

INTEGRATED FERTILISATION PROGRAMME (IFP)

PESTNU PROJECT

What is an integrated fertilisation programme?

Fertinagro's Integrated Fertilisation Programme (IFP) is a fertilisation plan that includes the advice of a technician specialised in the crop and the use of technological, ecological and biosustainable fertilisers and biostimulants that make better use of the nutrients provided, as well as greater mobilisation of the nutrients that can be found blocked in our soils. Thanks to biostimulation and the use of specific technologies with prebiotics (nutrients for soil microorganisms) and probiotics (microorganisms incorporated in the products), a balance is achieved in the soil ecosystem, boosting endogenous microorganisms of agronomic interest and mitigating the effect of other pathogenic microorganisms or those that produce destruction and denitrification of organic matter.

The contribution of technological and quality organic matter that is made during the development of the PFI achieves an effective regeneration of the soil at a physical, chemical, biological and functional level, as well as a notable increase in the levels of organic matter in the soil. On the other hand, the increase in the microbiological mass generated by the IFP in the soil contributes to the fixation of nitrogen and atmospheric carbon.

The advantages of a IFP over a traditional fertilisation plan:

- Constant and continuous increase in soil organic matter.
- Reduction of between 30 and 60% of the fertiliser units supplied to the crop due to the increase in nutrient utilisation performance, biological fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and biosolubilisation of phosphorous and potassium among other nutrients.
- Increased soil and phyllosphere biodiversity.
- Reduced water footprint: improvements in water use have been observed due to improved soil structure and changes in soil water holding capacity.
- Elicitor effect: Indirectly, a reduction in pests and diseases affecting the crop has also been observed. This is due to the increase in microorganisms that generate a protective action on the crop and to the increase in the crop's own capacity to generate defence substances against biotic, climatic or water agents that may affect it.
- Lower accumulation of nitrates in leaves and fruit because biostimulation causes them to be metabolised by the crop and transformed into production or biomass.
- The IFP is an optimal tool for implementation in vulnerable, degraded areas or areas with restrictions of any kind and can be adapted and customised to any type of situation.

