



Depending on environmental conditions, applied nitrogen fertilizer is susceptible to significant losses. Nitrogen can be lost from the soil by three different processes; volatilization, leaching, or denitrification. **NDURE TRIPLE DRY™** is proven to protect your nitrogen against all three forms of loss, keeping nitrogen where it belongs and boosting yield potential.

Ammonia Volatilization: Urease enzyme, present in all soils, converts urea to ammonia gas. This means that surface applied urea is susceptible to ammonia loss (as much as 40%) if not incorporated into the soil by rainfall, irrigation water, or tillage. Ammonia volatilization can occur on all soil types.

Nitrate Leaching: This form of nitrogen loss happens when negatively charged nitrate is moved below the plant's root zone by percolating water. Leaching tends to be more prevalent on sandy soils, but it can happen on all soil types.

Denitrification: This is a nitrogen loss process where microbes convert nitrate into a gas that will escape into the atmosphere and be lost from the soil. Denitrification occurs when soil pores are filled with water instead of air, such as in poorly drained soil conditions.

Guaranteed Analysis:

CONTAINS NON-PLANT FOOD INGREDIENTS:

- 80.92% Dicyandiamide (DCD) (CAS RN: 461-58-5)
- 6.50% N-(n-butyl)-thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT) (CAS RN 94317-64-3)

Inactive Ingredients:

- 12.58% N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (CAS RN 872-50-4), UF polymer (CAS RN 9011-05-6), dyes

Rate Card:

Rate for UREA Solutions	15 pounds per ton
Rate for UAN Solutions	15 pounds per ton
Rate for Manure	3-5 pounds per acre

For UAN applications greater than 35 gallons per acre, use a max rate of 3.0 pounds per acre.

Proven Performance and ROI with Flexible Application Timing



NDURE has a proven yield benefit of 20 bu/acre on corn and 4 bu/acre on wheat when nitrogen loss is the limiting factor. **



Don't wait for the rain. **NDURE** technology provides flexibility for application timing, protecting nitrogen well past 14 days.*



NDURE technology has been applied to millions of acres and the active ingredient is defined by AAPFCO as a urease inhibitor.

* Sources: Franzen et al., 2010; Kelly, 2009; Holcomb et al., 2010; and Holt, 2008. Neither the research institution nor the individual researcher endorse or recommend any product or service.

** Compared to untreated urea and based on corn data collected from 2010-2013, wheat data collected from 2006-2013 when nitrogen loss was the limiting factor. Actual results may vary based on a number of factors, including environmental conditions.