

*

**

/ 0.1 (: 10 : 1)
/ 0.2
(/ N 1000 330 110) 150
Ammonium thiosulfate
960) 40 %10 (ATS)
(960 500 100 50 10 1
()
ATS ATS

:(Bremner, 1995) CO₂ % 40 – 30
NH₂CONH₂ + H₂O → 2NH₃ + CO₂ Ali and .(Murphy and Ferguson, 1997)
(Trenkel, 1997) Stroehlein, 1991)
% 61

(Fenn 72
and Hossner, 1985)
*
**
(Watson, 2000) 2009/4/29 2007/10/22

(Bremner and Chai, 1989)

(McCarty *et al.*, 1990)

(Joo *et al.*, 1992)

.Ammonium thiosulfate (ATS)

Entisol

Typic quartzipsamment

(30 – 0)

2

Black,1965)

(1)

(Wichmann, 1997)

(Page *et al.*,1982

Azadirachta)

(*indica*

(Mulvaney and Bremner, 1977)

(2007)

Hydroquinone

10 / 0.5

(2)

% 0.4 24.7

(2007

1

.		:1
	8.05	pH
	2.30	E. C. dS.m ⁻¹
	75.00	CaCO₃ g . kg ⁻¹
	3.40	CEC Cmole (+).kg ⁻¹
	5.60	NaHCO₃ mg. kg ⁻¹ -
	0.03	g . kg ⁻¹
	0.40	g . kg ⁻¹
	0.70	g . kg ⁻¹
	13.33	C:N Ratio
	2.3	µg NH ₄ ⁺ /gm Soil/2h
	1.57	NH₄⁺ – N
	0.61	NO₃⁻ – N µg.gm ⁻¹
	0.00	NO₂⁻ – N
	5.40	Ca⁺²
	3.00	Mg⁺²
	6.50	Na⁺
	1.02	K⁺ m mole.L ⁻¹
	2.00	HCO₃⁻
	8.50	SO₄⁼
	7.00	Cl⁻
	0.00	CO₃⁼
Loamy	866.00	
Sand	51.96	gm . kg ⁻¹
	82.04	

:2

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.

Phoenix dactylifera L.CV. Zehdi ()

Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Dehnh.

Myrtus communis L.

(Abdallah : *et al.*, 1989)

ATS .(10
%10 100 500
(Horizontal shaker)
/ 160

Whatman No.1

40 .
°20 –
(%2) .(Stock solution)

Bromocresol green – methyl red :
500 100 50 10 1 Soil – air chamber
960 (Fenn and Kissel, 1973)
: 150 / /
(/ N 1000 330 110)

(RLSD)
(1980) / 0.1
/ 0.2

/ 83.81 61.23 (1)

/ 117.10

) ATS

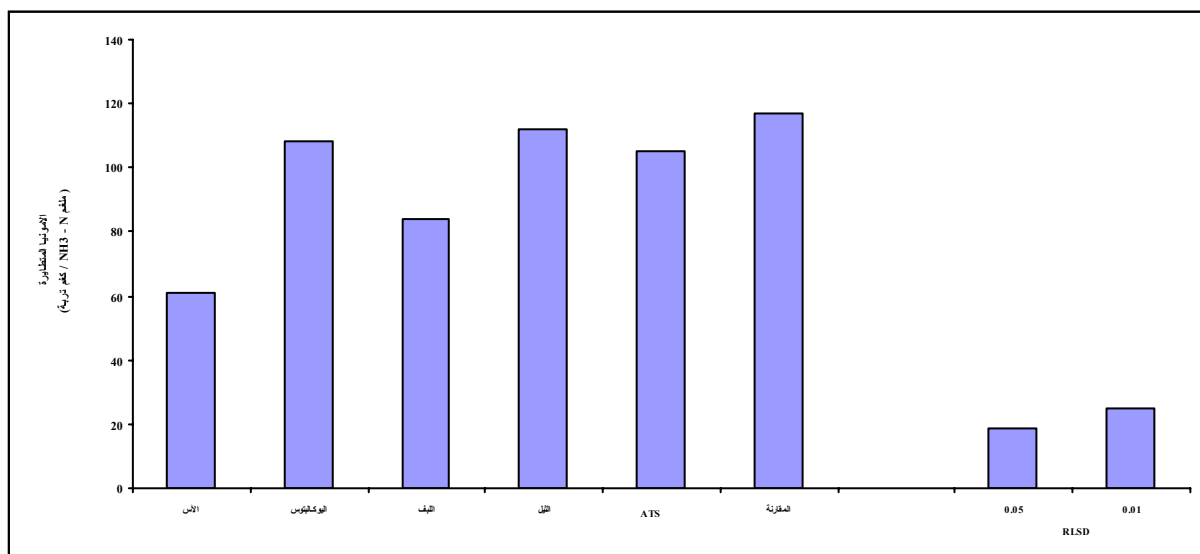
960

(

/ 105.34 112.30 108.25

ATS

0.01



.(960)

:1

Bundy and Bremner,1973)

ATS

(1988

(1)

(Phenolics compounds)

0.05 0.01

ATS

% 20 42

(2)

/ N 330 110

(2007

ATS

)

/ 31.62 26.40

(Trenkel, 1997)

)

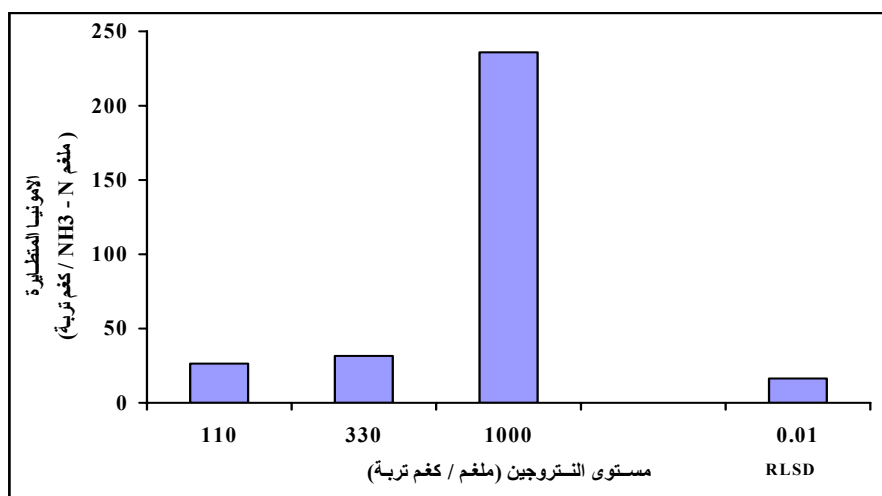
/ N 1000

(0.01

/ NH₃ - N 235.99

Ali and Stroehlein, 1991)

(1997



.(960)

:2

(Watson, 2000)

(3)

5 – 3

500

(Fenn and Miyamoto, 1981)

ATS

pH

)

:3

(/ NH ₃ -N						/ N
()						
960	500	100	50	10	1	110
0	13.240	6.666	3.076	0	0	
1.724	20.885	0.279	6.713	0	0	
8.125	9.850	1.678	2.097	0	0	
0.512	7.086	7.226	2.890	0	0	

()						/ N
960	500	100	50	10	1	
13.692	22.284	0.559	0	0	0	ATS
8.524	15.291	4.195	0.919	0.945	0	
0.792	4.335	0.512	0.466	0	0	
2.331	27.272	5.501	2.377	0	0	
6.526	6.386	1.165	0	0	0	
2.577	19.533	7.645	7.132	0	0	330
18.321	16.550	1.165	0	0	0	ATS
10.349	40.699	6.200	0.606	1.958	0	
58.741	88.811	5.034	2.051	0	0	
99.207	136.809	10.602	11.048	0	0	
114.731	95.923	2.863	2.097	0	0	
143.116	116.756	11.448	11.655	0	0	1000
195.990	27.918	16.676	2.797	0	0	ATS
143.310	105.314	7.459	3.776	1.398	0.056	

ATS

(3)

(Sloan and Anderson, 1995)

/ 1000

ATS

(960)

192

% 11

330 110

.

/ N

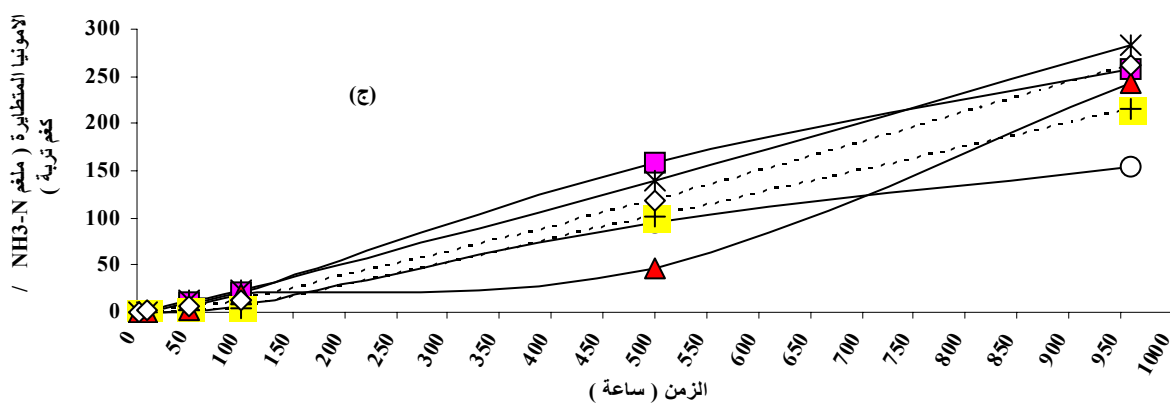
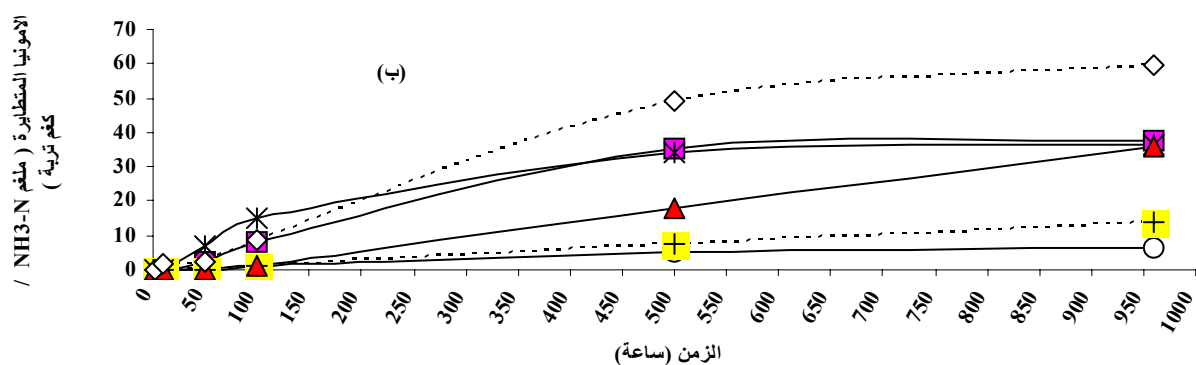
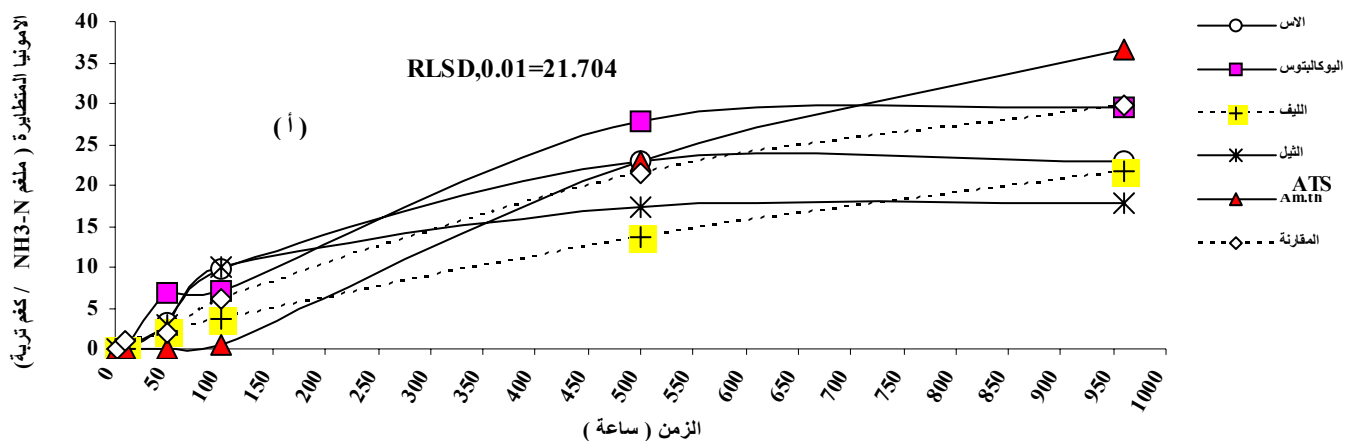
500

ATS

ATS

ATS

100



3:

() 110 () 330 () 1000 / N () .

1997

2007

1988

1980

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Role of Some Plant Extracts on the Reduction of Ammonia Volatilization from Urea*

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ABSTRACT

A laboratory experiment was carried out to study the effect of aqueous extracts of myrtus leaves, eucalyptus leaves, bermudagrass rhizomes and date palm fiber on ammonia volatilization from urea. Studied plant materials were collected from Basrah province, south of Iraq. Aqueous extracts of tested materials were prepared at a ratio of 1:10 (plant material : water) and added at a concentration of 0.1 ml / gm soil (for myrtus and eucalyptus leaves) and at a concentration of 0.2 ml / gm soil (for bermud agrass rhizomes and date palm fiber) to 150 gm air dried soil treated with urea at levels of 110, 330 or 1000 mg N / Kg soil and compared with ammonium thiosulfate (ATS) as a chemical urease inhibitor added at a concentration of 10 % of urea. The experiment was carried out under a close system using soil – air chamber for 40 days (960 hours), and evolved ammonia was recorded after 1, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 960 hours.

Results indicated that aqueous extracts of myrtus leaves or date palm fiber significantly reduced, while aqueous extracts of eucalyptus leaves or bermudagrass rhizomes did not significantly affect ammonia volatilization compared with control treatment (without inhibitor). Data also revealed that ammonia volatilization from urea treated with aqueous extracts of myrtus leaves and date palm fiber was significantly lower than from urea treated with ATS. These results suggested a possibility of using these extracts as potent substitute of ATS to reduce ammonia volatilization from urea.

KEYWORDS: Ammonia volatilization , Myrtus leaves , Date palm fiber , Plant aqueous extracts.

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