

Proper Form of Nitrogen = Delivers the Genetic Potential

N-Fluence (Liquid Urea 20-0-0) is the safest and most effective form of nitrogen for foliar application. The addition of Nickel and the Convey technology supports increased nutrient uptake, efficiency and converson into a readily available form, with limited energy required by the plant to do so.

- Urea is readily converted to plant available amine once inside the leaf and is exposed to the urease enzyme that the plant naturally makes. This reduces the potential for burn and crop injury (Figure 1)
- In contrast, UAN (28-0-0) has 50% of the nitrogen in a form (ammonium and nitrate) that is readily taken up by the plant.

However, once inside, water is required to convert it into a plant available form. The caused localized "dehydration" of the leave - also known as "UAN burn" (Figure 1)

 Proper nickel nutrition increased the urease enzyme activity to reduce burn and increase nitrogen conversion (Figure 2).



Figure 2:Value of Proper Nickel Nutrition

CONVEY Technology



Effect of Ni supply on reducing urea toxicity

Figure 1 - Foliar UAN compared to liquid Urea

UAN (28-0-0) burn on Wheat aplied at 120# N/ac) Urea (20-0-0) reduced burn on wheat (applied at 120# N/ac)

Proven Agronomic Performance

- Trials conducted by both Michigan State University and Sabanci University (Figure 1) showed the addition of urea increased the uptake of other nutrients up to 200%.
- The critical N level in the flag leaf of wheat is 4.2% at head emergence to obtain 14% protein. However, the critical N level in the plant changes as the crop matures. If the tissue sample is below these threshold levels, a foliar N application is required to maintain the targeted protein. (Figure 2)

6.0

5.5

5.0

4.5

4.0

3.5

3.0

2.5

2.0

7/5 7/7

Nitrogen - Flag Leaf

%

Urea + Zinc

Heads fully eme

4.8

4.6

From replicated trials, if the tissue N level is below the critical threshold (4.2%), then the addition of 7-8 lb of nitrogen applied at the milk stage is required to increase protein content by 1.0% on a 50 bu/ac crop of wheat. The response to a foliar nitrogen application becomes more significant as the plant becomes more N deficient. (Figure 3)

4.5%

8/4

Figure 1: Increased Nutrient Uptake

Urea

Zinc



4.5

4.3

Take Flag leaf sample first 10 days

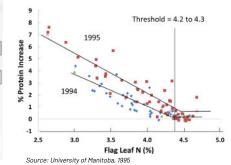
3.1

after heads fully emerged?

7/9 7/11 7/13 7/15 7/17 7/19 7/21 7/23 7/25 7/27 7/29 7/31 8/2

Flag Leaf Sample Date

Figure 3: Impact of Foliar N Application on Protein Content



Check

Source: Harvest Zinc Program Urea applied at 2.5 gal/ac. Zinc applied at 2 qt/ac.

All products applied at BBCH73 (milk). Water volumed 10 gal/ac.

50

44

38

32

26

Grain Concentration (ppm)

The addition of 7-8 lb of Nitrogen at Milk Stage can increase the protein content by 1.0%.

Product Recommendations

- It is recommended to do a minimum of a 2:1 dilution ratio of water to N-Fluence.
- For lower rates of N-Fluence, ensure a minimum water volume of 10 gal/ac is used for optimum coverage and uptake.
- N-Fluence can be combined with the Laser, ReLeaf, 42Phi or Impel lines of products, if it is determined that additional nutrients are required.
- N-Fluence can be applied throughout the entire growing season.
- When addressing protein management in wheat, the optimum timing is the milk stage.
- N-Fluence can be combined with a crop protection product. Please conduct a jar test and refer to ATP's information on product compatibility at www.atpag.com/compatibility
- To view the N-Fluence SDS and product label, please visit www. atpag.com

Product	Analysis	Rate	Timing	Form
N-Fluence	20-0-0 + Convey	1-4 gallons/ac	Foliar	Liquid



At ATP, we believe a proactive, science-based approach to restore the balance between plant and soil health is the single most effective way to deliver the genetic potential of the crop. We challenge the status quo by utilizing agtech to monitor and drive productivity.

info@atpag.com | 1.877.538.5511 | www.atpag.com

