

### North America-Specialty Agriculture

Fertilizer Trends-Growth in Drip/Water Soluble

Mark D. Roeder Sales Manager-North America



# "Street Creds"

- Born and raised on a Corn and Soybean farm in Illinois
- Agronomy degree

**ÀICL** 

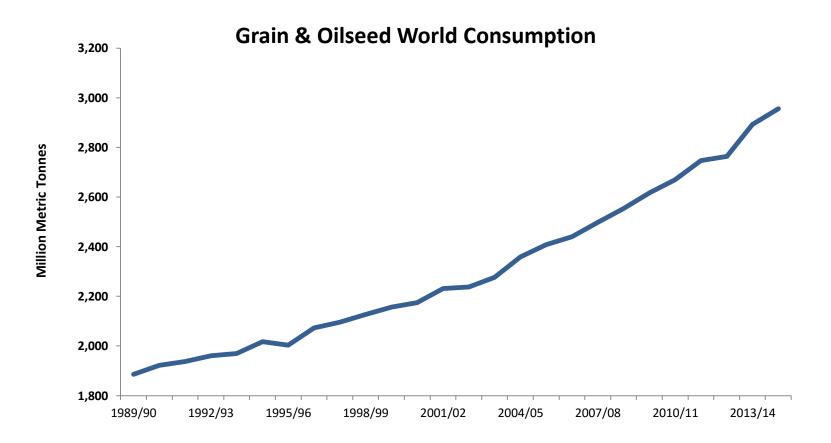
- Grain elevator manager/trader (Co-op)
- Ag Retail Sales (Independent)
- Ag Retail Management (Independent-Major)
- Ag Retail Area Management
  - Bought and sold fertilizer (poorly at times 08-09)

#### ICL North American Sales Manager Specialty Fertilizers (Global)



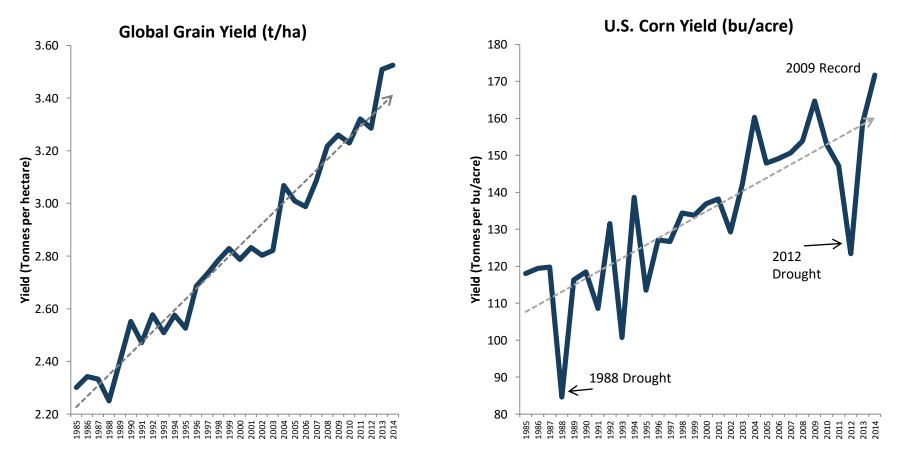
#### Long Term Fundamentals

- Average growth rate over past 25 years = 42 mmt/year (1.653B bu corn)
- 5 year average growth = 68 mmt/year (2.677 B bu corn)
- Record demand growth in 2013/14: = 129 mmt/year (5.078 B bu corn)



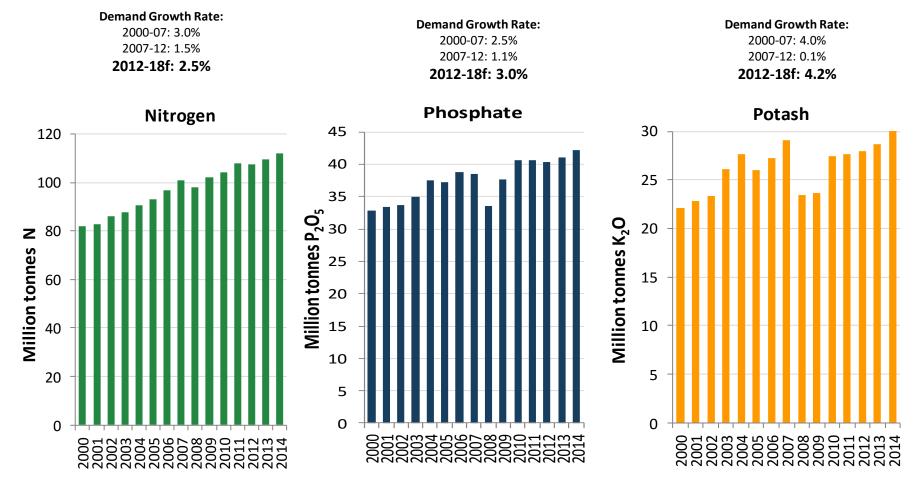
#### Consecutive Years of Record Global Crop Yields

- Pressure on crop prices driven by record global yields
- Crop yields and in turn global supply/demand balances often swing from year-to-year



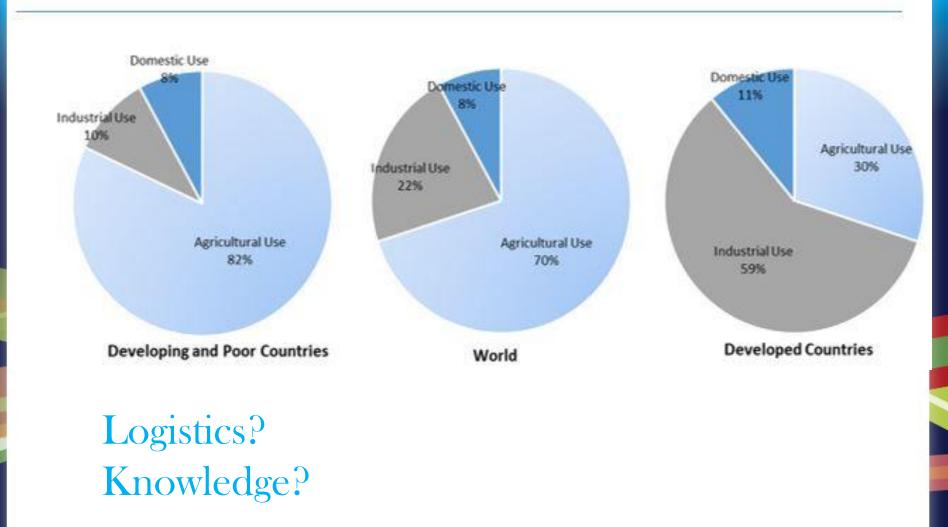
# **Historical Nutrient Demand**

- Growth in nutrient demand is critical in order to meet global food consumption
- P and K demand growth are below historical trend over the past 4-5 years
- 2007-2013 demand trend is unsustainable (too slow)



## **AICL** Barriers to growth in the world?

#### Worldwide Water Use

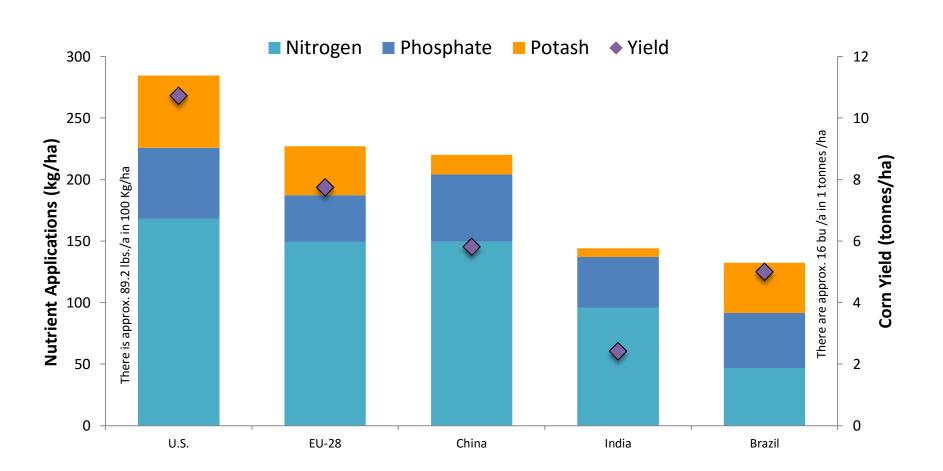


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# Nutrient Applications vs. Yield in Corn

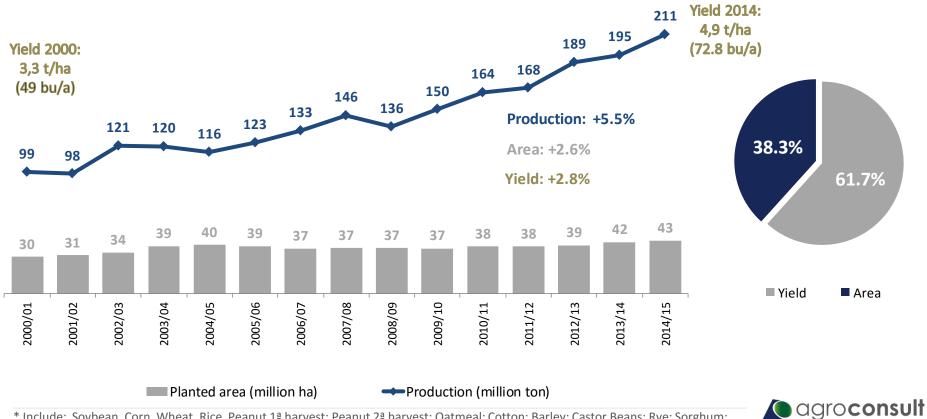
• Balanced and adequate nutrient applications are important for crop yields



## Agribusiness Evolution: Production and Area Grains\* (1/2)

Most part of the <u>Brazilian</u> success can be explained by the relevant growth in grain production, which occurred both through better yields performance and area expansion.

#### **Grains: Evolution in Planted Area, Total Production and Yields**

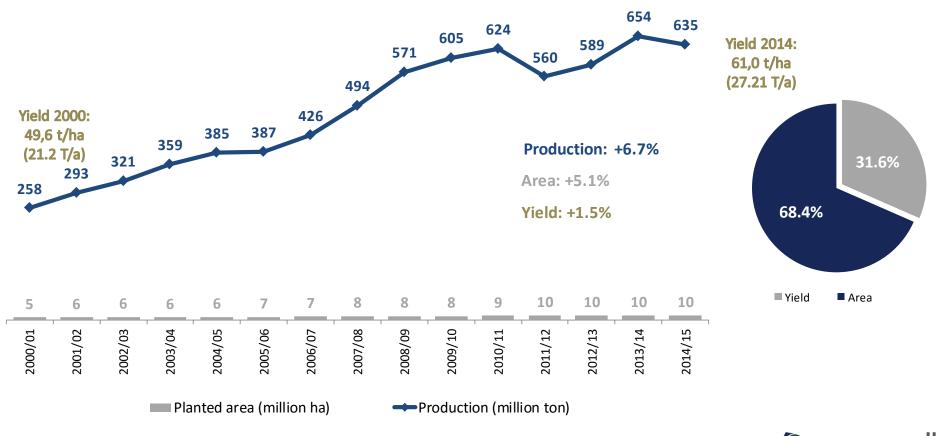


\* Include: Soybean, Corn, Wheat, Rice, Peanut 1<sup>ª</sup> harvest; Peanut 2<sup>ª</sup> harvest; Oatmeal; Cotton; Barley; Castor Beans; Rye; Sorghum; Sunflower; Triticale; Bean 1<sup>ª</sup> harvest; Bean 2<sup>ª</sup> harvest; Bean 3<sup>ª</sup> harvest. Source: Conab. Elaboration: Agroconsult

## **Agribusiness Evolution: Production and Area Sugarcane**

Sugarcane has also benefited from productivity gains, as total production grew at a higher rate than the planted area.

Sugarcane: Evolution in Planted Area, Total Production and Yields

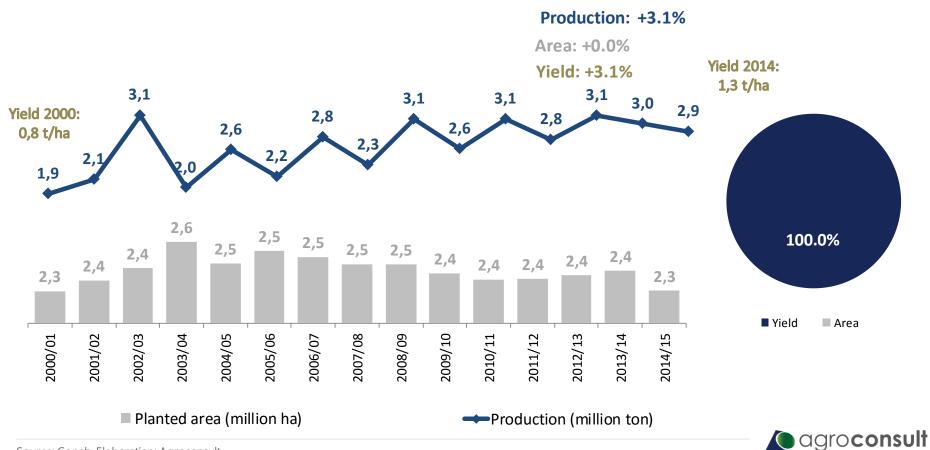




## **Agribusiness Evolution: Production and Area Coffee**

For coffee, productivity gains were even more essential for production increase, which occurred even with a drop in cultivated area.

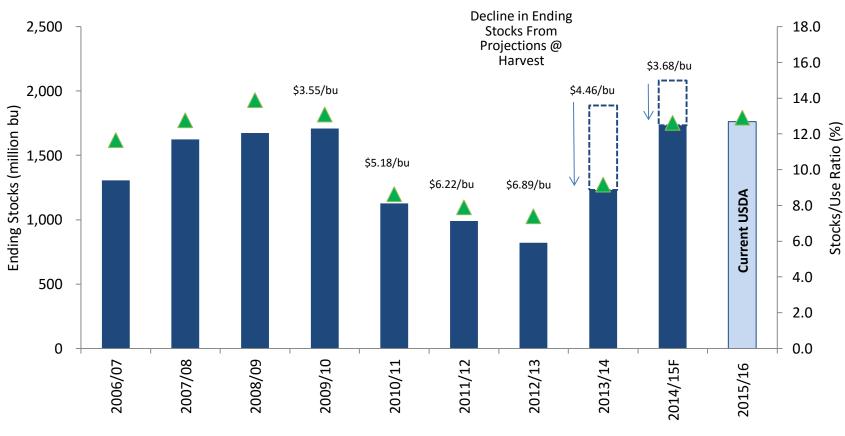
#### **Coffee: Evolution in Planted Area, Total Production and Yields**



#### AGRICULTURE MARKET UPDATE Corn Prices are Highly Sensitive to Yield Changes

Which Were driving fertilizer pricing

• U.S. corn supply/demand balance has tightened through the year in the past 2 crop years



Corn Ending Stocks and Stocks/Use

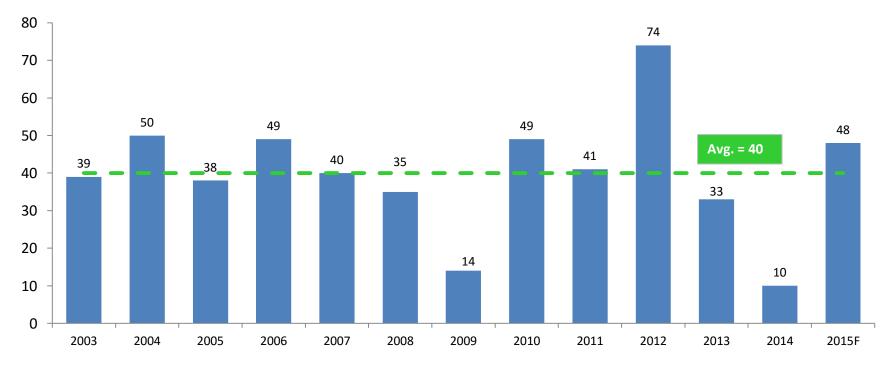
Ending stocks

▲ Stocks/use ratio, percent

AGRICULTURE MARKET UPDATE

# Long 2015 Fall Season to Support Nutrient Use

• NPK fall applications in Q4 will be supported by a season that started significantly earlier than last year and assuming a more normal close to the season, compared to the early close in 2014



Proxy Fall Application Season Length (# of days)\*

\*The proxy fall season length is the number of days between U.S. corn harvest reaching 75% complete and U.S. continental snowfall coverage reaching 50%. For 2015, the long-term average date of continental snowfall reaching 50% was used.

#### Green Markets 11-2-2015

David Coppess, executive vice president, sales and marketing, for Heartland Co-op; growers have no confidence in fertilizer prices going forward and want to end the fall application season with empty bins. Coppess also reported a lot of interest in specialty fertilizer products at the retail level as growers seek to optimize nutrient uptake and reduce reliance on traditional fertilizers.

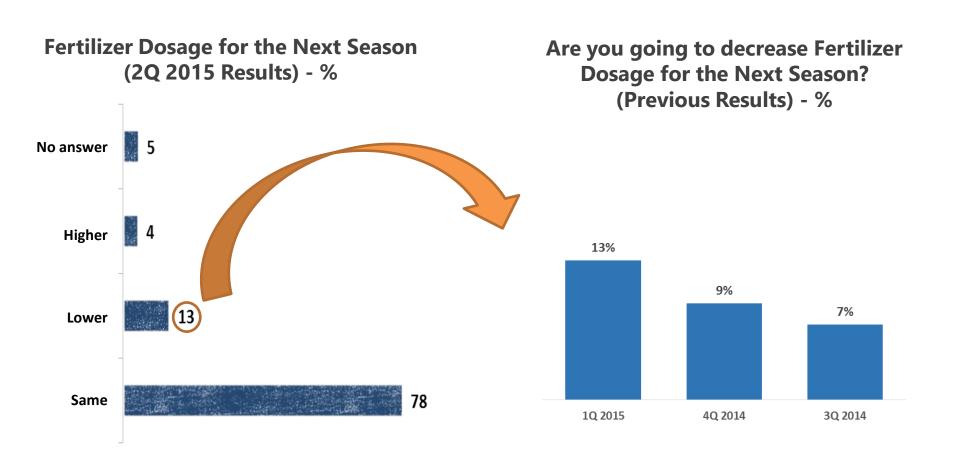
there will be a shift to more spring-applied urea and UAN over anhydrous ammonia, particularly as growers face increasing regulatory and environmental pressures.

#### **Green Markets 11-23-2015**

Weather was not the only difference a year makes, as most commodity fertilizer prices were lower in November 2015 versus November 2014 (see pp. 4-5), though specialty fertilizers appeared to be holding their own.

### Fertilizer Usage: Farmers' Expectation

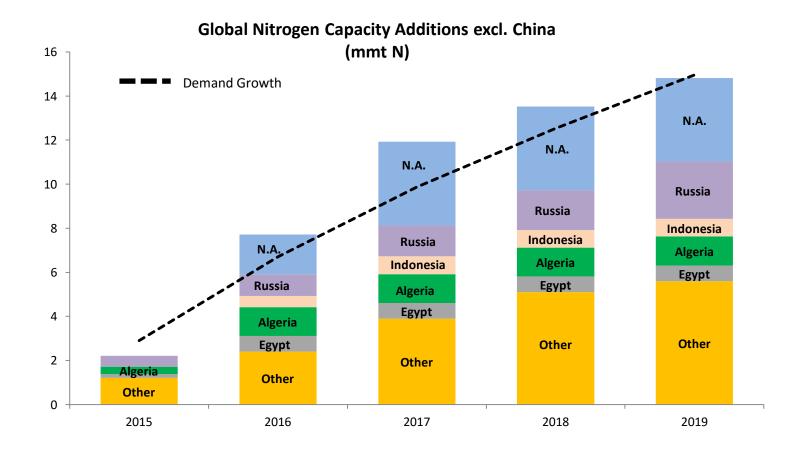
According to ICAgro survey, farmers were willing to maintain fertilizer dosage for the 2015/16 Crop Season.

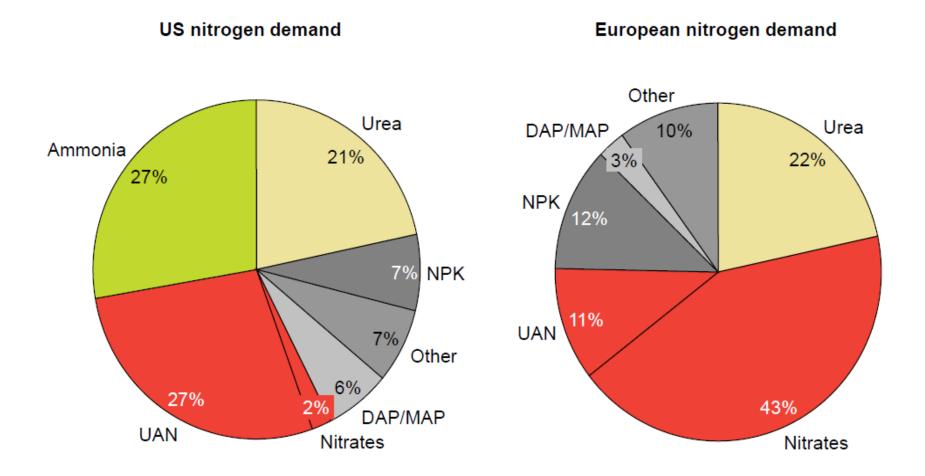




## **Global Nitrogen Capacity & Demand Growth**

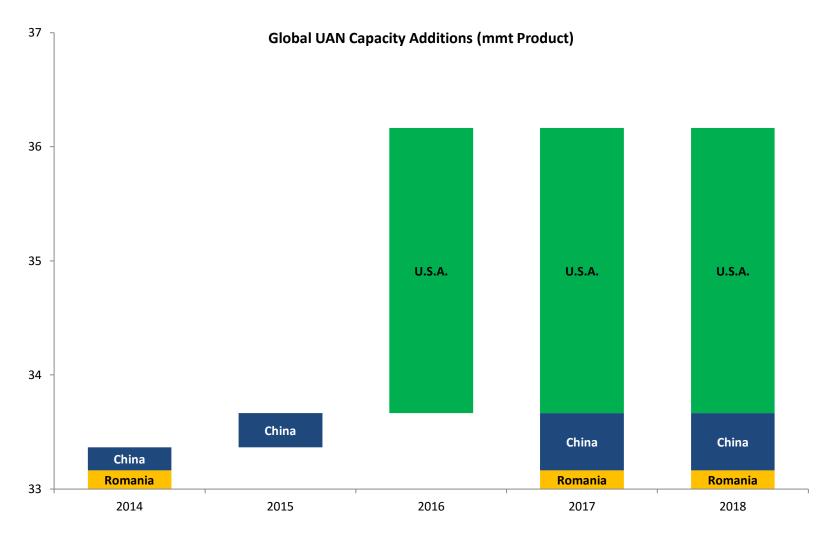
- Most of the increased global capacity is expected in 2016 and 2017
- Chinese capacity expansions are projected to slow after 2016



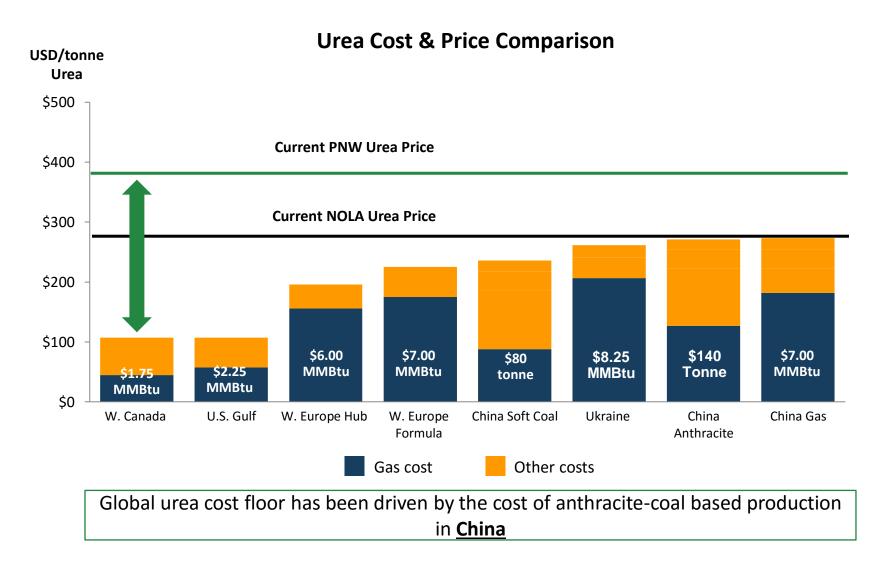




# **Global UAN Capacity Additions**



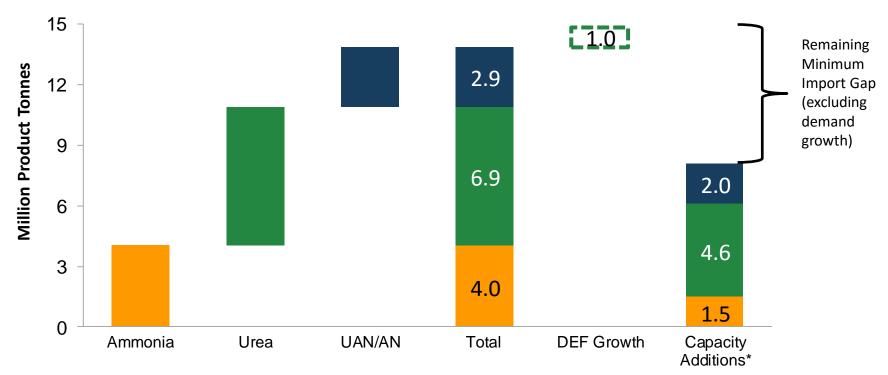
#### Current Urea Prices Near Cost-Based Floor



Other costs include other cash production costs, and freight to port and export taxes where applicable. Ocean freight is excluded. Source: Fertecon, CRU, Agrium

# U.S. Nitrogen Offshore Imports

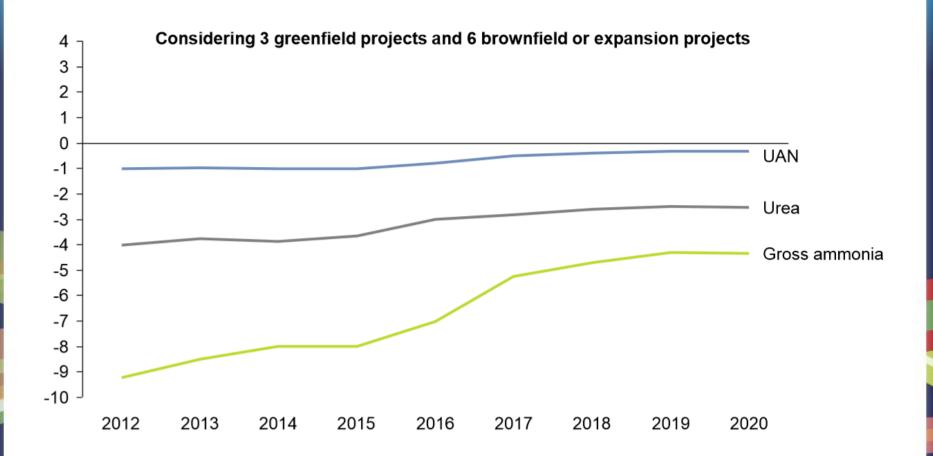
- U.S. offshore imports accounted for over **<u>50%</u>** of U.S. nitrogen consumption in 2014
- Probable U.S. nitrogen projects lower the import proportion to ~25%
- Another ~\$15B of investment required to meet the remaining import gap
- ~27% of U.S. nitrogen production located in the US Gulf, helps sustain premiums in interior major growing regions



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Zepol, Integer, Agrium

\*Includes Agrium Borger, CF Donaldsonville, CF Port Neal, Dyno, Yara/BASF, OCI, Koch, Dakota Gas, Simplot and some other minor projects

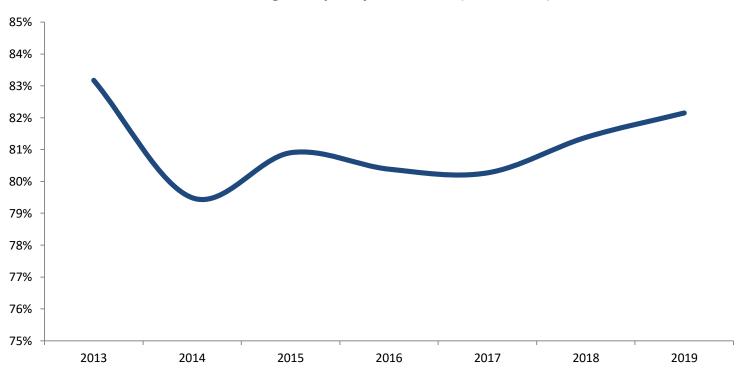






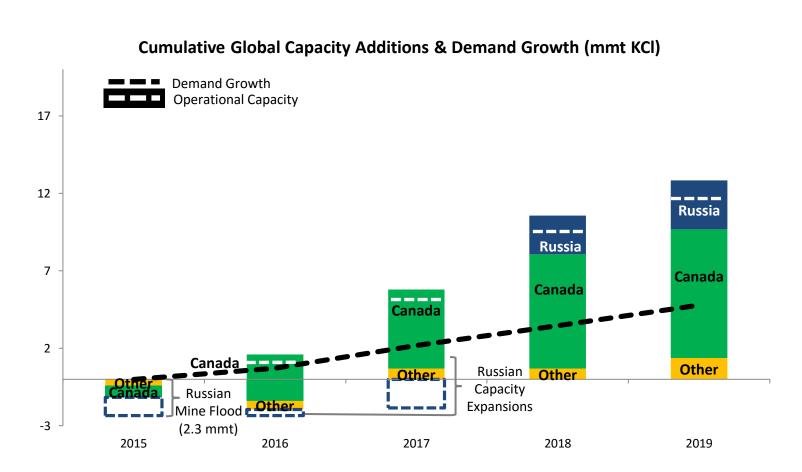
# **Global Nitrogen Capacity Utilization**

- Higher capacity additions than demand growth drive lower capacity utilization in 2016, but by 2018 demand growth exceeds supply growth
- Chinese capacity utilization was higher than global average in 2014/2015, but expected to decline to global equivalent levels in 2016-forward
- Urea capacity utilization dips lower than overall N due to urea upgrade projects



**Global Nitrogen Capacity Utilization (excl. China)** 

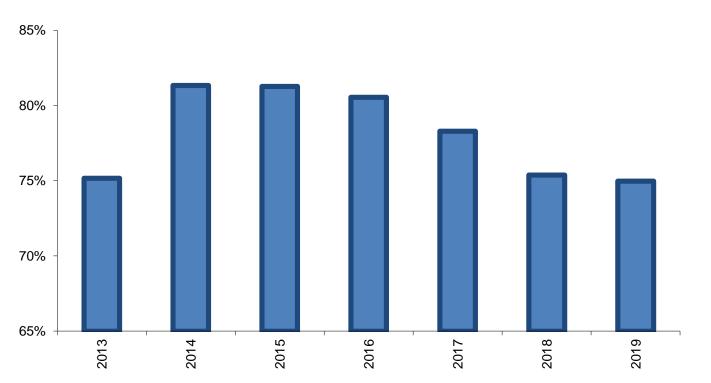
### **Global Potash Capacity & Demand Growth**



Source: Fertecon, Agrium, (Total KCl global capacity of ~ 74 mmt at 100% of capacity in 2015, 67 mmt of operational capability in 2015.)

# Potash Capacity Utilization

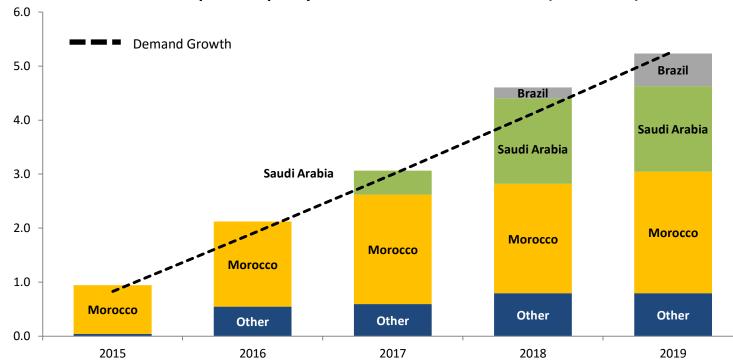
- The supply/demand outlook has improved since last year
  - Stronger than expected 2014 and 2015 demand and improved demand outlook
  - Flooding of Uralkali mine reduced supply
- Capacity utilization now projected to bottom out in 2018/2019 at similar levels to 2013



#### **Global Potash Capacity Utilization Rates**

## Global Phosphate Capacity & Demand Growth

- Ma'aden project in Saudi Arabia has experienced delays in the past year
- China has balanced the market over the past year, but some expect capacity in China to decline over the medium term
- Indian demand has been robust in 2015, but weakened rupee is a risk



Global Phosphate Capacity Additions & Demand Growth (mmt P2O5)

### **World Phosphoric Acid Supply and Demand**

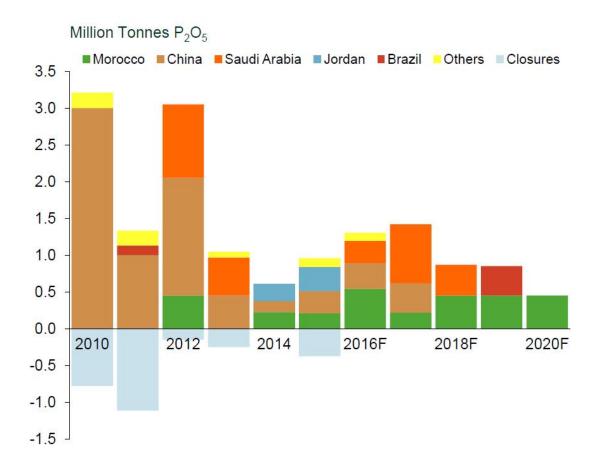
Expect Relatively Balanced Supply/Demand in the Medium Term



\*Estimated annual achievable production level from existing operations and projected new capacity.

### **World Phosphoric Acid Capacity Additions**

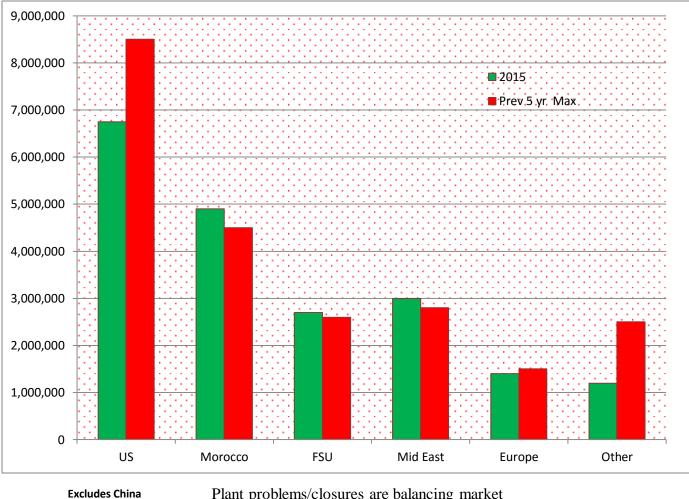
Majority of Expected Capacity Developed in Morocco, Saudi Arabia and South America







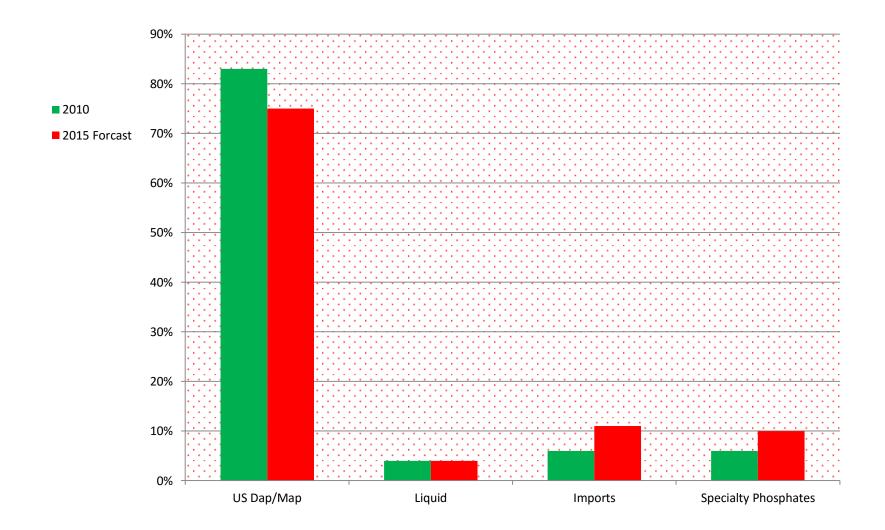
### Phosphoric Acid Production



Plant problems/closures are balancing market



### US Phosphate Usage





# OVERALL

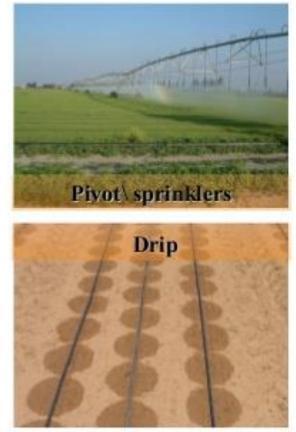
- Nitrogen-is fairly in balance with projected growth and projected demand
- **Phosphates**-have transitions, but are coming in line with projected demand
- **Potash**-production will exceed demand after "fixes" and upgrades into 2019. Expected to improve after that.

With supply and demand in balance what will drive pricing? Where are there challenges/opportunities?





## Field crops- different methods irrigation



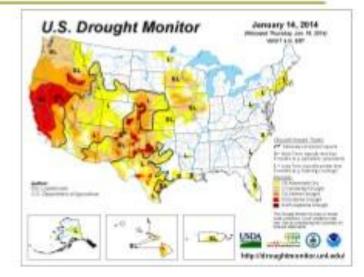




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# Drip Irrigation Trends / Drivers

- Record drought
- Water restrictions, increased regulation
  - Drip is often exempt from restrictions
- The need for efficiency is driving the growth in drip irrigation







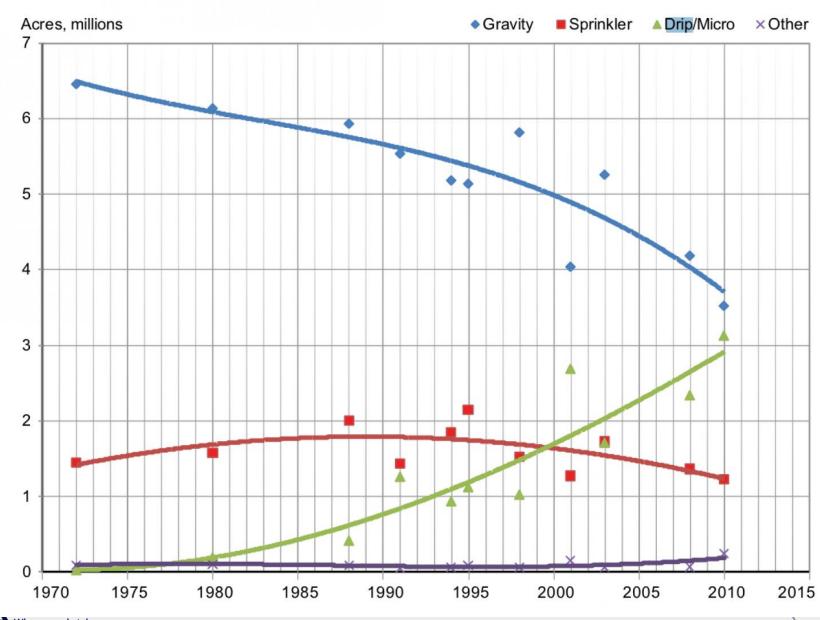


# **DRIP IRRIGATION**

- In Drip Irrigation, the plant foliage remains dry. This prevents the diseases and leaf burns that are some times evident in sprinkler Irrigation.
- In Drip Irrigation, the area between wetted strips is kept dry. This facilitates the movement of machinery and farm implements when irrigation is in progress.
- Drip Irrigation is well suited to all soils and also for heavy soils with low infiltration rate or soils that from surface crusts when sprinkled.
- Drip Irrigation requires no special land preparation.

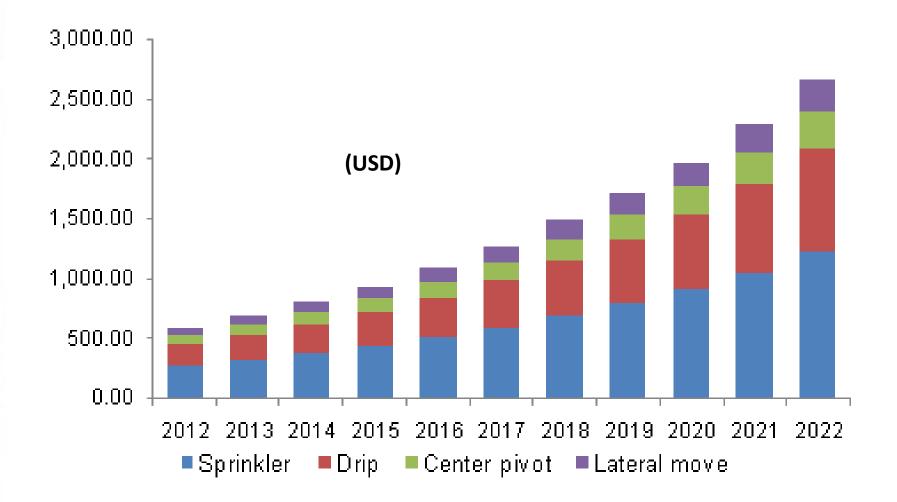


#### Figure 2-3 Change in Irrigation Methods in California (1977-2010)



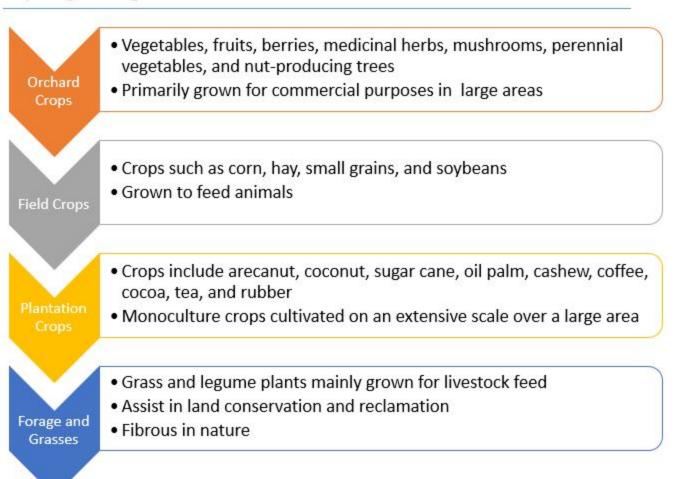
**AICL** 

# **AICL** North America revenue by product, 2012-2022

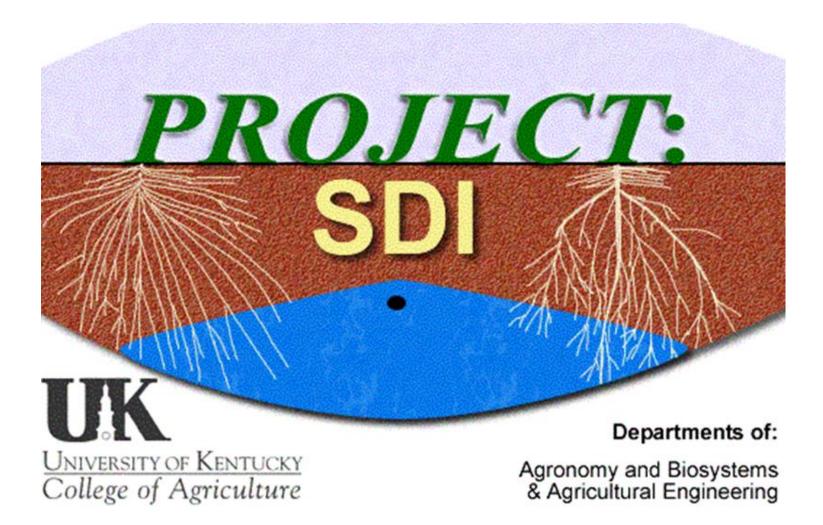


# **AICL** Crops using Micro Irrigation

Crops using micro irrigation



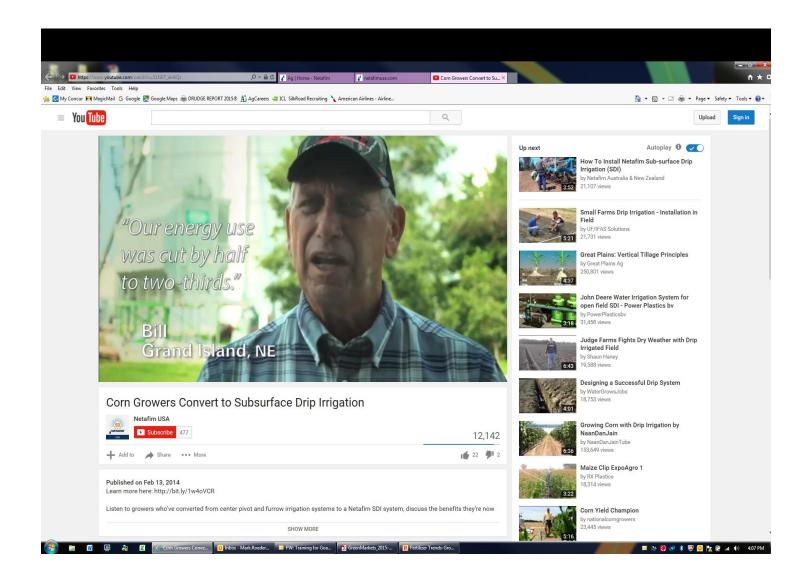




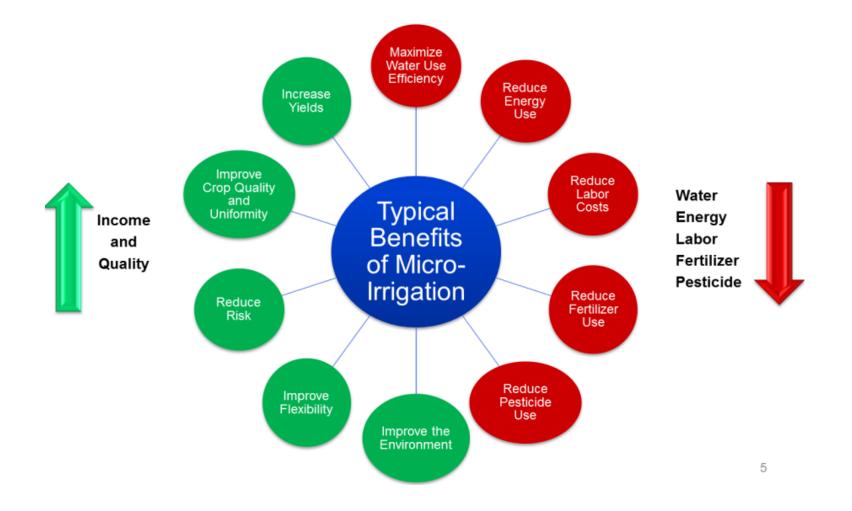


#### To this!





## This is NOT just about water!





## Netafim Notes

# Commodity Crops (Corn, Alfalfa, Cotton) are still in the infancy of development.

- The cost of Sub-Surface Drip Systems and ROI are barriers to growth in these markets.
- Having said that...Cotton in West Texas is a well penetrated market.

"So what?"



# Drip and Fertigation

#### Perfect marriage

- Ability to immediately respond to a crops water and nutrient needs is extremely valuable.
- Gives opportunity to match crop nutrient uptake curves.
- Helps avoid losses of water and nutrients beyond the root zone.



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# **DRIP IRRIGATION BENEFITS BY GROWTH STAGE**

#### **VEGETATIVE STAGES**

**VE** Germination and Emergence

Rapid, uniform germination and emergence V1-V5 Early Vegetative Stages

Precision application of nutrients promotes rapid root development.

V6-V14 Rapid Vegetative Growth

Optimizing water supply and nutrient availability to plants during peak N, P and K uptake period. VT Critical Flowering Stage and Tasseling

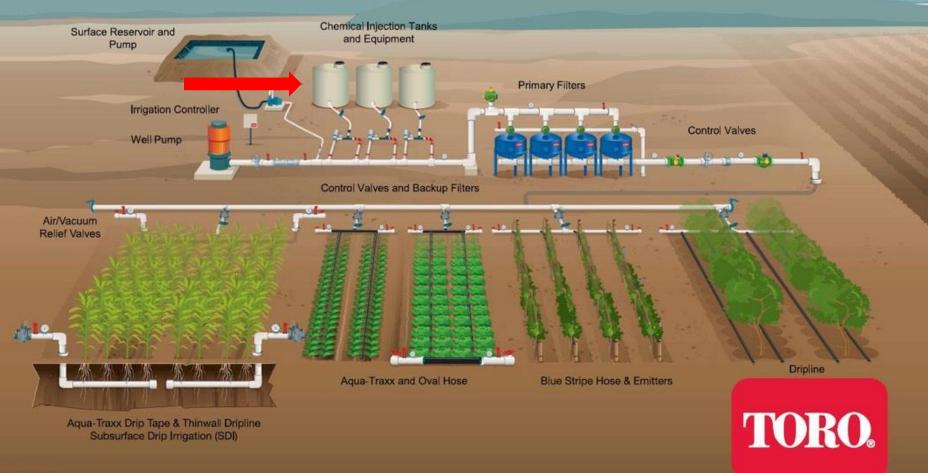
Supply peak water needs during most yield critical period to maximize crop potential.

**REPRODUCTIVE STAGES** 

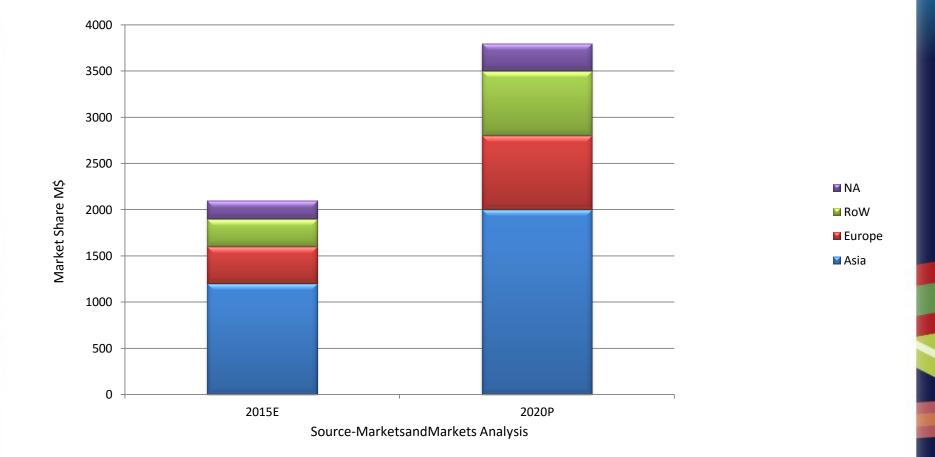
**R1-R6** Grain Fill and Harvest

The ability to apply late season nutrient requirements directly to the root zone.

## **Typical Drip System Layout**



## AICL Projected growth of Drip (world)





#### **AICL** Drip Irrigation Market US projected through 2020

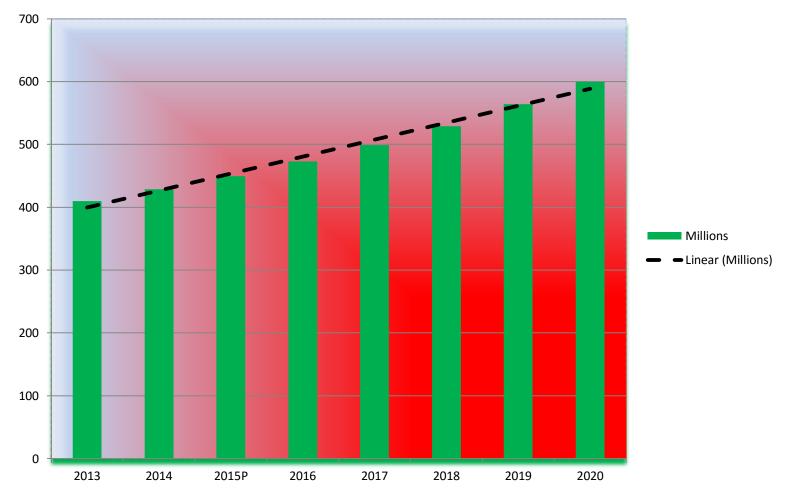


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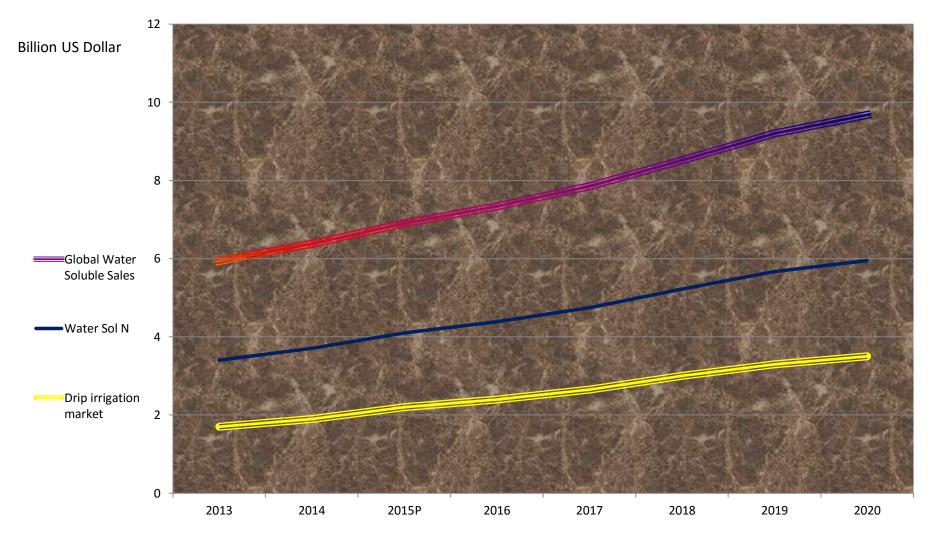


#### North America Water Soluble Projected Growth

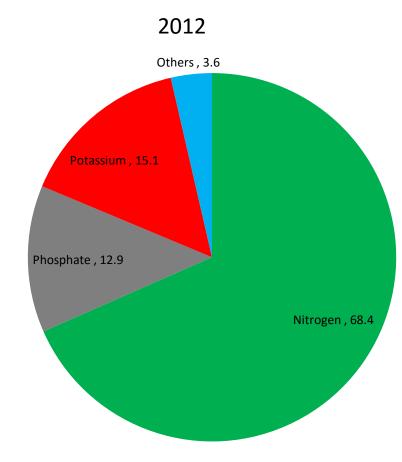
**Million Dollars** 

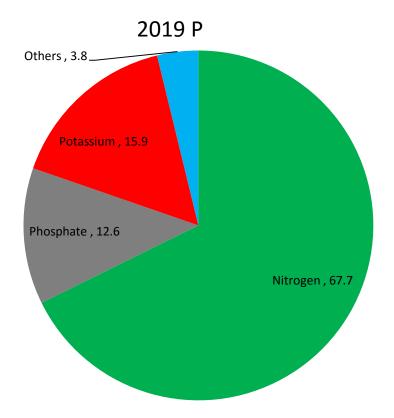


#### As the efficiencies of the technology improve......



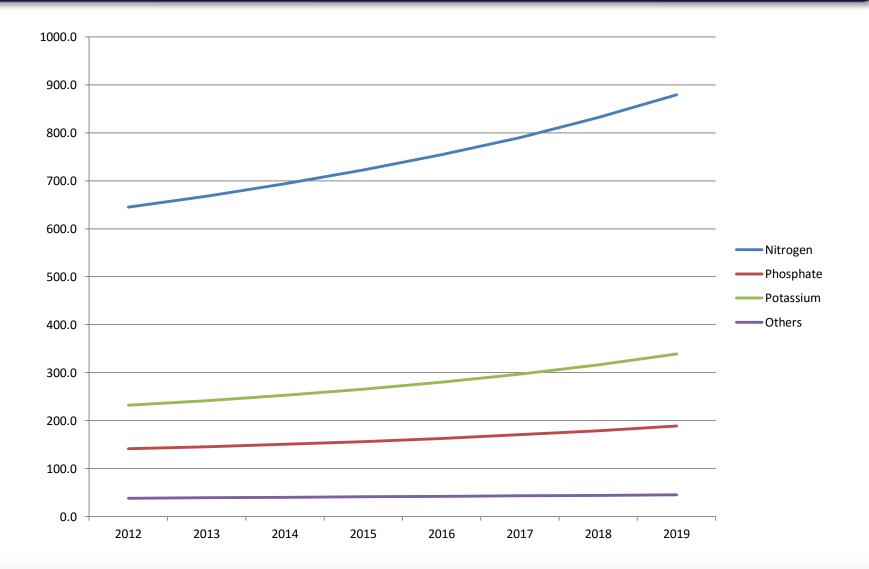




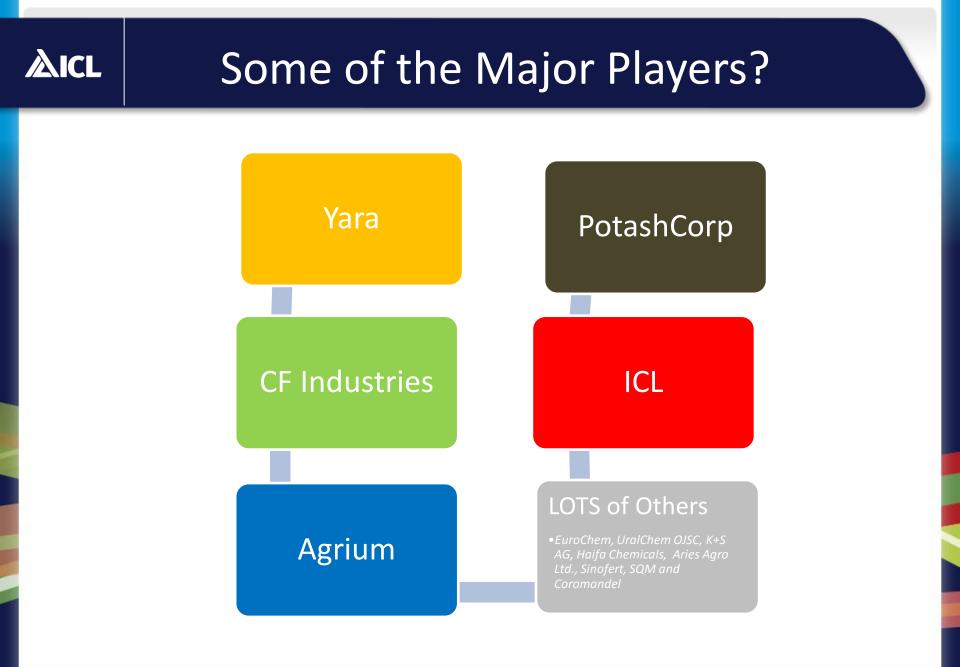




## AICL Projected NA growth by nutrient











### Water Soluble Trends

Up significantly in the next several years US too!

25%-30% is used as a Foliar application

70%-75% is used in Fertigation

Nitrogen is most popular and will show substantial growth

Potassium is very attractive, and will grow at a little faster rate

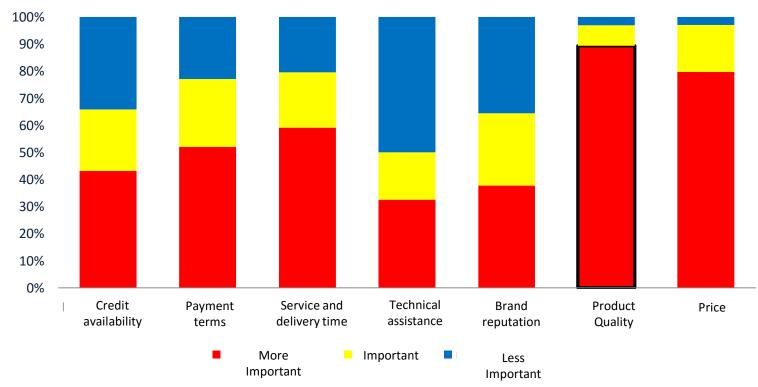
Phosphate is the least attractive due to low solubility/acidity issues

Secondary and Micro nutrients will be big sellers

Water and soil conditioners will have opportunities as well



#### **Critical Success Factors in Latin America**



#### Relevant factors when buying fertilizer (Multiple Choice %)



Valid sample base: 78 respondents

