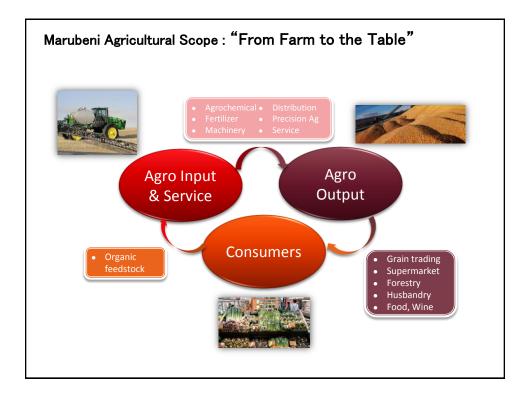
Controlled-release fertilizers: bridging the gap between established use in the Americas/Japan and practical experience and application in Asia-Pacific



Agricultural Chemicals Section Inorganic & Agricultural Chemicals Department

**Presented by - Owen Powell** 

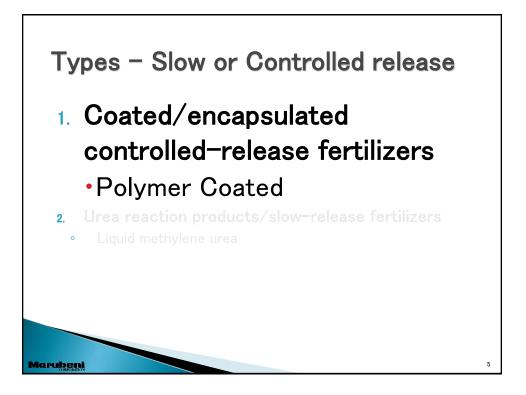


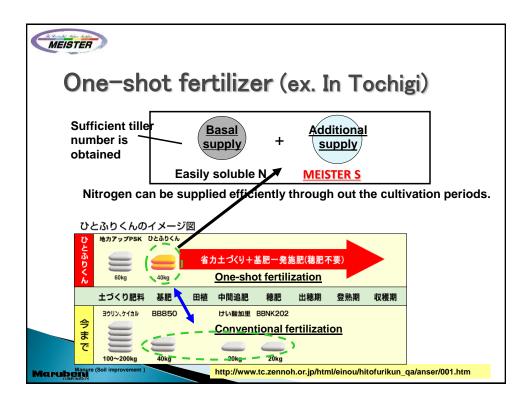


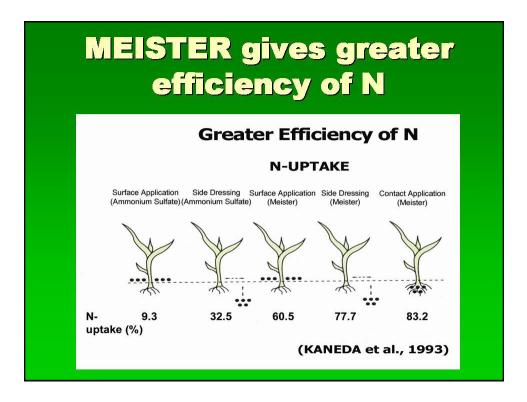
## **Back Ground**

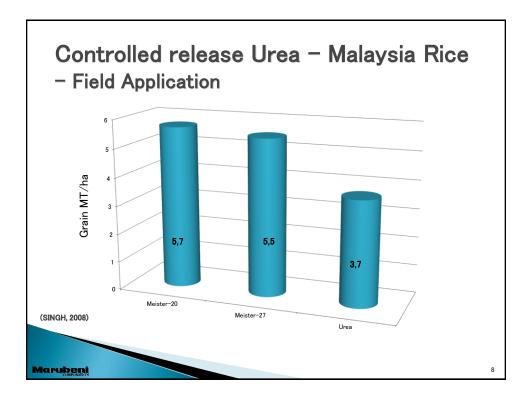
Maru<u>beni</u>

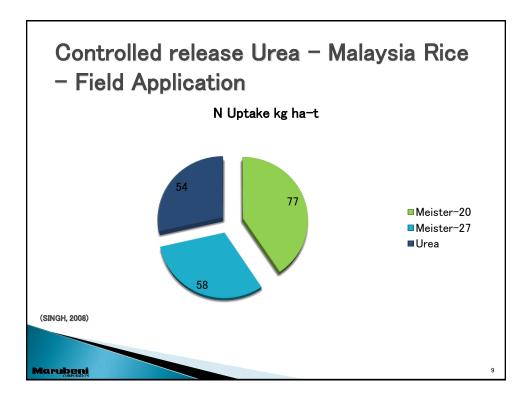
- CRF is an accepted tool in Japanese rice production. The use of CRF (and inhibitors) is increasing in Agriculture in the USA and China driven by a variety of factors such as efficiency, environmental impacts, lowering of production costs
- The predominate factor from increased Market share of CRF is cost, ROI can be illustrated on a case by case basis

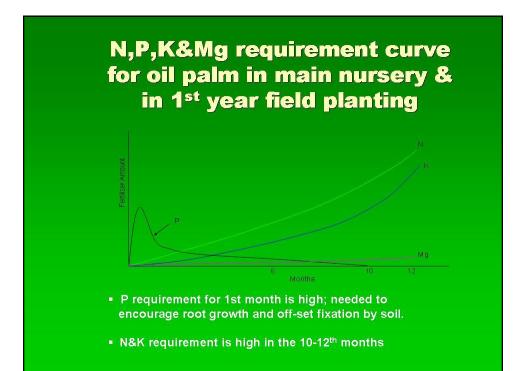


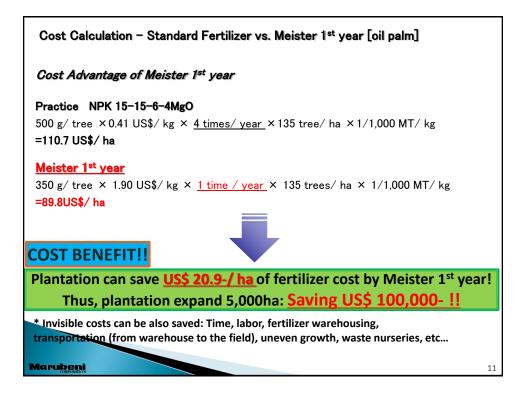


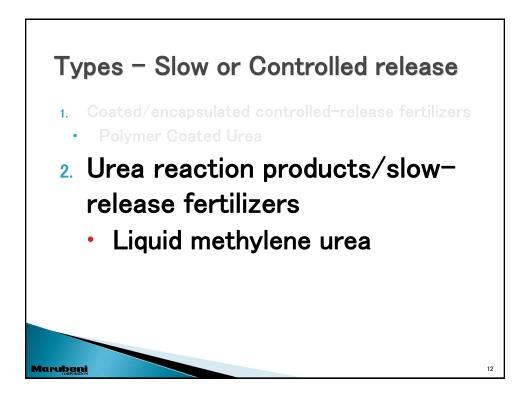


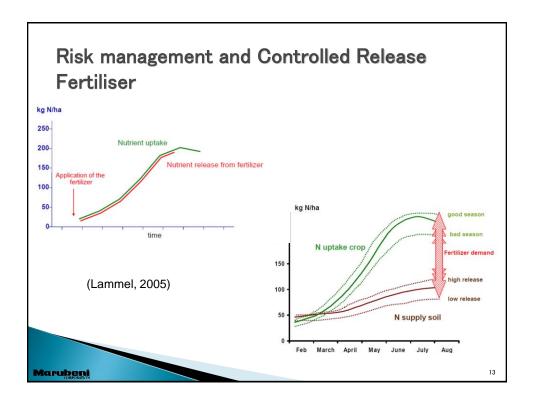


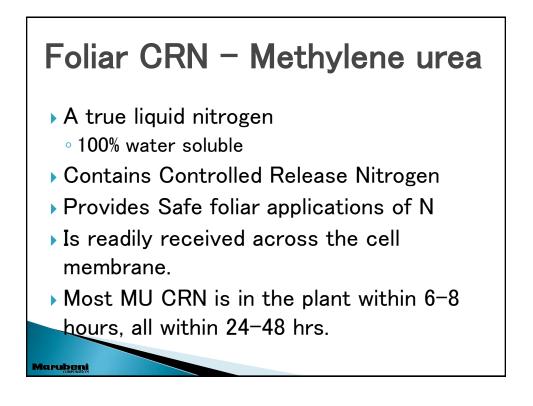


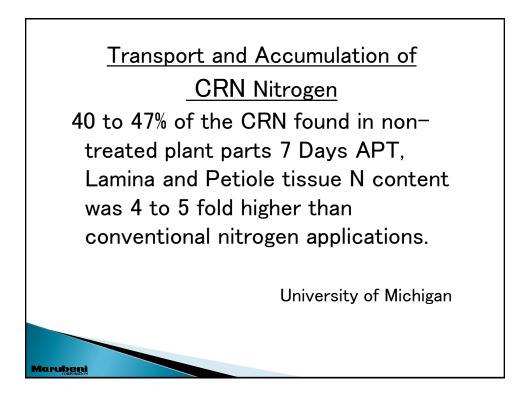


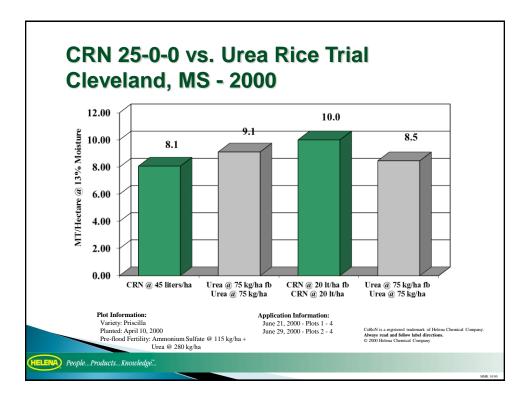


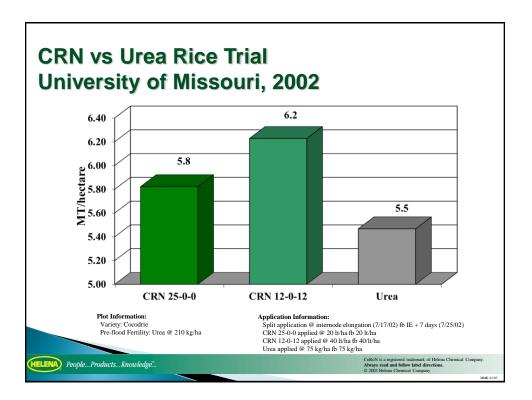


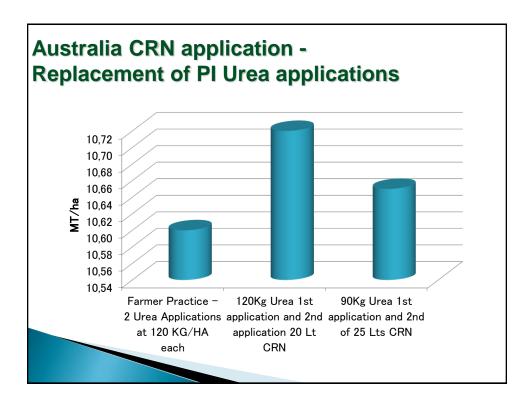














## Foliar CRN - Rice

CROP	TARGET/OBJECTIVE	RESULTS
Direct seeded rice (1 <sup>st</sup> trial)	<ol> <li>Improve yield</li> <li>Replacement of UREA</li> </ol>	10.75% yield increase
Direct seeded rice (2 <sup>nd</sup> trial)	I. Improve yield     Replacement of UREA     Application with fungicide	6.94% yield increase
Direct seeded rice (3 <sup>rd</sup> trial)	<ol> <li>Improve yield</li> <li>Replacement of UREA</li> <li>Application with fungicide</li> </ol>	37.2% yield increase
Transplanted rice (Big plot trial)	<ol> <li>Improve yield</li> <li>Replacement of UREA</li> <li>Application with Fungicide</li> </ol>	15.43% yield increase
Direct seeded rice (4 <sup>th</sup> trial)	<ol> <li>Improve yield</li> <li>Replacement of UREA</li> </ol>	Ongoing
Fragrant Varieties - Sarawak	<ol> <li>Improve Yield</li> <li>Supply chain managment</li> </ol>	Ongoing





