



# Visions for a Sustainable Planet

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NH<sub>3</sub>-N LOSSES FROM UREA ASSOCIATED WITH HUMIC ACID APPLIED **ON BARE AND COVERED SOIL** 

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#### **INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE**

The unburnt sugarcane harvesting in Brazil produces large amounts of trash on soil surface, hindering the incorporation of fertilizers into the soil. When urea is the source of N, the NH<sub>3</sub> losses can reach 20 to 40 % of N applied over the trash blanket. This study aimed to quantify the NH<sub>3</sub> losses from urea-N applied in two forms: soluble urea (SU) and soluble urea + humic acid (SU + HA), and under two conditions: with and without sugarcane straw on soil surface.







laboratory

#### RESULTS



Cumulative losses of NH <sub>3</sub> -N (mg collector <sup>-1</sup> )			
	<b>Covered soil</b>	Bare soil	Mean
HUMIC ACID + UREA	471.4 Bb	361.9 Ab	416.7 b
SOLUBLE UREA	395.1 Ba	249.1 Aa	322.1 a
Mean	433.3 B	305.5 A	369.4
NH <sub>3</sub> volatilized (% of N applied)			
	<b>Covered soil</b>	Bare soil	Mean
HUMIC ACID + UREA	64.1 Bb	49.2 Ab	56.7 b
SOLUBLE UREA	53.8 Ba	33.9 Aa	<b>43.9</b> a

Days after fertilizer application

## CONCLUSIONS

- The higher NH<sub>3</sub>-N volatilization in the treatments with straw must have been favored by the higher urease activity in plant tissues than in soil.
- The use of soluble urea associated with HA did not reduce the loss of  $NH_3$ -N.



### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

