

Global issue of mis-harmonization of soil testing methods

Taking nitrogen as an example

Overuse of fertilizers causes

- Soil and water pollution through nutrient leaching
- Alteration of biogeochemical cycles
- Autrophication of water bodies
- Greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions.

(ref: FAO)

Annually 28 bn\$ wasted

Due to low efficiency within Fertilizer application

56 bn\$

Nitrogenous-Fertilizer market in 2021 (ref: Straits research)

50%

is lost through various pathways to the surrounding environment (ref: NIH)

38%

agricultural emissions come from the release of N2O (a potent GHG with a global warming potential 300 times higher than CO2) (ref: FAO)

1130 MtCO2

in 2018 N fertilizer supply chain was responsible for estimated emissions (ref: Nature)

91 bn\$

annual costs of emissions allowances triggered by N fertilizer supply chain only (ref: ember-climate EU)

Growers need N data to fertilize on the right spot, at the right time in the right amount



How can soil data be accessed today to drive **profitable**, **sustainable and efficient** decision making on inputs?

01.

Results way too late / or even non existent (no laboratory infrastructure)

02.

Poor resolution

03.

Results not in a workable format

04. Fa

Farmer still needs agronomic advice

Available Parameters

Nutrients

+ Plant available N

Microclimate

- Light Radiation
- + Humidity
- ⁺ Air Pressure
- Air Temperature

Soil Health

- + SOC (Soil Organic Carbon)
- + SOM
- + Soil Moisture
- + Soil Temperature



Performance

- + Measurement results in < 30s
- External accuray certified technology
- 10-25% improved Nefficiency

Web-Application

- + All data in one place
- + Browser based & device
- Independent visualization of measurements
- Device & User Management
- + Import of field boundaries
- Export measurement results (Shapefile)

STENON faced the issue that **Soil Testing Methodologies** are not harmonized globally which revealed the need for country-specific calibrations

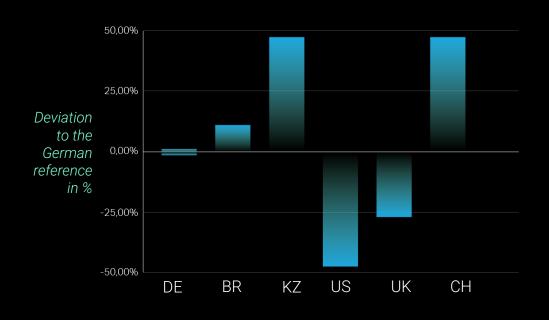
- Plant available nitrogen data in the soil is not comparable across countries.
- Country-specific soil extraction, chemistry, concentrations, procedures for handling and analysis are mostly unique. *Different methods are even used within the same country* in some instances.
- Especially for nitrogen testing there is very little to no knowledge regarding how to transfer data derived from country-specific methods to other countries.

How can we solve the global problem of over-fertilization and its resulting emissions and pollution if there is no common method to even measure it?

STENON started an internal program to create a vast data set of actual laboratory soil data consisting of local and imported samples with the specific purpose of **HARMONIZING** data between laboratories and country-specific methods.

Our findings:

- Deviations are huge between country-specific methods
- 2 Typically there is a non-linear correlation between methods



Soil testing method per country

As of today, **Stenon** is able to convert soil testing methods from more than 7 specific countries

Let's harmonize to make Nitrogen over-fertilization globally measurable.

