The world fertilizer crunch, which built to epidemic proportions, during 1973, has focused high interest on supplies available from top fertilizerexporting countries such as the Netherlands - world's third largest exporter of nitrogen . fertilizer - the principal fertilizer produced - to about 1.19 million tons in 1974-75, compared with the 1.15 million tons exported in 1973-74. Phosphate exports could also rise to 340,000 tons from the previous year's 330,000.

A large part of Dutch nitrogen exports will go to other West Europen countries, where fertilizer use per hectare is among the highest in the world. Sizable quantities are also exported to the United States, which took some 125,000 tons in 1973-74. Other important purchasers last season were the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, and Egypt.

The thriving Dutch ferlargely in the past 10-15 years, exports about 75 percent of its total output. types of fertilizers were Fertilizer imports, totaling some 350,000 tons annually, are mainly of potassium shortages, exploding fertilizers, which are demand, and higher profits, very small quantities.

As the 1974-75 season ports to many Asian, capacity, Dutch fertilizer African, and Latin American plants could produce Destinations are usually first served basis.

Before calendar 1972, Dutch fertilizer factories were estimated to be planned for the next few operating at only 60-65

percent of capacity. This tilizer industry, developed was the result of a large expansion of fertilizer production facilities 4 or 5 years ago, at the last upturn Some 1,87 million tons of all of the fertilizer demand cycle. When a global overproduced for agricultural supply developed in 1972 and use in 1973-74, compared world prices tumbled, Dutch with 1.81 million in 1972-73. producers agreed to reduce output.

With the onset of energy produced domestically in producers were able to expand their output without adding new facilities. At began, the only Dutch fer- present, industry sources tilizer exports already under report that Dutch fertilizer contract were those to factories are working at surrounding West Europen levels of between 85-90

spot-purchase, first-come- annually. Consequently, no new construction and reportedly no enlargement of present facilities are years. Since 3 ro 4 years are required to bring a new plant to full production, capacity is unlikely to enlarge much before the end of the decade.

Since production facilities are more than adequate, the only possible constraints on **Dutch** production of certain fertilizers would be a lack of raw materials, especially of phosphate rock.

More than 80 percent of toal Dutch fertilizer production is made up of nitrogen fertilizer. The Dutch produce all their nitrogen fertilizer from domestic supplies of natural

West European producers -West Germany and France which must import raw materials. Natural gas supplies are well above industry needs, as are other forms of energy. Although the Arab oil embargo was officially in effect for the Netherlands until July 11, Dutch petroleum imports and stocks remain at yearago levels.

gas, in contnrast to other

For nitrogen fertilizer production, imported feedstocks include anhydrous ammonia from Belgium and from an affiliated factory of a Dutch company.

Raw matrerial shortages could affect Dutch phosphate fertilizer production, however, which accounts for about 20 percent of total fertilizer output and is very largely dependent on imports of ground phosphate rock. Thirty-three percent of rock imports are from the United States, 25 percent from Togo, 24 percent from Morocco, and 3 percent from the Soviet Union. Basic slag for phosphate fertilizers is largely imported from West Germany.

Supplies of phosphate rock have so far been adequate, although prices of these materials have soared. Prices for ground phosphate rock from Morocco have almost tripled in recent months and other suppliers

Lancaster Farming, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1974—19 have followed with sub- Dutch needs for many stantial price rises.

Inadequate supplies of basic slag willnot affect the Dutch industry since these imports are directly used as fertilizer., Basic slag prices for the 1974-75 season from Belgium and Luxembourg increased by 27 percent and from West Germany by 35 percent.

The Dutch produce only a small quantity of potassium fertilizer - 4,110 tons in 1972-73, which was less than 1 percent of the country's total fertilizer output. Domestic production is limited mainly to potassium sulphate, produced mostly from oolasses. The molasses is obtained largely from the Dutch sugar-beet industry, although small quantities are imported.

According to Dutch officials, large potassium chloride deposits have been discovered in the northern part of the Netherlands. Since these deposits are reportedly at great depth, no plans have yet been made to exploit them. Should world market prices rise, however, the Dutch might decide to open the fields, which are said to be sufficient to meet

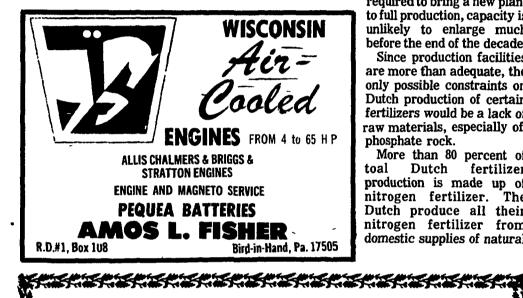
decades.

Dutch farmers already use about the maxiumu feasible volume of nitrogen fertilizer on their crops, so thatmarginal increase or decrease in use would not affect yields much. Because only about 6 percent of Dutch farmlandis irrigated, changes in the volume of nitrogen applied depend on the weather.

In 1973-74, Dutch consumption of fertilizers was estimated at 625,000 tons. This was applied principally to grasslands, followed by wheat, potato, and sugarbeet



JOSEPH C. O'DONNELL, NOTING THAT HIS NORTHBORO, MASS PLASTICS COMPANY WAS DOING WELL DES-PITE THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY, CALLED HIS 40 EMPLOYEES TO-GETHER TO ANNOUNCE EXPANSION, AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD \$50 RAISE FOR ALL WORKERS, WITH FIRST INSTALL-MENT PAID IN CASH ON THE SPOT.



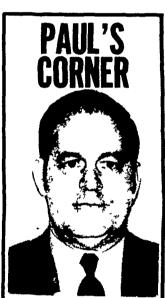
PENN-JERSEY

ANNUAL

HOLIDAY

DAIRY TOU

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30



There is something about the Christmas season that brings out the best in us. Perhaps the tremendous love vested in a babe in a manger and the rays of a bright star shining in the heavens still casts its magic spell over a troubled world. Too often we tend to dwell on the troubles, and forget the blessings we take so much for granted. As I look back over the past year and think about all the good things that have happened, and all the new friends we've made at Lancaster Ford, I can't help but feel very grateful to all you fine people who helped make it happen. My sincere wish for all of you is that the Christmas spirit will be with you throughout the new year.

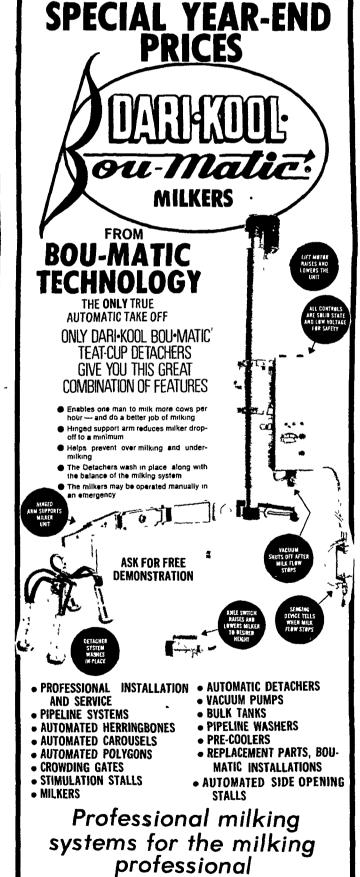
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