Nitrogen Stabilizers

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N Cycle

- Losses
 - Volatilization
 - Leaching
 - Denitrification
 - Runoff





Sources

- Urea
 - Volatilization, Leaching,
 Denitrification, Runoff
- Urea-ammonium nitrate
 (50% urea, 25% ammonium, 25% nitrate)
 - Volatilization, Leaching,
 Denitrification

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Stabilizers

- Goals
 - Reduce volatilization
 - Reduce leaching
 - Reduce runoff
 - Reduce denitrification

 What are the mechanisms that these reductions are accomplished?





Urease Inhibitors

- N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT)
 - Works by inhibiting or stopping the breakdown of urea, the chemical provides the ability to block the active site of the <u>urease</u> enzyme. This prevents the hydrolysis of urea.
 - $-(NH₂)₂CO + H₂O \rightarrow CO₂ + 2(NH₃)$





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 $-(NH_2)_2CO + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + 2(NH_3)$



NHa

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Urease Inhibitors

- NBPTs
 - Agrotain Ultra
 - Arborite
 - N-FIXX
- 40% maleic-itaconic co-polymer
 - Nutrisphere
 - UPGRADE
- Ca-Aminoethylpiperazine& Ca-Heterpolysaccharides
 - NSTAY

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Nitrification Inhibitors

- 2-chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)-pyridine
 - Nitrapyrin
- Dicyandiamide
 - DCD

 Nitrification inhibitors help eliminate/reduce the nitrosomonas bacteria from turning ammonium-N into nitrate-N







Nitrification Inhibitors

DCD

- Agrotain Plus (+NBPT)
- Super U (+NBPT)
- Slow N
- Guardian

Nitrapyrin

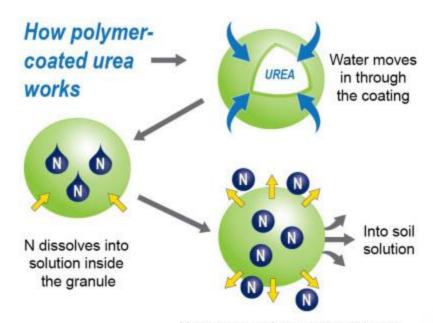
Instinct





Slow Release

Exhibit a controlled release / slow release



N moves out through the polymer

Blaylock, 2010

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Slow Release

- Sulfur-coated urea
- Polymer-coated urea
 - CoteN®
 - ESN®





Other Inhibitors

- Urea-Formaldehyde/Methylene Urea
 - CoRoN®







Current Trials

- 2 Sites
 - Macon Ridge Research Station
 - Northeast Research Station
- 1 year
 - -2013





Current Trials

6 N sources

3 N rates

NERS

Urea

- 240

SuperU

- 270

- Instinct

- 300

Agrotain Ultra

MRRS

Agrotain 20

– 210

Nutrisphere

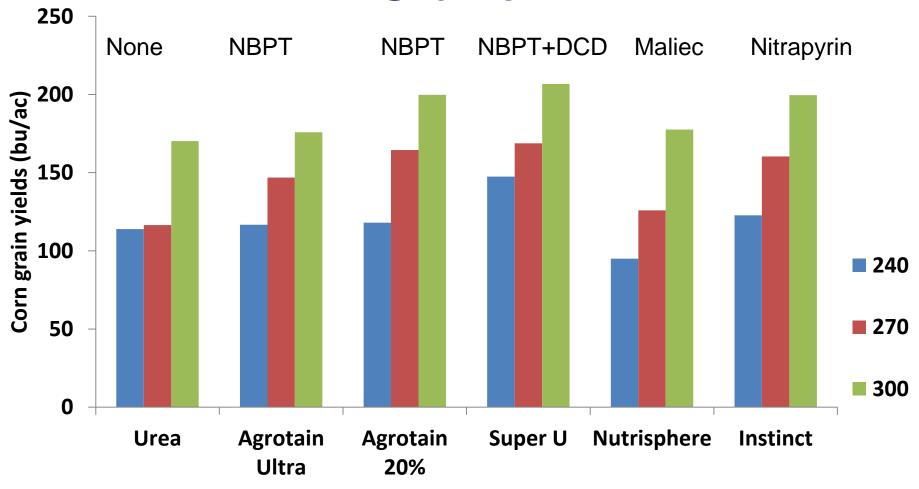
- 240

- 270



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Northeast Research Station



Enhanced Efficiency N Products

Northeast Research Station Check







Northeast Research Station

300 lbs N/acre



240 lbs N/acre



innevate

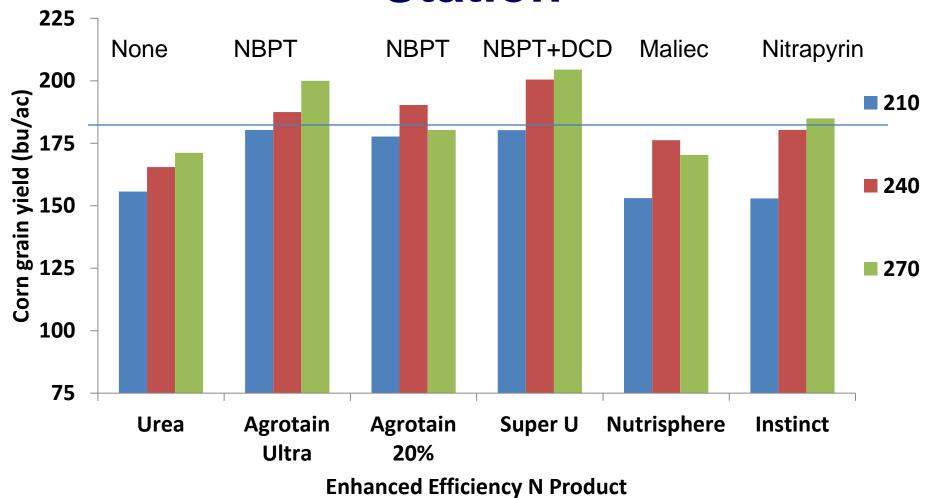
educate.



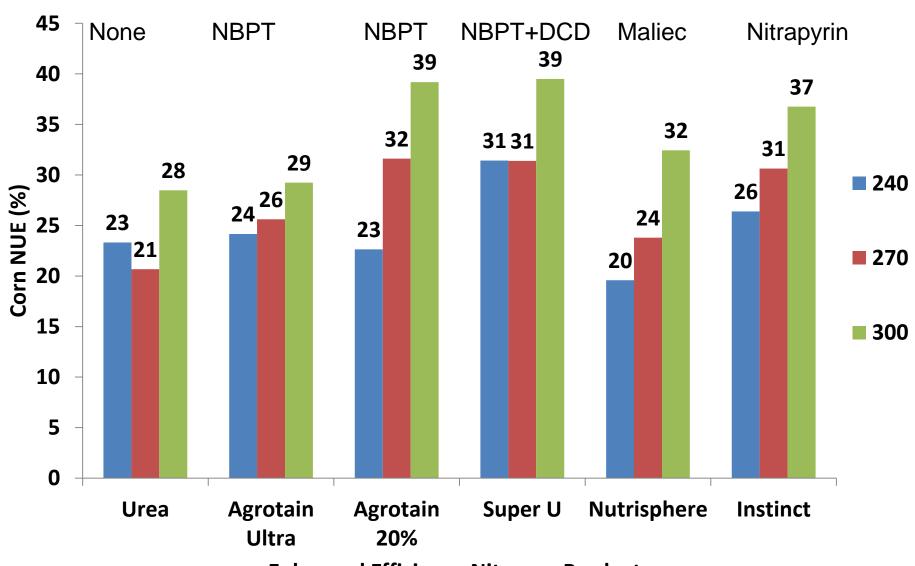




Macon Ridge Research Station

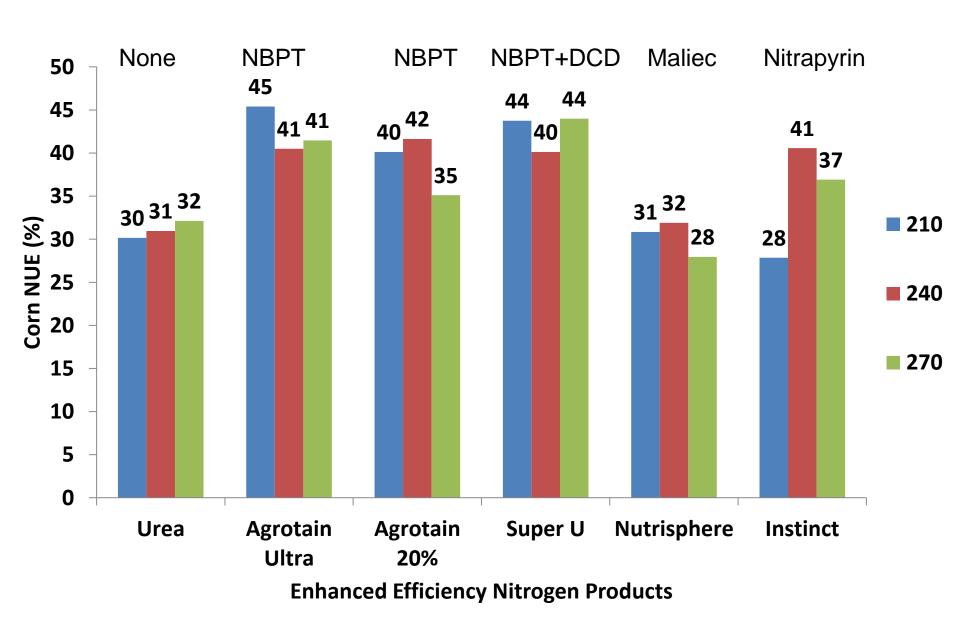


NERS - NUE



Enhanced Efficiency Nitrogen Products

MRRS - NUE



Results

- N rate was the most influential factor at St. Joseph
 - Residue
- Inhibitors were important at the Macon Ridge location
 - SuperU provided the ability to drop to 210 lbs N/acre and out yield 270 lbs N/acre as Urea.





Results

- The mode of action was important depending on the location
 - MRRS yielded better when a type of urease inhibitor was used
 - NERS
 - SuperU and Instinct
 - Showed some importance of a nitrification inhibitor





Results

- Nitrification Inhibitors
 - High moisture
 - Rain or irrigation
- Urease Inhibitors
 - Exposure to the surface/air
 - Urea on surface or dry soil
- Polymer Coated Urea
 - Physically controlled release
 - Dependent on temperature and moisture
 - Not beneficial as the only N source Deficiencies are improve lives





