



INHIBITOR TECHNOLOGY

To make efficient use of urea and ammonium fertilizers, reduce nitrate run-off and leaching, and the emission of ammonia and greenhouse gases, the incorporation of urease inhibitors and nitrification inhibitors into urea and Ammonium containing fertilizers should be recommended as a best management practice.

Where can the “Inhibitor Technology” language be found in the farm bill?

Go to: <http://agriculture.house.gov/fbconfrpt.htm>.

Click on “Statement of Managers”

Scroll down to page 72.

AAPFCO (Association of American Plant Food Control Officials) Terms:

Nitrogen Stabilizer-A substance added to a fertilizer which extends the time the nitrogen component of the fertilizer remains in the soil in the [urea or] ammoniacal form. (official 2001)

Nitrification Inhibitor –A substance that inhibits the biological oxidations of ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen. (official 2001)

Stabilized Nitrogen Fertilizer—A fertilizer to which a nitrogen stabilizer has been added. (official 1994)

Urease Inhibitor-A substance which inhibits hydrolytic action on urea by urease enzyme. When applied to soils a urease inhibitor results in less urea nitrogen lost by ammonia volatilization. (Official 1997)

N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT)-A compound that is the normal butyl derivative of thiophosphoric triamids and is a urease inhibitor. (CAS No. 94317-64-3, N-(n-butyl) phosphorothiole triamide). (Official 1997)



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