

Rewarded for discovering sustainable fertilizers

Description

The 2018 Marcus Wallenberg Prize

“I feel happy and honoured to be rewarded, Torgny NÅrsholm says. On Monday 24 September he will receive the 2018 Marcus Wallenberg Prize for having documented how organic nitrogen dominates the nutrition of trees in boreal forests. The findings have resulted in new types of fertilizers.

Professor Torgny NÅrsholm, The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, UmeÅ, Sweden, has examined the role of amino acids in supplying the nitrogen required for the growth of forest trees. His work has caused a paradigm shift in explaining the nutrition of plants.

For his discoveries Torgny NÅrsholm is awarded the 2018 Marcus Wallenberg Prize of SEK 2 million. On Monday 24 September he will receive his diploma from the hands of King Carl XVI Gustaf at a ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden.

With a little help of amino acids

The ability of boreal forests to take up atmospheric carbon dioxide and produce wood depends on the availability of nitrogen in the soil. The growth of most forests is however limited by a low supply of nitrogen.

Some species have developed symbioses with bacteria that can process nitrogen gas into amino acids. More than a century ago some plants were demonstrated to have the capability of taking up amino acids directly. The process was not considered important until the isotopic methods were further developed and could simplify chemical analyses of different elements.

Torgny NÅrsholm has in different studies since 1998 investigated the nutrition of forest trees – particularly Scots pine and Norway spruce. He found that nitrogen from amino acids was taken up by tree seedlings and discovered that the amino acid concentrations in forest soils are high enough to provide a substantial supply for tree uptake. He could also testify that the major nitrogen source of pine and spruce in boreal forests is amino acids rather than ammonium ions or nitrate.

Environmentally friendly

The new insights inspired Torgny NÅrsholm to develop fertilizers based on amino acids. Field studies revealed the improvement of shoot and root growth when seedlings were grown on this organic nitrogen source. Leaching of nitrogen during seedling cultivation in nurseries was also reduced significantly compared to conventional inorganic fertilizers.

The findings have had an impact on nursery and forestry practices in coniferous forests in the Nordic countries.

The first patent for this approach was issued in 2000 and a fertilizer called Argrow, based on the amino acid arginine, was introduced on the market. Arginine is a nitrogen rich amino acid that is rapidly absorbed by plants. The fertilizer is mainly used in forest nurseries in Sweden, and tests have been performed in Finland, USA, Canada, Uruguay, China, New Zealand and Australia. It is also being tested

on other commercial crops and garden plants.

The innovation has been further developed and a new category of patented, slow release fertilizer based on arginine is currently being tested in large scale field trials in Finland and Sweden.

Seedpad is an example of another new technology for improved germination of pine and spruce seeds, that Arevo AB, Umeå, Sweden recently developed. Torgny NÅsholm is the CEO for this company.

Groundbreaking innovations

The Prize Selection Committee of the Marcus Wallenberg Foundation states in its motivation that Torgny NÅsholm has made innovative discoveries with substantial practical importance to a sustainable management of forests. He has managed to translate and transfer his groundbreaking scientific discoveries into useful applications.

Erik Normark, forestry specialist at the Swedish Forest Agency, is also impressed by the ability to combine research with practical problem solving.

â?? Fertilizers based on amino acid and nitrogen has lifted Swedish forest seedling production to a higher level of quality. Early results from field studies of fertilizing after seeding indicate a progress in survival and growth of great importance to the forest production in our country, Erik Normark says.

The Marcus Wallenberg Prize 2018 will be presented by King Carl XVI Gustaf to Torgny NÅsholm at a ceremony in Stockholm on 24 September 2018.

The Laureate

Torgny NÅsholm was born in Nora, the municipality of Kramfors, Sweden, in 1959. He defended his PhD thesis in Plant Physiology in 1991 at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Umeå, Sweden. In 2000 he was appointed Professor in Plant Physiology at the Faculty of Forestry, and in 2007 Professor in Tree Ecophysiology at the same university.

Between 2007 and 2010 Torgny NÅsholm was engaged in SweTree Technologies AB, where he still holds a position as Scientific Advisor and board member. He is also the leading scientist and CEO of Arevo AB. Both companies are focused on plant and forest biotechnology and situated in Umeå.

Since 2007 Torgny NÅsholm has published 64 scientific articles, many of them in the highest ranked journals of his area of research. He is also the lead scientist on ten patents issued for work on applications of amino acid nutrition for plants.

Encouraging research in forestry

The purpose of the Marcus Wallenberg Prize is to recognize, encourage and stimulate path breaking scientific achievements, which contribute significantly to broadening knowledge and to technical development within the fields of importance to forestry and forest industries.

The official citation and prize motivation is published [here](#).