

NATO-Zinc Fertilizer Project and HarvestPlus-HarvestZinc Project

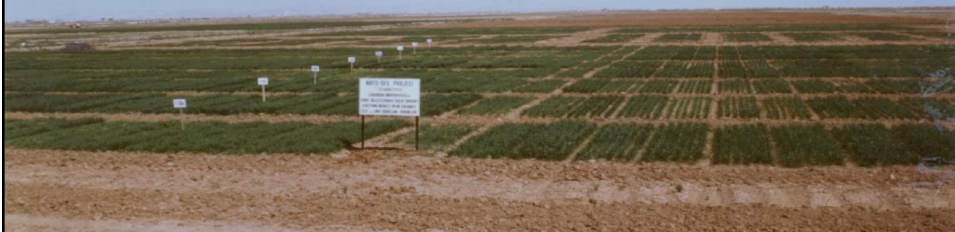
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NATO-Zinc Project in Anatolia

(1993-1998)



Effect of Zinc Fertilization on Wheat Production in Central Anatolia



Zinc Deficient Field in Central Anatolia



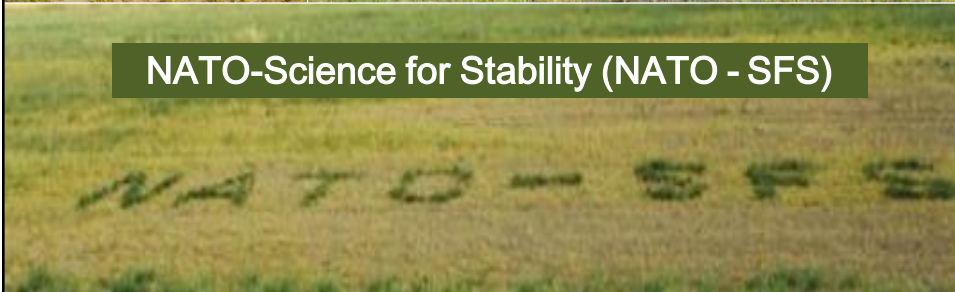
Pictures from NATO-Zinc Project in Central Anatolia.

Green Areas show the areas treated with Zinc Fertilizers.

Project was supported by NATO Science for Stability Program (NATO-SFS)



NATO-Science for Stability (NATO - SFS)





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news

Successful zinc deficiency project gets world-wide recognition



Project with 1 Million USD Budget Generated a Benefit of 100 Million USD

Wednesday, May 26, 2004

Project of 1 million USD Provided a Benefit of 100 million USD

At the Technology Management Session, we learned from Tuzan Tontigil, president of TÜBİTAK, that small-sized research projects can provide considerable amounts of profits.

Tontigil told of how the quality and yield of wheat grown in Central Anatolia is not as good as it should be. As a result of a project carried out by scientists from Çukurova University with the funds of NATO, it has been found that soils of wheat growing areas are deficient in zinc.

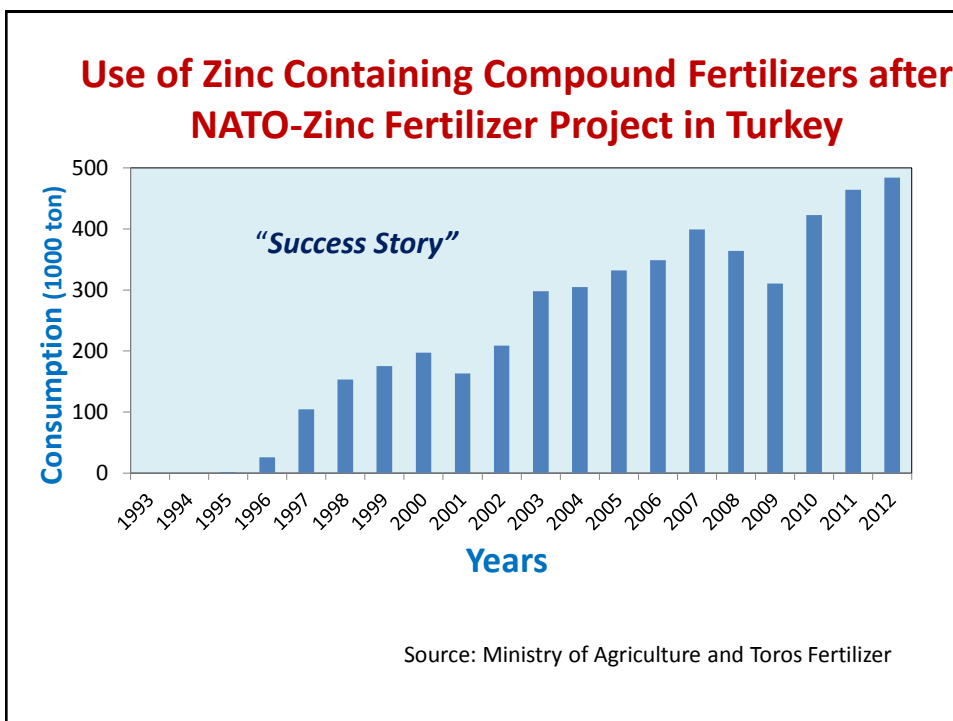
Zinc deficiency in wheat may be solved readily by adding zinc every 2-3 years to the soils in the Central Anatolia region.

The money spent for this project was more than 1 million dollars. However, solving the zinc deficiency problem in wheat is providing an additional benefit of about 100 million dollars to the farmers every year.

Tontigil, showing this project as a major example, has made some statements for the success of scientific projects:

- First of all, there was a field. There was a matter. NATO provided funds.
- Secondly, a very good scientific research team was selected to carry out the project.

The results of a study of the reasons for zinc deficiency in wheat crops in Turkey, which was funded through the NATO Science for Stability programme in the early 1990s, are now being demonstrated at international symposia with a view to extending Turkey's experience to other areas of the world. Wheat production in Turkey at that time had very low yields, and the study aimed to identify the underlying causes and a possible link to zinc deficiency. The results of the study were spectacular, and were quickly passed on to interested parties, including Turkish farmers and the TOROS fertilizer company. Today, the total amount of zinc-containing fertilizers applied in Turkey is 300,000 tonnes, up from zero ten years ago, and Ministry of Agriculture estimates put annual economic benefits at 100 million dollars. In addition, large numbers of the Turkish population which have suffered from a diet containing too little zinc, now



Statement of IFA

-International Fertilizer Industry Association-
12 April 2005:

“The Anatolia initiative is one of the world's first examples of using agricultural practices to address public health problems as well as improved crop production, and its success provides a model for countless other nations”



HarvestZinc Project

A similar Zinc Fertilizer Program has been established to conduct on various countries with a special focus on the role of zinc fertilization on grain zinc concentration of various staple food crops such as wheat, rice, sorghum, maize.





Global Zinc Fertilizer Project

II. Phase



HarvestZinc
exploring fertilizer use to increase zinc in cereals
2011 June- 2014 May



For a better Zn nutrition of human beings,
cereal grains should contain around
40-60 mg Zn kg⁻¹

Current Situation:
10-30 mg kg⁻¹



Grain Zn concentration in different countries with and without foliar zinc fertilization

Country/Location	-Zn	+Zn	Country/Location	-Zn	+Zn
	mg kg ⁻¹			mg kg ⁻¹	
India			Mexico		
•Varanasi	29	47	•Year-I	21	45
•PAU-I	25	81	•Year-II	36	60
•PAU-II	28	77	Turkey		
•PAU-III	26	61	•Konya	12	29
•PAU-IV	49	65	•Adana	32	57
•IARI	33	45	•Samsun	23	49
			•Eskisehir	22	43
Kazakhstan			China		
•Loc-I	19	54	•Loc-I	28	54
•Loc-II	28	73	•Loc-II	19	26
Pakistan			Australia		
•Loc-I	27	48	•Loc-I	18	39
•Loc-II	28	44	Germany		
•Loc-III	30	40	•Average	20	32
•Loc-IV	29	60	Iran		
			•Average	17	28
			Brazil		
			•Average	30	52

Average of all countries -Zn: 26 +Zn:50

www.harvestzinc.org

Grain Zn amount in various countries with and without Zn-fertilization

Country/Location	-Zn	+Zn	Country/Location	-Zn	+Zn
	mg kg ⁻¹			mg kg ⁻¹	
India			Mexico		
•Varanasi	29	47	•Year-I	21	45
•PAU-I	25	81		36	60
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•IARI	33	45		22	43
				28	54
Kazakhstan				19	26
•Loc-I	19	54		18	39
•Loc-II	28	73		20	32
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•Loc-II	28	44	Iran		
•Loc-III	30	40	•Average	17	28
•Loc-IV	29	60	Brazil		
			•Average	30	52

Average Concentrations of Grain Zn
(10 Countries with 32 locations)

-Zn: 26 ppm
+Zn: 50 ppm

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Export Micronutrient-Biofortified Wheat to Target Countries: A contribution to the Solution of the Micronutrient Malnutrition?

The United State, Canada, Australia and European Union are among the most important wheat exporting nations globally. These nations could significantly contribute to reducing the high incidence of micronutrient malnutrition in human populations by exporting micronutrient-biofortified wheat grain.

At least a part of the wheat exported to these countries could be biofortified with micronutrients by fertilization strategy.

This micronutrient-biofortified wheat grain could be shipped to the target regions of the selected developing countries where those developed countries have an existing aid program.

Targeted regions could be then monitored for selected nutrition and development parameters to assess the health impacts of the micronutrient-enriched wheat grain in those countries.

If such a strategy were shown to be successful from human effectiveness trials, Zn-biofortifying programs could be extended to all nations with a high incidence of zinc deficiency in their populations.