



Nutri2Cycle

Transition towards a more carbon and nutrient efficient agriculture in Europe



ABC Animal Bone Char for Phosphorus recovery. Formulated Bio-Phosphate trials for two comparative plants: elder and wheat.



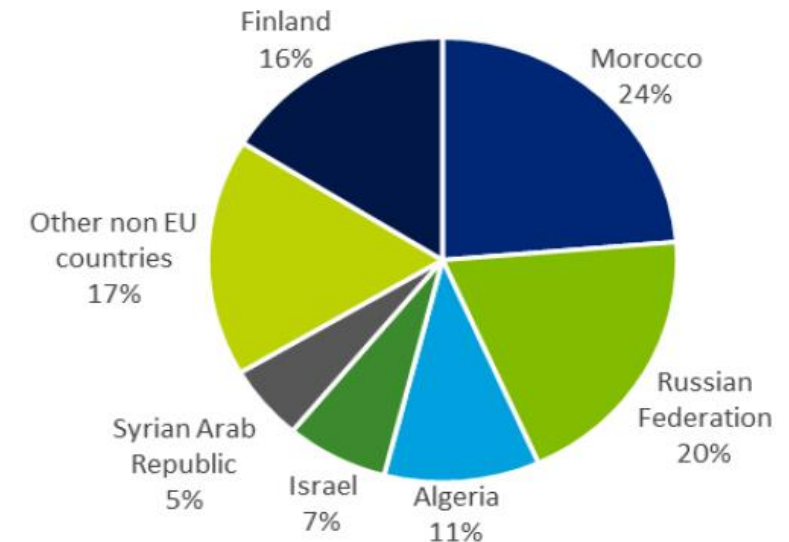
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THE PROBLEM



- Phosphorus is **essential to the functioning of entire agricultural food production system** and there is **no any substitute** for use of phosphorus in food chains.
- **This economical important critical raw** material is providing **over 105 Billion Euro/year added value** in the fertilisers application sector, while the EU is net-importer.
- The only operating mine extracting Phosphate rock in the EU is in Finland: the EU is over **84% reliant on imports for long term**.
- **Low >20% NUE** nutrient use efficiency (P is fix binded into soil Ca for rapid solution mineral P. Many EU soils are in P deficit).
- Fertiliser import from Russia: 3 billion EUR/year.

EU demand of phosphate rock critical raw material is on 1,9 Mt of P_2O_5 / year from which 1,6 Mt/year import



Source: EC Critical Raw Materials Factsheets (2020)

Phosphate rock contains toxic Cadmium/Uranium



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- **Contaminants in the fertilisers could pose a risk to human, animal, to safety or to the environment.**
- The application of P fertilizers is the main source of annual addition of Cd in the agricultural soils.
- **Sticker guidelines will be on the Cadmium content** (EU 2019/1009) by July 16, 2022)
- **>95% of phosphate fertilisers come from sedimentary rock with high Cd content = ≥ 60 mg/kg** – Subsahara - Morocco.
- **<5% of global reserves consist of low-cadmium igneous rock ≥ 20 mg/kg** - Finland and Russia.

EU food safety and supply security is now an urgent priority



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- **EU agriculture is now under extreme pressure.** Dependent on imported inputs, fertilisers + raw materials + energy.
- In addition to the already strong COVID-19 crisis the **geopolitical instability is leading to a significant cumulative disruption of the EU agri-food sector.**
- **The price of the P-rock has been dramatically increased by 95,73% from one year ago (in 2008 + 700%)**
- The dramatic increase in fertiliser prices is having a **major impact on the agri-food sector.**
- Food price share in the **inflation index = >16%.**

What is needed?



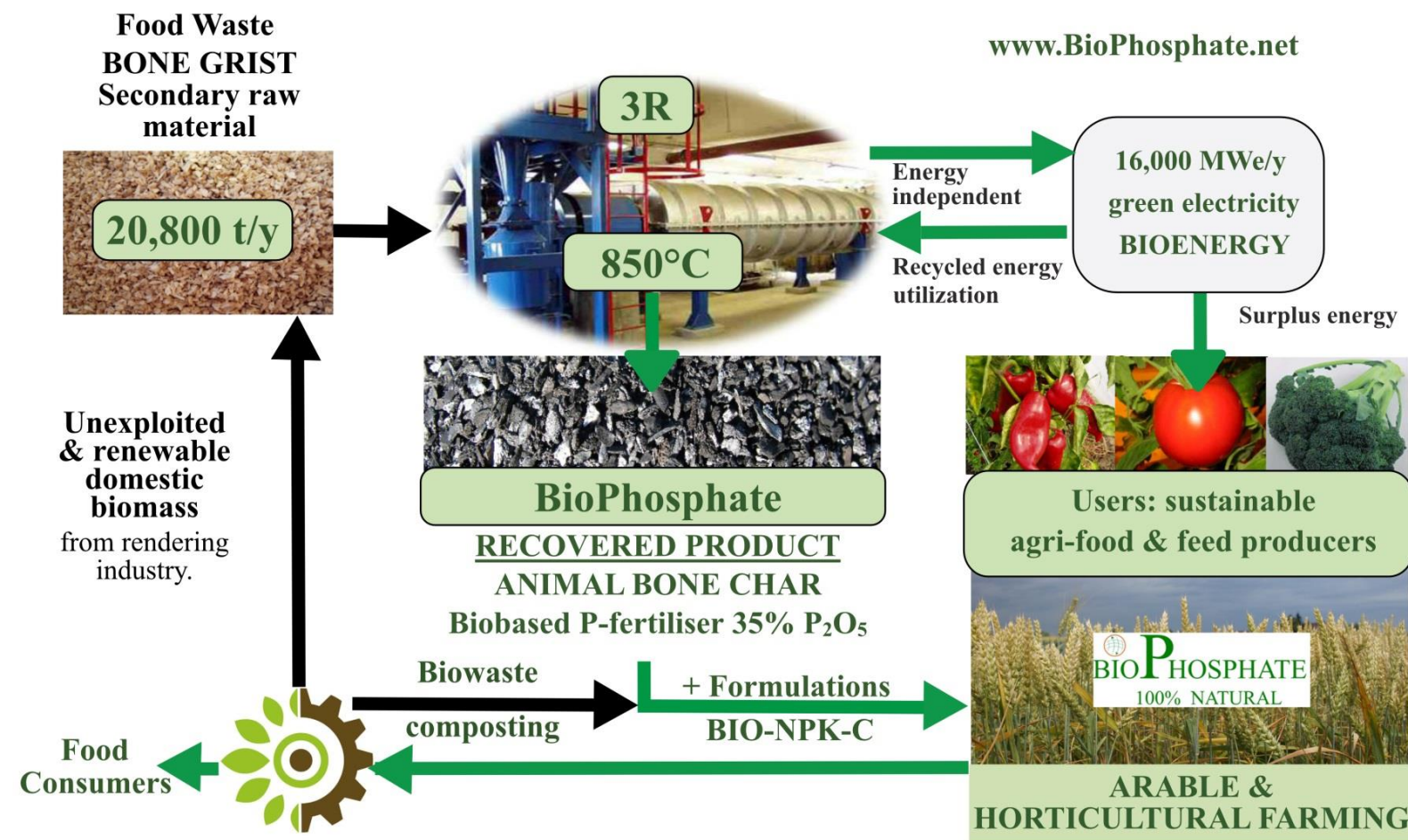
- **The current and dramatic crisis confirms that we need to accelerate the food system transition towards sustainability to better prepare for future crises.**
- There is urgent need for rapid and fundamental reorientation of EU agriculture and EU food systems towards sustainability , in line with the Green Deal and the reformed CAP .
- Without a transition irreversible impacts.
- **Rapid progress needs to enhance the transition** towards circular, sustainable, resilient and fair agri-food systems in the EU.
- **The adoption of best practices in TRL9 – IRL9 – CRL9 full industrial scale needed.**

Source: COM(2022) 133 final- Safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems

The solution



**SUSTAINABLE & ZERO EMISSION "3R" BIOPHOSPHATE RECOVERY
REDUCING EU DEPENDENCY ON EXTERNAL P-ROCK CRM SOURCES**



Replace the imported CRM based + Cd/U contaminated phosphate chemical fertilisers that have low NUE Nutrient Use Efficiency.

BioPhosphate secondary source of phosphorus = economically high nutrient density >35% P₂O₅ and high NUE.

- ✓ High nutrient density = economical/efficient low dose.
- ✓ Low nutrient density = costly high dose + assoc. risks.

SUSTAINABLE - CIRCULAR - RESILIENT & FAIR AGRI-FOOD & FEED SYSTEM

H2020 project - 2018 to 2023



List of treatment

Nr	Name of the treatment	Fertilizer (P)	Fertiliser Dose (kg/ha)
1	standard control	Reference mineral fertiliser: NPK 10-20-10 + 5% CaO + 4% MgO+7% S	400
2	untreated control	Unfertilized treatment	0
3	recovered fertiliser product	Formulated ABC-BioPhosphate	200
4	recovered fertiliser product	Formulated ABC-BioPhosphate	400

Type of design

Location: Val, Hungary

Crop: **Winter Wheat**, *Triticum aestivum*

Seed number: 550/m²

Number of replicates: 3

Total demo size area: 5.4 ha

Block area per treatments: 4500 m²,
block wide: 50m, block length: 90m

Number of treatments: 4

Fertilisation level: 200 kg/ha and 400 kg/ha Bio-NPK-C formulated Bio-Phosphate

Arrangement of treatment: Random block.



Results:

Fresh weight of yield in kg ha⁻¹ (2021)

	1	2	3	4
	Control standard	Control untreated	ABC 200 kg/ha	ABC 400 kg/ha
Fresh weight of yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	4570	4210	5110	5220
% change	100%	91%	117%	127%

- Visually there is no difference between ABC treated versus CS control standard.
- **ABC gave higher yield and that is the key technical and economic benefit objective.**
- At 5.4 ha test area 200 kg/ha and 400 kg/ha BioPhosphate applied at random block order, compared to standard control (practice as usual) and control blank. Yield increase up to 27% achieved and cost/benefit demonstrated.



List of treatment

Nr	Name of the treatment	Fertilizer (P)	Fertiliser Dose (kg/ha)
1	standard control	Practice as usual, reference organic fertiliser: Farmpower poultry manure. N 2.5%, P ₂ O ₅ 4%, K ₂ O 3.5%, Ca 6.5 %, Mg 1%)	8000 kg/ha
2	untreated control	Unfertilized treatment	0
3	recovered fertiliser product	Formulated ABC-BioPhosphate	200 kg/ha
4	recovered fertiliser product	Formulated ABC-BioPhosphate	400 kg/ha

Type of design

Location: Val, Hungary

Crop: Elderberry, *Sambucus nigra* L, **Variety:** Haschberg (Planting date: 2010)

Plant density: 6500 plants/ha

Number of replicates: 3

Total demo size area: 6 ha

Block area per treatments: 5000 m²,
block wide: 50m, block length: 100m

Number of treatments: 4

Fertilisation level: 200 kg/ha and 400 kg/ha Bio-NPK-C formulated Bio-Phosphate

Arrangement of treatment: Random block.



Results:

Fresh weight of yield in kg ha⁻¹ (2021)

	1	2	3	4
	Control standard	Control untreated	ABC 200 kg/ha	ABC 400 kg/ha
Fresh weight of yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	6790	5510	7145	7427
% change	100%	81%	105%	112%



Analysis of nutrient content of plant leaf (2021):

Parameter	Measure ment unit	1	2	3	4
N	m/m %	3.13	2.91	3.37	3.86
P	m/m %	0.24	0.14	0.31	0.52
K	m/m %	0.51	0.48	0.72	0.81
Ca	m/m %	1.73	2.11	2.32	2.64
Mg	m/m %	2.31	2.54	2.78	2.99





**The Stone Age did not end because of World run out of stones.
The Chemical Fertiliser Age will not end because we run out of chemical fertilisers.**

Thank you

www.nutri2cycle.eu

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