#### IFDC CATALIST ISFM **ACHIEVEMENTS** 2006-2011 (Catalyzing Accelerated

Agricultural Intensification for social and **Environmental Stability)** 



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#### OUTILINE

- Introduction
- ISFM definition
- IFDC CATALIST achievements in soil health/ISFM
- CATALIST-2 soil health activities
- Conclusion



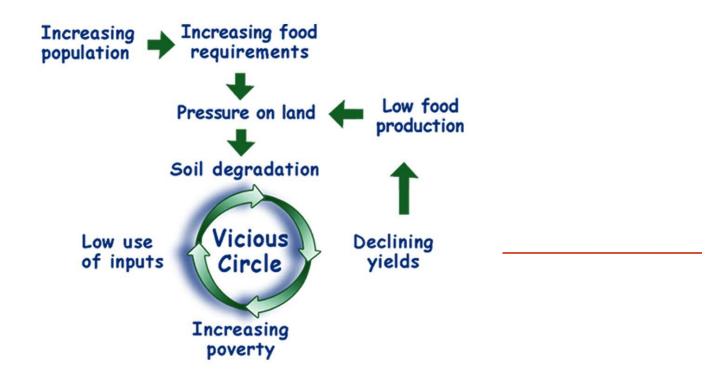
#### INTRODUCTION



 Nutrient depletion and organic matter loss are severe in Africa – Rwanda and must be addressed



#### INTRODUCTION (SUITE)

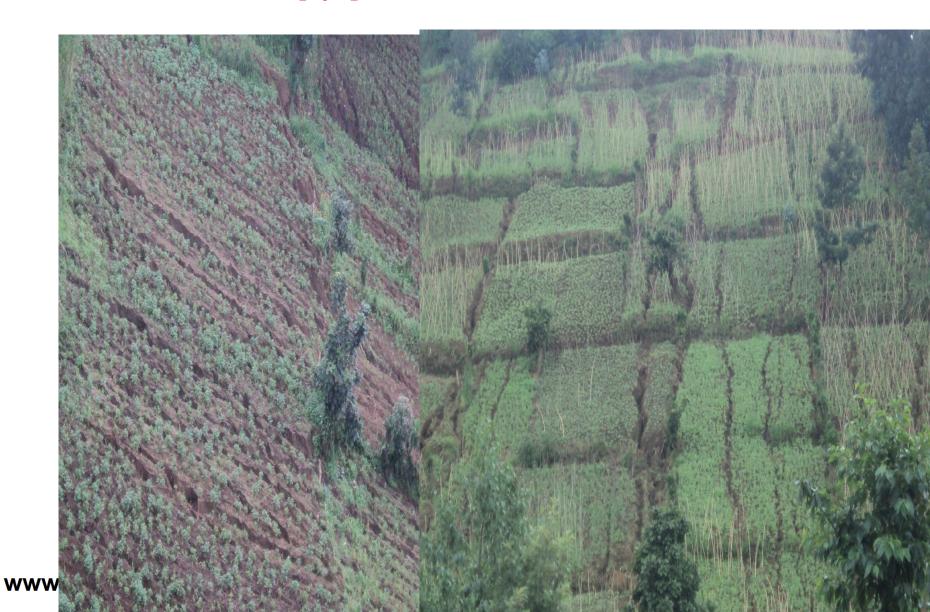


#### La durabilité des systèmes agricoles en

ieu



#### Annual loss of 80 kg/ha de N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>0



#### ISFM?

A set of soil fertility management practices that *necessarily include* the use of *fertilizer, organic inputs and improved germplasm* combined with the knowledge on how to adapt *these practices* to local conditions...

- Soils
- Agro-ecology
- Market opportunities
- ...and a host of other variables.....aimed at maximizing agronomic use efficiency of the applied nutrients and improving crop productivity.

$$AE_N = \frac{kg \ yield \ increase}{kg \ N \ applied}$$



#### What is ISFM? IFDC definition

...a set of soil fertility management practices adapted to local conditions, aiming at *maximizing agronomic use* efficiency of nutrients and improving crop productivity.

Practices involved include the use of mineral fertilizer, soil amendments (lime, rock phosphate), organic inputs, improved germplasm, agroforestry and the use of rotations or intercropping with legumes.



#### ISFM practices



#### ISFM practices



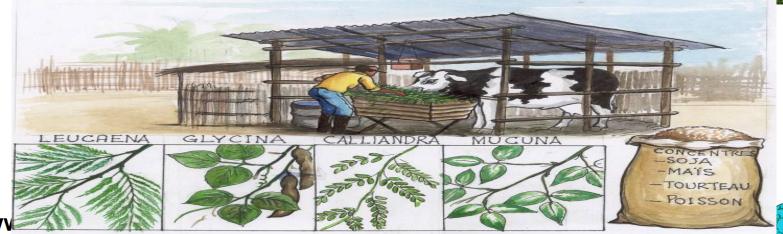




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#### ISFM practices





### IFDC CATALIST Achievements in SOIL HEALTH/ISFM

- IFDC's approach to ISFM focuses on **inorganic fertilizers** as a source of nutrients for crops. **Soil amendments** are used for improving and maintaining soil quality, assuring that fertilizer use is efficient and that environmental risks are limited and controlled.
- The main focus will be on the results of participatory tests and demonstrations in which inorganic fertilizers have been combined with the use of organic matter. The latter is primarily manure or recycled crop by-products such as straw.



- From 2008 A to 2011A seasons, in HTL, HTB and HTBU agroecological zones, CATALIST tested different ISFM-based formulae with farmers and demonstrated their effects.
- Potato trials were conducted in: (i) the Musanze-Nyabihu districts
  (HTL); (ii) the Gicumbi district (HTB); and (iii) in the Nyamagabe
  district (HTBU). CATALIST trials are shown in Table 2 while yield
  results are presented in figure 1 which compares ISFM technology to
  FP in all three AEZ.

**HTL** = Hautes Terres des Laves

HTB = Hautes Terres du Budaha-Ndiza-Buberuka

HTBU = Hautes Terres du Bufundu-Bushiru

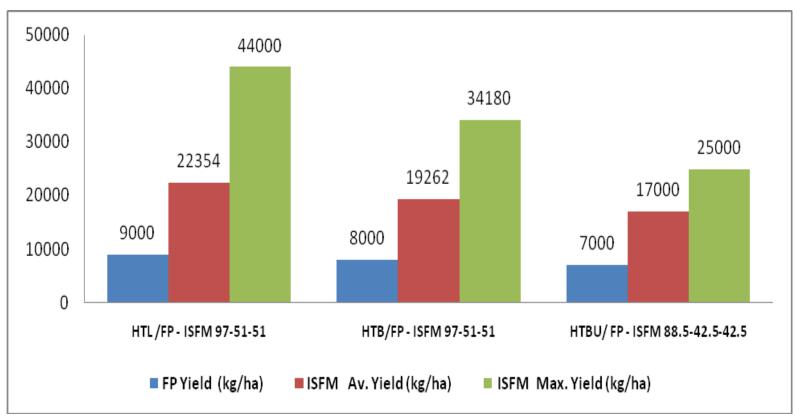


#### Irish potatoes trials 2006-2011

| AEZ                            | Treatment                                  | Nutrient content | Comment   |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|---|
| HTL/Musanze-<br>Nyabihu-Rubavu | 300kg NPK 17-17-17<br>and 100kg Urea (46%) | 97-51-51         | Use of 5 mt/ha of organic manure, crop rotation, use of improved seeds  |
| HTB /Gicumbi                   | 300kg NPK 17-17-17 + 100kg Urea (46%)      | 97-51-51         | Use of 5 mt/ha of organic manure, crop rotation, use of improved seeds  |
| HTBU/Nyamagabe                 | 250kg NPK 17-17-17<br>+100kg Urea (46%)    | 88.5-42.5-42.5   | Use of 5 mt/ha of organic manure, crop rotation, use of improved seeds and 2500-3000kg of lime after 4 seasons* |



 Irish Potatoes yield trend (kg/ha) under ISFM 97-51-51 vs. FP technologies (2008-2011)



*HTL* = *Hautes Terres des Laves* 

HTBU = Hautes Terres du Bufundu-Bushiru

HTB = Hautes Terres du Budaha-Ndiza-Buberuka

FP = Farmers' Practices

*ISFM* = *Integrated Soil Fertility Management* 



#### A comparison of the agronomic efficiency of N-use and the VCR for different formulas, those of CATALIST ISFM packages

| AEZ  | Treatment     | Nutrient Formula | AE/N      | VCR    |
|------|---------------|------------------|-----------|--------|
| HTB  | CAT/2008-2011 | 97-51-51         | 97 – 215  | 5-13   |
| HTBU | CAT/2008-2011 | 88,5-42,5-42,5   | 88 – 195  | 5-9    |
| HTL  | CAT/2008-2011 | 97-51-51         | 110 - 287 | 6 – 17 |



#### Value Cost Ratio & Agronomic efficiency for N

#### VCR: Value Cost Ratio

 VCR values indicate the financial interest of adopting the use of fertilizers. A VCR >3 indicates that the speculation is profitable for farmers.

#### AE/N: Agronomic efficiency for N

 Agronomic Efficiency (AE) values show the additional yield in kg of grains, tubers, etc. obtained due to the nutrients contained in applied fertilizers (Kg/kg).

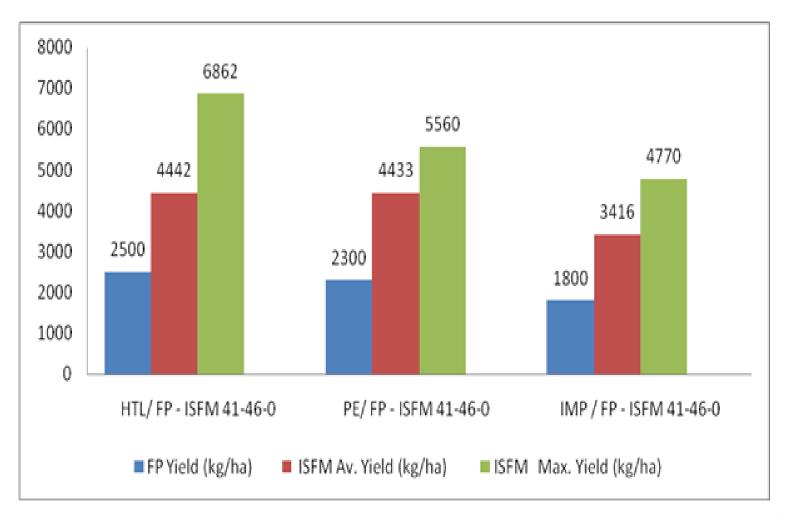


#### AE interpretation chart

| Nutrients | Cuona           | Agronomic Efficiency in Kg/kg |            |           |  |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|
|           | Crops           | Low                           | Reasonable | Very Good |  |
| N         | Cereals         | ≤10                           | 15         | ≥25       |  |
| P         | Leguminous      | ≤40                           | 60         | ≥100      |  |
| K         | Tubers (potato) | ≤40                           | 60         | ≥100      |  |
| N         | Tubers(potato)  | ≤70                           | 100        | ≥150      |  |



#### MAIZE CROP





| AEZ | Treatment     | Nutrient Formula | AE-N <sup>1)</sup> | VCR |
|-----|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-----|
| HTL | CAT/2008-111  | 41-46-0/hybrid   | 29 - 66            | 9   |
| IMP | CAT/2008-2011 | 41-46-0          | 24 – 45            | 6   |
| PE  | CAT/2008-'11  | 41-46-0/hybrid   | 32 - 49            | 4   |



#### Wheat crop





| AEZ  | Treatment                          | Nutrient Formula | AE-N | VCR |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------|------|-----|
| HTL  | 100 kg of DAP + 50 kg of Urea 46%  | 41-46-0          | 55   | 7   |
| НТВ  | 100 kg of DAP + 100 kg of Urea 46% | 64-46-0          | 31   | 7   |
| НТВ  | 230 kg of DAP +100 kg of urea 46%  | 88.5-39.1-39.1   | 28   | 5   |
| HTBU | 100 kg of DAP + 50 kg of Urea 46%  | 41-46-0          | 49   | 7   |





## FDP /UREA DEEP PLACEMENT: EFFICIENT NITROGEN USE UNDER FOR RICE PRODUCTION







#### **Urea Management Problems in Irrigated Rice**

Fertilizer N Use Efficiency by flooded rice is usually less than 40%





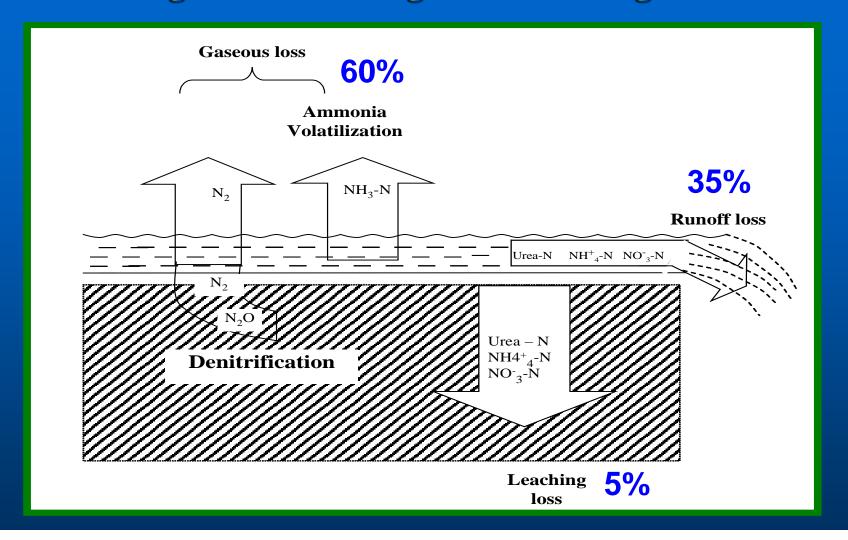


2 out of 3 Bags of Urea are lost





#### Challenge: Urea Management In Irrigated Rice



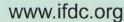




**Conversion of Fertilizers** into Briquettes using a **Briquetting Machine** 





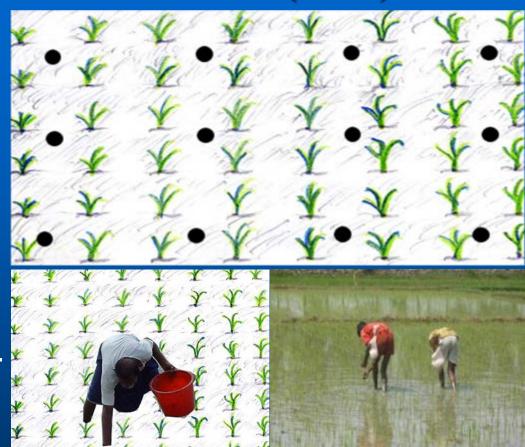


#### Fertilizer Deep Point Placement (FDP)

#### FDP has two Main Aspects

**«DEEP»** placement - fertilizer is localized near the plant and below the soil surface (7 to 10 cm depth in reduced zone) to reduce gaseous losses

**«POINT»** very high local ammoniacal N concentration (NH<sub>4</sub>- N > 3,000 ppm), resulting in optimal plant nutrition and inhibition of nitrification (high pH values)







## Results of UDP technology tests Rwanda<sup>(1)</sup>: Rusizi- Bugarama; Rwanda<sup>(2)</sup>: Kirehe, Bugesera et Gikonko

|               | Traitement          | Rwanda (1) | Rwanda (2) |
|---------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Yield t/ha of | Farmer Practice     | 6,5        | 5,4        |
| paddy         | UDP                 | 7,4        | 6,7        |
|               | Yield increase in % | 13,9       | 24,1       |
| EA N          | Farmer practice     | 25         | 21         |
|               | UDP                 | 42         | 33         |
| RVC           | Farmer Practice     | 4          | 4          |
|               | UDP                 | 7          | 6          |





#### INTENSIVE AGROFORESTRY

Farmer Practice:

T 0-0-0

T 18-46-0







## Preliminary results with intensive agroforestry (CATALIST and SEW)

| Crop & season                      | Formula | Without fertilizer |            | Avec en       | grais      |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
|                                    | N:P:K   | Without trees      | With trees | Without trees | With trees |
| Rwanda                             |         |                    |            |               |            |
| Bean '10 B 18-46-0 0,5 0,6 0,8 1,3 |         |                    |            |               | 1,3        |
| Maize '11 A                        | 41-46-0 | 1,0                | 3,0        | -             | 4,7        |



## Liming trials results (Urea vs CAN) Irish potatoes crop

| Treatment  | Increased yield<br>in Mt/ha <sup>1)</sup> | EA-N |  |  |
|--|---|------|--|--|
| Rwanda (pH<5.2) ; n=20 <sup>2)</sup> ; 97-83-102 |   |      |  |  |
| NPK+urée   | 11,2                                      | 116  |  |  |
| NPK+urée+chaux                                   | 14,5                                      | 150  |  |  |
| NPK+CAN  | 12,2                                      | 126  |  |  |
| Rwanda (pH≥5.2) ; n=16 ; 126-133-132             |   |      |  |  |
| NPK+urée   | 8,8                                       | 70   |  |  |
| NPK+urée+chaux                                   | 12,6                                      | 100  |  |  |
| NPK+CAN  | 16,0                                      | 127  |  |  |

<sup>1)</sup> Moyens pour 2 saisons



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2)</sup> Nombre de producteurs multiplié par deux (pour 2 saisons).

#### CATALIST -2 SOIL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

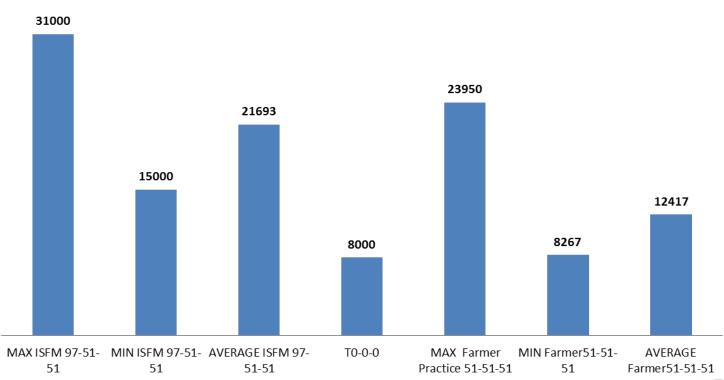
- 744 demonstration plots established as FFS in the course of season 2013 A on various crops (Irish potatoes, Maize Bean and Cassava...) and various sites using two treatments: Farm practice and ISFM packages (General formula N-P-K + Soil amendments + improved seeds.....),
- 16 trials with micronutrients (Cu, Zinc, B, S):
- FP, ISFM with general formula N-P-K, ISFM + Cu,Zn, B and S; N-P-K; N-P-K +micronutrients



#### Some results

Irish Potatoes yield in kg/ha for both ISFM 97-51-51 and Farmer practice 51-51-51 in Bulera district, for season 2013

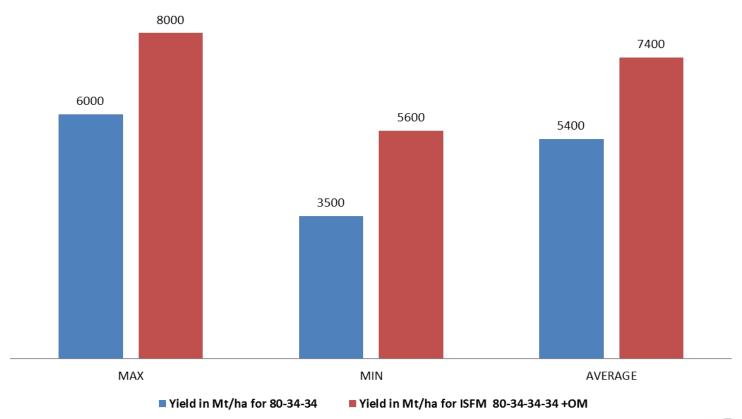
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#### Results for rice crop in Bugarama

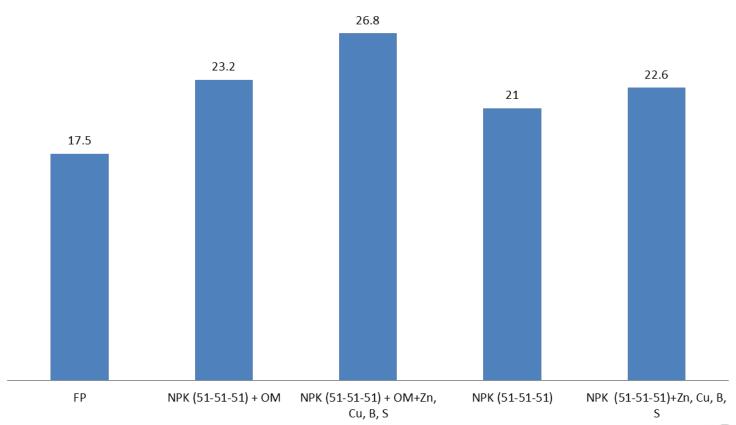
Yield for rice crop in Bugarama marshland, Rusizi district in kg/ha for both ISFM and fertilizer alone, season 2013 A





## Results for trials with micronutrients in Nyabihu

Yield of Irish potatoes crop in Mt/ha for micronutrient trials in Nyabihu district , Kabatwa Sector for site no 2, 2013 A





#### CONCLUSION

- ISFM intensifies production:
- Fertilizer provides more nutrients
- Sustains production:
- Added nutrients balance crop removal
- Organic matter sustains soil health
- Efficient production:
- Applied nutrients well-utilized
- Less environmental contamination



#### MERCI/ MURAKOZE/ AHSANTE SANA





## THANK YOU/ ISFM-SOIL HEALTH

