Introducing Limus® protected urea

If you want to stop profits escaping, start by choosing Limus[®] protected urea.

Granular urea nitrogen losses

Nitrogen can be lost as ammonia following the application of granular urea. UK research suggests average ammonia losses from granular urea applied to arable land are 22%, ranging from 2 to 43%. The amount of nitrogen lost is dependent on environmental conditions post application. Important factors include the soil moisture content, rainfall and temperature.

Limus[®] can reduce these losses by up to 98%, improving nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) on farm, whilst reducing ammonia emissions.

Factors that increase risk of ammonia (nitrogen) losses

Warm temperatures

Dry soils

Less than 10mm of rainfall within 48 hours

Alkaline (high pH) soils



What makes Limus[®] unique?

Urea is not readily plant available and first needs to be converted into ammonium. This is done by urease enzymes in the soil that bind to the urea. Without sufficient rainfall post application, the ammonium concentration around the urea granule increases, leading to a localized increase in soil pH. This converts the ammonium to ammonia gas.

Urease inhibitors temporarily bind to these enzymes, preventing the localised pH spike and reducing the losses of ammonia. However, different urease enzymes require different urease inhibitors. Limus[®] is the only urease inhibitor available with two active ingredients (NBPT and NPPT), enabling it to bind to a wider variety of urease enzymes and more effectively minimise losses.

For more information, visit agricentre.basf.co.uk/limus

Why Limus[®] protected urea?



New to the UK market, Limus[®] protected urea contains an innovative, dual-active urease inhibitor that minimises nitrogen losses and supports optimal nitrogen availability for your crop.



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Limus contains NBPT + NPPT. Limus is a registered trademark of BASF.