

Trasco Boron

Composition

Boron as B-10.5%

Boron is a valuable industrial mineral. It is used in a number of products and is found in everything from cookware and medicine to nuclear waste storage and space exploration. Once employed almost exclusively by goldsmiths, who used boron as a flux, borates today play important roles in glass production, detergent preparations and agricultural applications.



Boron (B) primarily regulates the metabolism of carbohydrates in plants. The need varies greatly with different crops. Rates required for responsive crops may cause serious damage to B-sensitive crops. Boron deficiency may occur on both alkaline and acid soils but is more prevalent on the calcareous, alkaline soils.

A primary function of boron is related to cell wall formation, so boron-deficient plants may be stunted. Sugar transport in plants, flower retention and pollen formation and germination also are affected by boron. Seed and grain production are reduced with low boron supply. Boron-deficiency symptoms first appear at the growing points. This results in a stunted appearance (rosetting), barren ears due to poor pollination, hollow stems and fruit (hollow heart) and brittle, discolored leaves and loss of fruiting bodies.

Boron deficiencies are mainly found in acid, sandy soils in regions of high rainfall, and those with low soil organic matter. Borate ions are mobile in soil and can be leached from the root zone. Boron deficiencies are more pronounced during drouth periods when root activity is restricted.

Boron deficiency results in stunted growth of young plants. The youngest leaves are affected first. They will be misshapen, thick, brittle and small. Because boron is not easily transferred from old to young leaves, older leaves usually remain green and appear healthy. Often dark brown, irregular lesions appear, followed by pale yellow chlorosis of young leaves. Stems are short and growing points may die. In canola, the symptoms of a boron deficiency can be confused with a sulphur deficiency. In alfalfa, boron deficiency symptoms include death of the terminal bud, rosetting, yellow top and poor flowering.

When a boron deficiency is moderate, seed yield is often reduced without any evidence of severe deficiency symptoms during vegetative growth.

Compounds of boron, notably borax, have been known since early time. It is a trace element needed for plant growth, but toxic in excess. Research suggests that it is also nutritionally important for bone health in humans and other vertebrates.

The boron compounds of industrial importance include borax ($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$), boric acid (H_3BO_3), and boron carbide (B_4C).

Trasco Boron is a trace element as a single micronutrient needed for acute boron therapy in crop plants that suffer from Boron deficiency.

Target Crops:- All crops that need boron for overcoming acute boron deficiency.

To be used as:- Foliar spray

Dosage :- Trasco boron 10.5% strength can be used @220gms to 500 gms per 200 lits of water after 35 days of crop plant being established in the field.

Expert advice should be sought for the application of Boron as a trace element for crop plants.

PACKING

1 kg Pouch x 20 = 20 kg CFB Carton 500 gm LDPE Cont. x20 = 10 kgCFB Carton 250 gm LDPE x 20 = 12 kg. CFB Carton

Manufactured by :Super Agro India Pvt Ltd

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