



**PRODUCT INFO
& DATASHEET**

UREA, fertiliser

(Origin: EC, Russia, Belorussia, Ukraine, Middle East etc.)

PRILLED UREA 46%N

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Nitrogen	min. 46%
Moisture	max. 0.5%
Biuret	max. 1%
Granulation	1 - 4 mm , min. 90 - 94%
Melting point	132°C
Colour	pure white prilled
Radiation	non-radioactive
Free ammonia	max. 160 pxt. ppm

Prilled, free flowing, treated against caking, 100% free from harmful substances.

GRANULAR UREA 46%N

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Nitrogen	min. 46%
Moisture	max. 0.5%
Biuret	max. 1.4%
Granulation	2 - 4 mm , min. 90 - 94%
Melting point	132°C
Colour	standard white or pure white
Radiation	non-radioactive
Free ammonia	max. 160 pxt. ppm

Free flowing, treated against caking, 100% free from harmful substances.

UREA FACTS

Urea is a white crystalline substance with the chemical formula $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$; it is highly water soluble and contains 46% nitrogen.

Urea is considered an organic compound because it contains carbon. It was the first organic compound ever synthesized by chemists; this was accomplished in the early 1800s.

GENERAL REMARKS

1. REMARKS

When in contact with soil, urea undergoes rapid prill or granule hydration and dissolution thus making it invisible to the naked eye. Once in solution, urea is liable to changes resulting from the characteristics of the soil and climate, beginning by being converted within the soil to forms that can be easily assimilated by the plant. It must be remembered that all fertilisers, particularly nitrogen-containing fertilisers, are affected by environmental factors. Therefore, any practices that enhance its uptake or put it in contact with the moisture of the soil will result in faster and better absorption by the crop.

2. USE & WHEN TO FERTILISE

It can be used with all crops. Although subject to restricted use in certain cases, it can be applied to all crops whether before, during or after sowing, whenever the product is in contact with the moist soil and when the crop needs it most. Ears of winter crops (wheat, oats, barley, etc.) can also be fertilised. Summer crops (corn, sorghum, sunflower) fertilisation can be carried out when the plant has grown 4 to 8 leaves, i.e. the period during which a greater amount of nitrogen is needed.

3. APPLICATION DOSES & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Application rates when precision placement is use: less than 80 kg of urea/hectare, depending on the type of soil and crop involved, placed alongside the plant and at depths below that of the planted seed.
- For broadcast spreading, application rates between 80 to 300 kg/hectare are recommended.
- Urea is as efficient as any other nitrogen-containing fertiliser if assimilated immediately after application.