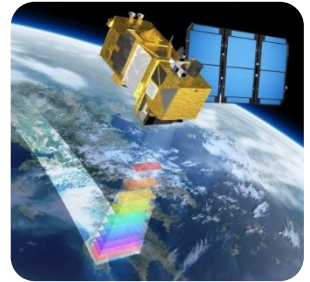
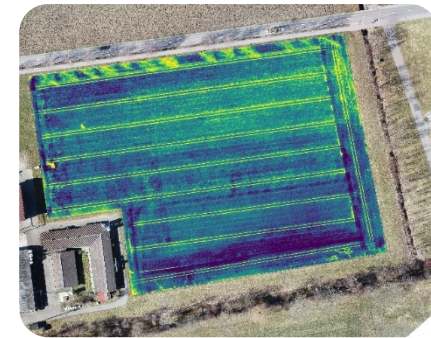
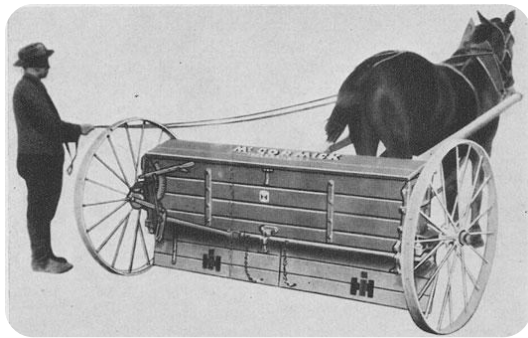




# The Swiss fertilizer recommendation - historic development, current status, integration in legislation and ways forward to sustainable nutrient management



**Liebisch F. et al.**

Agroscope, Gewässerschutz und Stoffflüsse, 8046 Zürich, Schweiz

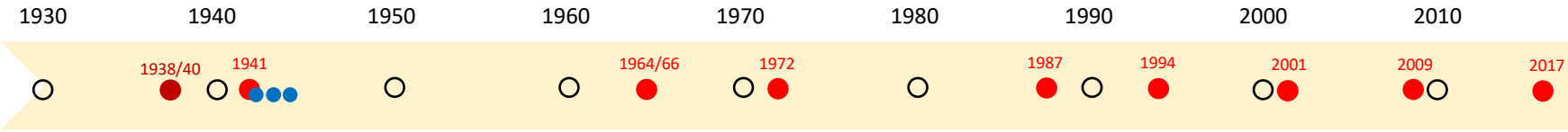


# Outline

- Historic development and current fertilizer recommendation
- Examples for ways forward for fertilizer recommendation
- The NGO Nitrate project ahead of legislation?!

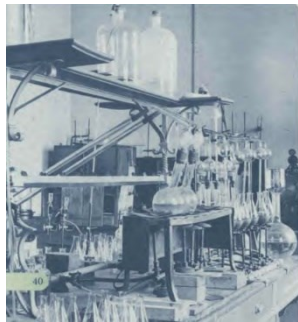


# History of fertilizer guidelines in Switzerland



Neue Impulse..  
Beispiele

Since 1930 till 1980: analytical Developments, chemical extraction  
Fertilizer value of organic sources, and rough estimation of demand



Labor für Agrarkulturchemie, ZH Oerlikon.



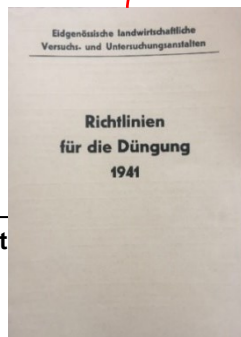
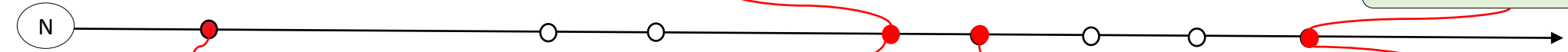
Nmin, um 1980

Fields specific estimation, soil  
Nmin method mentioned  
(Wehrmann & Scharpf, 1977)  
(since 1987 in PRIF)

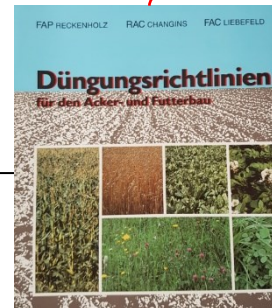


Abbildung 9: Bodenprobenahme mit dem automatischen Stechgerät von bodenproben.ch. Bild: Joe San

Corrected fertilizer Norm and Nmin,  
Sensors mentioned



Liebisch et

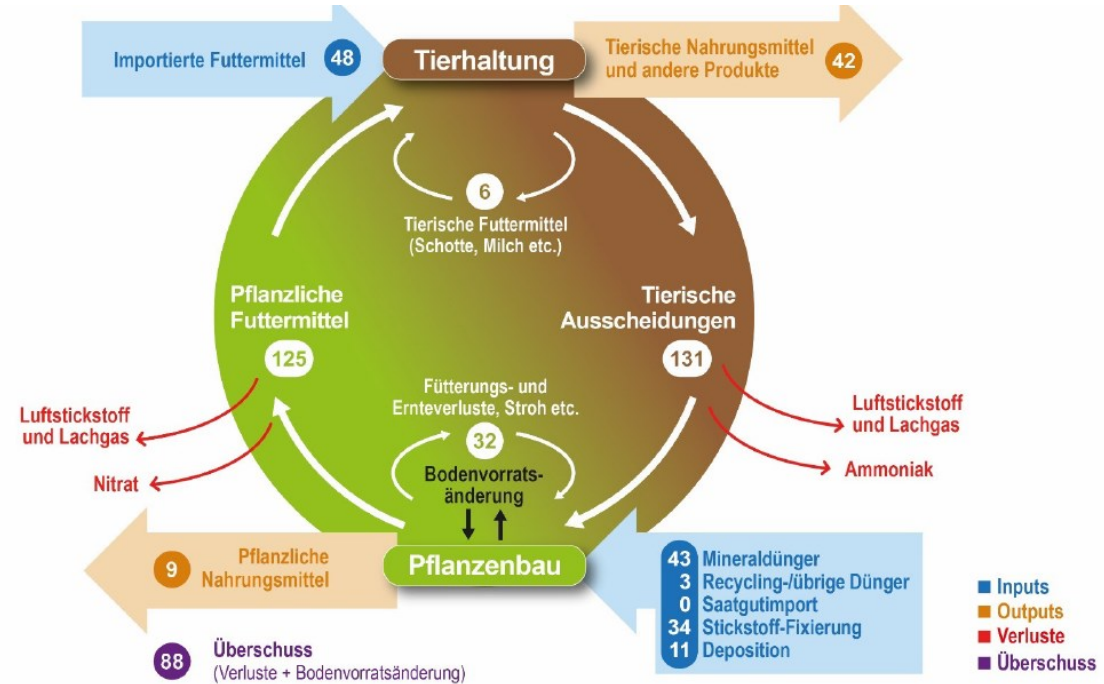
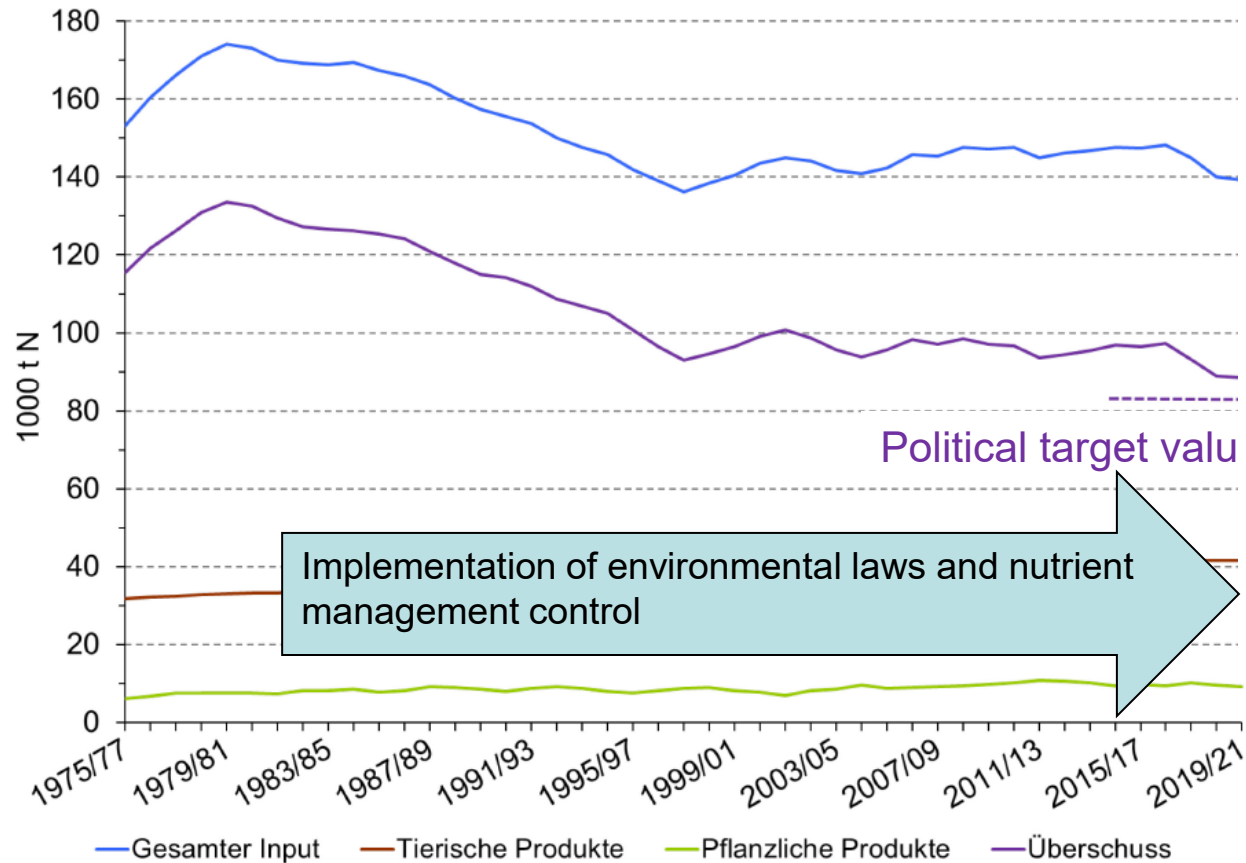


1987  
First detailed guideline for Nmin





# The Swiss agricultural Nitrogen balance (farm gate) indicates inefficient nutrient management



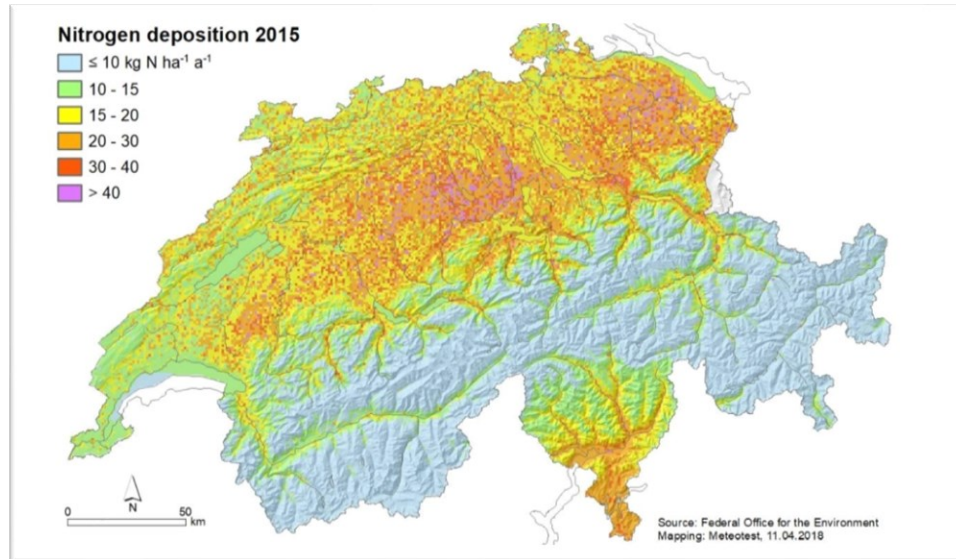
The Swiss N cycle  $\emptyset$  2019-2021 (in thousand t), Spiess und Liebisch 2023

**~ 37 % N recovery / use**



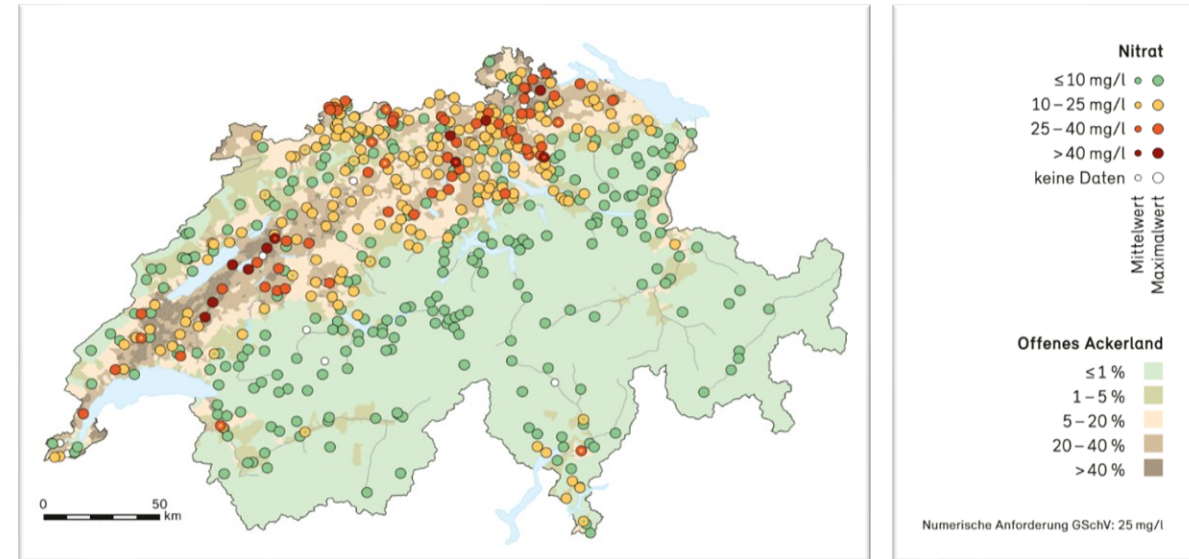
# In Switzerland N use in agriculture is linked to environmental problems

## Nitrogen deposition, modelled



High N deposition is strongly related to high animal density and thus Ammonia emissions, (Rihm, B., Künzle, T. , 2019: Mapping Nitrogen Deposition 2015 for Switzerland)

## Nitrate in drinking water reserves



15-20% of measured reserves are above the quality threshold, mostly under intensive agricultural use (FOEN, 2019)



# The principles of fertilization (PRIF): the base for fertilization norms and corrections



Fertilization Norm  
(kg N/ha Table 9)

Correction according to the soil,  
climate and management

Correction according to the  
nutritional status of the plant  
and the soil in situ, precision  
methods

**Base**

Used in legal context

**Good practice**

Available,  
use not binding

**Best practice?**

Partly available,  
emerging, to be  
developed and integrated



# PRIF Methods for N correction:

## $N_{min}$

## &

## Adjusted Norm

Ref. value -  $N_{min}$  - Correction factors  
= Recommendation

Norm                      Correction factors                      Recommendation  
= Norm +  $f_{yield}$  +  $f_{SOM}$  +  $f_{mech}$  +  $f_{PC}$  +  $f_{OF}$  +  $f_{precip}$  +  $f_{ST}$



S. Schönmann during sampling in the Nitrate project (NGO)

<p><b>Düngungsnorm</b> (kg N/ha, Tabelle 9)</p> <p>Korrektur in Abhängigkeit des Ertrages (Tabelle 11')</p>	+/-	<p><b>Korrekturen nach Boden-, Klima- und Anbau- bedingungen</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. N-Mineralisierungspotenzial des Bodens und Tongehalt:      Tabelle 12</li> <li>2. Vorfrucht:      Tabelle 13</li> <li>3. Nachwirkung von organischen Düngern:      Tabelle 14</li> <li>4. Winter- und Frühlingsniederschläge:      Tabelle 15</li> <li>5. Hacken nach dem Auflaufen der Kultur:      Tabelle 16</li> <li>6. Auswirkungen der Bedingungen im Frühling auf die Mineralisierung von OS:      Tabelle 17</li> </ol>	=	<p><b>zu düngende N-Menge</b> (kg N/ha)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p>
---	-----	--	---	--

- Time-intensive and expensive
- Direct measurement in the soil

- Based on model-predictions and more information about the field is required i.e. previous crop,
- Free of costs, digitally available (soon)



# International Comparison of fertilizer recommendation

TABLE 4 Components (inputs and outputs) included in the nitrogen budget by each country, ranked in decreasing order of number used.

	Outputs (direct or through coefficient)					Inputs (or not needed to be brought)										
	$S_{end}$	$C_{end}$	L	A	AUC	$S_{start}$	$C_{start}$	Hu	Past	CR	IC	Ir	$M_1$	$M_{n-1}$	Atm D	AdY
	Soil end	Uptake	Leach.	Atmos. Losses	Apparent Use Coef.	Soil start	Crop start	Humus min.	Pasture min.	Crop residues	Interm. crops	Irrigat.	Manure	Manure Year-1	Atmos. deposition	Adjust. of the yield
France																
Italy																
Switzerland		Norm		Verluste												
Belgium (Wal.)																
Germany																
United Kingdom																
Spain																
The Netherlands																
Ireland																
Luxembourg																

~ SuisseBilanz

Fertilizer planning or good fertilization is mandatory (not binding)  
 The legal enforcement tool for nutrient management ist the Suisse Bilanz

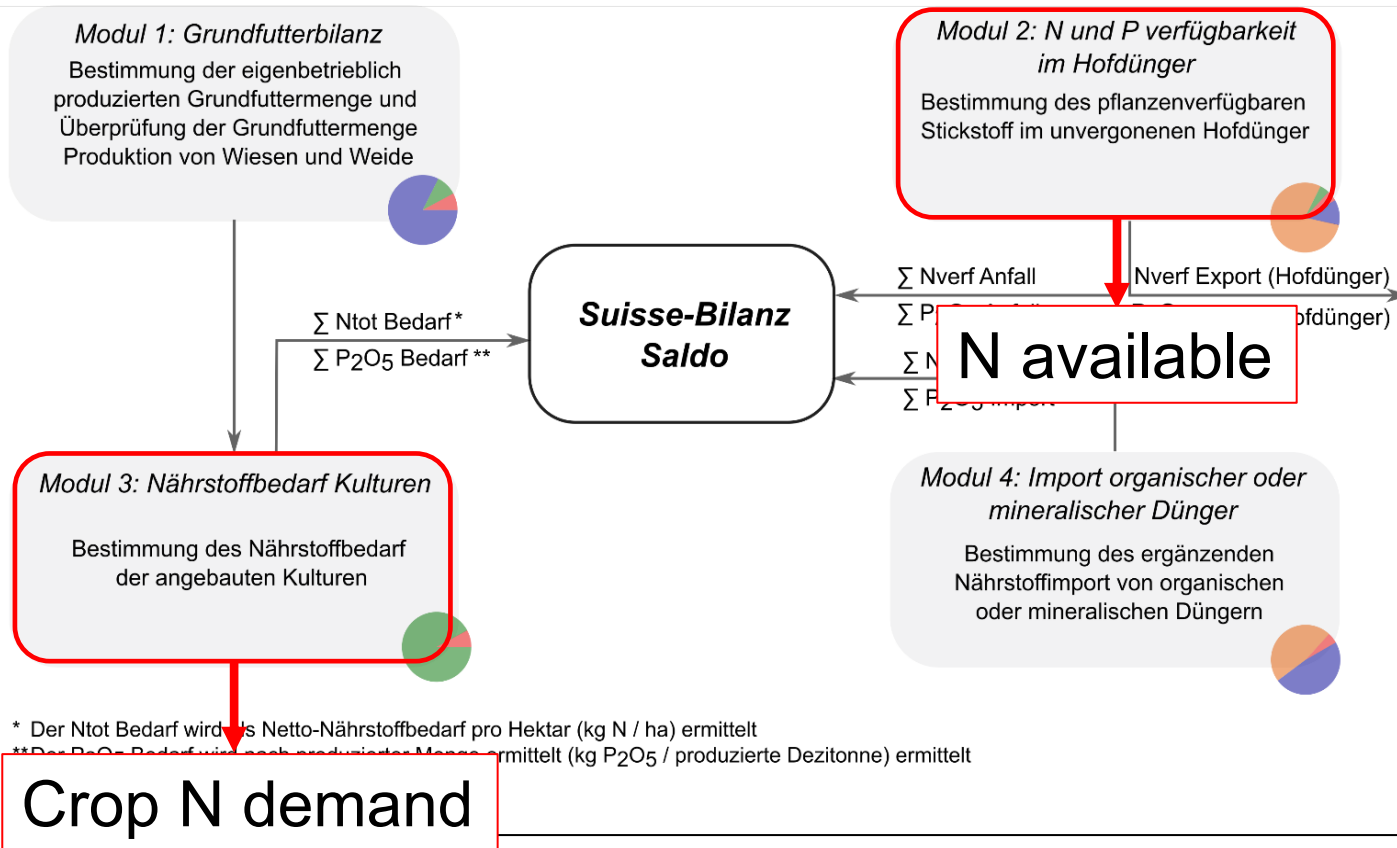
- Integrates no additional sources of N then fertilizer (no environment, soil or management factors)
- Allows environmental losses
- Average on farm level

Note:  $C_{start}$  = Nitrogen already in soil at the beginning of the year;  $C_{end}$  = Nitrogen in soil at the end of the year;  $Hu$  = Nitrogen in harvested crop;  $Past$  = Nitrogen in pasture;  $CR$  = Nitrogen in crop residues;  $IC$  = Nitrogen in intercropping;  $Ir$  = Nitrogen in irrigation;  $M_1$  = Nitrogen from the manure brought the year before;  $M_{n-1}$  = Nitrogen from the manure brought the year before;  $L$  = Nitrogen losses prevailing during its spreading.





# Swiss farmers need to prove an even balance between N input from animal production and fertilizers and crop N demand at farm level → the **Suisse-Balance**



- changes in livestock, manure and field management improved agricultural production
- society and policy ask for more sustainable nutrient management.
- Broader knowledge base
- No deep revision since 90ies



# Ways forward for fertilizer recommendation

- Integrating a model into the suisse balance to use current knowledge on the feed and manure cascade and N use
- Making better use of soil extraction information, soil and climate factors
- Digital transformation, software and web support
- Remote sensing and precision farming



## Evaluating a model implementation for an improved nitrogen management regulation in Switzerland

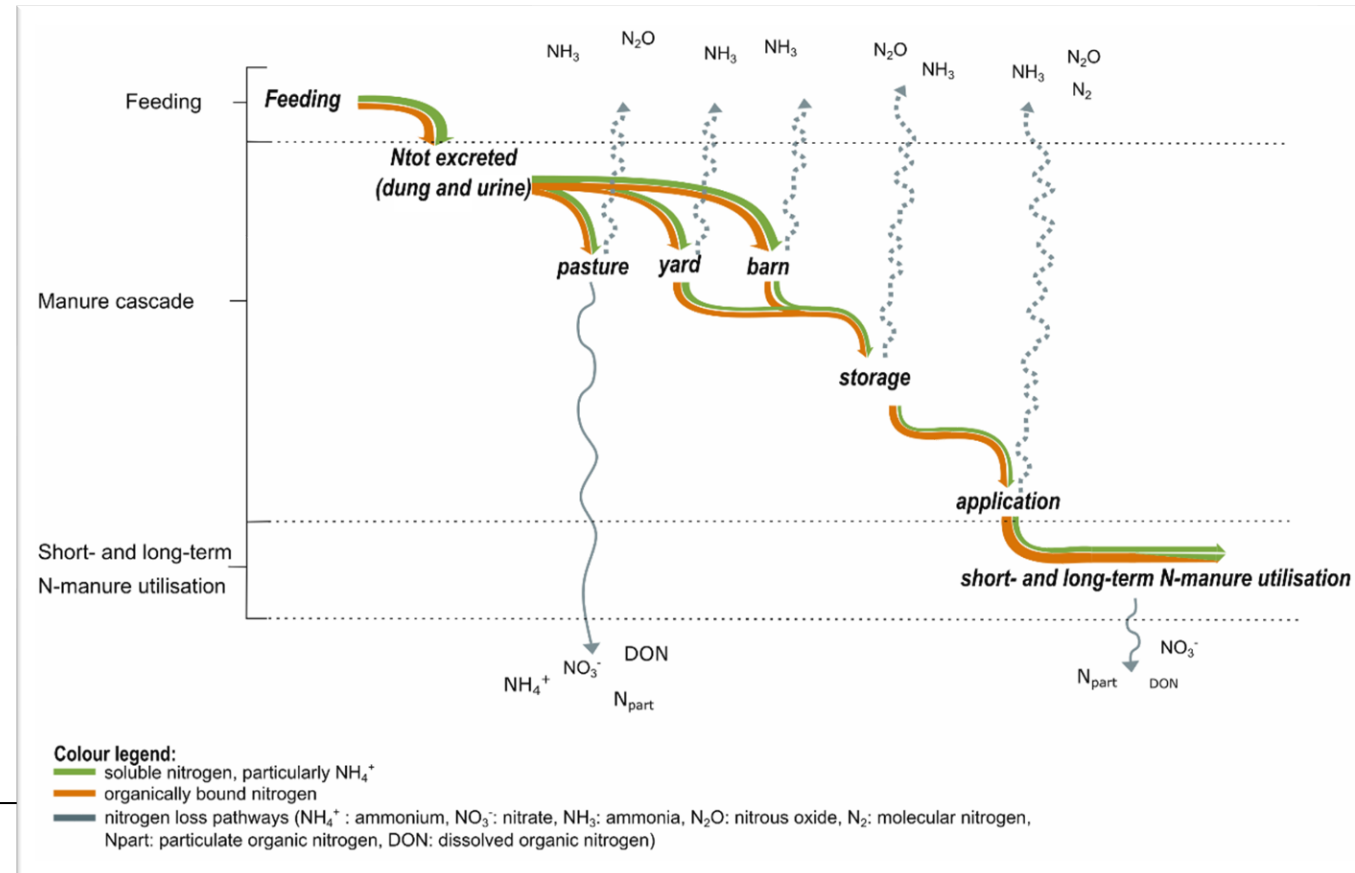
Liebisch, F., Mayer, J. & Epper, C.A.  
Agroscope, Gewässerschutz und Stoffflüsse, Zürich





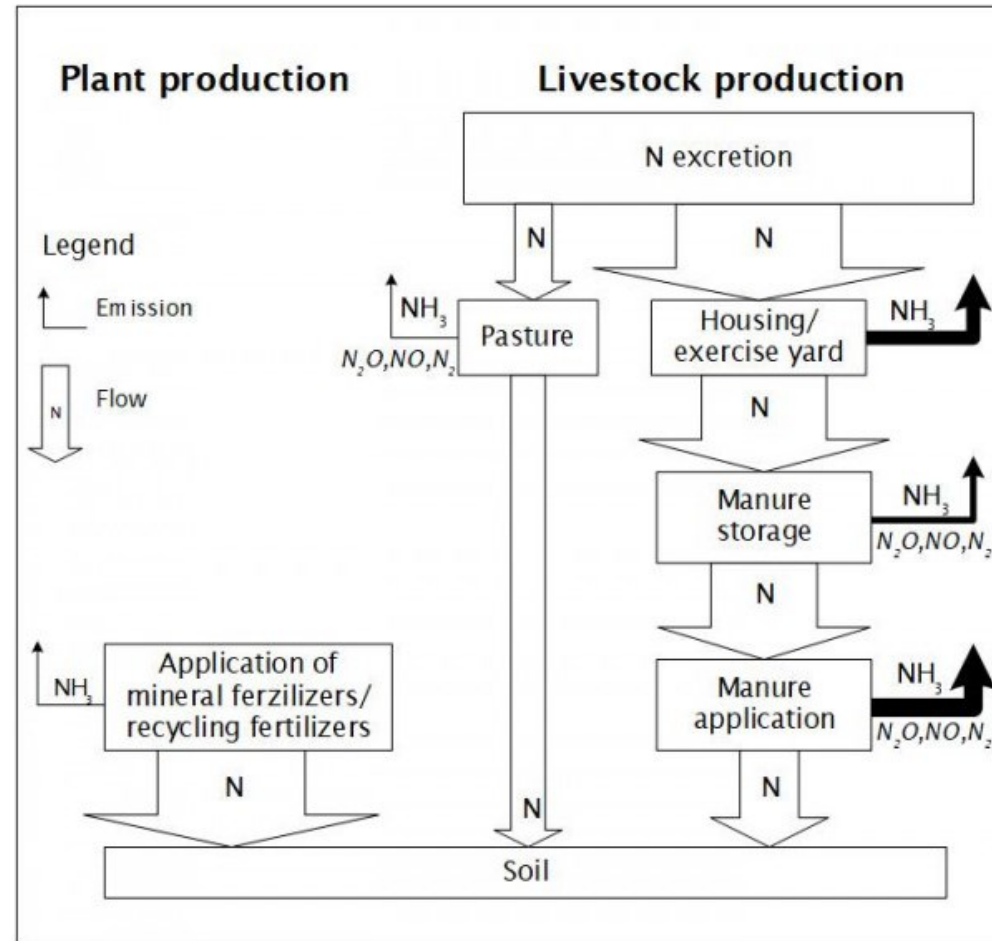
# Base and aim of the study

- Integrate actual knowledge into the balance
- Allow evaluation of loss reduction measures along manure cascade
- Compare current and modelled N available from animal manure





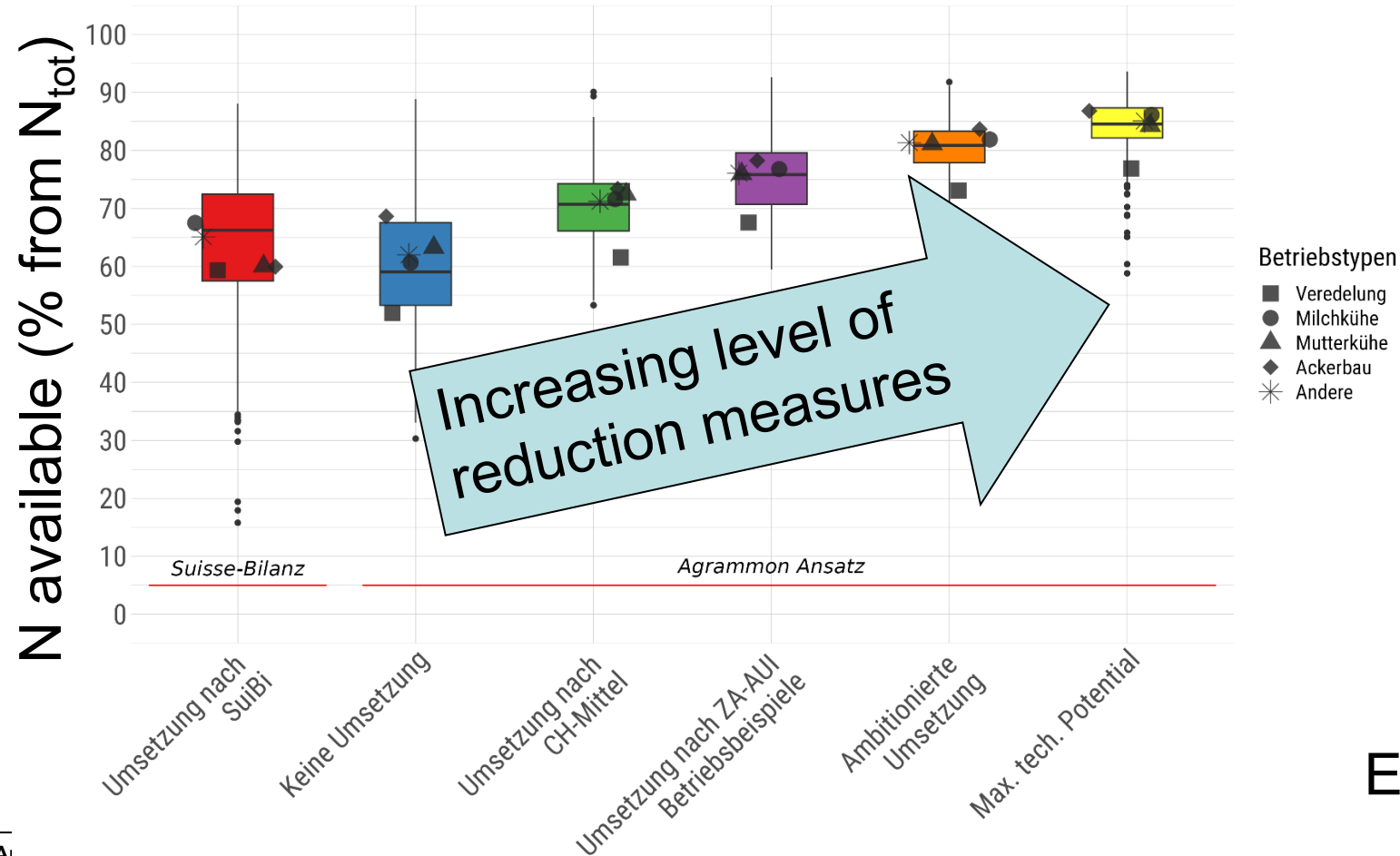
# Methodology: Modelling the manure cascade and loss reduction measures



- Flux model



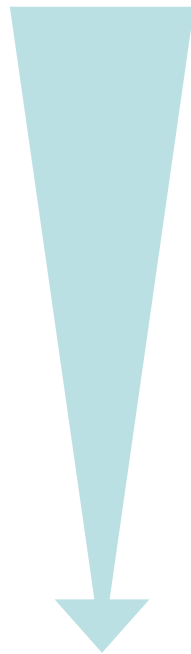
# Current Balance underestimates available N Model is farm specific and allows targeted implementation of measures





# P-K Fertilizer recommendation in Switzerland

## 1. Soil K Test for available K



HNO<sub>3</sub>

Mehlich3

BaCl<sub>2</sub>

AA-EDTA, AA, AL

Bray

CO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>O

Madaras and Koubova 2015  
Zebec et al. 2017

2. Yield calibration  
yield ~ soil K + soil clay  
content

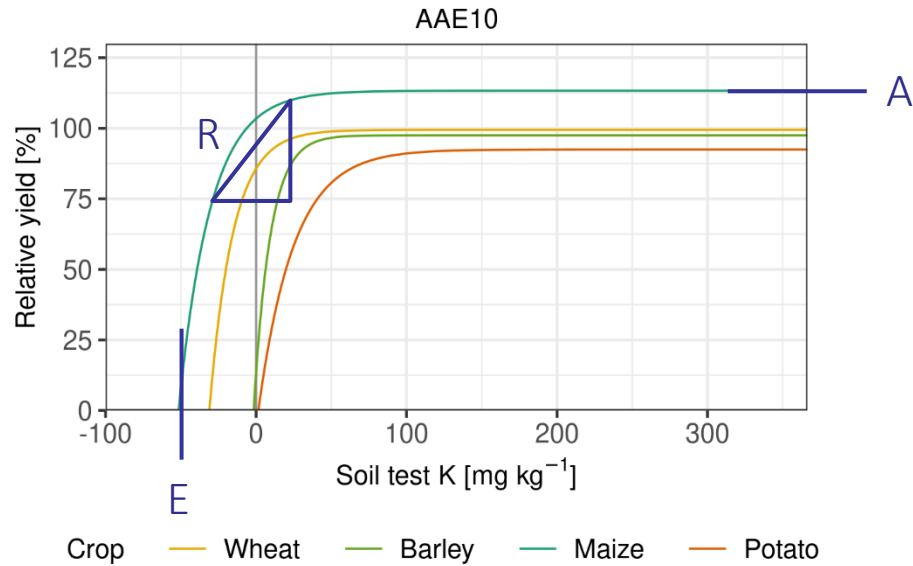


Acker- und Futterbau					
AAE10-K	Tongehalt der Feinerde (%)				
mg K/kg	< 10	10–19,9	20–29,9	30–39,9	≥ 40
0–19,9	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,2
20–39,9	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,2
40–59,9	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,0
60–79,9	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,0
80–99,9	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,0
100–119,9	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,0	1,0
120–139,9	1,2	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,8
140–159,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,8
160–179,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,8
180–199,9	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,6
200–219,9	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,6
220–239,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6
240–259,9	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,4
260–279,9	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4
280–299,9	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,0
300–319,9	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,0
320–339,9	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,0
340–359,9	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
360–379,9	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
380–399,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
400–419,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
≥ 420	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

## 3. Boden K Versorgungsklassen

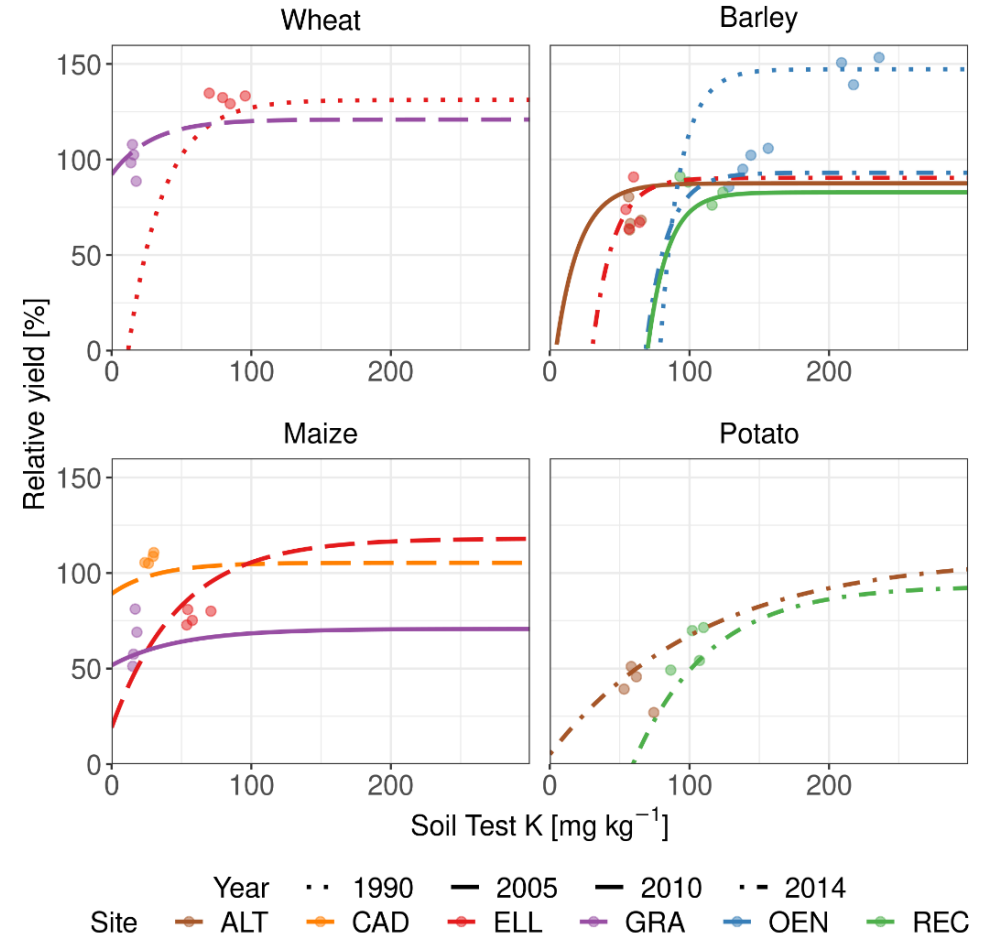


# Yield effect of soil K



Covariables: crop + fertilization + Ca + Mg + clay content + pH + temperature + precipitation

Random effects on asymptote: year / location



$$\text{relativer Ertrag} = A * (1 - e^{-R * (STP + E)})$$



# Project WebGRUD

## Pilotproject to get the book / fertilizer recommendation into the digital age (Open Government Data)

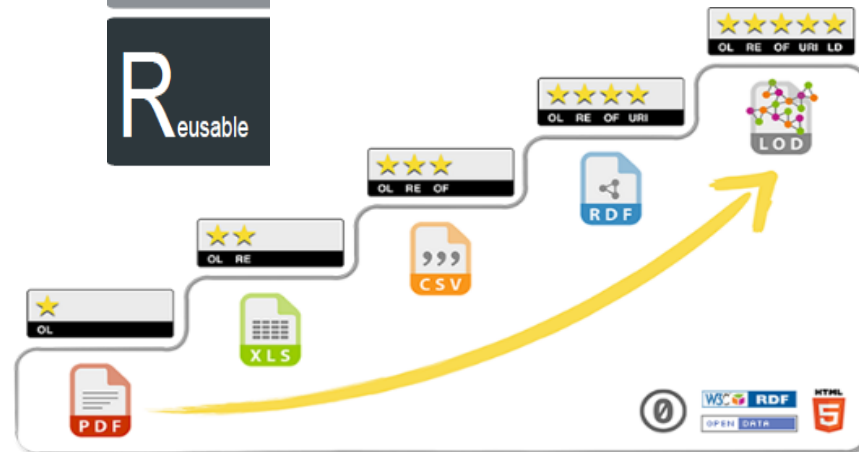


**F**indable

**A**ccessible

**I**nteroperable

**R**eusable



Daten oder Datenmodell  
maschinenlesbar, vollständig,  
aktuell, durch Metadaten beschrieben  
und soweit möglich, Rohdaten.  
offene Nutzungsbedingungen, nicht  
proprietär.  
uneingeschränkt und  
diskriminierungsfrei,  
einfach auffindbar, permanent  
verfügbar.

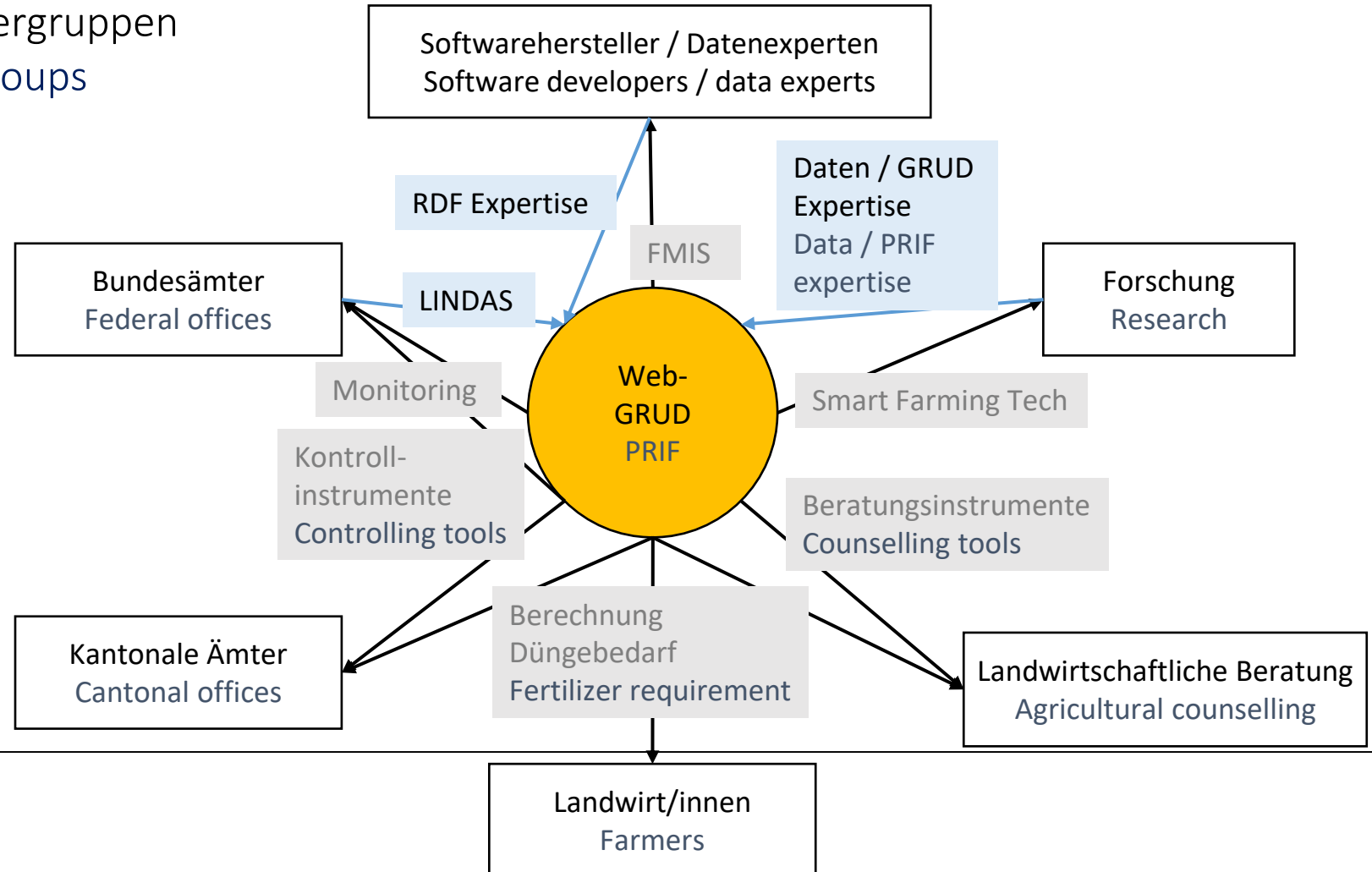
**Machine readable formats**



# Lösung und erwartetes Ergebnis

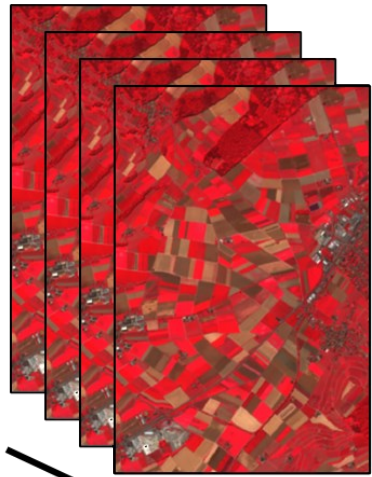
## Solution and expected outcome

WebGRUD Nutzergruppen  
WebPRIF user groups



# Remote sensing systems: Vegetation status and productivity

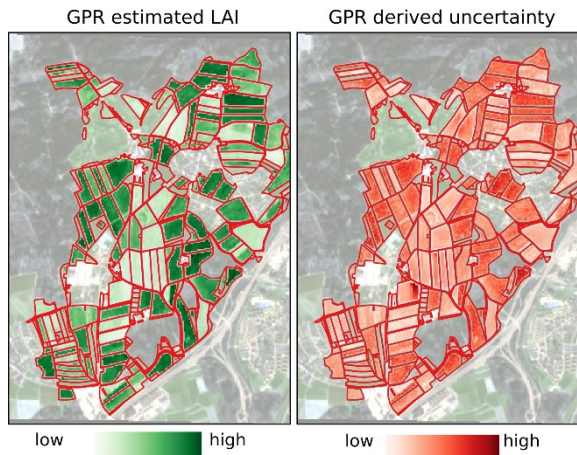
## Satellite data



Inference



Training



validation

## Training and validation sites

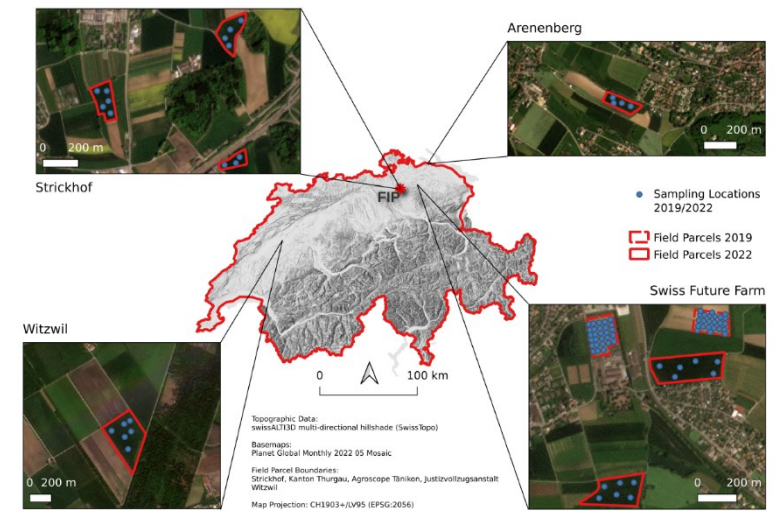
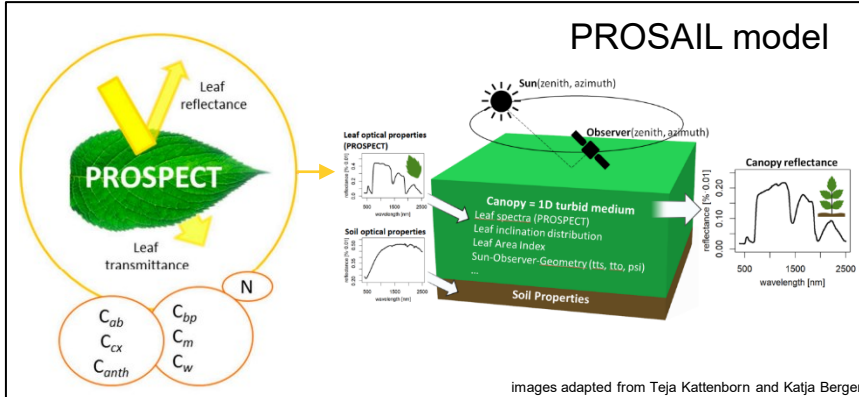


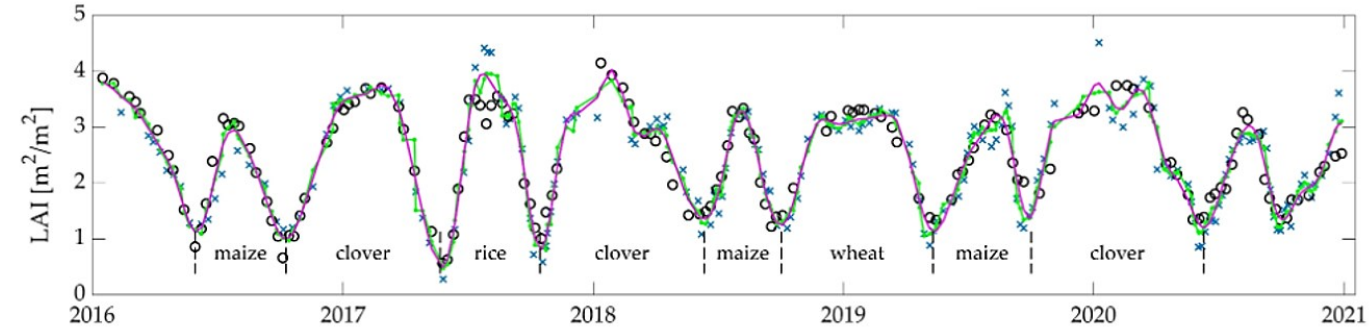
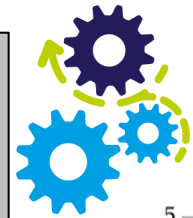
Figure 1: Overview map showing the locations where in-situ samples were taken in 2019 (dashed field parcel boundaries) and 2022 (solid lines). FIP denotes the location of the field-phenotyping platform of ETH Zürich.

## Physically based radiative transfer model



images adapted from Teja Kattenborn and Katja Berger

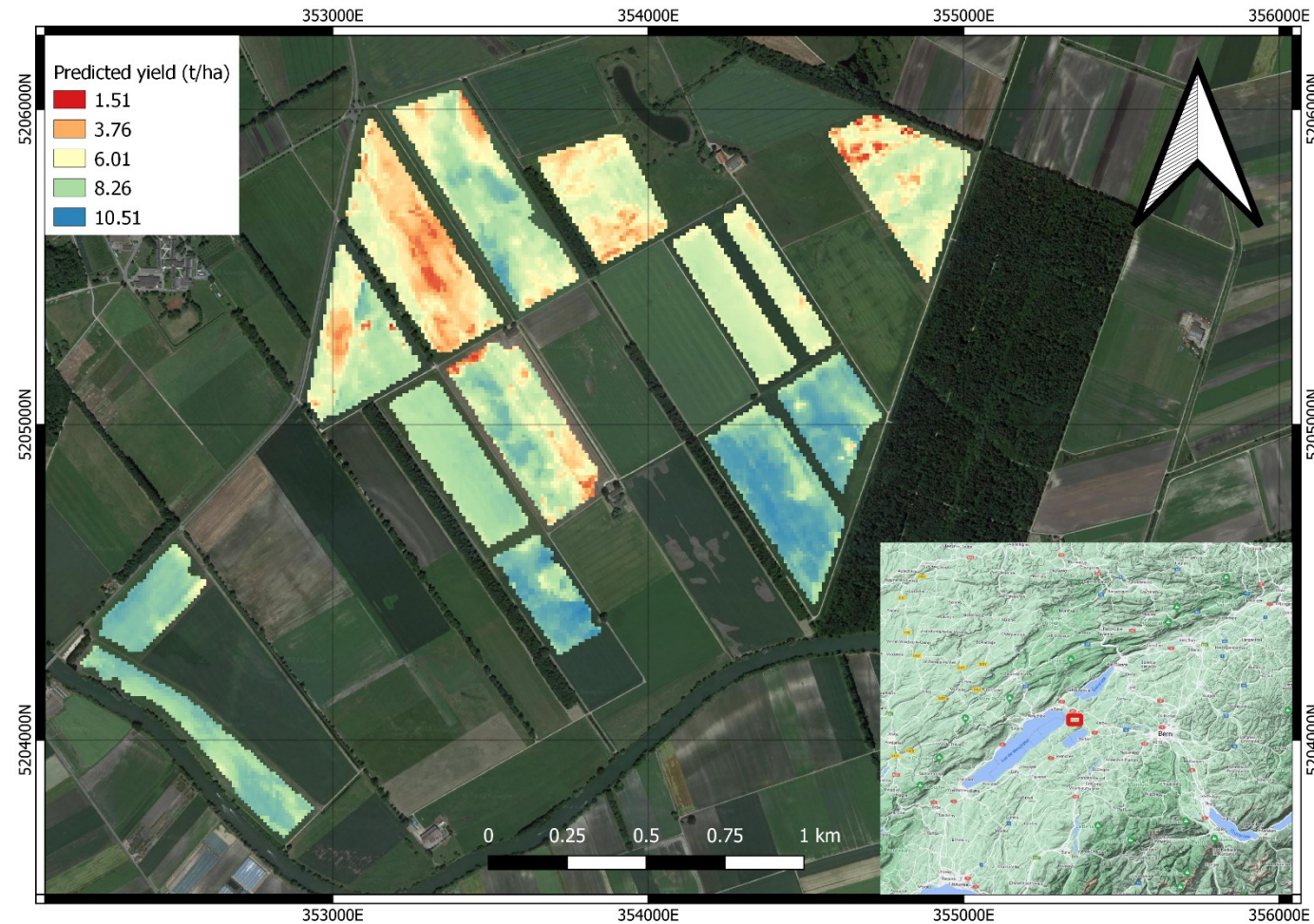
Time series



Agroscope

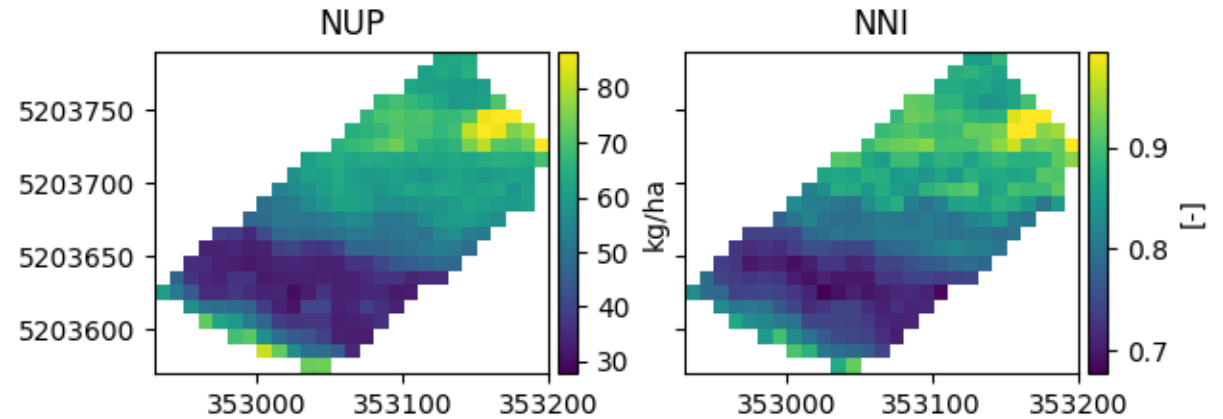
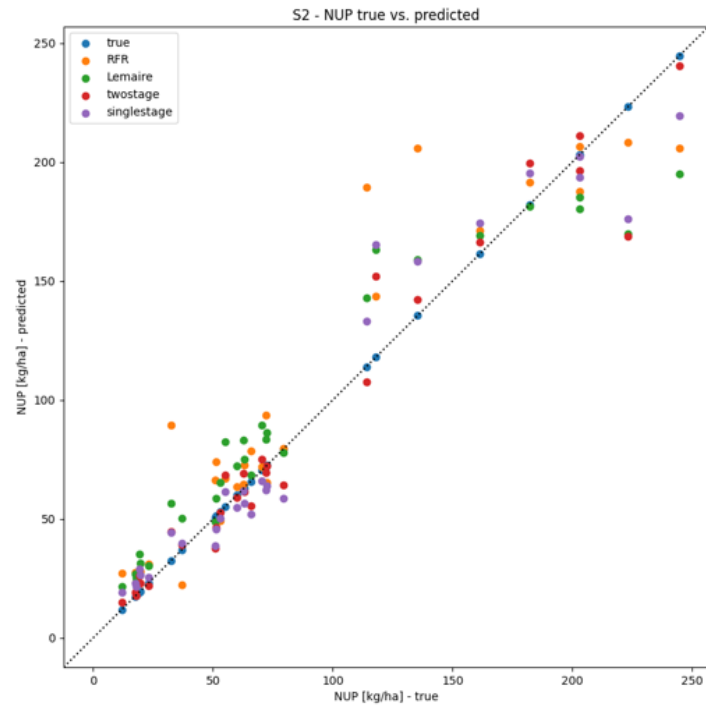


# Yield mapping: combination of combine harvester data, satellite imagery and climate data (soil map planned)

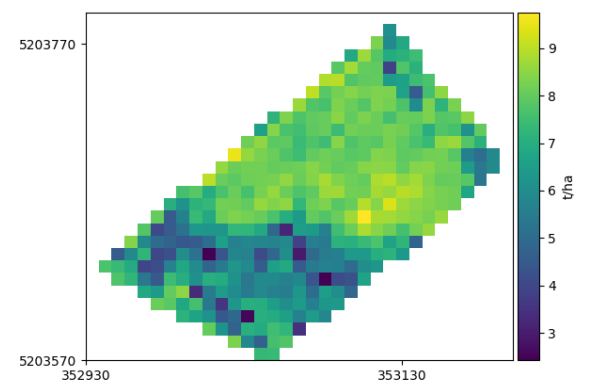




# Outlook: Remote sensing based in season N status detection

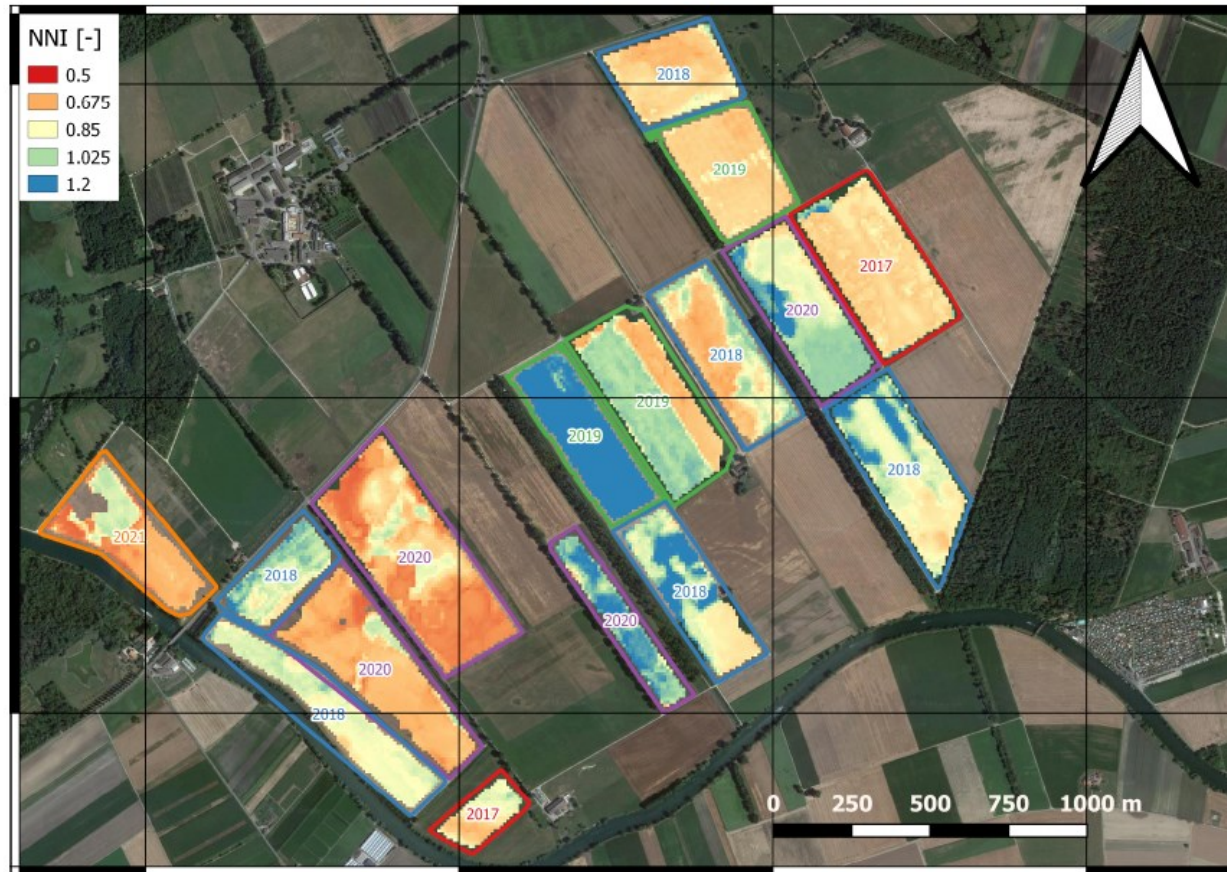


Yieldmap (combine harvester)





# Outlook: Satellite-based N status estimation explains up to 57% of the crop yield variation at field level.



Concept for satellite-based modelling of nitrogen status in winter wheat - under Review

Soil map not yet integrated

Figure 6: End of April composite of the N nutrition index (NNI) of all winter wheat fields from 2017–2021 of the example farm located in western Switzerland. The field borders are coloured according to the individual years.

Liebisch et



# Critical

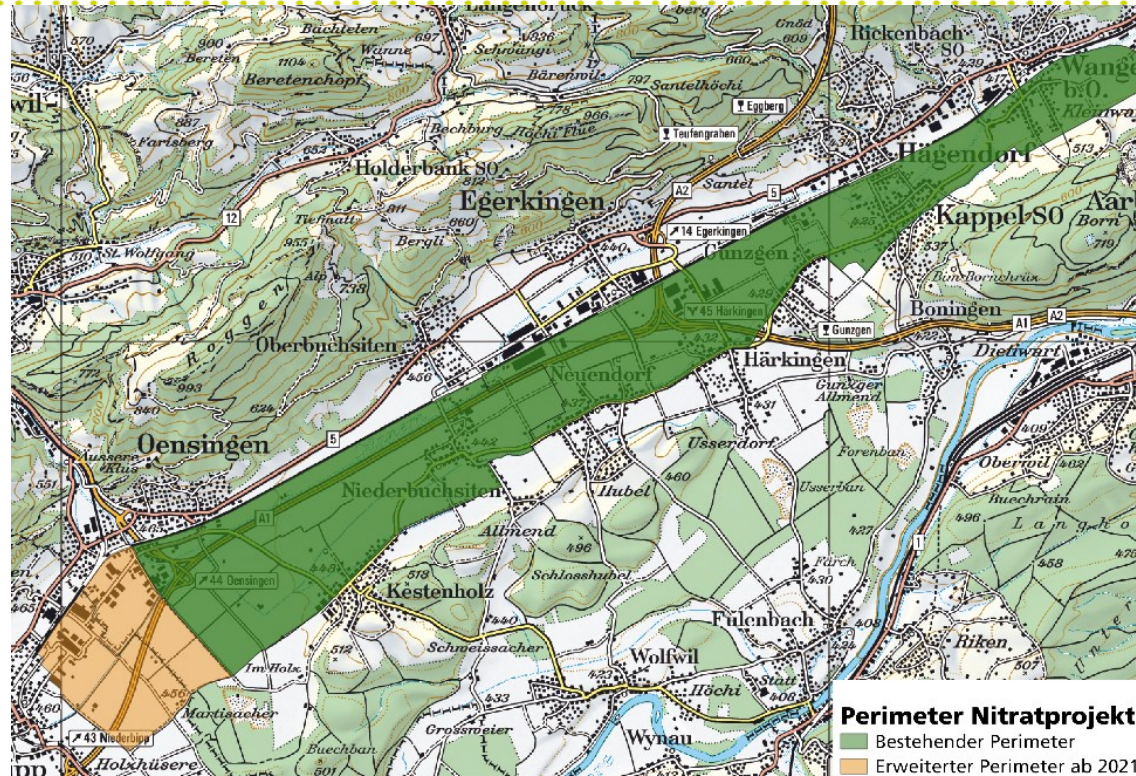
*Groundwater-conserving, productive agriculture  
through site-adapted nitrogen fertilization*



- Applied scientific support project in the Nitratprojekt NGO
- Demo trials and on-farm testing of current fertilization methods and increase knowledge / acceptance
- Legal integration, decision support tools
- **Reduce N losses into groundwater under the critical N load of 30 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> while maintaining productivity?**
  - Challenges: technical limitations in measurements, data quality from on-farm experiments



# Largest Nitrate project in Switzerland (Nitrate vulnerable zone ...)



Perimeter  
2000/2003

Erweiterung  
2021

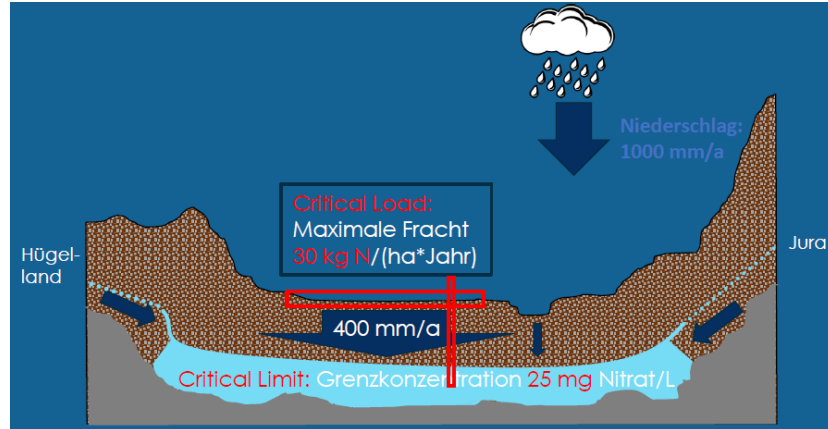
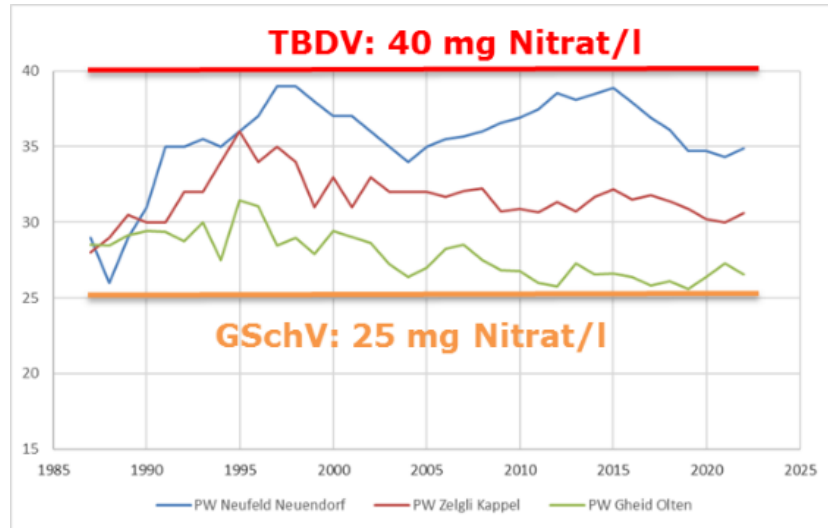
Flächen und Betriebe im Projektgebiet per Ende 2022			
	SO	BE	SO und BE
	total	total	Total
Landwirtschaftliche Nutzfläche im Projektgebiet [ha]	1124	259	1383
Davon am Nitratprojekt beteiligt (Vertragsflächen) [ha]	1031	52	1083
Anz. Betriebe im Projektgebiet	96	30	126
Anz. Betrieb mit Beteiligung am Projekt (mit Verträgen)	82	11	93

Liebisch e





# Used Measures are not sufficient

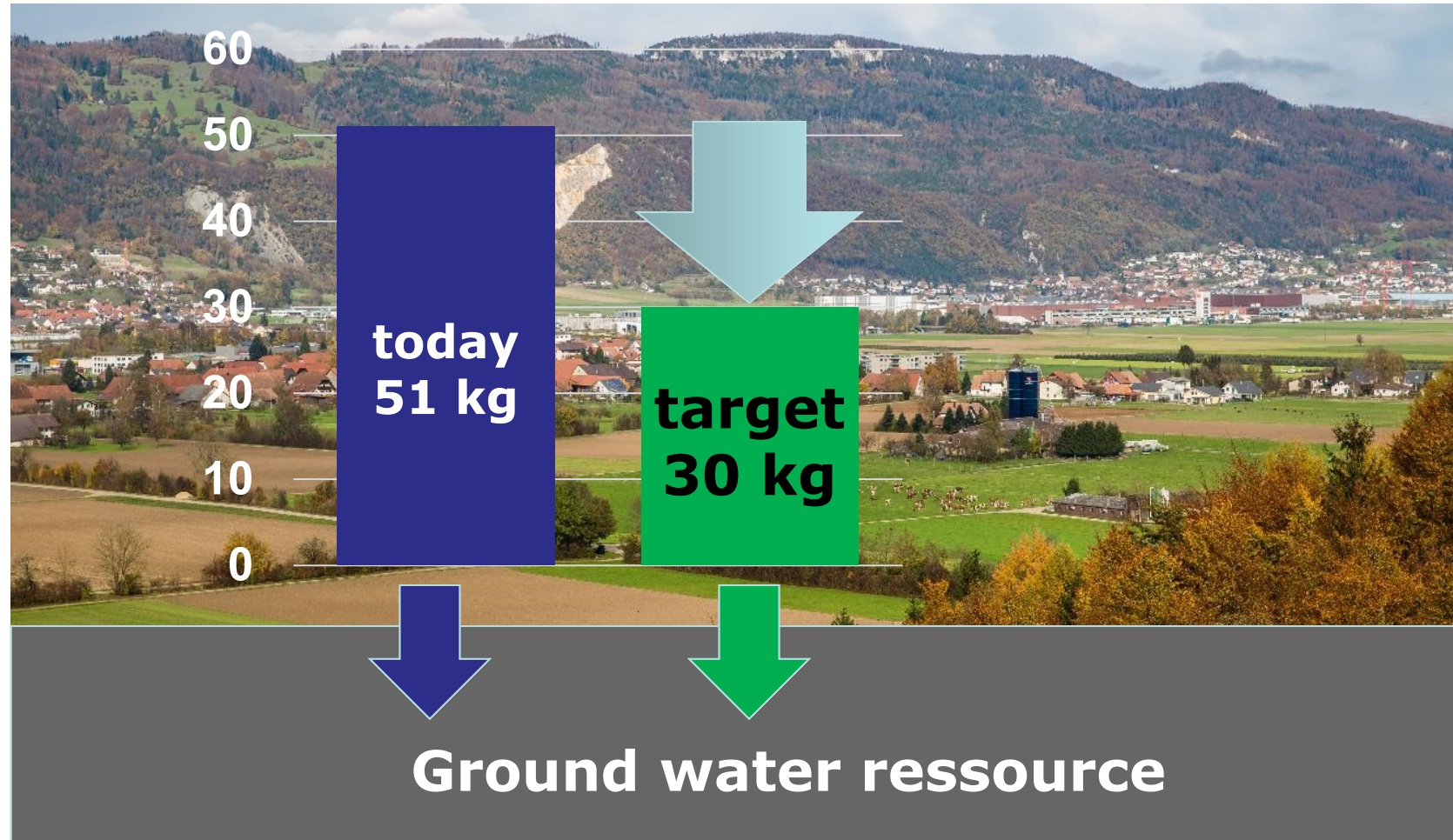


- Since 90ies above quality level
- Project aim: 25 mg Nitrat/l
- Today's measures and participation is right and important, but not sufficient

- **Max acceptable N-loss:**  
**Ø 30 kg N / (ha\*Jahr)**
- Average loss today:  
**Ø 51 kg N/(ha\*Jahr)**



# Target N surplus acceptable



Ø 30 kg N /ha = Grundwasserschutz und Produktion

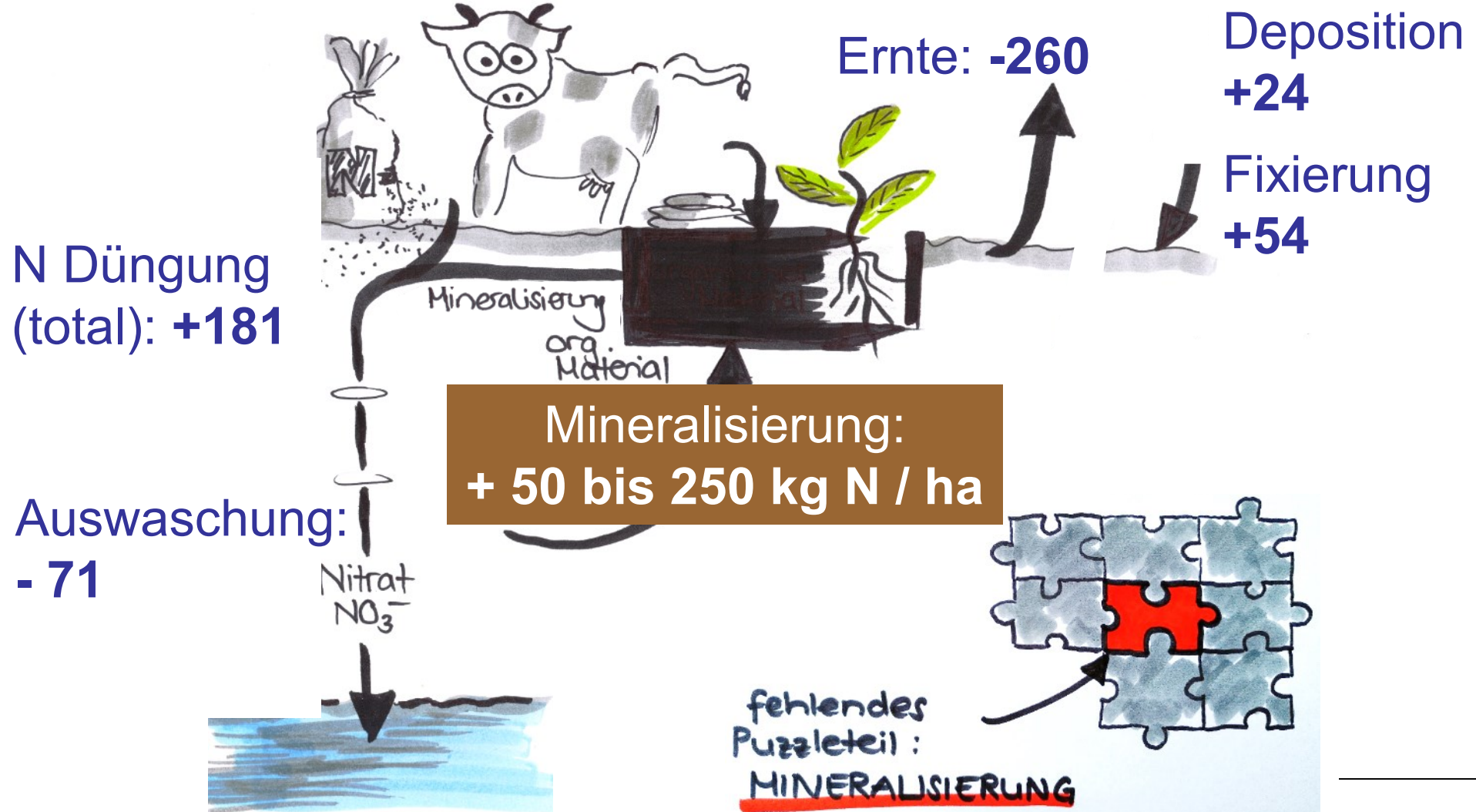
Liebisch et al. | April 2024



# N-Balance arable crops



Zahlen in kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> Messperiode<sup>-1</sup>



H. Wey (2021)  
Bünemann et al. (2022)



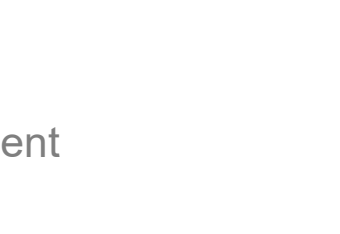
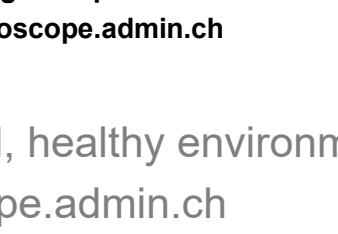
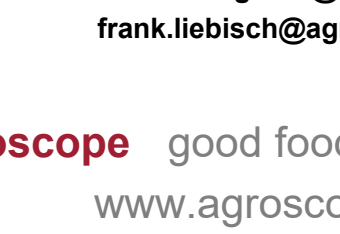
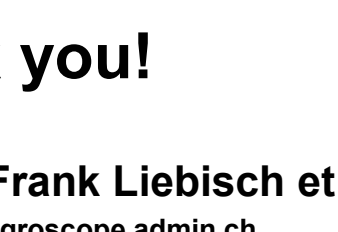
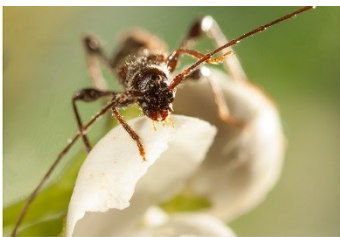
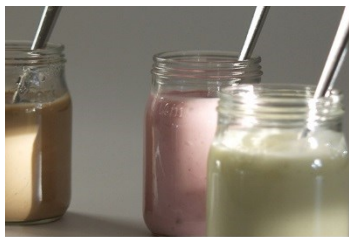
# Project to innovate current nutrient management system

- Test and teach fertilizer recommendation
- Develop a target oriented subsidy system
- Optimize processes (sampling and advice)
- Education of farmers and advisors
- Show case for agricultural policy makers



# Conclusion for fertilizer recommendation in Switzerland, what should we do ?

- Regular revision with regard to yield, varieties, methods ....
- Binding and quantitative integration in legislation and law enforcement instruments
- Consequent digital transition (seamless data exchange between practice, federal and cantonal authorities ... and research)
- Focus on knowledge exchange and education



# Thank you!

**Francesco Argento, Frank Liebisch et al.**

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[frank.liebisch@agroscope.admin.ch](mailto:frank.liebisch@agroscope.admin.ch)

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