

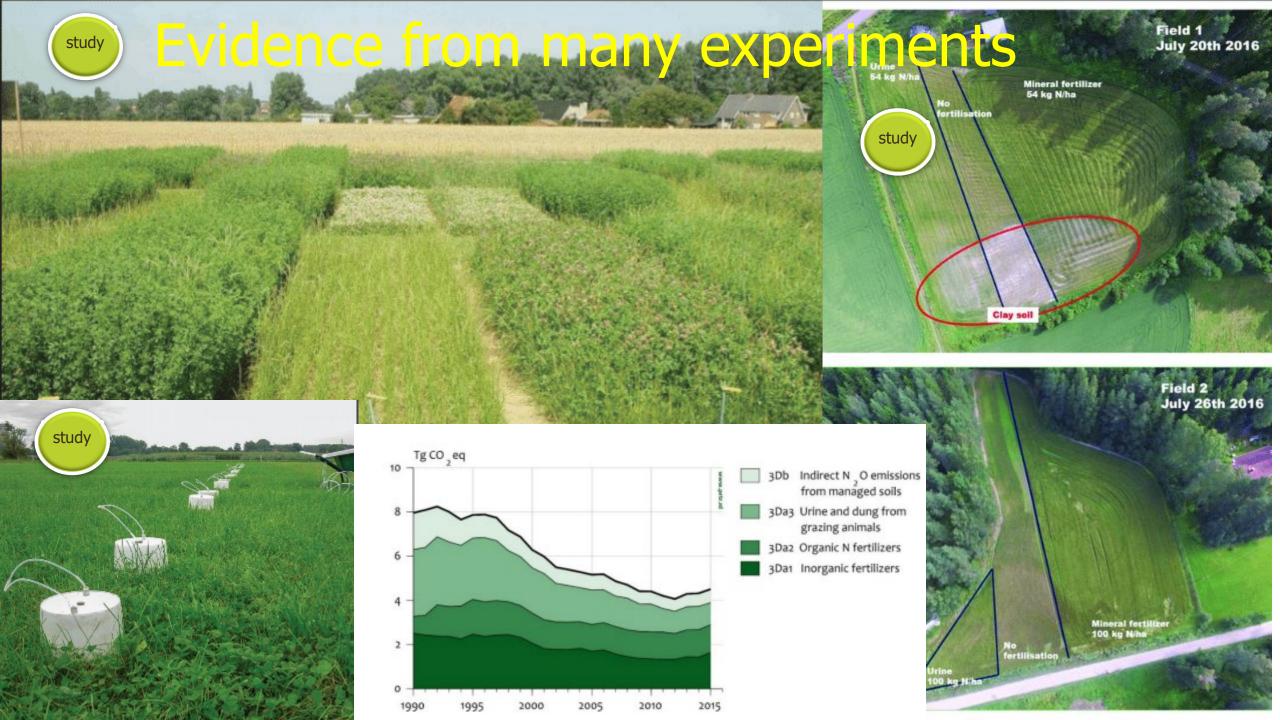
Farm to Fork Strategy

2030 targets

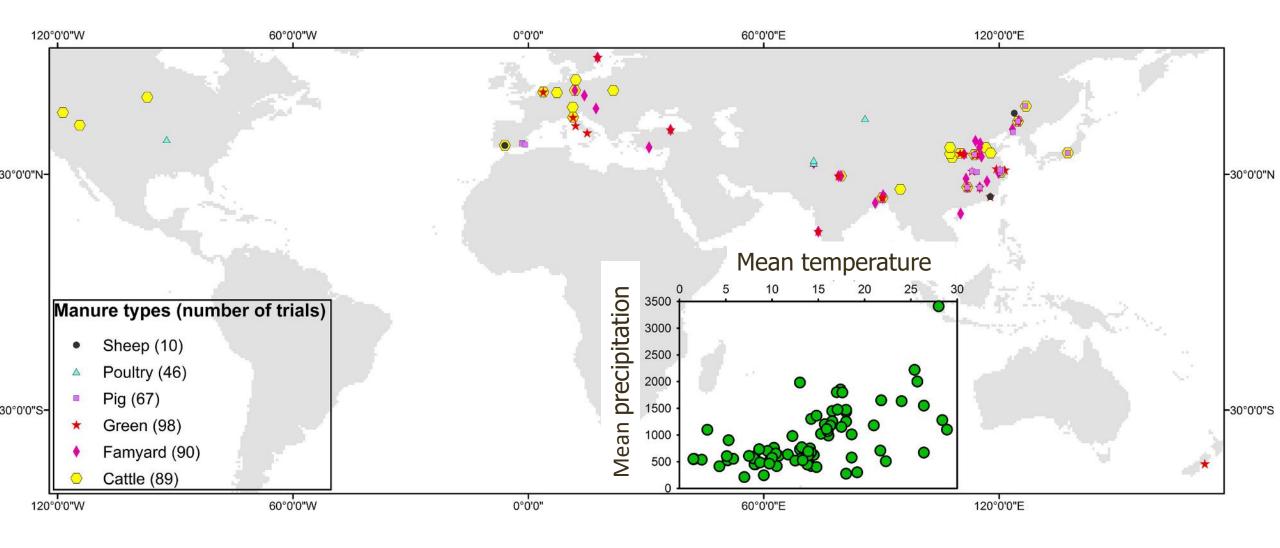


The **excess of nutrients** in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to

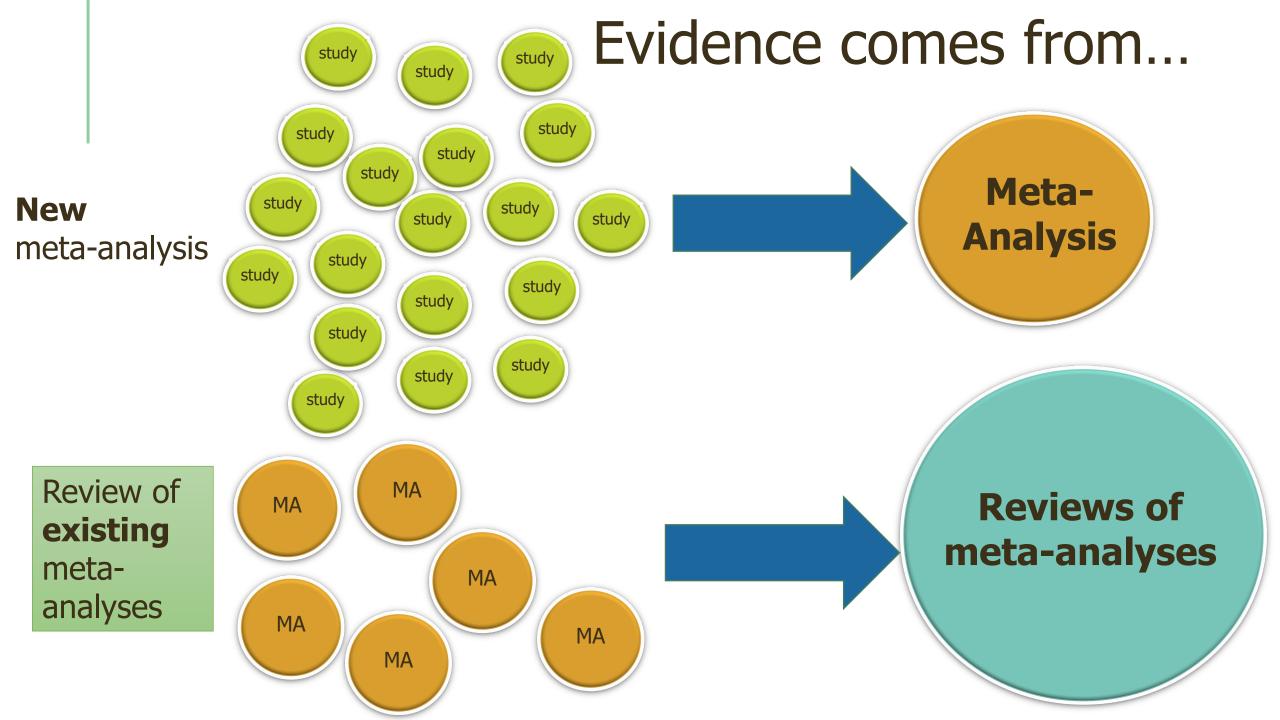
- reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility
- reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%



Evidence from many countries

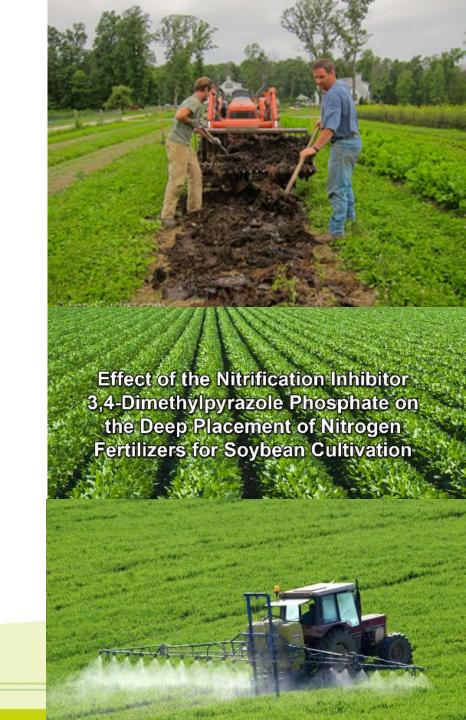


Liu et al (2020) Impact of manure on soil biochemical properties: A global synthesis

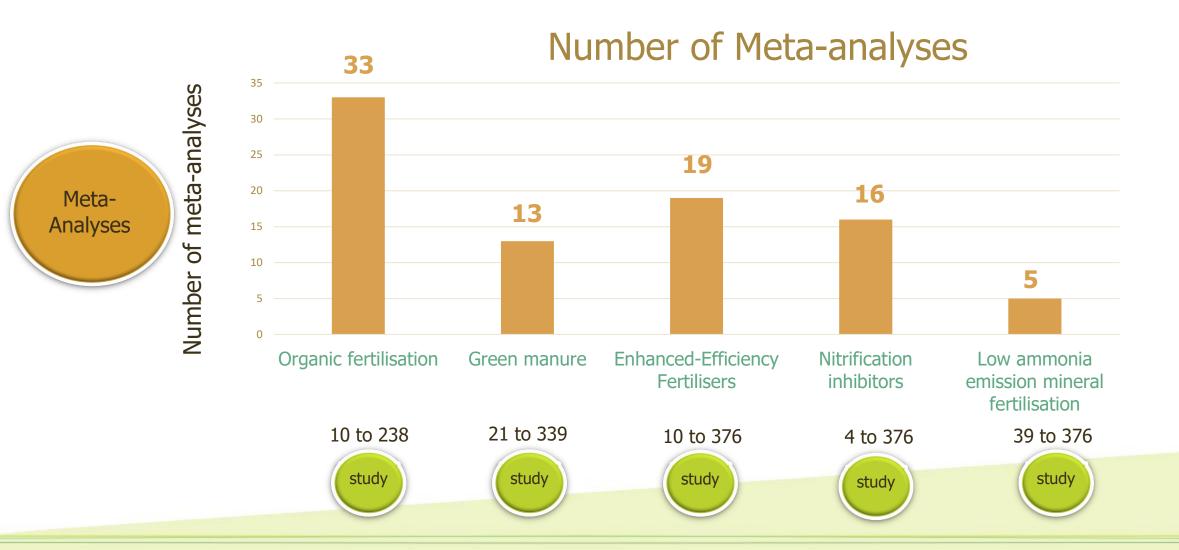


Five fertilisation strategies

- Organic fertilisation
- Green manure
- Enhanced efficiency fertilisers
- Nitrification inhibitors
- Low ammonia emission techniques



Hundreds of experimental studies available





Effects of organic fertilisation

Compared to mineral fertilisation

POSITIVE

Decreases ammonia emissions

- Decreases nitrogen leaching
- Improves soil biological quality
- Increases soil nutrients
- Increases soil organic carbon

NO EFFECT

NEGATIVE

on crop yield
 Increases CO₂ emissions



Effects of Nitrification inhibitors (NI)

Compared to N fertilization without NI

POSITIVE

- Decreases NO and N₂O emissions
- Decreases nitrogen leaching
- Increases plant N uptake
- Increases yield

NEGATIVE

• Increases NH₃ emissions

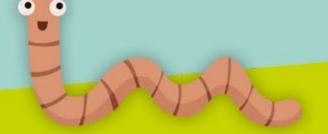
TAKE AWAY MESSAGES

- Sustainable fertilisation practices
 - overall positive effects on Nitrogen use efficiency, soil quality and yield
 - attention to trade-offs with air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions
- Meta-analyses review
 - robust evidence with low risk of bias
 - info on biogeographical and climatic factors that influence the fertilization effects



Thank you for your attention





EIP-AGRI seminar Healthy soils for Europe: sustainable management through knowledge and practice Online – 13-14 April 2021

All information of the seminar is available on www.eip-agri.eu

On the event webpage

https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/event/eip-agri-seminar-healthy-soils-europe-sustainable

