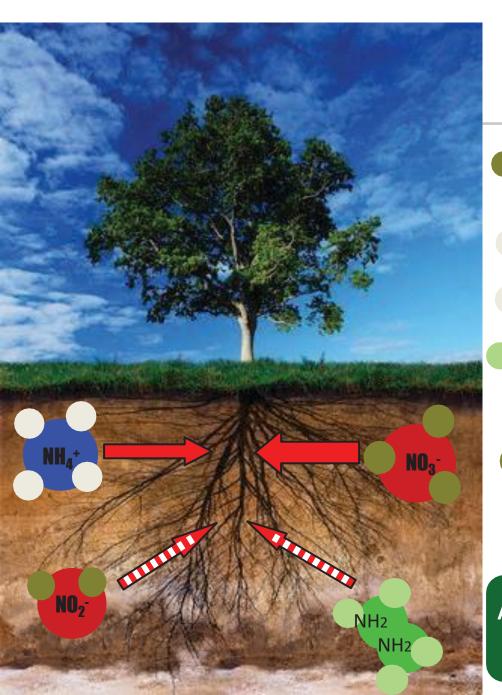




Technology - NovaTec®

(3,4-dimethylpyrazole phosphate - DMPP Nitrification Inhibitor)



Soil nitrogen could be present in any of the following forms:



Nitrate → Easily leachable and volatile. Represents more than 90% of N content in the soil.



Ammonium → Hardly leachable.

Represents less than 5% of N content in the soil.



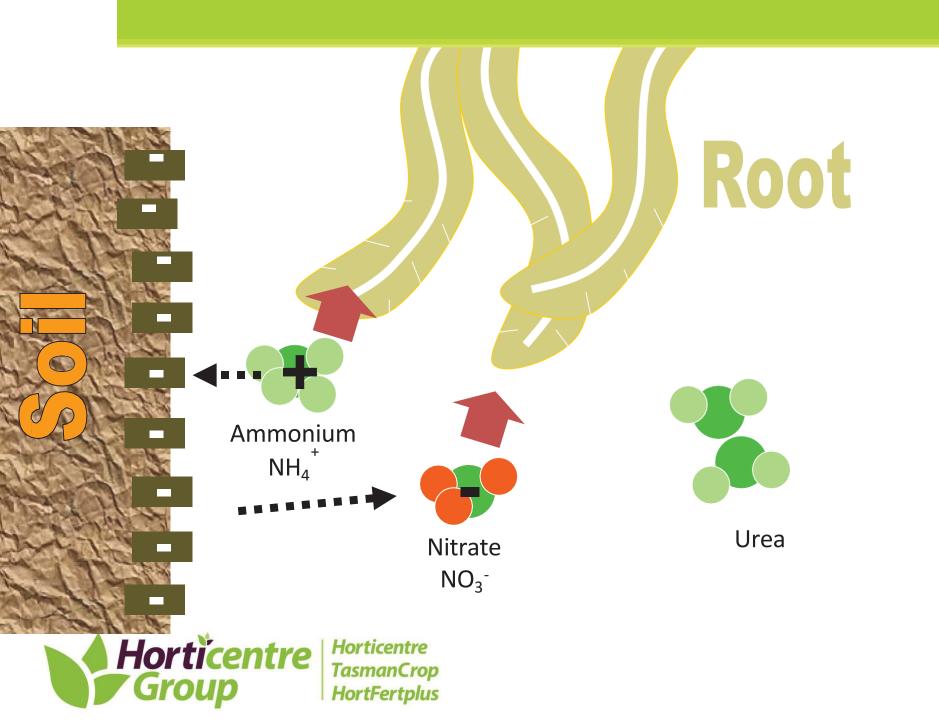
Urea → Easily leachable and volatile. Some plants are able to absorb it only in small amounts.

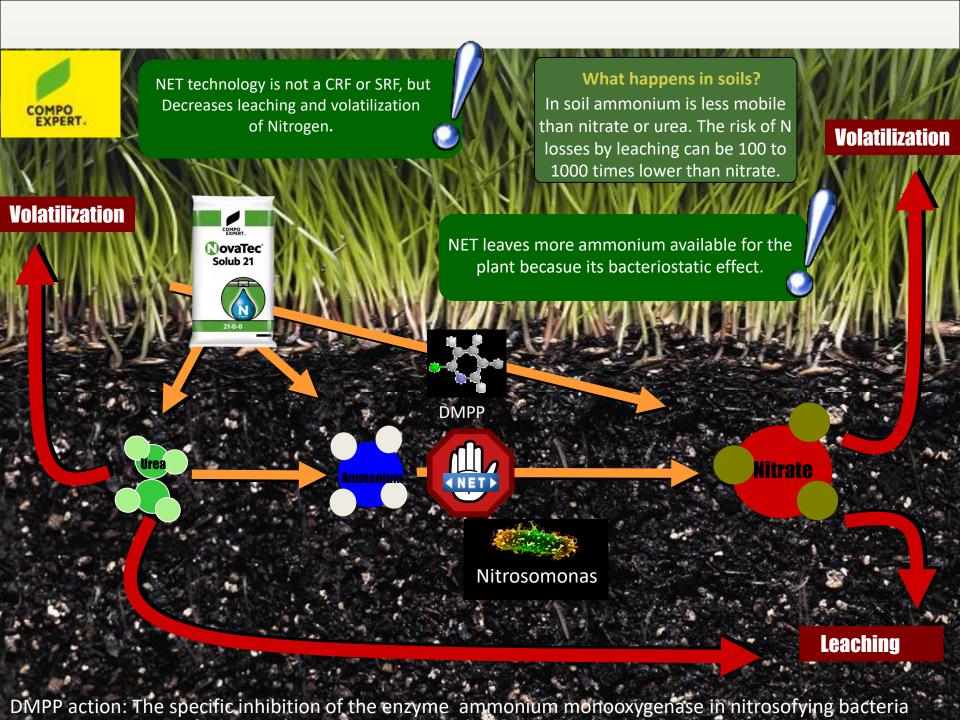


Nitrite → Easily leachable.

Barely present in soils (Is rapidly transformed into Nitrate by soil bacteria).

Ammonium (NH4+) and Nitrate (NO3) are the main forms of N uptaked by plant





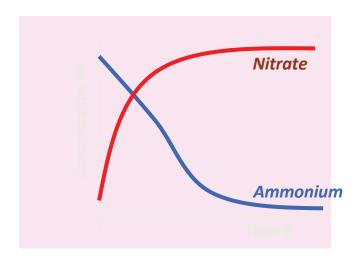


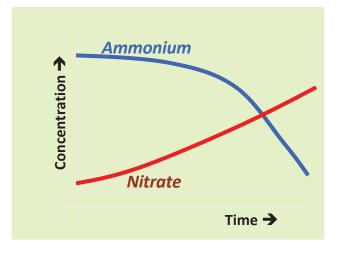
## **Fertilizers**



**Without Inhibitor** 

With Inhibitor







## Influence of Temperature of NH4 nitrification.

Model calculation based in BASF studies

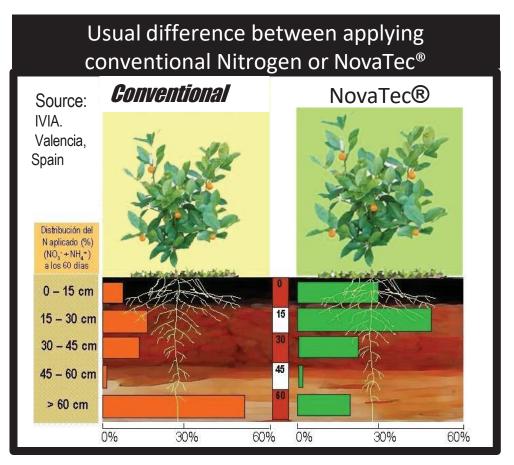
[% nitrification of applied NH<sub>4</sub>]

Soil Tº	ASN			ASN + DMPP		
	w. 2	w. 4	w. 8	w. 2	w. 4	w. 8
5 °C	6	12	25	0	0	0.5
10 °C	14	27	55	7	14	28
15 °C	51	100	100	14	27	54
20 °C	100	100	100	20	40	81

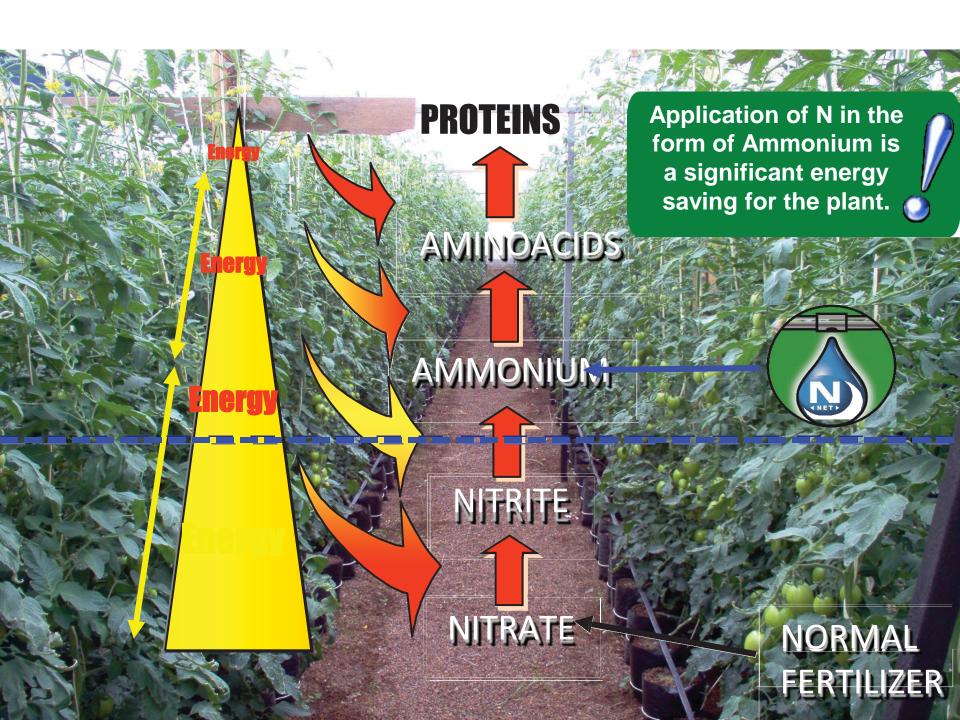


ASN: Ammonium Sulphonitrate.

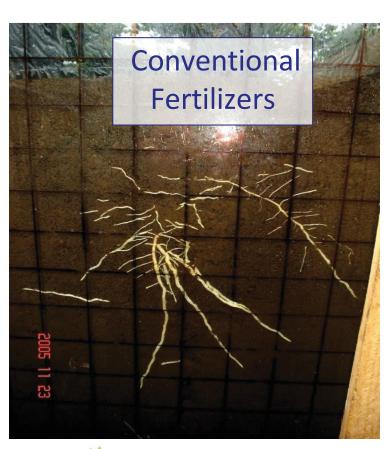
## Nitrogen remains were roots are actively up taking nutrients

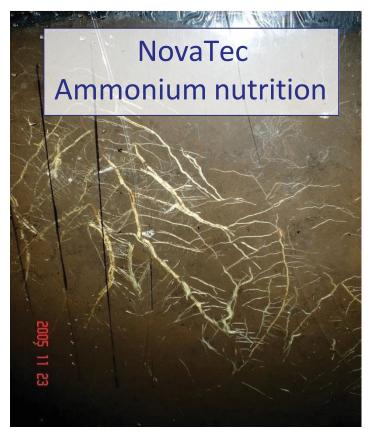




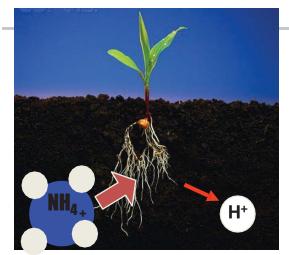


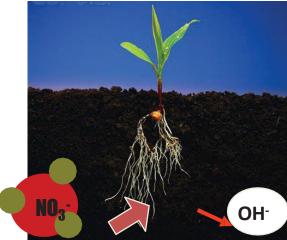
## Root growth in Avocado Quillota, Chile.





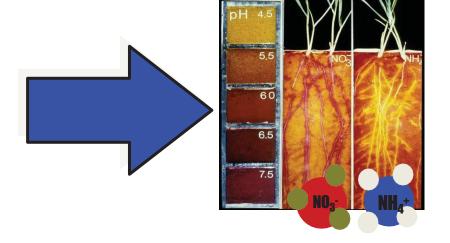








Novatec causes acidifcation of rhizophere, Improving uptake of P , Fe, Zn, Cu and others TE.



Ammonium preferential absortion causes rhizosphere acidification.

Nitrates preferential absortion causes rhizosphere alkalinization.

Photo: Römheld, University of Hohenheim