

Trasco Manganese

Composition

Manganese as Mn-30.5%

Magnesium as Mg-2.0%

Sulphur as S- 18%

Trasco Manganese as a trace element for crop plants

Manganese is necessary in photosynthesis, nitrogen metabolism and to form other compounds required for plant metabolism. Interveinal chlorosis is a characteristic manganese-deficiency symptom. In very

severe manganese deficiencies, brown necrotic spots appear on leaves, resulting in premature leaf drop. Delayed maturity is another deficiency symptom in some species. Whitish-gray spots on leaves of some cereal crops and shortened internodes in cotton are other manganese-deficiency symptoms.

Manganese (Mn) is mainly absorbed by plants in the ionic form Mn^{++} . Manganese may substitute for Mg by activating certain phosphate-transferring enzymes, which in turn affect many metabolic processes. High Mn concentration may induce Fe deficiency in plants.

Manganese availability is closely related to the degree of soil acidity. Deficient plants are usually found on slightly acid or alkaline soils. Liming Florida soils to pH above 6.5 frequently causes Mn deficiency.

Manganese deficiencies mainly occur on organic soils, high-pH soils, sandy soils low in organic matter, and on over-limed soils. Soil manganese may be less available in dry, well-aerated soils, but can become more available under wet soil conditions when manganese is reduced to the plant-available form. Conversely, manganese toxicity can result in some acidic, high-manganese soils. Uptake of manganese decreases with increased soil pH and is adversely affected by high levels of available iron in soils.

In legumes, deficiency symptoms include pale green young leaves and a pale yellow mottling develops in interveinal areas, while the veins remain green. Oats are an excellent indicator crop. Manganese is partly mobile in oats. White to grey flecks or specks first appear and become more severe on mature leaves about halfway up the shoot. If a deficiency persists, symptoms spread to old leaves then to the youngest leaves. The specked condition is referred to as "grey speck" and will appear in the interveinal area of the lower half of older leaves and extend toward the tip as symptoms develop.

Manganese is not readily transferred from old to young leaves in wheat and barely. In wheat and barley, affected young leaves frequently turn pale green and have a limp or wilted appearance. A mild interveinal chlorosis develops in the mid-section of the leaf and spreads rapidly becoming pale yellow-green. Small white to grey spots, specks or strips appear a short distance from the



end of the leaf tip on young leaves.

Target Crops: All crops that are cultivated

Dose: As a foliar spray dissolve 500gms Trasco Manganese /200 lits water and spray .Repeat after a month if necessary

PACKING

1 kg. DB x 20 = 20 kg. CFB Carton

Manufactured by : Super Agro India Pvt Ltd
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