



Micronutrients and their role in cultivation of major crops

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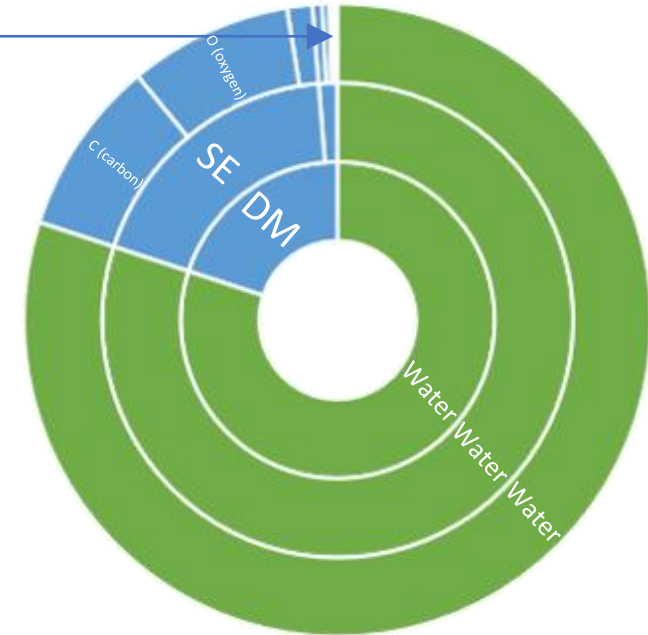


Significance of micronutrients (MNs)

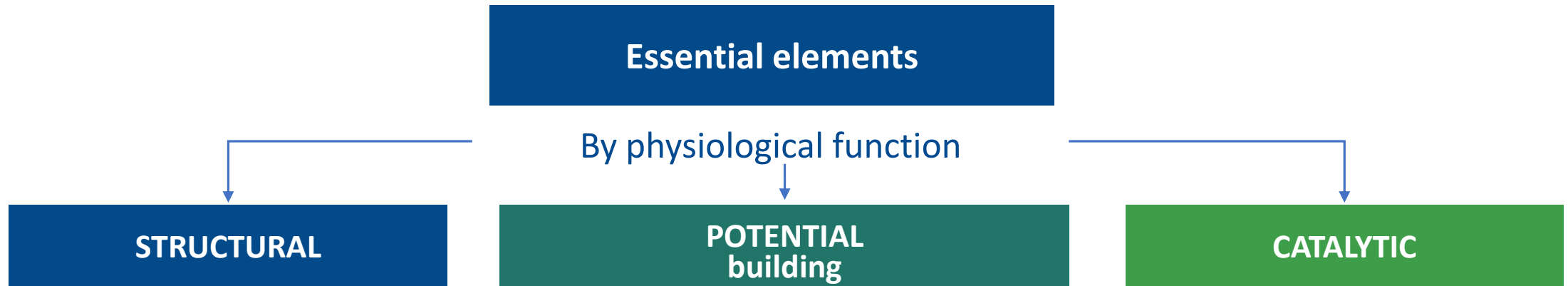
MN

Composition of plants by elements (averaged), %

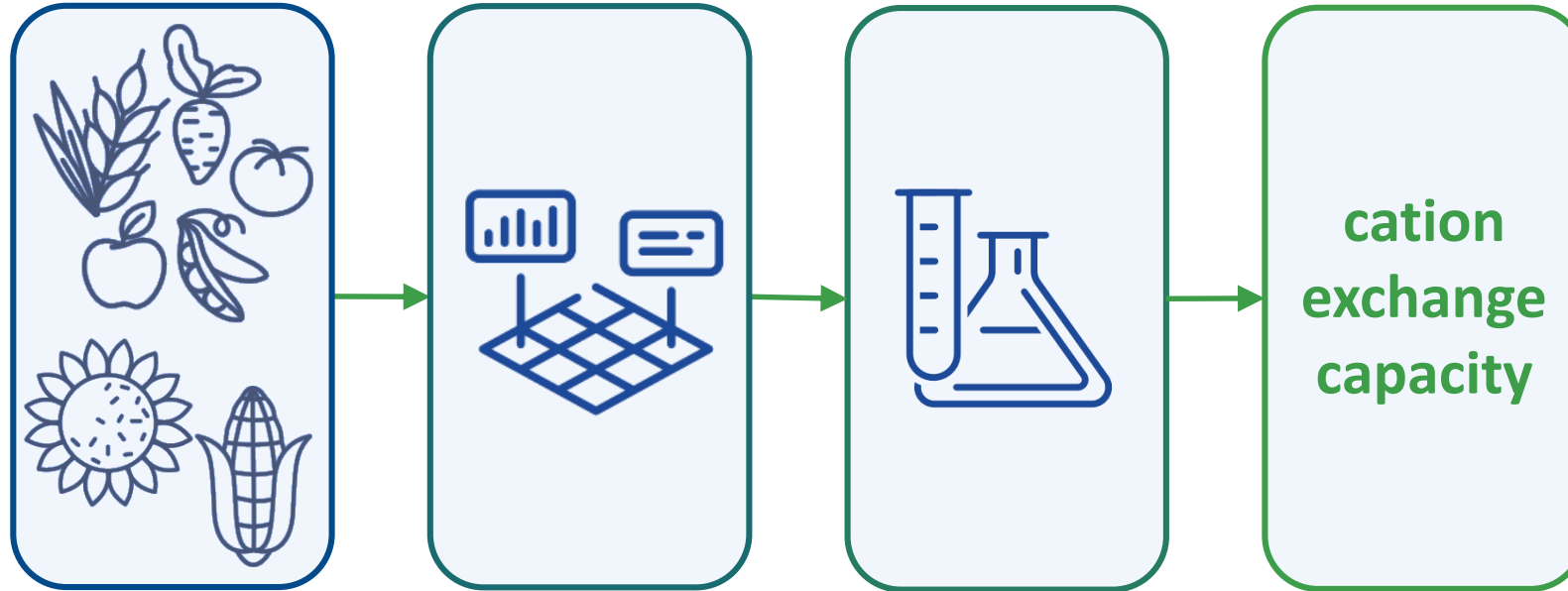
The main and most important role is to increase the efficiency of basic mineral fertilizers



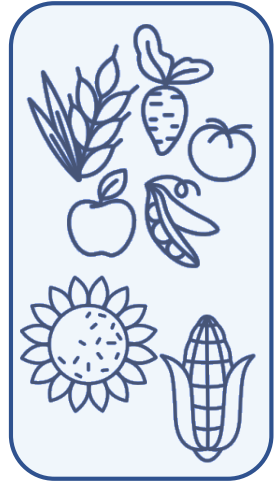
Classification of MNs



Factors of MN entry into plants



Sensitivity to MN deficiency



B Cu Fe Mn Mo Zn

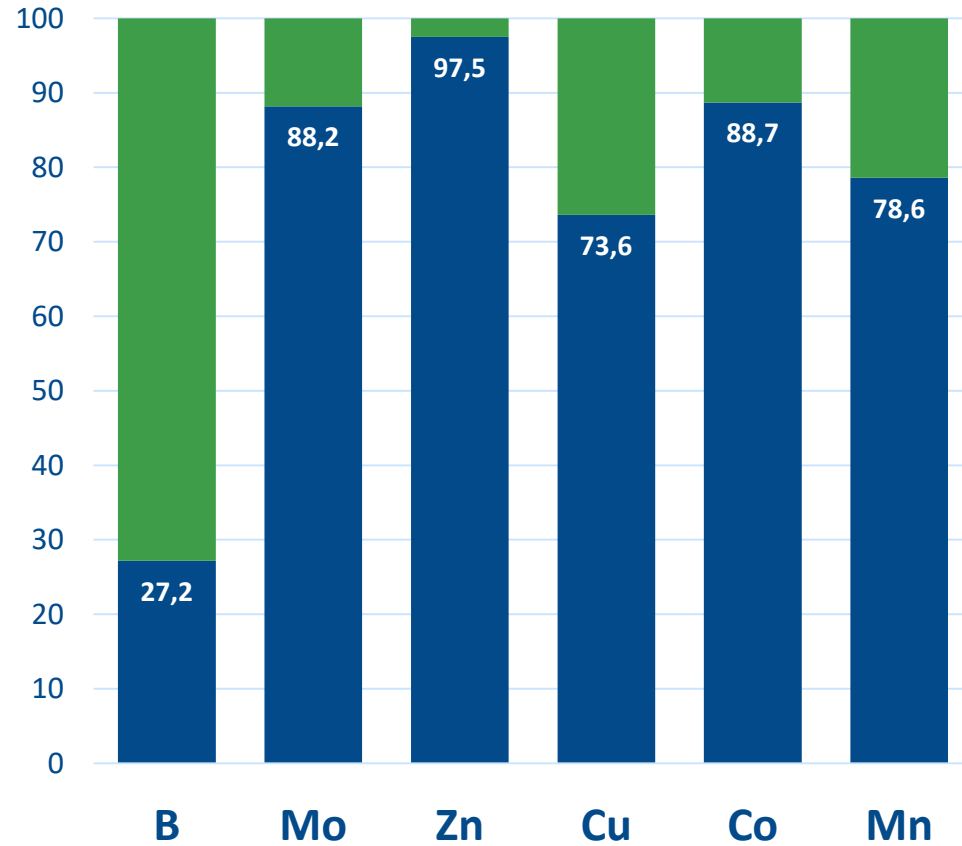
	B	Cu	Fe	Mn	Mo	Zn
Beans	H	H	B	B	C	B
Broccoli	B			C	C	
Cabbage	B	C	C	C	B	
Carrots	C	B		C	H	H
Salad	C			C	C	
Potato	H	H		B	H	C
Tomato	B	C	B	C	C	B

B Cu Fe Mn Mo Zn

	B	Cu	Fe	Mn	Mo	Zn
Barley	H	B	B	C	H	C
Maize	C	C	C	H	H	B
Oats	H	B	C	B	C	H
Rice	H	B	C	C	H	C
Rye	H	H	H	H	H	H
Sorghum	H	C	B	B	H	B
Wheat	B	B	C	B	H	C



Soils in RF

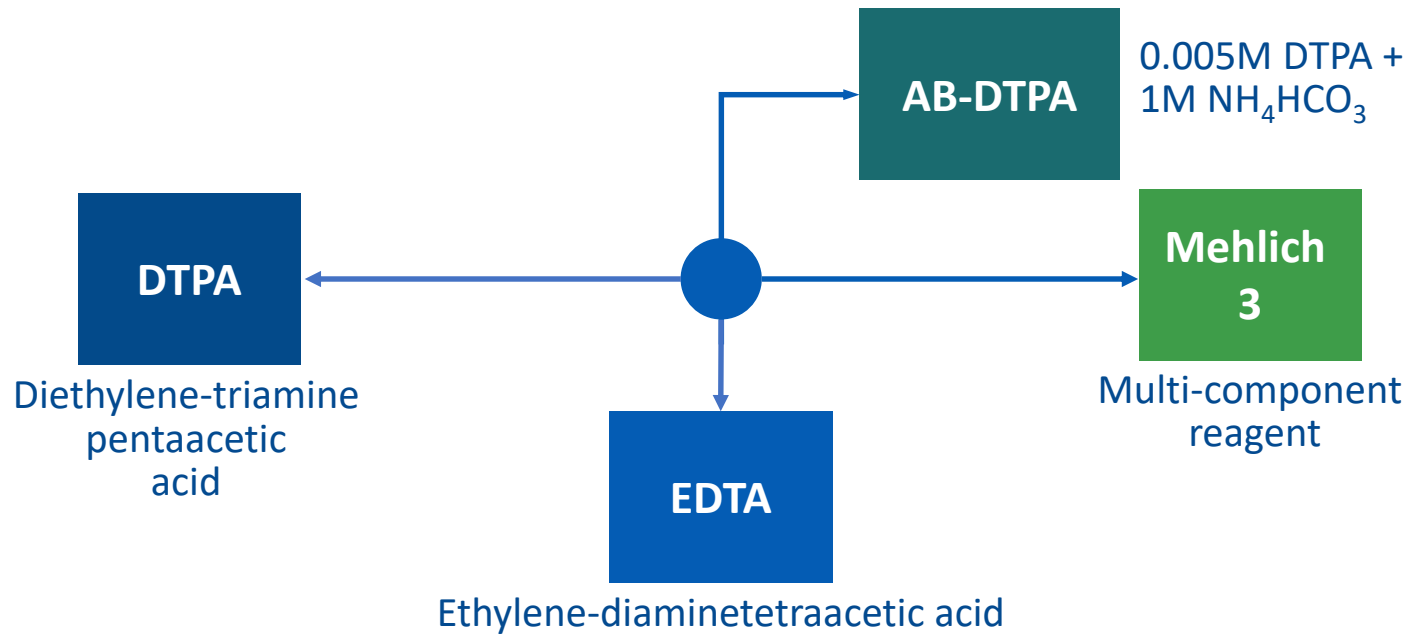


Proportion of total soil areas on which microfertilizers should be applied

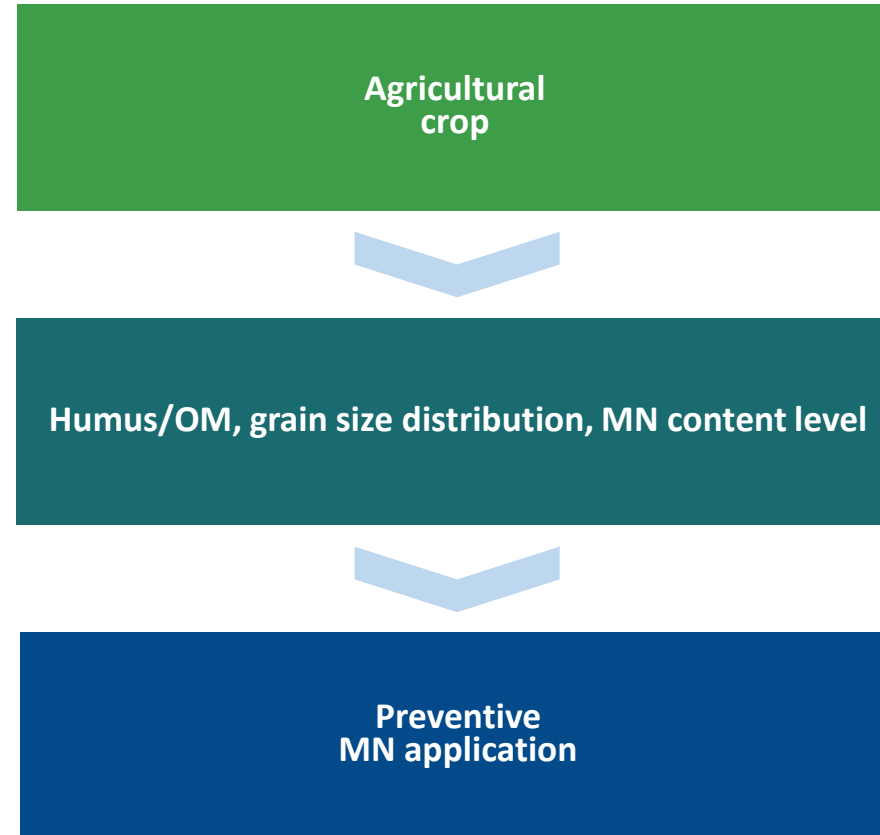
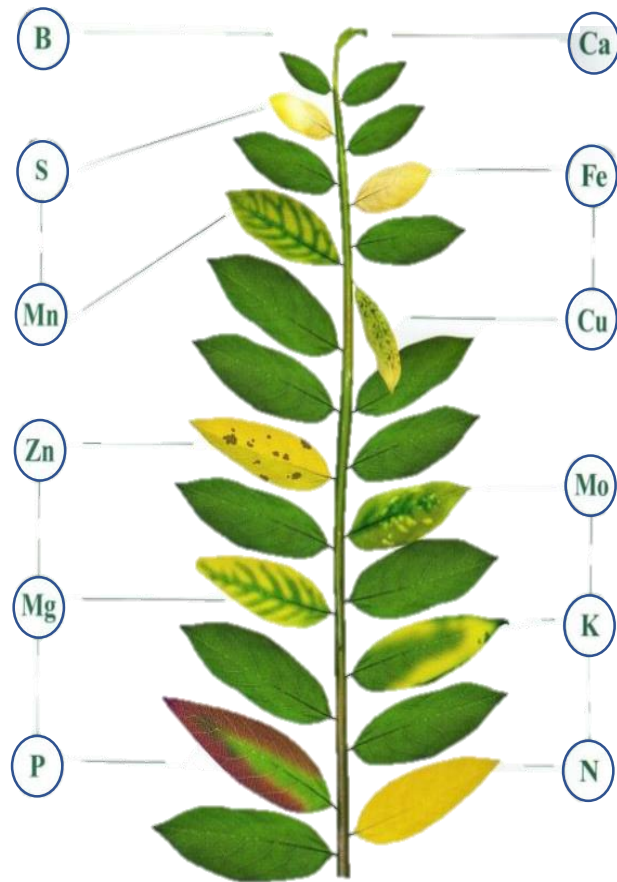




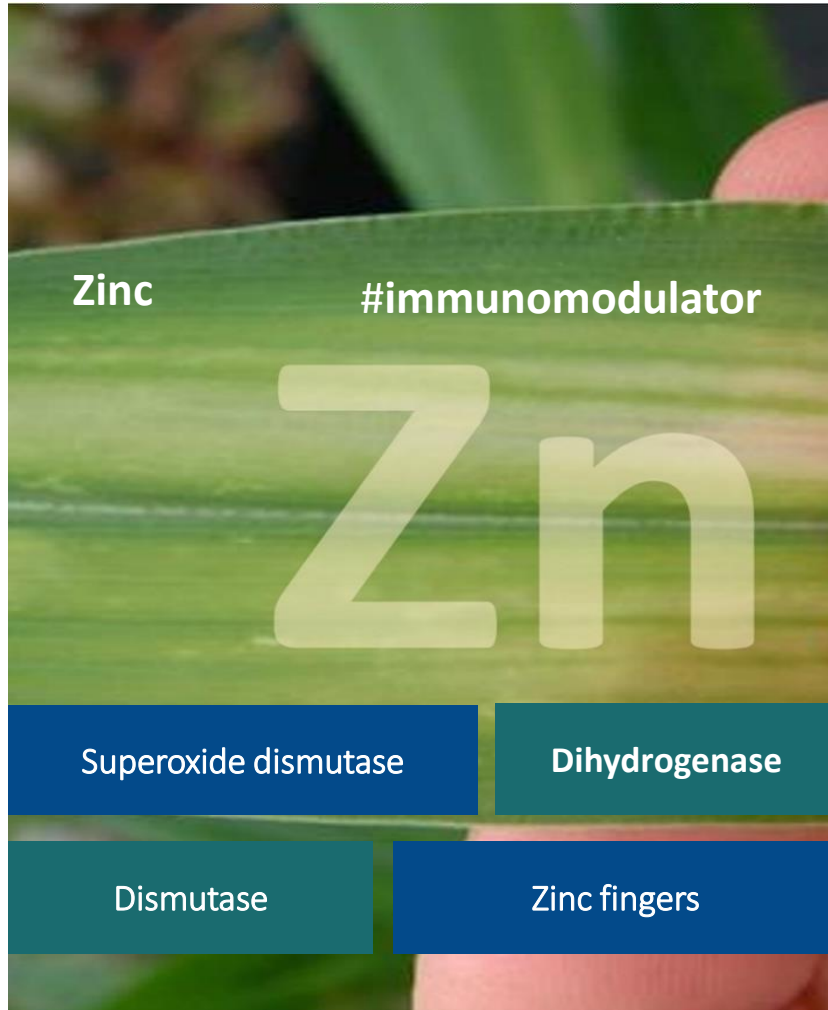
Determination of MNs in soil



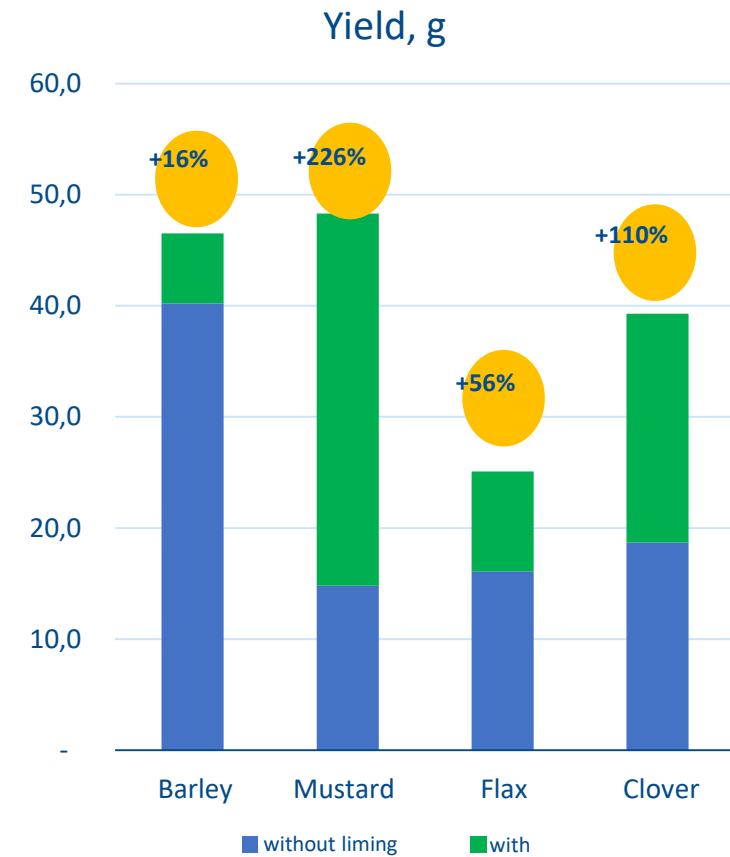
Sensitivity to MN deficiency



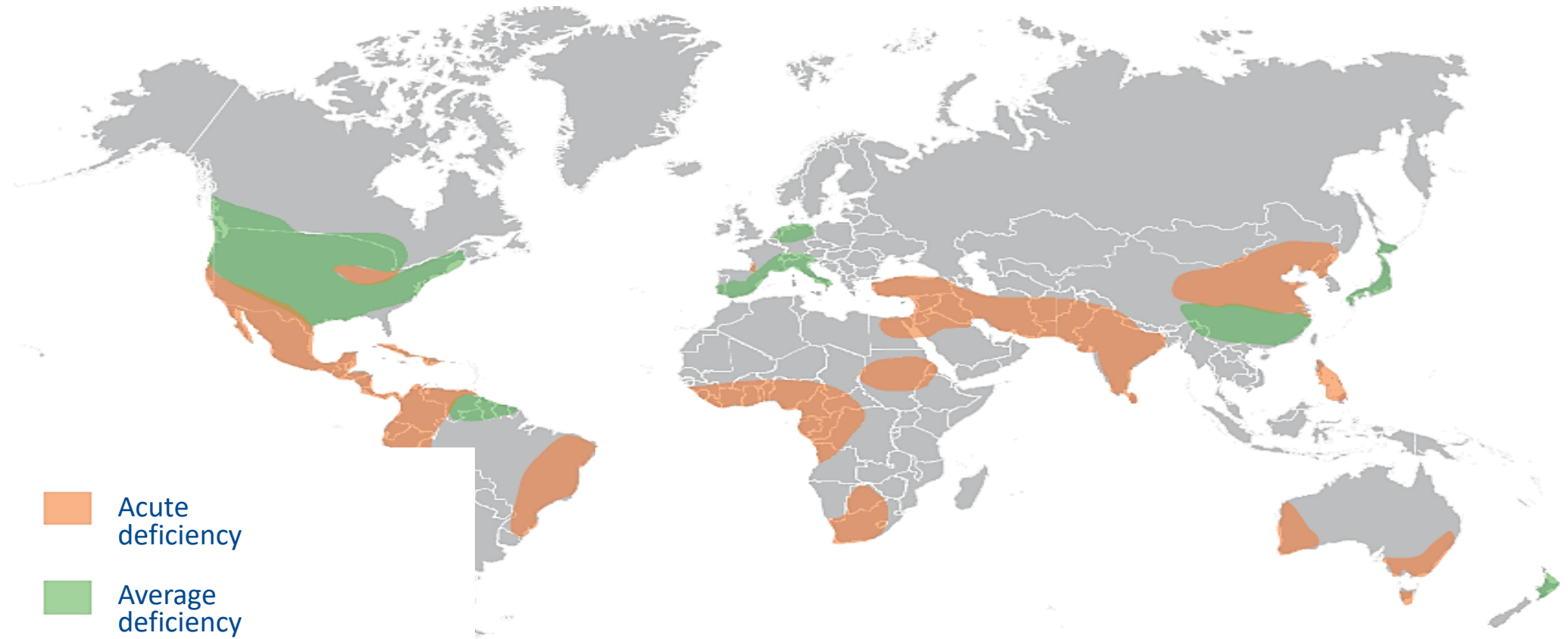
Zinc



Calcareous chernozem



Regional zinc deficiency



Sources: Argus, IFA



Application of NPK with zinc and yield growth (China)

Crop	Number of experiments	Yield growth (range)
Rice	66	6.4%–17.8%
Wheat	118	8.2%–15.6%
Maize	104	7.7%–21.1%
Apple trees	52	14.5%–41.3%



Zinc by NPK background, Moscow region

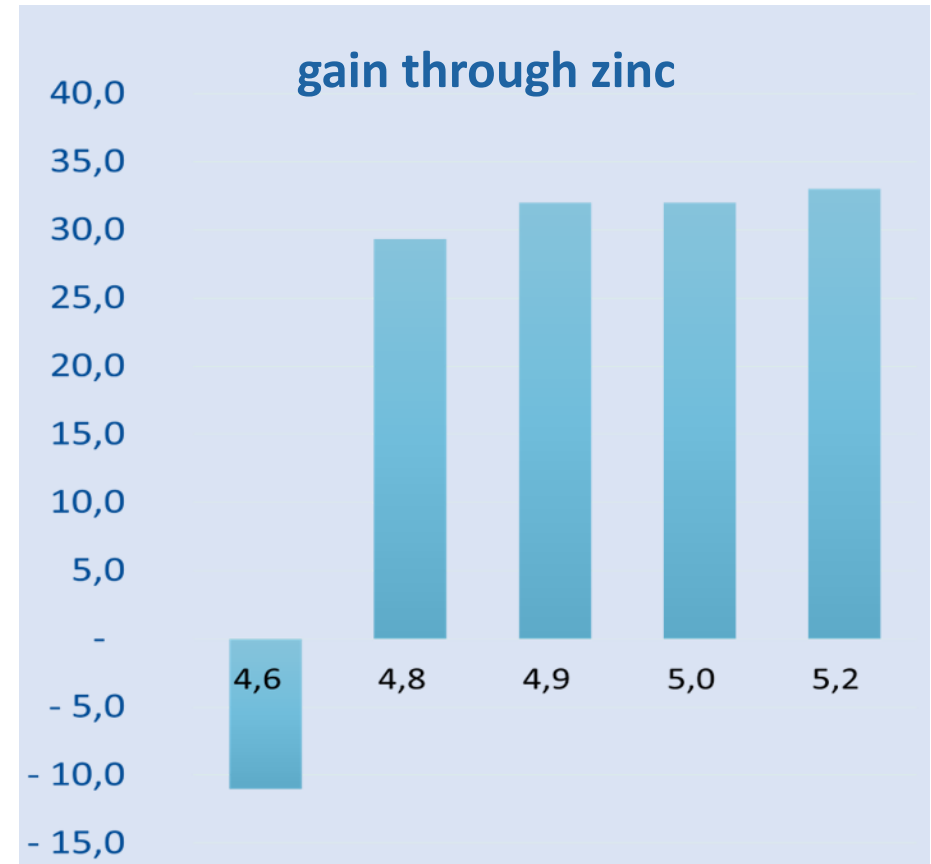
Acidity

Humus content

Phosphorus content

Potassium content

Significance of soil indicator on the effectiveness of zinc to soil





Zinc by NPK background, Moscow region

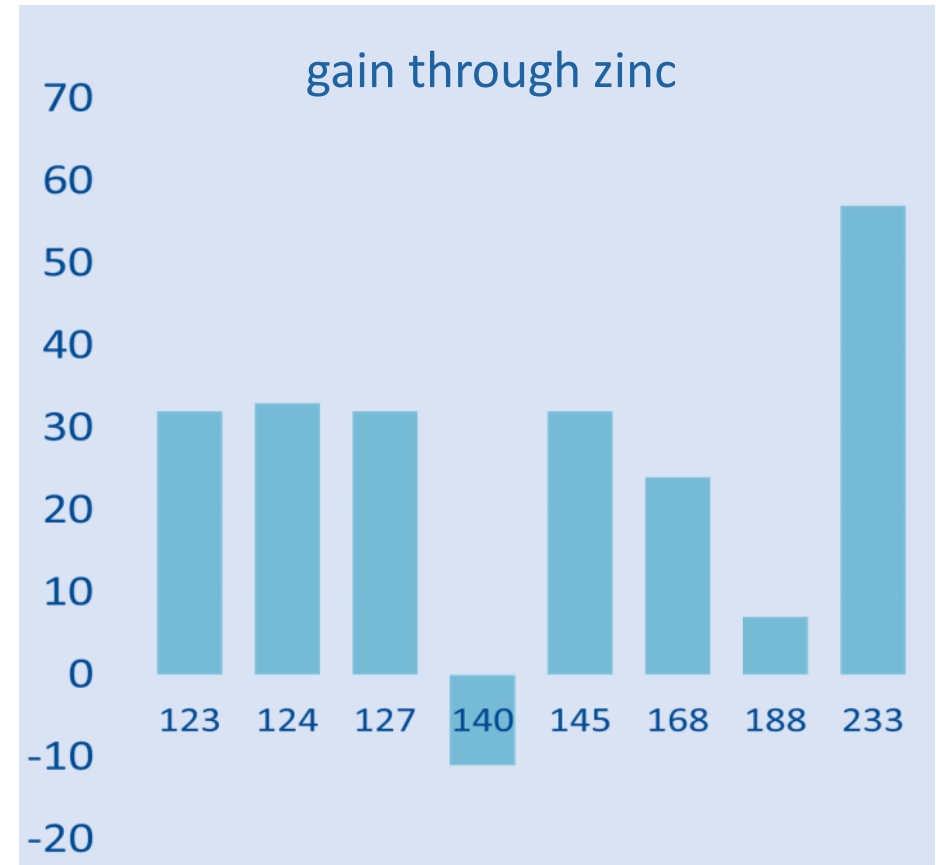
Acidity

Humus content

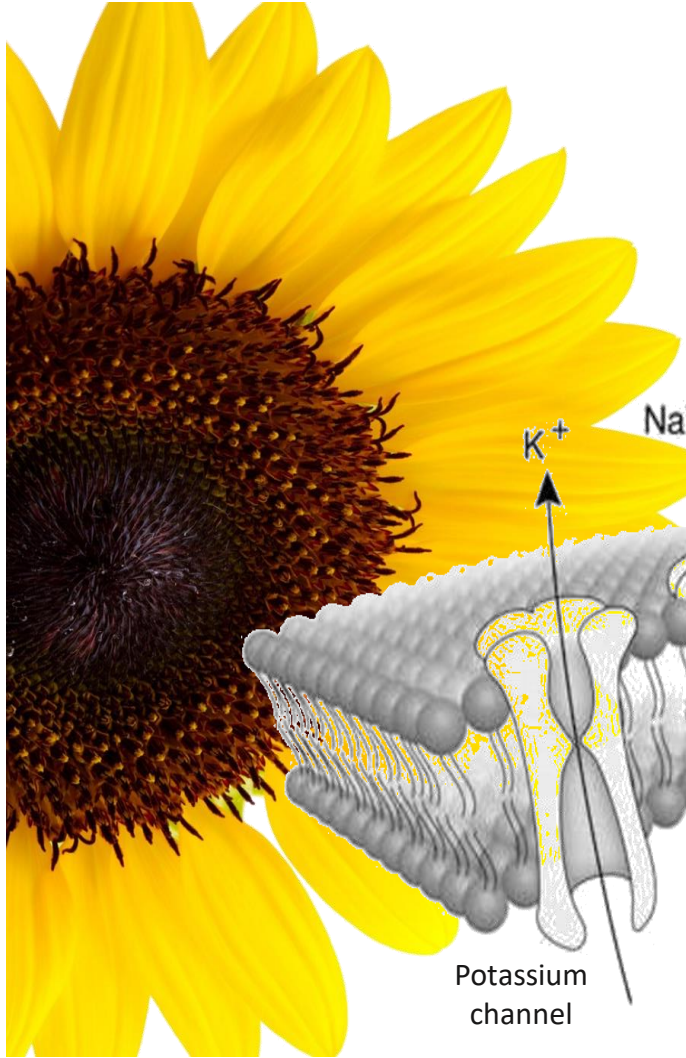
Phosphorus content

Potassium content

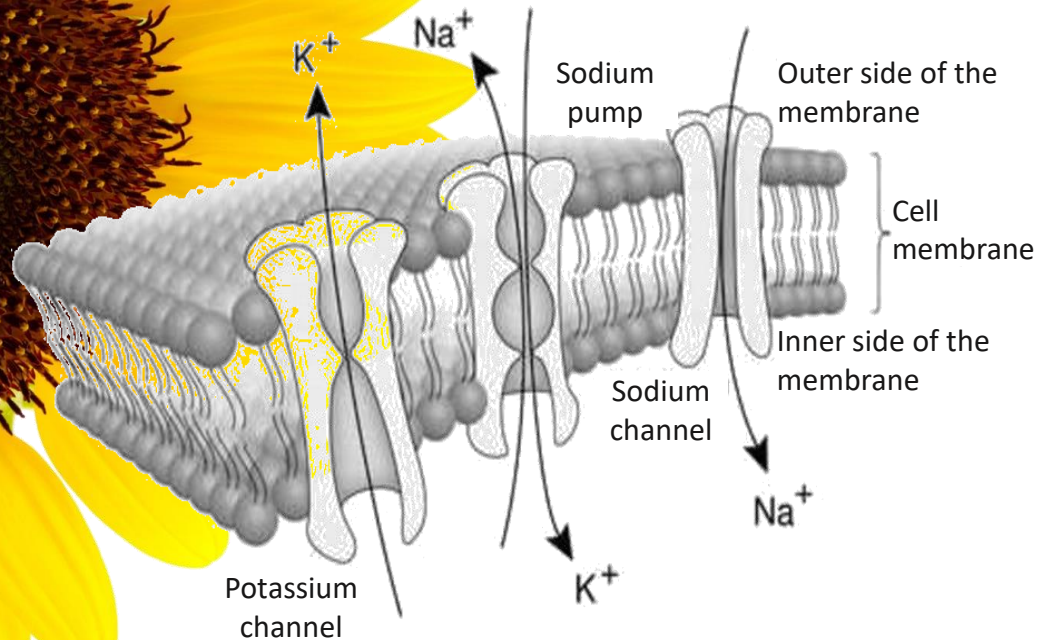
Significance of soil indicator on the effectiveness of zinc to soil



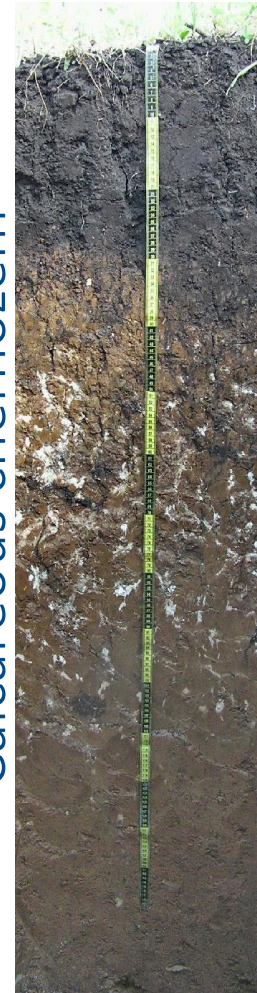
Boron



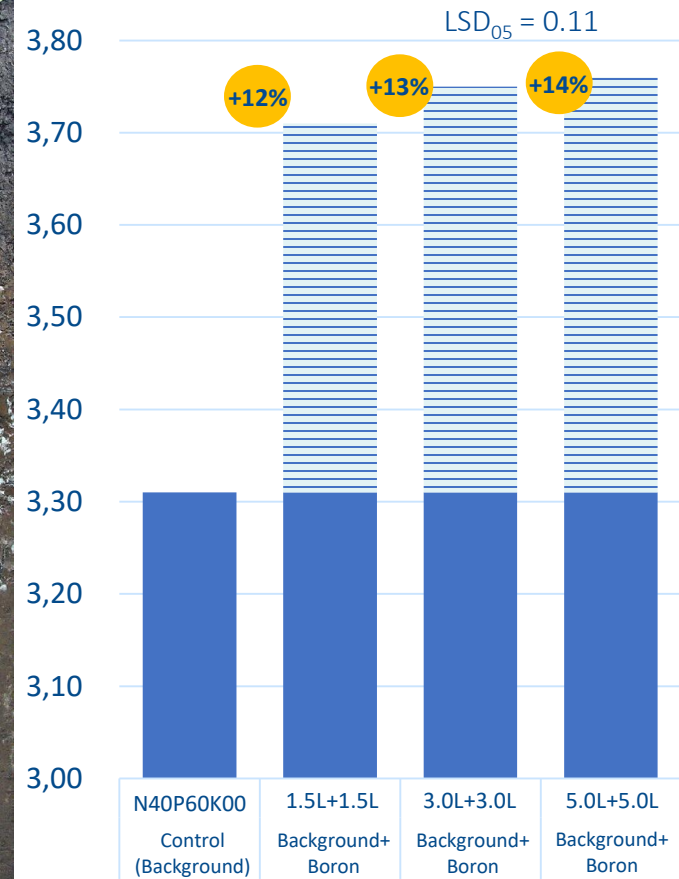
#regulator utilization



Calcareous chernozem



Sunflower yield, t/ha



■ Background, t/ha ≡ Increase, t/ha



Application of urea with boron

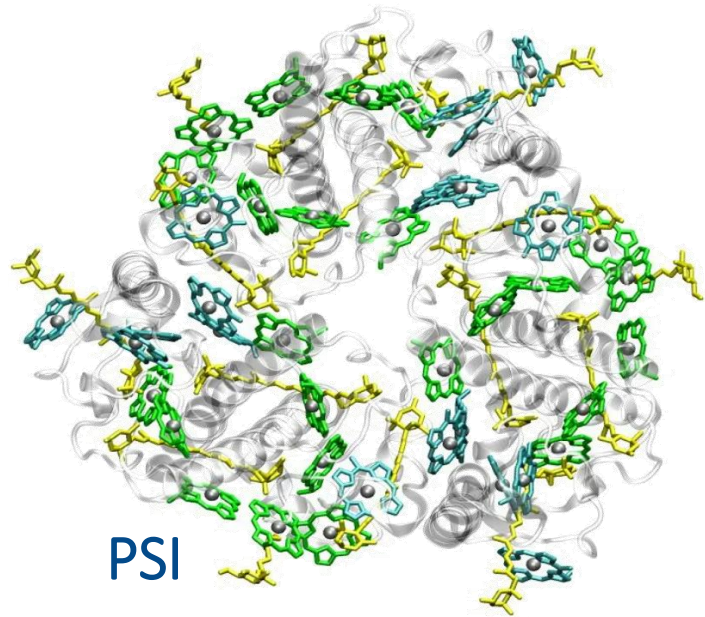
Crop	Number of experiments	Area, ha	Yield growth (range)	Yield growth (average)
Rice	20	125	5.0%–15.7%	9.6%
Maize	46	39	6.5%–22.1%	13.8%
Wheat	16	44	11.0%–18.3%	12.7%
Soybean	2	7	19.3%–20.0%	19.4%
Sugar beet	2	1	12.5%–16.1%	13.4%
Total/average	86	216	5.0%–22.1%	13.8%



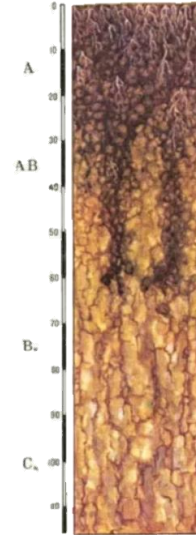
Copper

#accelerator

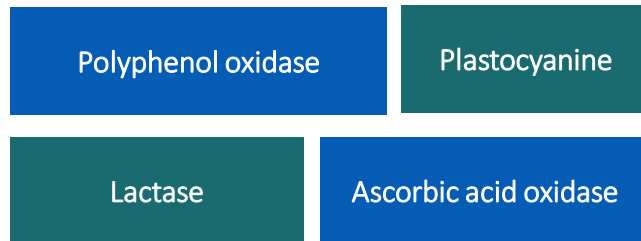
Accumulation
Protection



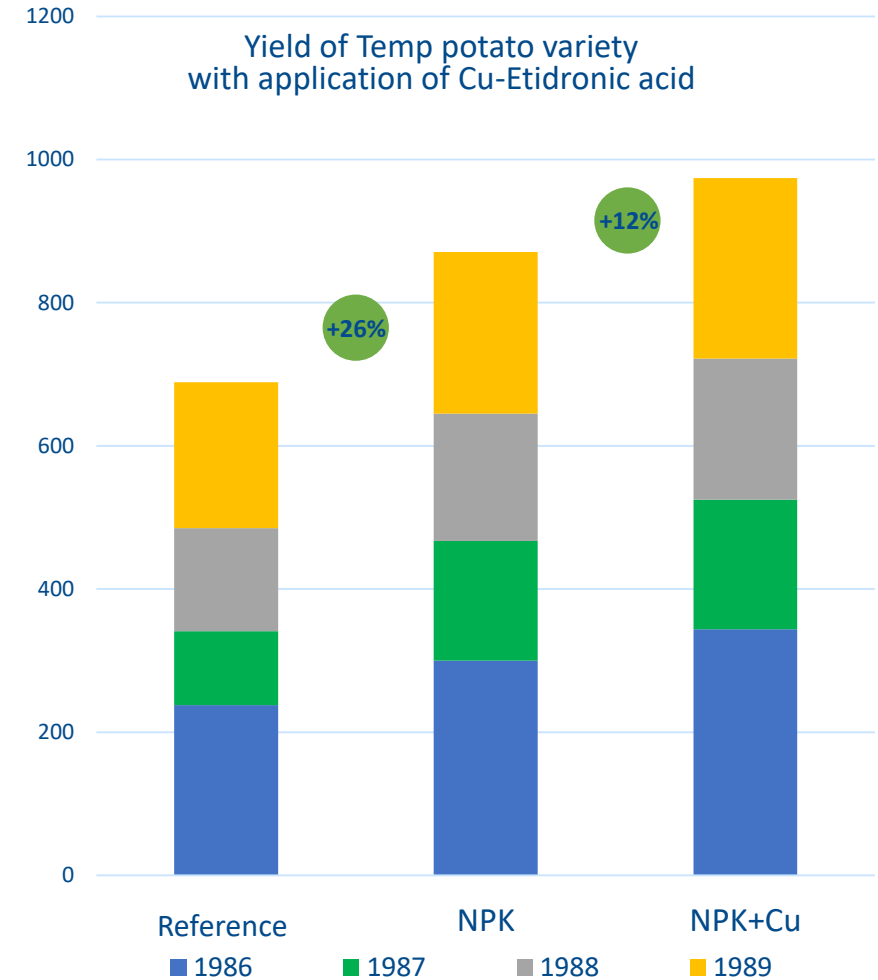
PSI



Low copper content (1.5–3.0 mg/kg) is observed in the soils of most regions of Central Russia and the North Caucasus.



Metabolism



Molybdenum



#catalyst

Xanthine oxidase

Dehydrogenase

Nitrogenase

Aldehyde oxidase

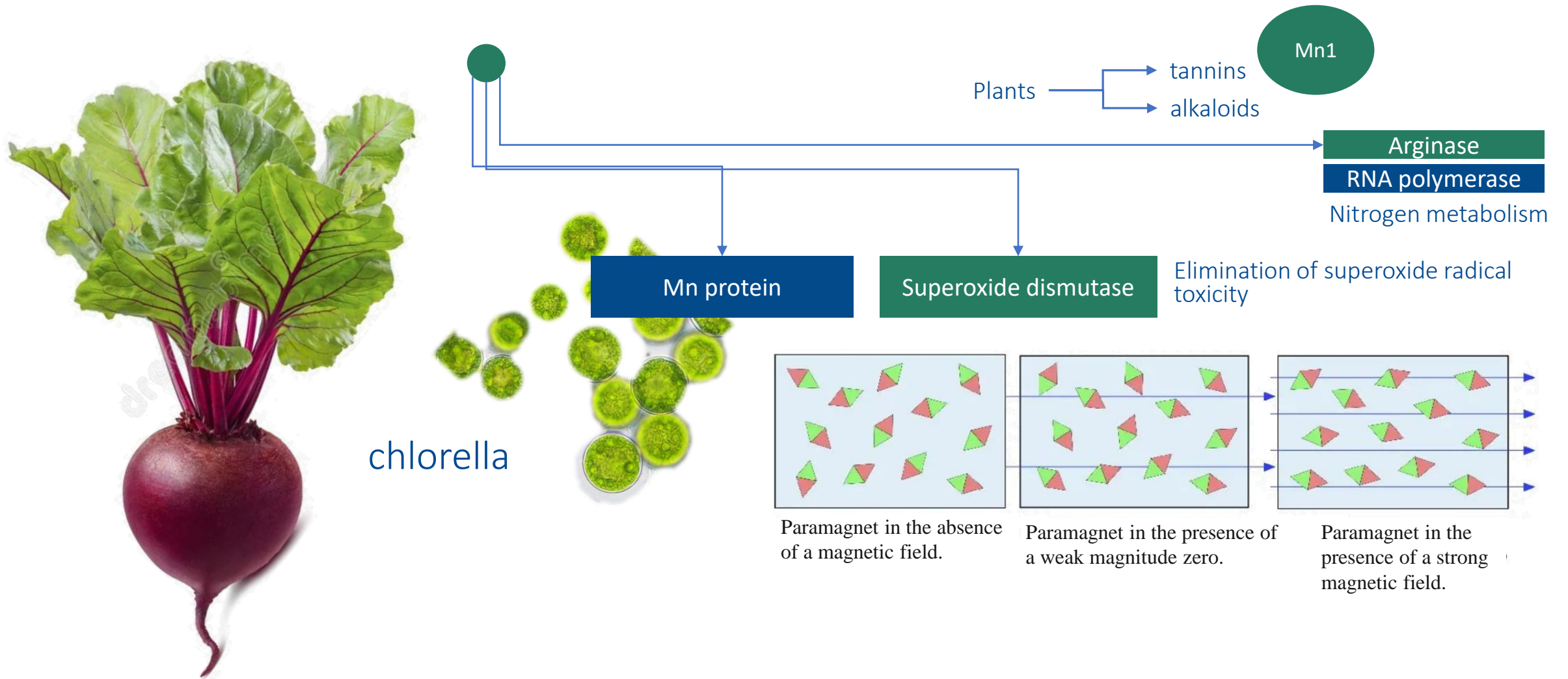
Sulfate reductase

Aldehyde oxidase

Molybdenum deficiency is found on acidic sod-podzolic and light-gray forest soils, where it passes into forms that are not absorbed by plants due to the increased content of mobile aluminum, iron and manganese. Sometimes, toxic effect of molybdenum on plants is also manifested in alkaline soils due to increased content of mobile forms of this element.



Manganese

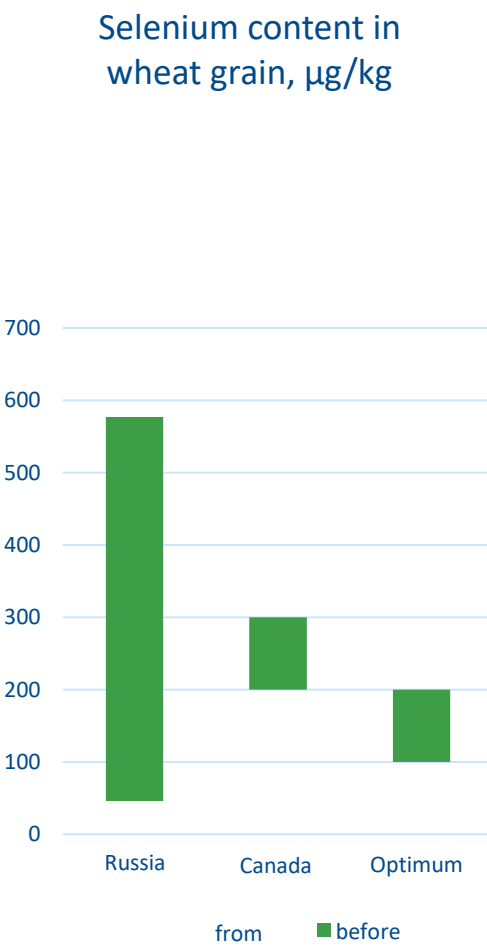
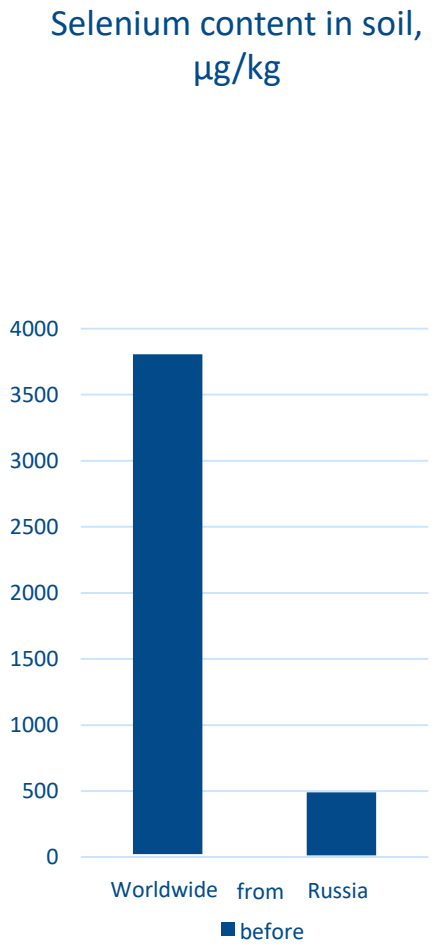
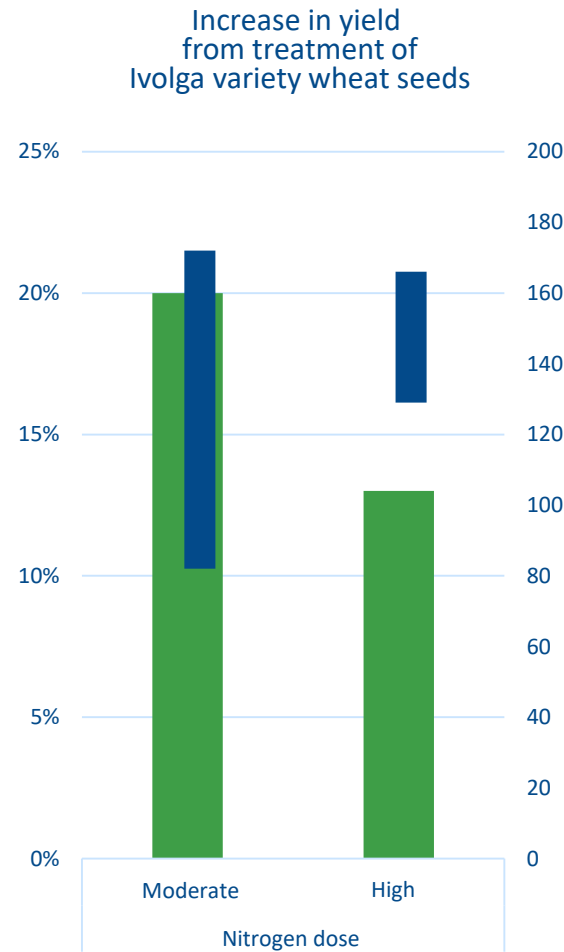




Selenium

- UltraMN antagonist for mercury and arsenic
- UltraMN deficiency provokes cardiomyopathy and tubular bone changes

selenates
selenites





Tasks solved by fertilizers with MNs



Increased sugar



Increased protein
production



increased yield
by 10–15%

Improved quality of fodder and
vegetables

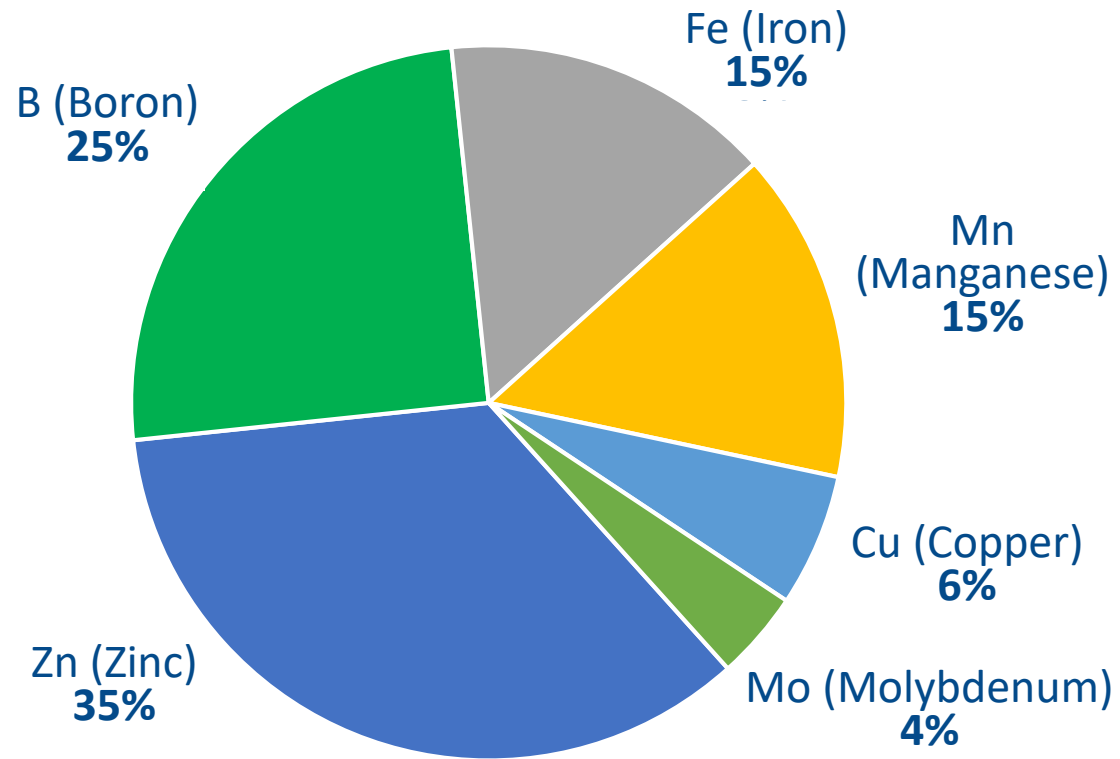


Cultivation of cold-, drought-
and disease-resistant varieties

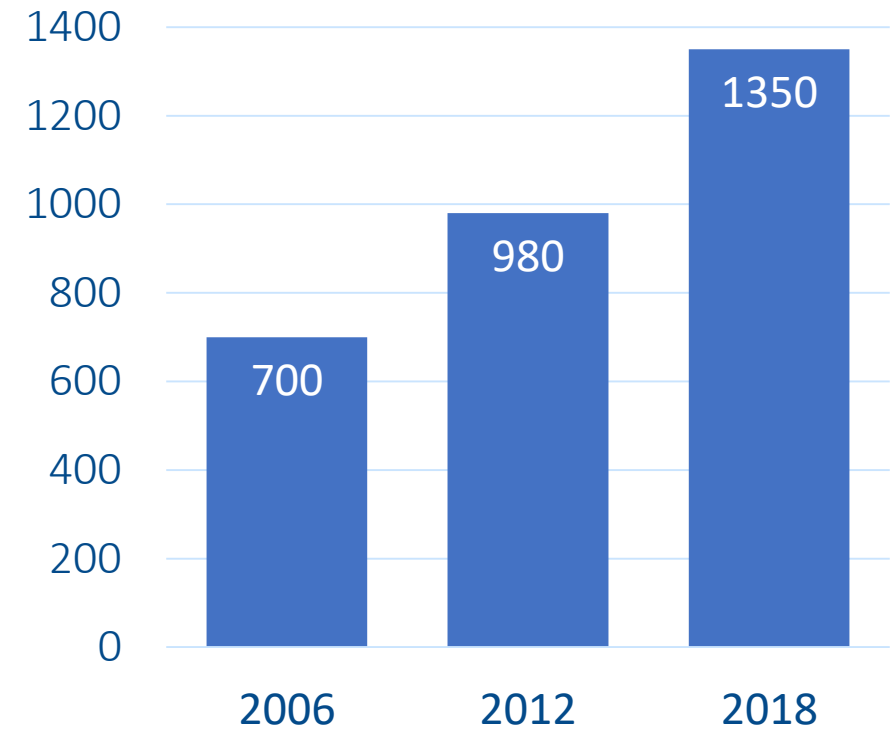




Global MN fertilizer market assessment



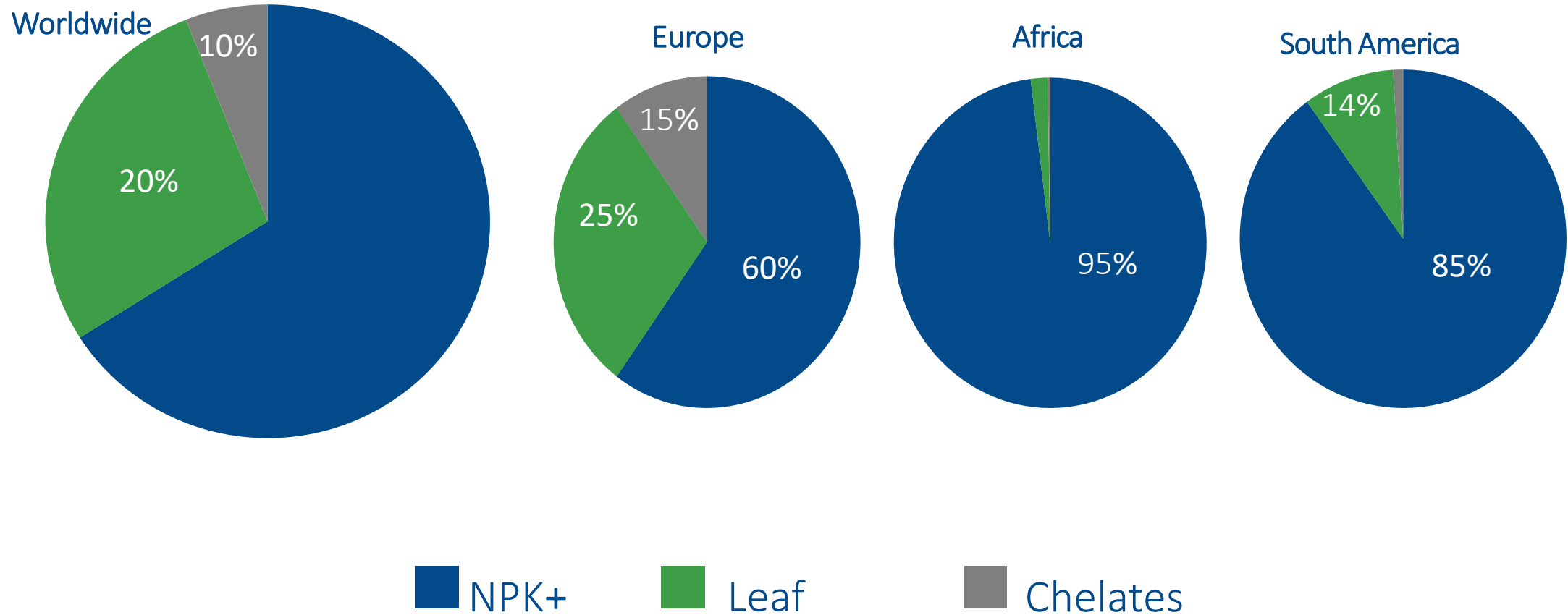
Volume, K tons



Sources: Argus



Global MN use by product type

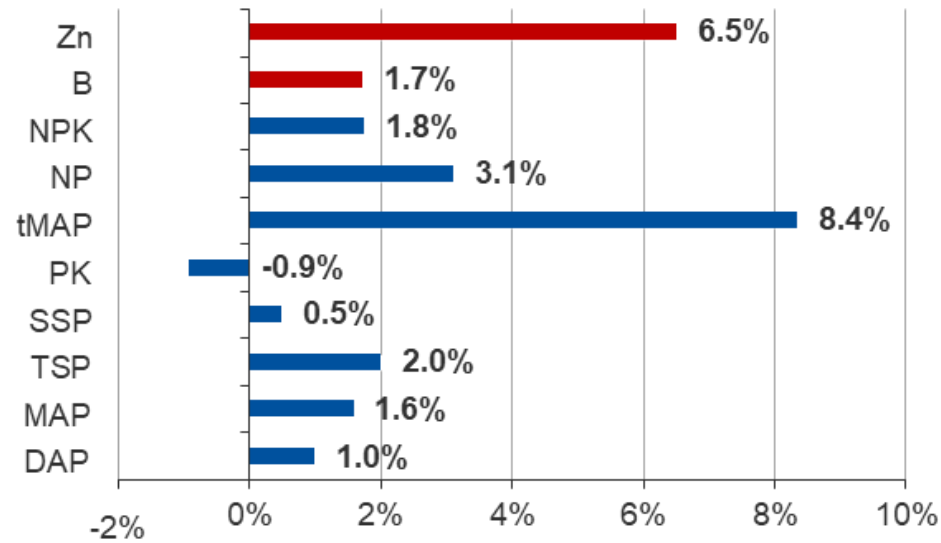


Sources: Argus

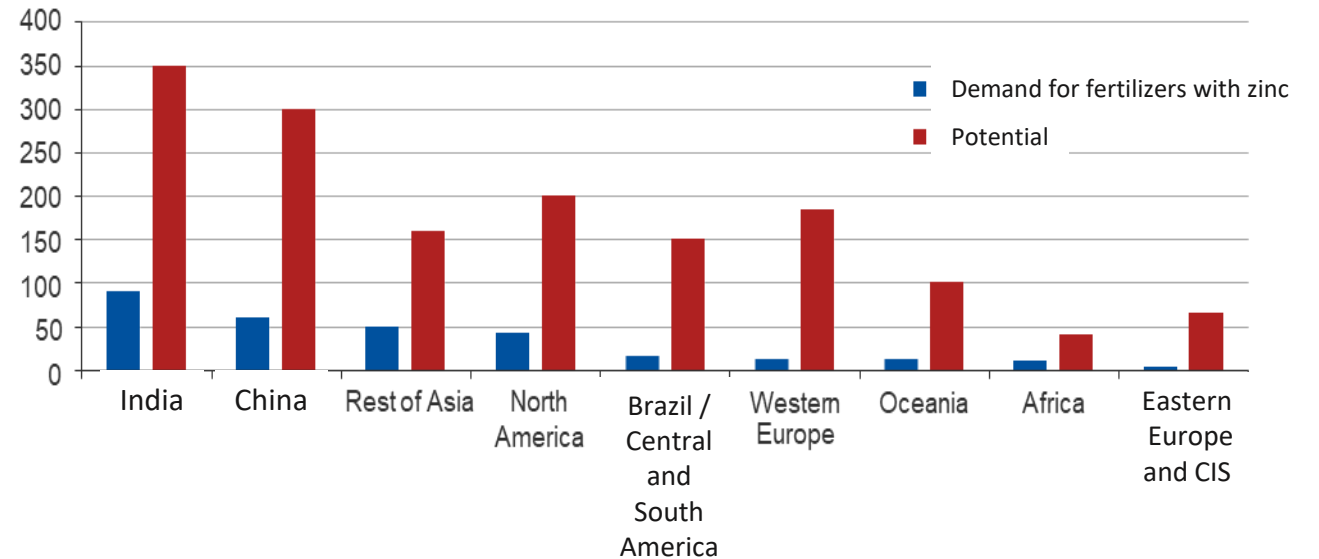


Main drivers of zinc fertilizer application

Consumption growth forecast, CAGR 2018–2030



Conversion, tons of Zn



Sources: Argus

