



Higher than expected:
Nitrogen use efficiencies over 35 years of organic and
conventional cropping

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Introduction

- Organic and conventional cropping systems differ in **type** and **amounts** of **nitrogen (N)** inputs

Organic (manure) vs. synthetic mineral N fertilizers; possibly different amounts of symbiotically fixed N₂

Organic and mineral N fertilizers differ in supply of available N over time

→ Effect on **efficiency** and **sustainability** of **N use**?

- Sustainability: **Time**, and **fertilizer** and **soil N** resource use
 - **Long term field experiment**
 - **N budgets over several decades**
 - **Incl. soil N stock changes**

DOK field experiment

- **Goal:** comparison of *bio-Dynamic*, *bio-Organic* and conventional (*Konventionell*) **cropping systems**¹; since 1978; in Therwil (CH)
- **Soil:** Haplic Luvisol on loess; silt loam²
- **Treatments:**
 - CTRLNON** No fertilizer input
 - CTRLMIN** Conventional; exclusively mineral NPK fertilizers → stockless
 - BIODYN** Bio-dynamic, manure compost and slurry; 1 = low, 2 = typical
 - BIOORG** Bio-organic, organic manure and slurry; 1 = low, 2 = typical
 - CONFYM** Conventional, stacked farmyard manure, slurry, mineral NPK:
1 = low, 2 = typical
- **System specific plant protection**
- Identical 7-year **crop rotation**, currently: maize¹ – **soybean** – wheat¹ – potatoes – wheat – grass **clover** 2 years; ¹followed by green manure
- Data records Agrocope → N **inputs fertilization**, N **exports harvests**, **soil N conc**, always all **per plot** → N budgets, **1985-2019** (5 crop rotation periods)

Reflecting mixed crop-livestock system

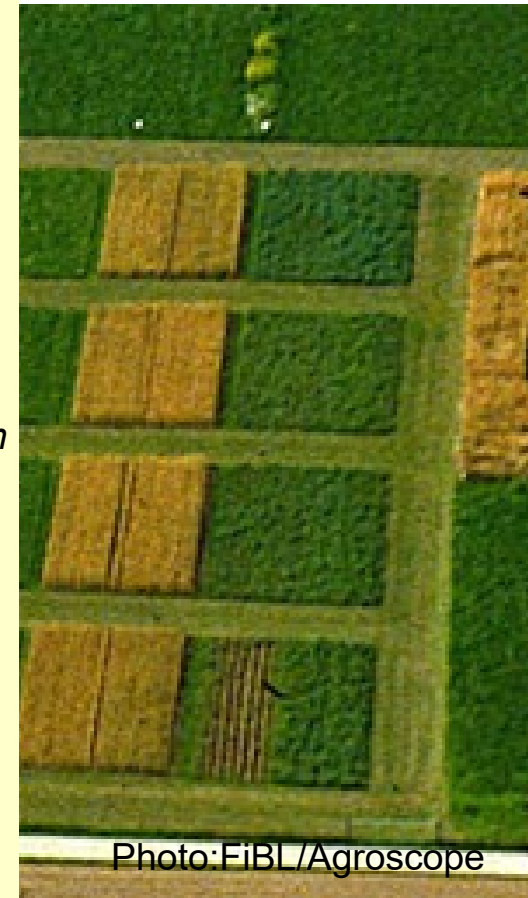


Photo: FiBL/Agroscope

¹Mäder et al., 2002, Science; ²Leifeld et al., Agr J

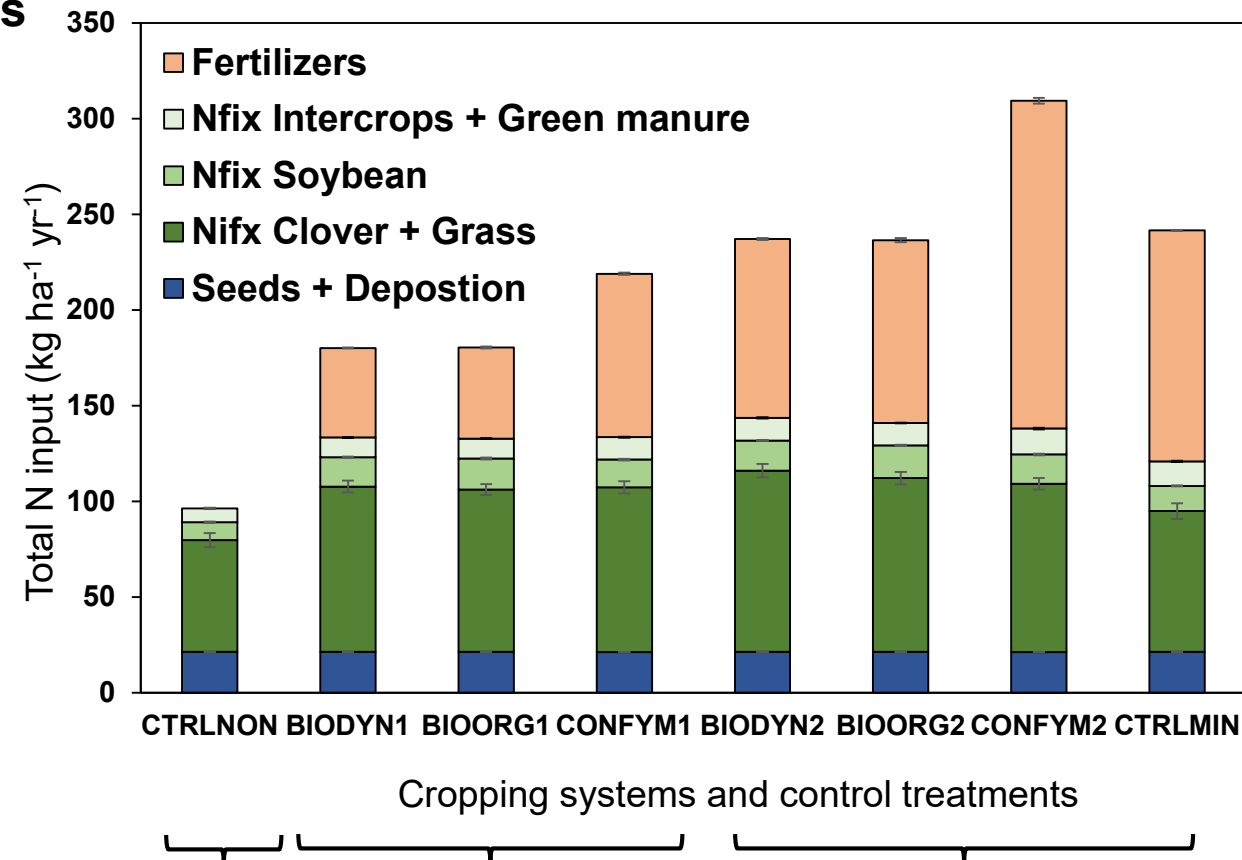
Nitrogen inputs

Symbiotic N₂ Fixation

- 75 to 120 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ → **Important in all treatments**
- Most N fixed with **grass-clover leys**
- Incl. **fixed N** input into **soil** and **transfer to grass**
- Minor reduction** under low fertilization
- Reduced** under sole **mineral** fertilization

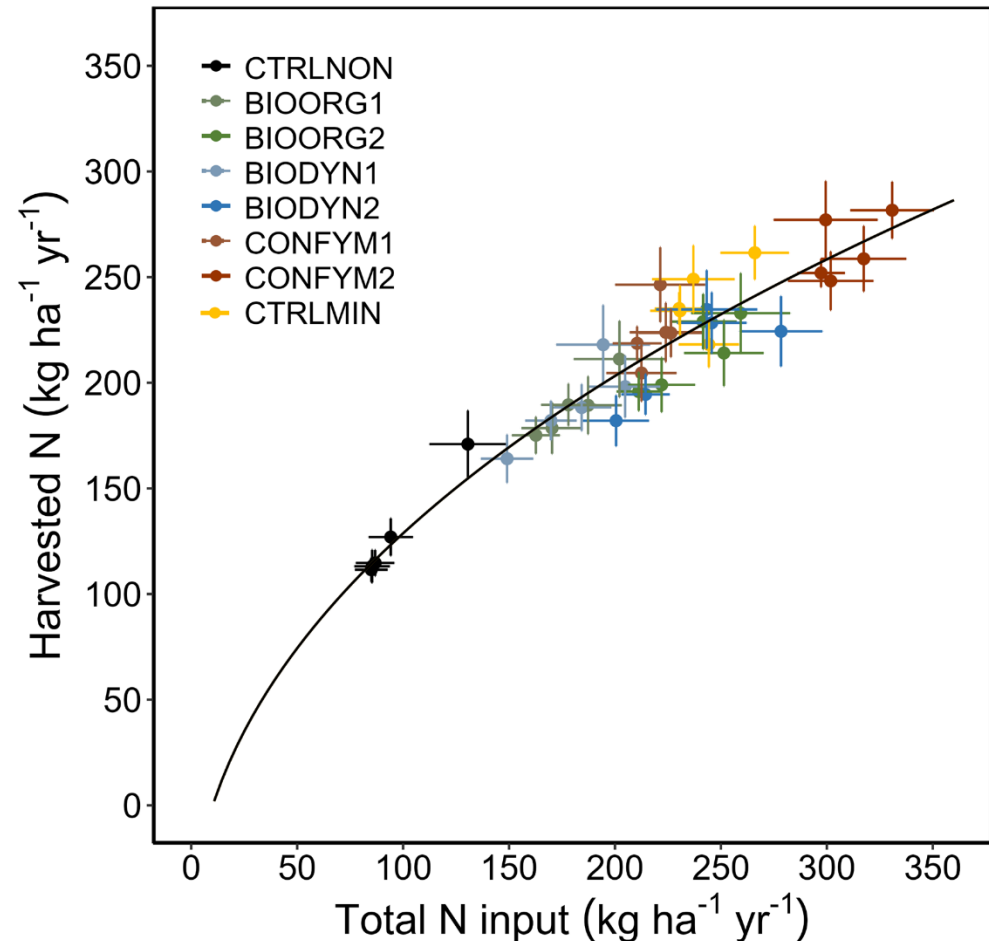
Fertilizers

- Main N** input in **conventional** treatments
- In organic systems ~**55%** of CONFYM
- In CONMIN ~ **70%** of CONFYM
- Level 1 always half of level 2



Harvested N in function of total N inputs

- **Strong correlation** ($R^2= 0.81$, with square root model equation)
→ **N responsive** conditions
- **Harvested N** under typical organic cropping by **~19%** less than typical conventional
→ **Reflecting overall yield difference**¹
- CONFYM1 close to Bio2 level → **Plant protection**¹



Soil surface budget and N use efficiency (NUE)

Soil surface budget¹ (kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹)

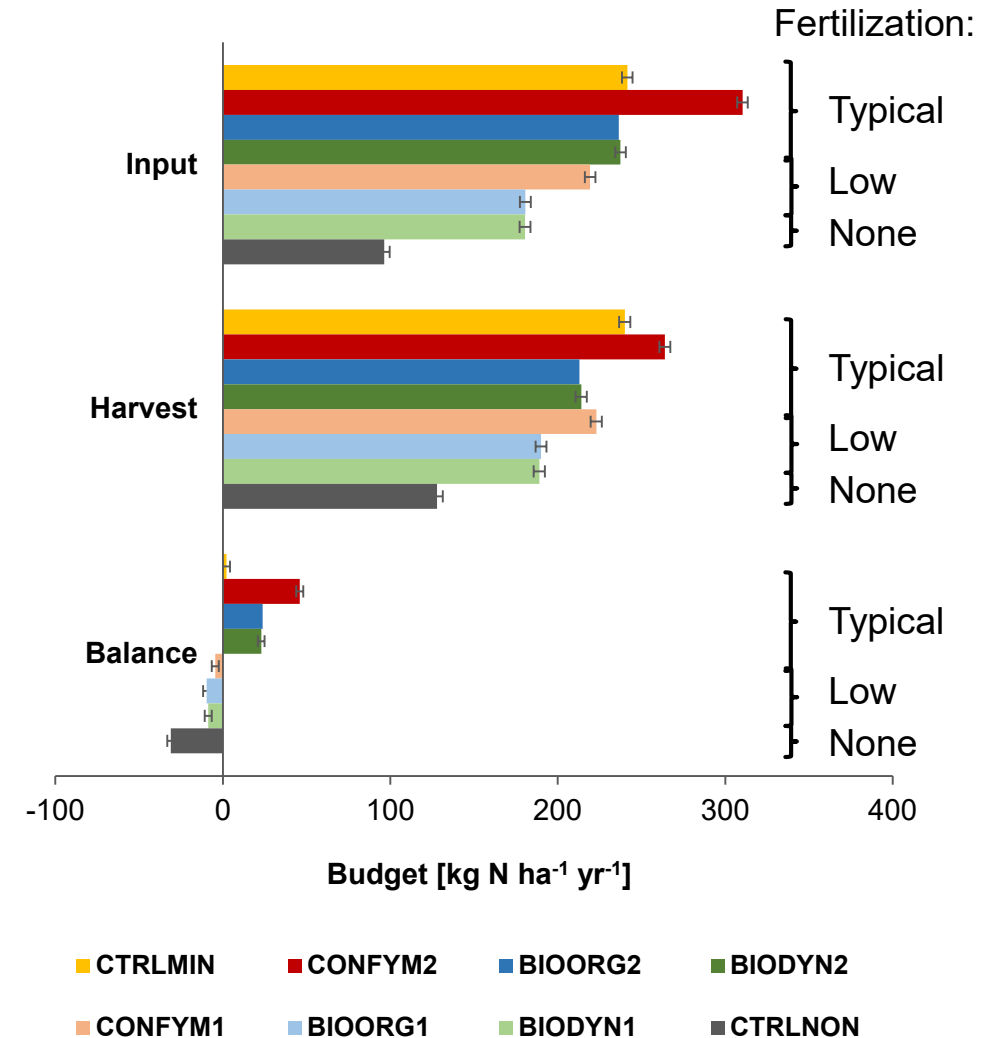
$$\text{Balance} = \text{Fertilizer} + \text{Fixation} + \text{Depos.} + \text{Seed} - \text{Harvest}$$

$$= \text{Input} - \text{Harvest}$$

- Positive N balance under level 2, negative for other treatments²

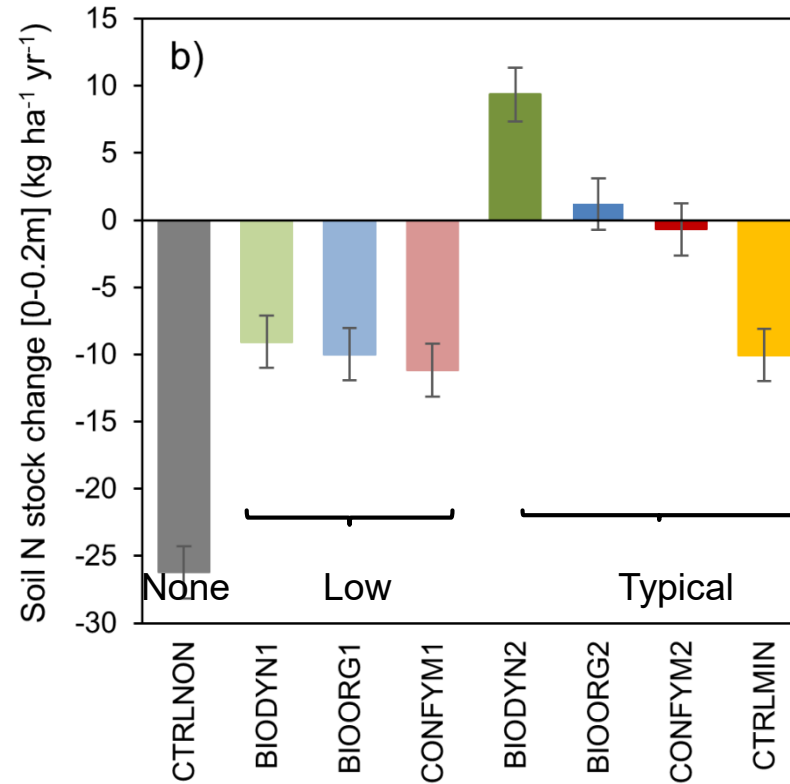
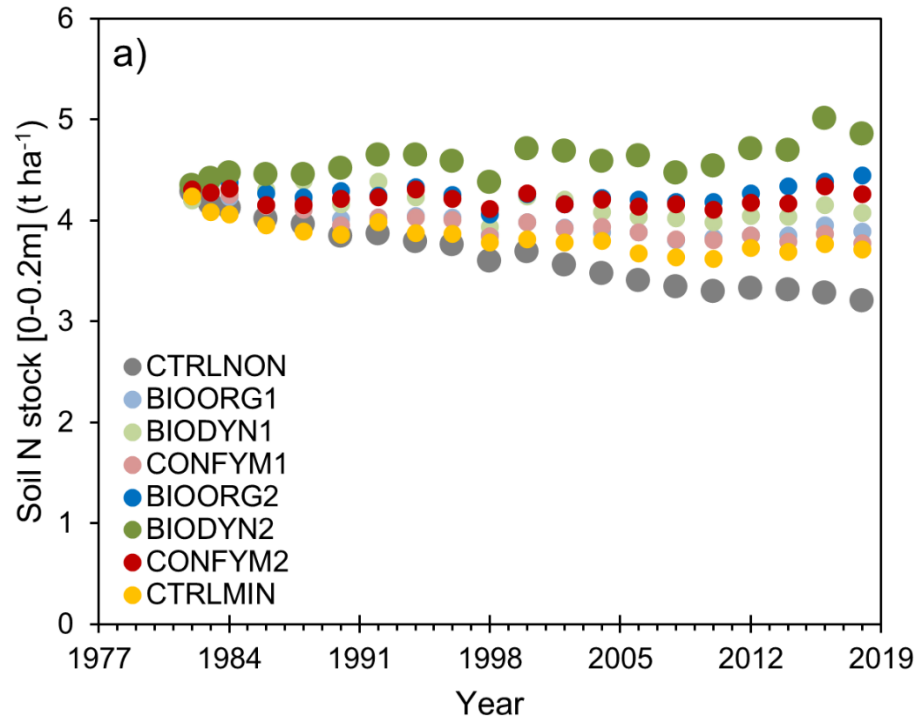
Surface budget derived NUE (N_{harv}/N_{input}), %

- Typical level **85 to 99%**²
- >100% in others²
- Soil N stock changes and N losses not yet included**



¹Oenema et al., 2003 Europ J Agr; Oberson et al., 2023, under revision

Changes in soil N stocks



- N stocks in **topsoil (0-0.2 m)** decrease except in treatments with **manure level 2**
- **Positive surface N balance** needed to maintain soil N --> **N losses cannot be fully avoided**
- **>100% NUE** at none and level 1 → **Soil N mining**, but also under **sole mineral fertilization**
- Importance of **animal manure**, positive effect of **composting**^{1,2}

Soil system budget and NUE

Soil system balance (kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹) = Inputs – Harvest – ΔSoilN

Treatments	CTRLNON	BIODYN1	BIOORG1	CONFYM1	BIODYN2	BIOORG2	CONFYM2	CTRLMIN	LSD
Fertilization	None	Low			Typical				
kg N ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹									
Soil surface balance	-31	-9	-10	-5	23	24	46	2	6
Topsoil stock change	-26	-9	-10	-11	9	1	-1	-10	14
Soil system balance	-5	0	0	7	14	23	47	12	6
%									
Soil surface NUE	133	105	106	102	91	90	85	99	3
Soil system NUE	104	100	100	97	94	91	85	95	3

- At typical level not entire soil surface balance surplus reflected in topsoil N changes → Losses
- Soil system balance surplus indicates moderate N losses: 12 to 47 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ at typical level
- Overall **high NUE of combined N inputs** confirmed
- Subsoil N not considered

Fertilizer N use efficiency

$$\text{Difference method corrected (\%)} = \frac{N_{harvF} - N_{harvCTRLNON}}{N_{fert} + N_{fixF} - N_{fixCTRLNON} - \Delta soilNF + \Delta soilNCTRLNON} \times 100$$

$$\text{Budget method corrected (\%)} = \frac{N_{harv} - N_{fix} - N_{seed} - N_{deposition} + \Delta soilN}{N_{fert}} \times 100$$

	BIODYN1	BIOORG1	CONFYM1	BIODYN2	BIOORG2	CONFYM2	CTRLMIN	LSD
	————— Low —————			————— Typical —————				
Difference method	91	92	87	82	73	70	86	7
Budget method	101	101	93	87	78	73	91	8

- High NUE for both, mineral fertilizer and animal manure
- Animal manure compost and mineral fertilizer with similarly high NUE

Conclusions

- **High NUE of combined N inputs and fertilizers in all treatments** → Optimal management, deep soil profile, climatic conditions
- **Positive N balance needed to maintain or increase soil N stocks** → Losses cannot be fully avoided
- **Negative balance with >100% NUE** → Soil N mining → Animal manure at low level cannot sustain soil organic N and C → Need for **alternative organic matter** and **nutrient inputs**
- Both, **mineral N** and **animal manure N** used at **high efficiency**, but sole mineral N fertilization **cannot maintain soil organic N**
- **The unique value of Long Term Field experiments!**



Thanks!

Field and lab teams of Agroscope and FiBL for 45 years of DOK experiment

Many students and scientist on this long-lasting way

You for your attention



Photo:FiBL/Agroscope