

Low-carbon opportunities in the agricultural sector

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The Agricultural Sector

- Farm Inputs
 - Land, labour, crop seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, livestock, animal feed
- Farm Production
 - Crops
 - Livestock
- Logistics, trade and distribution
- On-farm Processing

Types of Agricultural Businesses

- Inputs and technology providers design, assemble or manufacture key inputs (pesticides, fertilisers) or equipment or machinery (tractors, seed drills, combine harvesters) for use in agriculture
- Producers (Farmers) to sow, farm, and harvest crops, to raise poultry and livestock

The Carbon Problem in Agriculture The UK as an Example

- The UK agriculture inventory estimates current agricultural emissions to be around 48 MtCO₂e or 8% of total UK greenhouse emissions
- These mainly comprise nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from the use of fertiliser on soils (54%) and methane (CH₄) emissions from enteric fermentation, a process related to digestive systems of cattle and sheep (38%)
- Agriculture is also responsible for CO₂ emissions arising from the use of pesticides (0.6 MTCO₂e), machinery (e.g. tractors) and consumption of fuel in farm buildings.

Innovative Solutions for the Agriculture Carbon Problem

- SMEs innovate better than large companies
- Agriculture is dominated by large companies Pesticides and Seeds: Monsanto, Syngenta, BASF, Dow & Dupont and Bayer
 Fertilisers: Agrium, CF Industries, Potash

Corp. The Mosaic Company, Yara Int.

• The size and dominance of these companies belies the complexity of the sector

Seed Market Structure





Opportunities

- Seed: Breeders 36 UK companies
- Pesticides: Microbes replacing agro-chemicals
 270+ plus companies in Europe
- Animal Feed: 2000+ companies in Europe
- Fertilisers: Micronutrient fertilisers (e.g nanonutrients)- 450 companies in Europe, Microbes replacing nitrogen fertilisers e.g. Azotic Technologies Ltd

Azotic Technologies Ltd

- Established in 2012
- Purpose to develop and commercialise the opportunity offered by the plant intracellular colonisation of crops by a strain of nitrogen fixing bacteria – *Gluconacetobacter diazotrophicus* (Gd)
- Commerialisation based on the research of Prof Ted Cocking at Nottingham University
- R&D Laboratories at BioCity Nottingham with a team of 24 scientists and technical staff



Efficacy of Intracellular Colonisation - Validation

Staple food crops: Wheat, maize and rice



Ornamental and amenity: Turf grass



N-Fix in the Absence of Additional N Fertiliser

Spring sown amenity turf grass – N-Fix treated seed vs untreated (Zero N)





Yield and Fertilizer Benefits



Implications of Azotic N-Fix Technology on the Agriculture Carbon Problem

- Potentially applicable to every major agricultural row crop ... globally!
- Reduction of nitrogen fertiliser use from between 25% - 85% of recommended rates
- Potential implications for nitrous oxide reductions in the UK alone are 13MTCO₂e.
- Global potential for agricultural nitrous oxide emissions are immense.

Conclusions

- Agriculture is a major contributor to greenhouse gases particularly methane from livestock and nitrous oxide from nitrogen fertiliser
- The apparent dominance of the agriculture input companies belies a more complex structure of SMEs that are offering innovative sustainable solutions for agriculture
- Solutions are possible in plant and animal breeding, animal feeds, micro-nutrition for plants and use of microbes to replace chemical pesticides and fertilisers
- By way of example Azotic Technologies Ltd has the potential through innovation to reduce nitrous oxide emissions for agriculture on average by ca. 50%.



Thank you

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