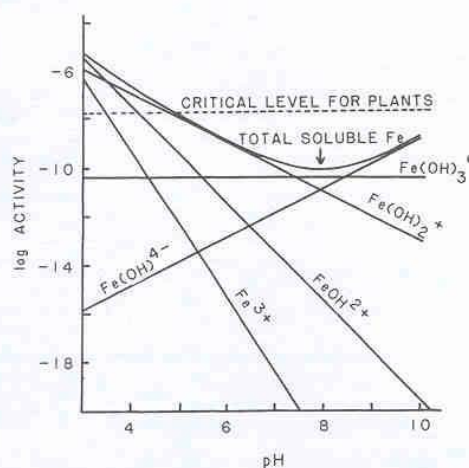
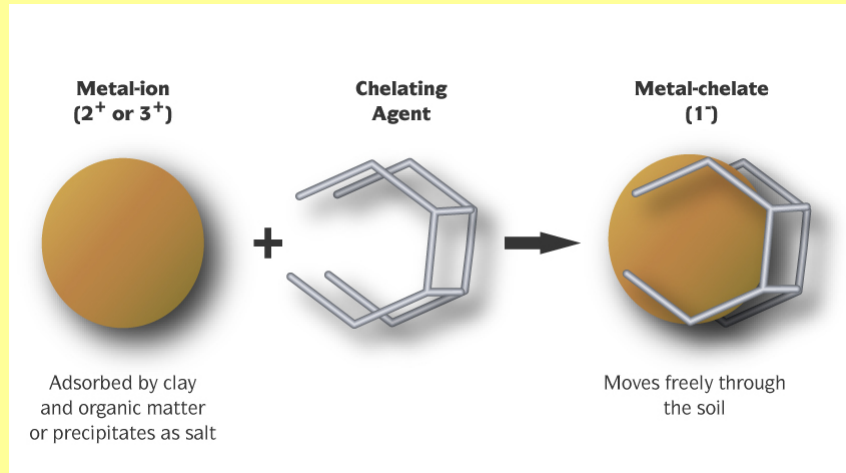


Fig. 19-2. Influence of pH on activities of Fe^{3+} species in equilibrium with soil Fe oxide (Lindsay, 1979).





Fe - choice of chelate - soil

- Fe-EDDHMA or Fe-EDDHA: for sure best option in alkaline soils.
- The higher the pH/the more clay, the more important the 'ortho-ortho' content of the EDDH(M)A will be: ask your supplier
- Fe-DTPA for soils around pH 6 to 7
- Fe-EDTA only in acidic soils (pH<6).

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Fe deficiency apple




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Soil application (Fe)




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Without Fe-EDDHA

with Fe-EDDHA

Fe - choice of chelate - foliar

- In hard water: Fe-DTPA
- In soft water Fe-EDTA
- In hard water, but acidified with acids: Fe-EDTA
- Complexing agents like lignosulfonates, amino acids, citric acids will overall not perform as well as these chelates



Pear trial- Fe deficiency



Manganese (Mn)

- Often foliar feeding will give the best results
- Several products possible: inorganics, complexed or chelated.
- Each will work in certain conditions; chelates have the broadest availability guarantee



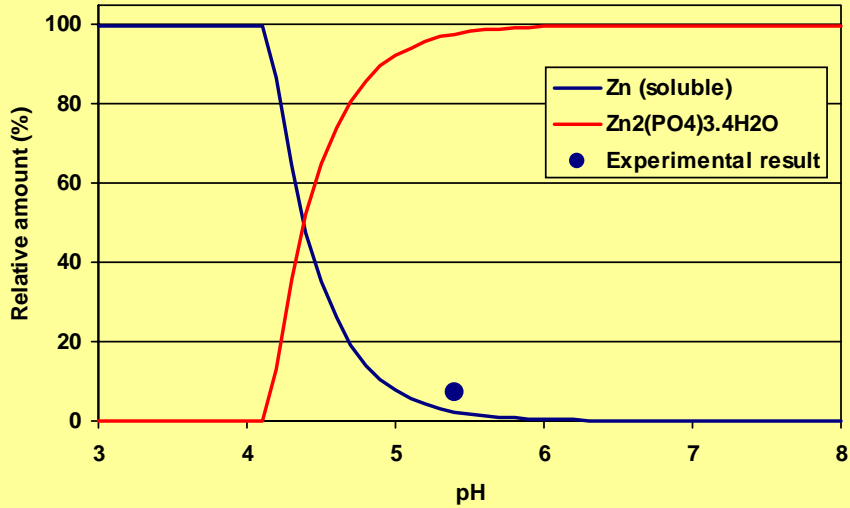
Zinc (Zn) and Copper (Cu)

- Often soil application will give a good result
- But in high pH soils, or in low pH peat soils EDTA chelates necessary.
- Foliar application also possible, inorganics often perform, chelates can give more security or mixing possibilities



Zn deficiency corn

Example: Unchelated Zn with PO₄



Zn-EDTA with PO₄

Table: Percentage of Zn remaining as original Zn source 4 min after mixing with a 10-15-0 fertilizer solution (Picanso, 1984)

Zn Source	% remaining as original source
Zn EDTA	100
Zn HEDTA	19
Zn(NO ₃) ₂ -UAN	15
Zn-Phenolic acid	11
Zn-citrate	8
ZnSO ₄ -NH ₃ complex	8
ZnSO ₄	4

Colorado State University, USA



Photo 3. ZnEDTA (0.5 lb of Zn/acre), and Zn Lignosulfonate (0.5 lb of Zn/acre). Forty-one days after planting.



ZnEDTA

ZnLigno

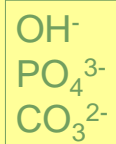


Copper deficiency due to organic peat soil adsorption

Metal chemistry



copper chelate +



clear
solution

copper sulfate +



turbid
solution



Wheat - Cu deficiency



B and Mo

- Soil application successful in case of absolute deficiency.
- When deficiency is linked to availability issues, go for foliar application
- In plant nutrition B is present as borates and Mo as molybdates: these cannot be chelated, but also do not give the specific problems as with other 2⁺ metal ions

Soilless culture



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Soilless culture




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Soilless culture




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Soilless cultures (brief)

- Fe only as chelate, otherwise all iron will be lost in the system (in fact these systems could only develop after the invention of iron chelates)
- Fe-DTPA best choice
- Mn/Zn/Cu as sulfates or EDTA chelates, last option is preferred and will also save on the iron
- B as borate and Mo as molybdate

Conclusion

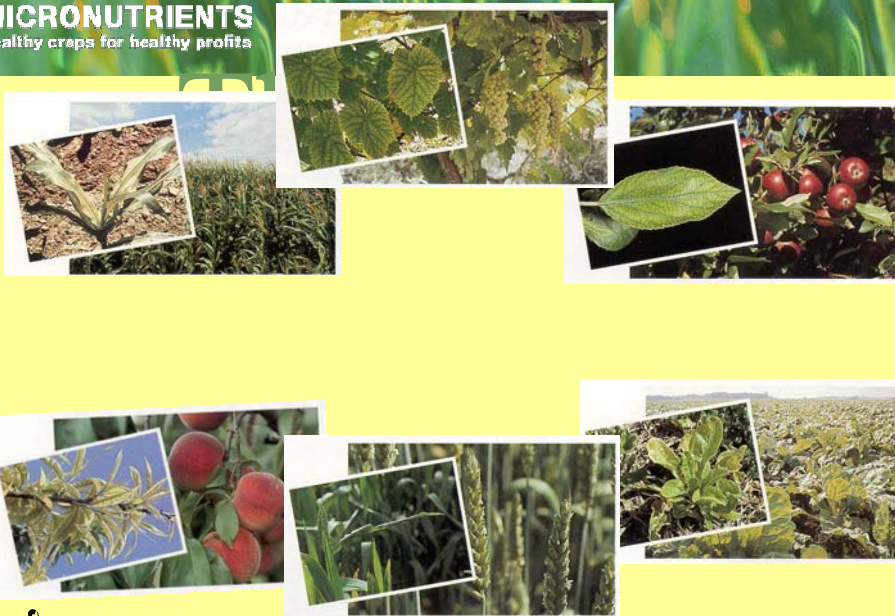
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Application Nutrient Matrix

	Fe	Mn	Zn	Cu	B	Mo
Foliar	EDTA DTPA	EDTA, Complexes or inorganics	EDTA, Complexes or inorganics	EDTA, Complexes or inorganics	Inorga- nics	Inorga- nics
Soil	EDDHA EDDHMA (DTPA/EDTA)	Mainly inorganics	EDTA	EDTA	Inorga- nics	Inorga- nics
Soiless	DTPA	EDTA or inorganics	EDTA or inorganics	EDTA or inorganics	Inorga- nics	Inorga- nics
Incorporation into NPK's	EDTA DTPA	EDTA or inorganics	EDTA or inorganics	EDTA or inorganics	Inorga- nics	Inorga- nics
When there is a choice: Soil or Foliar?	Soil	Foliar	Both possible	Both possible	Both possible	Both possible



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