Carlton Shank

From: Sent: To: Subject: Denny Wildman <denny@advancedageast.com> Wednesday, July 26, 2017 3:07 PM 'adagwildman@embarqmail.com' ROOTS, SHOOTS & FRUIT: Plant Reproduction - Part TWO- Metals

No: 5B July, 2017

View this email in your browser



Agronomic Tips from Denny Wildman

Plant Reproduction - Part TWO, the METALS

Hello all.

In Part One in our discussion about plant reproduction, we talked about FLOWERS, and their important role in setting up the plant for quality fruit production.

We also talked about the importance of managing Cytokinin and Auxin, the two hormones that work together to set up the reproductive phase for quality yield.

Each hormone action is powered by or impacted by metals.



During flowering three metals are essential for the flower to progress through the seed, flower, pod, and into fruit development. These metals are:

Calcium – Boron – Manganese.

Manganese extends the presence of Cytokinin/Auxin – which is essential for enacting proper cell division and arrangement when the two hormones meet.



When bacterial spot on fruit becomes visible, it is often traced back to the early reproductive action during flower formation.

Also, when bacterial spot appears on the foliage it typically is due to insufficient manganese. This impacts reproductive activity – and the delicate balance of cytokinin to auxin.

Boron is closely associated with Auxin and Calcium, so close in fact, that it is hard to talk about one without the other. For example, consider alfalfa...

When soils have sufficient calcium, stem production is more active and it's easy to notice more stems per crown, and with sufficient Boron to Calcium, more leaves per stem. It is not easy to accomplish this goal with Boron - and soil application alone will not accomplish this feat.



Calcium: A well known researcher calls calcium the second messenger. Calcium's role in the reproductive phase is to enhance the transport of sugars through the action of cytokinin. You might think of calcium as giving the sperm enough energy to crack the egg.

Put another way, think of a tube with sugar crystals hanging to the inside of the tube – then when pollen speeds down the tube, it grabs the sugar which provides the energy to crack that egg when the two meet for action.



Calcium and Boron are important for effective pollination of corn. We've all seen the "tip back" problem on corn. The "tip back" problem is more pronounced when insufficient level of calcium and boron are not present to support cytokinin and auxin during pollination.

Also, Calcium and Boron insufficiency causes fewer kernels on boss ears and most likely, lower seed weight. As well, the mid and schrunk ears have fewer total kernels and of course lower weights in seeds. The strength of pollination is referred to as "Nick" (Click HERE for more information)

Your Stoller toolbox is well equipped with products to balance cytokinin/auxin levels as well as provide the adequate levels of metals to help manage the reproductive phase for maximum fruit production..

Products to consider:

- Sett Enhanced for Calcium and Boron
 - Calcium 5X for Calcium
- Nitrate Balancer for Boron
- Keylate Manganese for Manganese
- X-Cyte supports Cytokinin levels

Crop Recommendations:

- Grain crops: Nitrate Balancer Keylate Manganese Calcium 5X or X-Cyte
- **Veg crops:** Sett Enhanced X-Cyte Manganese
- **Soybeans:** Sett Enhanced X-Cyte Manganese
- Fruits: Sett Enhanced Calcium Manganese

The above recommendations provide a good foundation for effective management of the reproductive phase but they may be adjusted for your specific region.

As always, your calls are welcome.



Denny Wildman 330.507.1838

Denny@AdvancedAgEast.com

Copyright © 2017 Advanced AG East, All rights reserved.

Our mailing address is: Advanced AG East 10161 S.t Route 193 Farmdale, OH 44417 Want to change how you receive these emails? You can <u>update your preferences</u> or <u>unsubscribe from this list</u>.