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**NITRIFICATION INHIBITORS AND THE IMPACT OF THEIR
USE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FERTIGATION**

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Nitrification inhibitors and the impact of their use, with special reference to fertigation



IFA/NewAG Miami
23 March 2010

Georg Ebert, COMPO EXPERT, Münster



Agenda

- Nitrification inhibitors
- DMPP - Mode of action
- Environmental effects
 - Gaseous N losses
 - NO₃ leaching
- Physiological effects of NH₄
- Effect on crop yield and quality
- Summary



Nitrification inhibitors

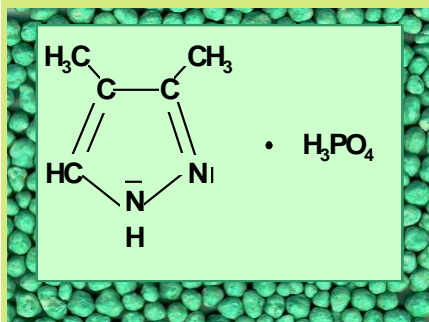
DCD	Dicyandiamide	(Europe)
Nitrapyrin (N-Serve)	2-chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)-pyridine	(US)
DMPP	3,4-dimethylpyrazol-phosphate	
	Heterocyclic N compounds	
	S compounds	
	Urea derivates	
	Acetylene derivates	
	Ammonium thiosulfate	
	

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DMPP

DMPP = Dimethylpyrazolephosphate



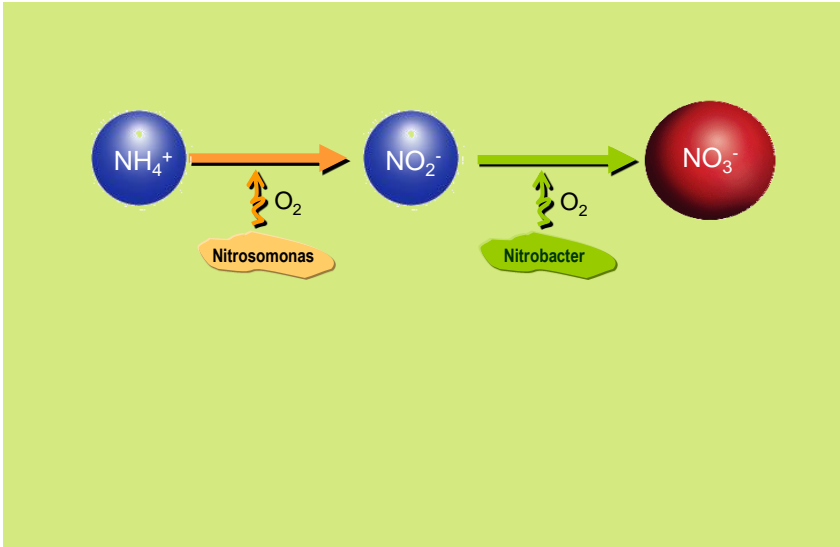
CAS-Nr.:	202842-98-6
form:	powder
colour:	white to grey
pH:	2.5 – 3,0 (132 g/l, 25° C)
melting point:	approx 165° C
density:	1.51 g/cm ³
solubility:	132 g/l, 25° C (water)
log Pow:	1.26

- BASF development (1994 - 1999)
- Derived from the group of pyrazoles
- Highly effective even at low application rates
- Breakdown depending on temperature
- Not present in harvested goods or other residues
- Highly specific for Nitrosomonas
- Bacteriostatic, not bactericide

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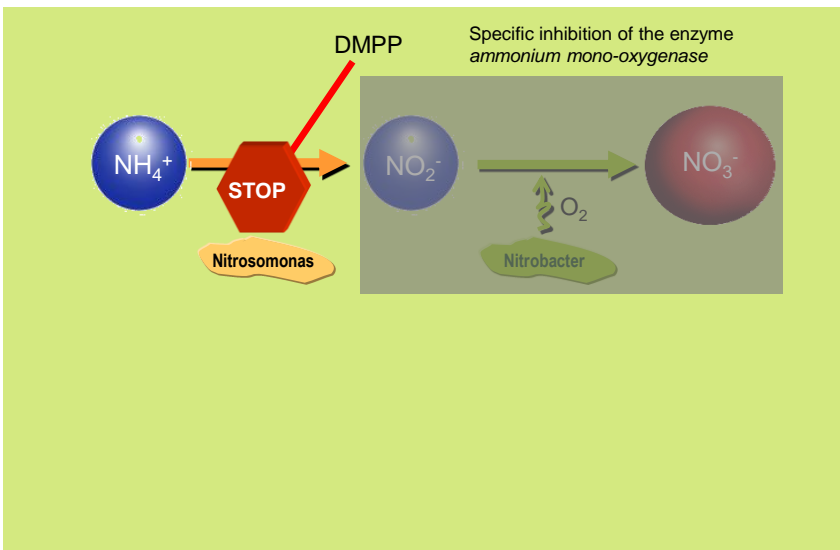
DMPP – Mode of action



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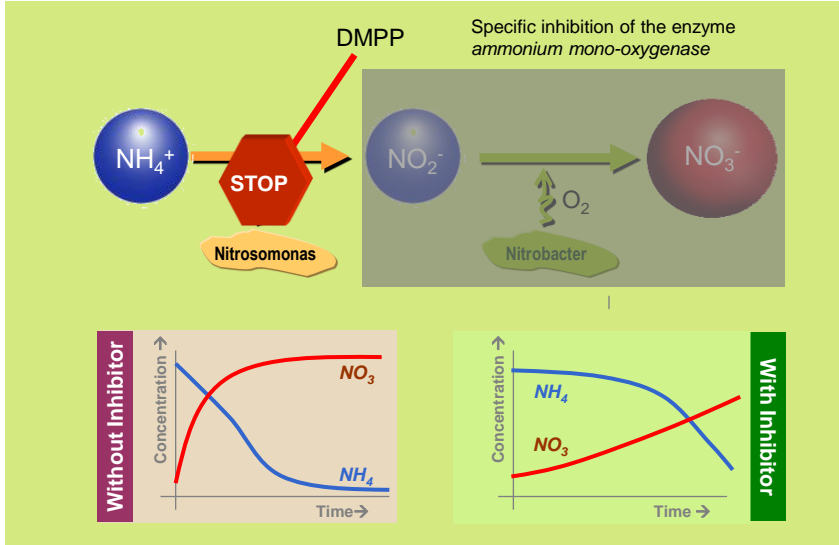
DMPP – Mode of action



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DMPP – Mode of action



Gaseous N losses

Environmental effects

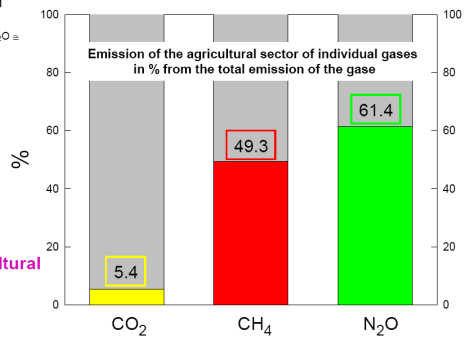
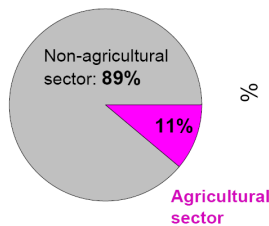
Gaseous N losses

NO_3 leaching

Contribution of the agricultural sector on greenhouse gas emissions in Germany

all data expressed as CO_2 equivalents

Total greenhouse gas emission in Germany 2004
(1016 mill. t/a thereof 886 CO_2 + 51 CH_4 + 64 N_2O ≙ ≙ 99% of total GHG)



Data from Wegener et al. (2006) Agricultural Engineering Research 12, 103-114

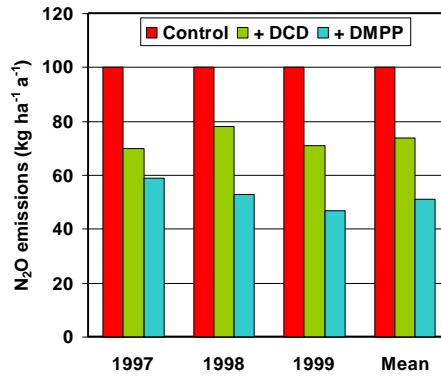
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N₂O Emissions from agricultural land

Influence of DMPP on N₂O emissions (denitrification)

3-years field trials in Germany

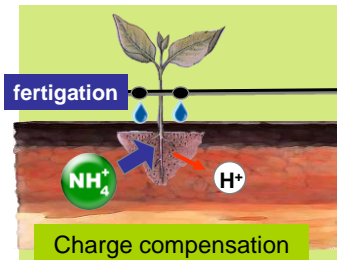


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From: Weiske, Benckiser, Herbert and Ottow. Biol Fertil Soils (2001) 34:109–117



Physiological effects of NH₄



Prevailing NH₄-absorption leads to acidification of the rhizosphere

Prevailing NO₃-absorption leads to alkalization



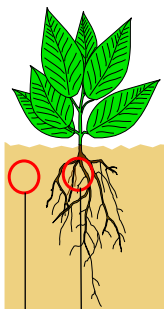
Photo: Römheld, University of Hohenheim, Germany

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N form and nitrification inhibitor improve trace element uptake from the soil

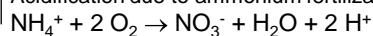
(Trials with beans, sandy loam, P source: rock phosphate)



N-form	pH-value		Nutrient absorption ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}$ root length)					
	Far from roots	Rhizo-sphere	P	Fe	Mn	Zn	Cu	K
NO_3	6.6	6.6	123	55	8	7	1.4	903
NH_4	5.7	5.6	342	71	20	13	2.0	1127
$\text{NH}_4 + \text{NI}$	6.6	4.5	586	166	35	19	4.6	1080

Ammonium nutrition: Rhizosphere effect due to increased cation absorption

Acidification due to ammonium fertilization



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From: Thomson et al. (1993) J. Plant Nutr. 16, 493-506



NH_4 -N improves cytokinin and flower bud formation in apple trees

Shoot growth, flower induction and cytokinins in xylem exudate of apple root stock M7 as affected by the form of N supply

Form of N-supply	Shoot length [cm]	No. lateral shoot (spurs)	Flowering buds [% of emerged]	Cytokinins [nmol/100 g shoot fresh wt]
$\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$	326	6.4	7.4	0.002
NH_4NO_3	268	6.0	8.2	0.373
$\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$	209	8.9	20.7	0.830

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From: Gao et al. (1992) J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 117, 446-45



Summary of physiological effects

- ➔ More balanced NH_4 to NO_3 supply to roots
 - A more balanced cation to anion uptake by the plant
⇒ less spending of metabolic energy for nutrient uptake
 - The NH_4 part of N uptake is already reduced
⇒ no metabolic energy (NADH_2) needed for reduction
 - Positive effects on phytohormones (e.g. cytokinines) and polyamine metabolism (reasonable presumptions)
- ➔ Relative acidification of the rhizosphere compared with the bulk soil ⇒ enhanced availability of nutrients

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Effect on crop yield and quality

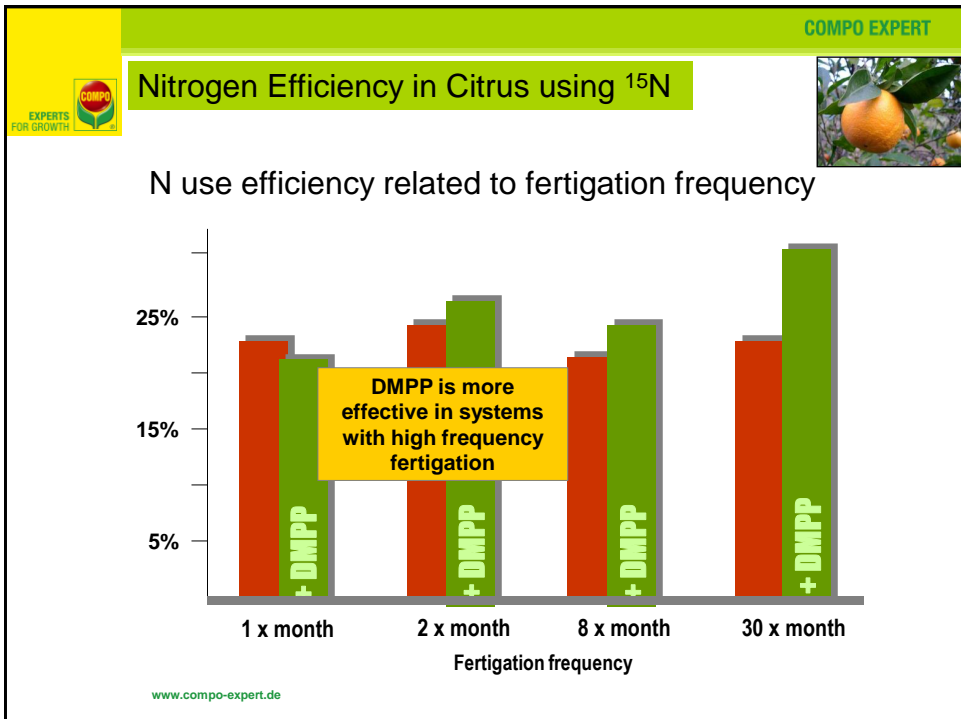
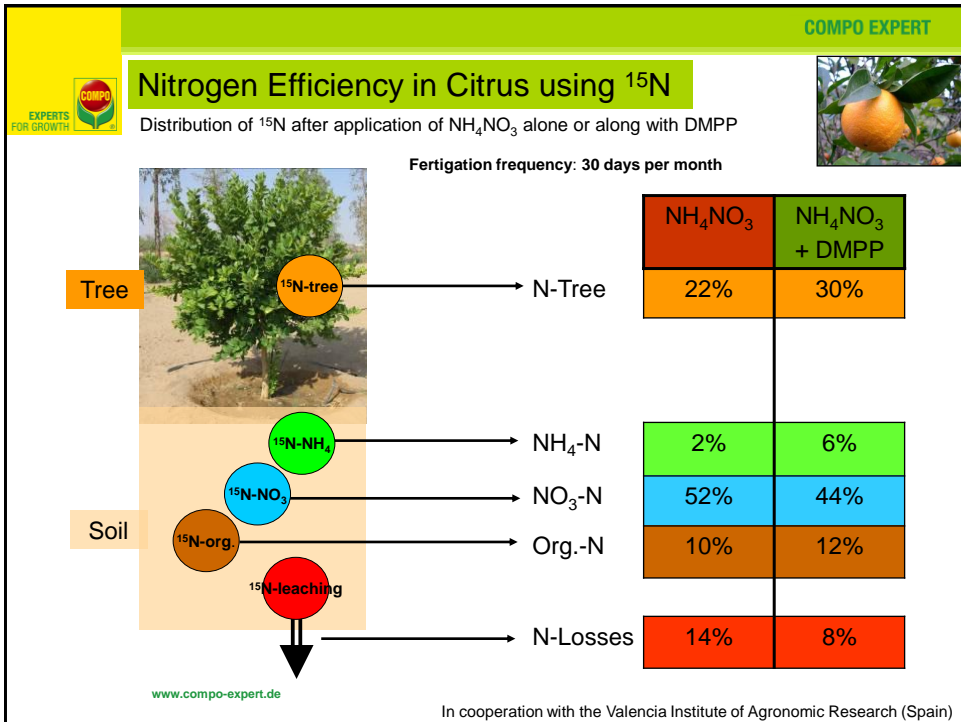


^{15}N Trials in Citrus Trees



Trials on Melon produced in greenhouse

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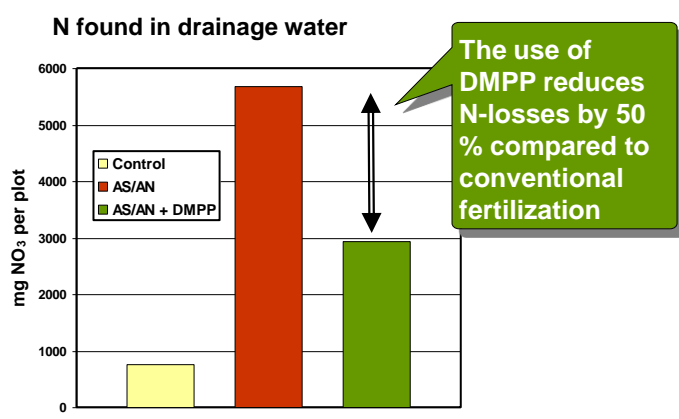




Reduction of N losses in an orange fertigation system



(Trials in Valencia, Spain 1999. Fertigation every 20 days using (NH₄)₂SO₄ (AS) + NH₄NO₃ (AN), total:12 g N per tree)



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Yield increase in clementine trees



(Trials at I.V.I.A, Valencia, Spain, 1998-2001, 500 trees/ha; 400 g N/tree; AS + DMPP 0.5%)

	AS 4x per week	+ DMPP	AS 2x per week	+ DMPP	AS 1x per week	+ DMPP
Kg/tree	64	70	69	75	63	70
Fruit weight	103.4	100.0	97.9	97.7	102.3	98.2
No of fruits per tree	618	706	704	777	635	716

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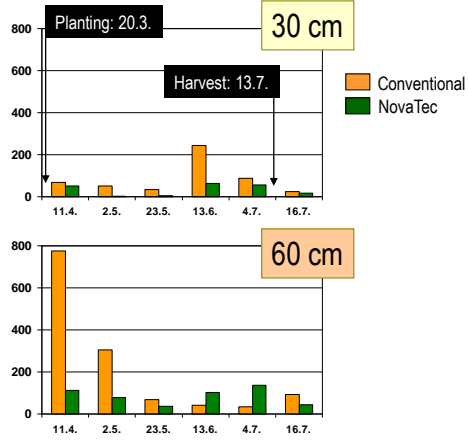
Optimization of N fertigation in melon



NO₃ concentration (mg/l) in soil solution at 30 cm and 60 cm soil depth



Crop: Melon, "Piel de Sapo", planted 2 x 1.3m
 Duration: 115 days, daily irrigation
 Soil: pH 8.6, 23% active CaCO₃,
 low organic matter, slightly saline



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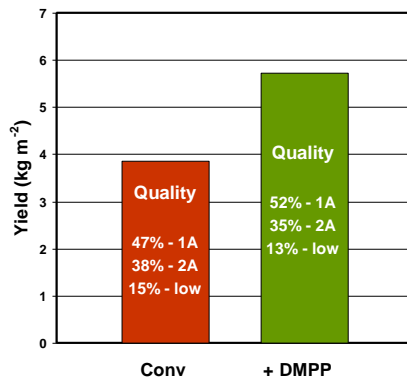
In cooperation with CIFACITA Research Institute, Murcia, Spain



Optimization of N fertigation in melon



Higher fruit yield and more "high quality" fruits



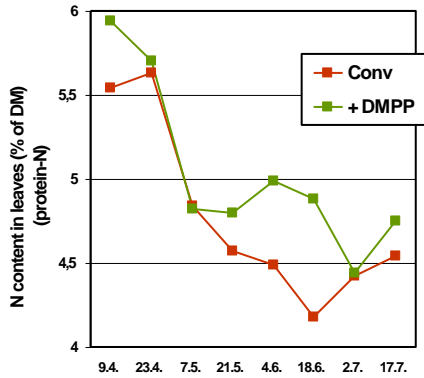
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Optimization of N fertigation in melon



Higher N uptake efficiency



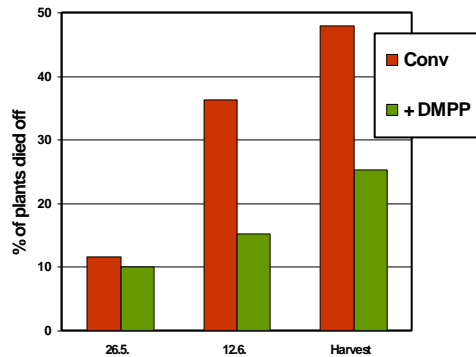
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Optimization of N fertigation in melon



Plants survived high temperature periods and showed resistance to "Melon collapse" caused by the fungus *Acremonium* sp. due to better root growth

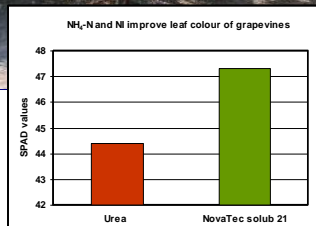
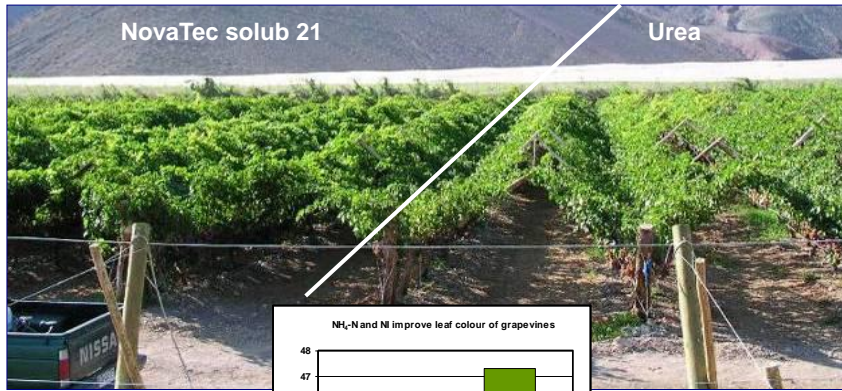


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Effect of NovaTec21 on table grape canopy

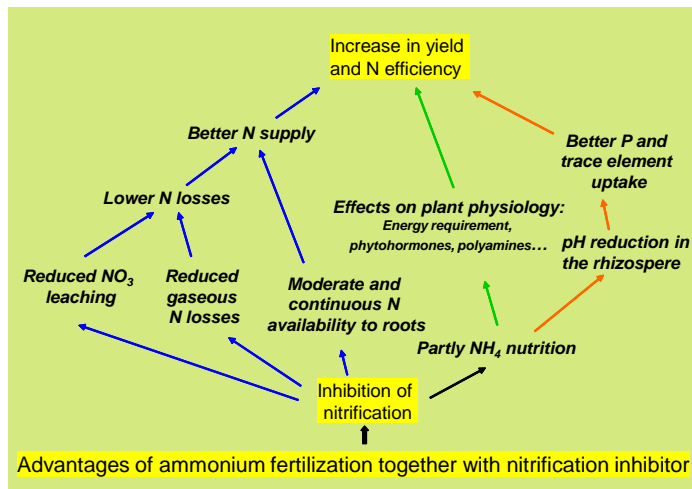
Cv. "Red Globe", sandy soil
Copiapó, Río Blanco Export, Chile, 2005



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Summary



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