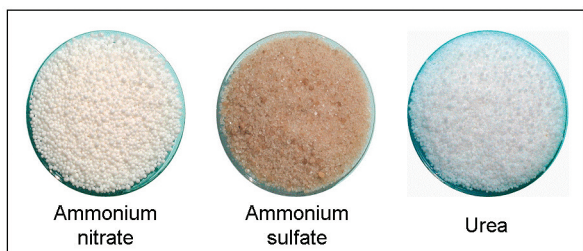


Nitrogen fertilizer sources:



What does the future hold for citrus producers?

By Tom Obreza, Larry Parsons and Kelly Morgan

Florida citrus growers are well aware that nitrogen (N) is the single most important nutrient applied as a fertilizer to assure maximum yield and fruit quality. Most growers are probably also aware of the substantial N fertilizer price increases that have occurred during the past year (Table 1). Ammonium nitrate, the workhorse N fertilizer used by citrus growers for decades, has had the greatest leap in cost. Typical questions on the minds of growers these days are: Why has this happened, will it continue, and will economics force a change in the type of N fertilizer we use?

IT'S ALL ABOUT NATURAL GAS.

Ten years ago, the United States was the world's largest exporter of N fertilizer; now we are the largest importer. More than half the N our farmers now use comes from places like Trinidad, Russia and the Persian Gulf rather than the Midwest or southeastern United States. Why are we importing so much? It all starts with production of anhydrous ammonia (NH₃), from which almost all familiar solid N fertilizers like ammonium nitrate are made. Ammonia is produced by combining N from the air with hydrogen at high temperature and pressure. The hydrogen is derived from natural gas, which accounts for around 80 percent of the production cost. Natural gas prices have been destabilized by increased competition (electric power generation, home heating) in the long term and the Gulf of Mexico hurricanes in the short term. This situation has put massive stress on the fertilizer industry.

Since natural gas is so much cheaper in other parts of the world, ammonia producers in the United States have not been able to compete, so many of our domestic production facilities have shut down or closed for good. For example, the price of natural gas in the United States is around \$10 per million Btu. Worldwide, the price is around \$2 in Trinidad, \$0.80 in Russia, \$0.70 in Venezuela, and \$0.60 in the Middle East. With recent record high prices for crude oil and natural gas, it is predicted that we are not likely to see lower N fertilizer prices anytime soon. It does not take an economics scholar to realize that, unless alternatives are found, our future demand for N fertilizer will increasingly be met by imports.

WHAT KIND OF N IS BEING IMPORTED?

Ammonia imports to the United States increased from 4.2 million tons in 2000 to about 7.6 million tons in 2003, but urea imports increased even more. Although NH₃ is still the form of N preferred in this country, it must be stored under pressure and is expensive to keep in large quantities. Urea, on the other hand, is relatively cheap to move and easy to store. While NH₃ is not going to disappear by any means, urea is emerging as the N source preferred by overseas shippers.

WHAT EFFECT WILL THIS HAVE ON N FERTILIZER CHOICES?

The future of our ammonium nitrate supply is in doubt for several reasons. First, its storage is a security issue due to its explosive nature. Second, it cannot be shipped long distances because it does not hold up well in high humidity. Third, it is unclear as to how much imported ammonia can be converted to ammonium nitrate considering the degree to which domestic production has been curtailed. Citrus growers used to applying ammonium nitrate in their groves may find themselves in an economic quandary in the near future. Ammonium nitrate will not disappear, but restricted availability may make the price of alternative N sources much more attractive. This possibility brings up the next question: Do we need to manage these materials differently?

MANAGING WATER-SOLUBLE N FERTILIZERS.

The two major, non-specialty, water-soluble N fertilizer alternatives to ammonium nitrate are ammonium sulfate and urea. While ammonium sulfate has been commonly used to fertilize Florida citrus for many years, urea applied as a solid material has not. Let's briefly compare and contrast these materials and ammonium nitrate with respect to properties that affect how they should be managed to fertilize citrus:

- Ammonium nitrate is easily blended into complete fertilizers for routine application to citrus as dry materials (for example, a 15-5-15 material made by combining ammonium nitrate, concentrated superphosphate and muriate of potash). Dry fertilizers containing this N source cannot be stored for long periods because of its tendency to "melt" in high humidity. In addition, ammonium nitrate is not

Table 1. Changing costs of three N fertilizer materials in the southeastern United States.

Material	October 2005		October 2004	
	Cost per ton (\$)	Cost per lb of N (\$)	Cost per ton (\$)	Cost per lb of N (\$)
Ammonium nitrate (34% N)	275 – 285	0.41	200 – 205	0.30
Ammonium sulfate (21% N)	165 – 168	0.40	160 – 165	0.39
Urea (46% N)	295 – 305	0.33	245 – 250	0.27

compatible with urea in dry blends because the combination turns to liquid immediately. Loss of N by ammonia volatilization following surface application of ammonium nitrate is not considered to be significant unless the soil pH is above 7. This N source is easily dissolved in water to make solutions that are used for fertigation, either alone or in combination with soluble potassium (for example, an 8-0-8 true solution fertilizer).

- Ammonium sulfate is also easily blended with other fertilizer materials, including urea, to make complete dry fertilizers. These blends are very stable and can be stored for longer periods because they do not melt in high humidity. Ammonium sulfate does not dissolve as quickly as ammonium nitrate or urea, so it is seldom used to make N solutions. It has the highest acidifying power of the N sources considered here, so soil pH should be monitored if ammonium sulfate is routinely used and lime applied if necessary to counteract low pH. It also contains 24 percent sulfur, which is an important plant nutrient. The cost of ammonium sulfate is not affected by natural gas prices nearly as much as ammonium nitrate and urea are, because this fertilizer is a byproduct of industrial steel-making and synthetic fiber production. Currently, byproduct ammonium sulfate supplies 100 percent of its demand as fertilizer in the United States.
- Urea is more water-soluble than ammonium nitrate, but it

is not affected by humidity to the same degree. After application, it quickly converts to ammonium carbonate in the soil. The key hazard associated with the use of solid urea to fertilize citrus is loss of N through ammonia volatilization following surface application. It is extremely important to irrigate or soil-incorporate urea immediately after a surface application. Urea is commonly used to make fertilizer solutions. If fertigated, volatilization from urea would not occur, since irrigation water would move it into the soil.

LET'S SEE ALL THAT IN A NUTSHELL.

Economics and fertilizer availability may cause Florida citrus growers to rethink the selection and management of N materials. Limited availability or high cost of ammonium nitrate will likely stimulate increased use of ammonium sulfate or urea. Growers must be aware of the different properties and behavior of these fertilizers, and should be prepared to change some management practices, if necessary, to maintain high fertilization efficiency.

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