STABALIZED LIQUID FERTILZER

NITRO+ PLUS™

UAN 32 Stabilized

CONTENT

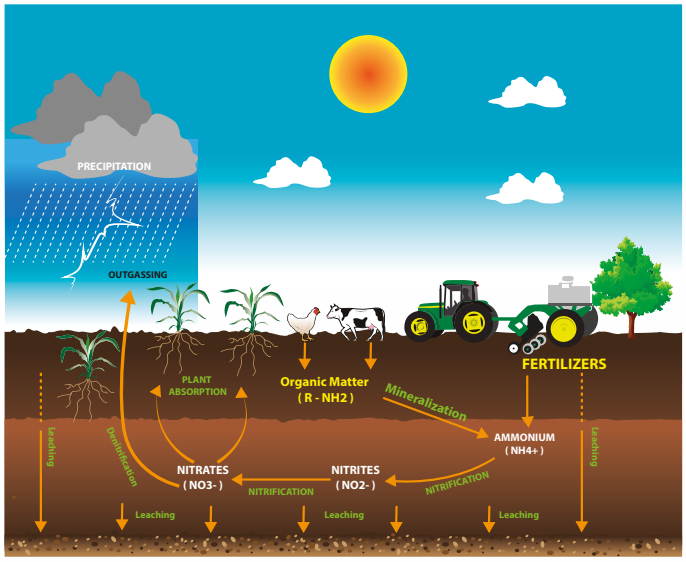
AM-AG® Nitro+™32-0-0 contains nitrification inhibitors that help delay the process of nitrification.

Corn is highly dependent on Nitrogen (N) to maximize production.

The use of Nitrogen in crops is influenced by numerous factors such as climate, different soil types, precipitation, etc.

NITROGEN CYCLE

It is important to understand a little more about what happens to our Nitrogen when applied to soil...



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Color/Appearance.....White/slightly blue

ADVANTAGES

- It's the safest your plants can use to better asimilate the advantage nitrogen and absorb more nitrogen.
- **AM-AG® Nitro+™32-0-0** contains UAN 32 (urea ammonium nitrate solution) fortified with **Nitro+™DCD**.
- **Technology all in one, eliminates the need for unnecessary mixtures.**
- **Easy to apply, alone or with many other liquid formula mixtures.**

Nitro+™32-0-0 contains an Nitrogen inhibitor which functions as a stabilizer prolonging and improving nitrogen availability in the soil, when plants need it most.

Nitro+™32-0-0 It can be applied alone or used in the most common formulas containing UAN 32 as a source of nitrogen. A significant part of commercial Nitrogen fertilizer becomes a form of nitrogen nitrate when applied to the soil.

The Ammonium-N becomes Nitrogen-N through a biochemical process (known as nitrification) in the presence of adequate oxygen, warm temperatures (>10 C), and some moisture. This process requires two forms of soil bacteria.

The first bacteria Nitrosomonas converts Ammonium-N to Nitrite-N. The second bacterium Nitrobacter converts Nitrite-N to Nitrate-N.

Nitrogen application methods.

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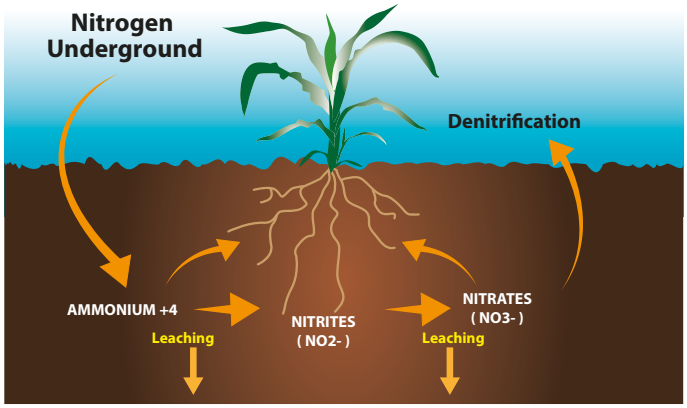
The weather can affect the amount of nitrogen loss that may occur after application. The principal forms of loss after applying nitrogen-based UAN-32 are leaching, denitrification and volatilization.

When the liquid fertilizer is applied, the Nitrogen that comes from the UAN-32 binds with the soil and becomes the target.

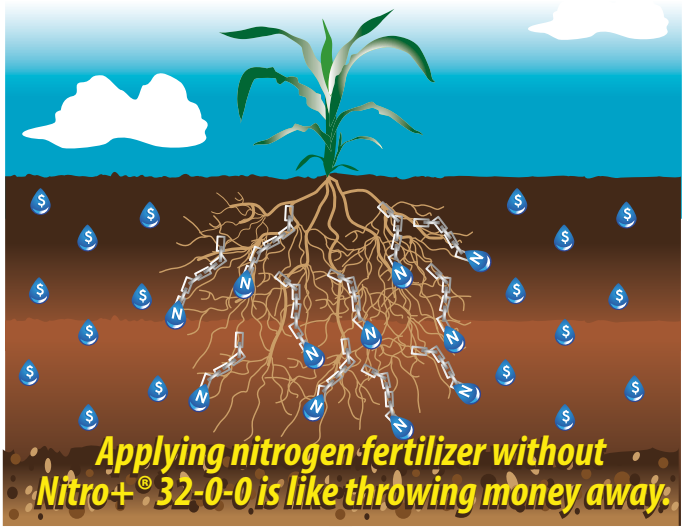
Leaching is the movement of N nitrate which is highly soluble.



Since much of UAN-32 is in the form of ammonium-N, it serves as food for the bacteria that cause nitrification and are present in all soils. When the temperature increases it also increases the conversion process of the Ammonium to Nitrate-N through nitritificación.

The application in crop aid fertilizers generally occurs in the early and mid vegetative cycles of the plant. This period coincides with the increase in air and ground temperatures. This accelerates the generation period of Nitrate-N which becomes vulnerable when excess rainfall is received or when applied in sandy soils.

The **AM-AG® Nitro+™32-0-0** is stabilized nitrogen, developed to reduce the loss of N through denitrification, leaching, and volatilization. Volatilization is reduced by inhibition / slowdown in activity of the enzyme urease.



GENERAL USE

Crops:

Sorghum . Corn · Soy · Cotton · Vegetables · Citrus · Walnut · Fruits · Cereals

For more information on mor specific doses consult your local dealer.

The stabilizer within formula **Nitro+™32-0-0** works by reducing Ammonium consumption by the nitrification bacteria and taking advantage of more Nitrogen through better absorption.

SAFETY

It can cause skin irritation and eye damage if the necessary precautions are not taken into account. See Material Safety Data Sheet MSDS for further explanation.

CAUTION

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