AGRONOMY NOTE

Boron mobility in various plant species

Overview

Boron (B) is required for all plant growth. It is essential that boron is available for new vegetative growth and reproductive development. Therefore, boron must remain available for plant uptake during the entire growth period unless it can be translocated from older to new tissues in the plant.

Plant uptake of boron is a passive (non-metabolic) process and boron is transported in the xylem vessels (transpiration stream) of all plant species. Therefore, boron is mobile in the xylem system of all plants. It has been generally accepted that it is an immobile nutrient in the phloem tissue of plants. Once incorporated into a given tissue (such as leaves), boron cannot be remobilized to supply the needs of other plant tissues. However, results of research by Dr. Patrick Brown at the University of California, Davis, have demonstrated that the phloem mobility of boron varies significantly among plant species.

These results show that boron is now known to be mobile in all plant species that use simple sufars (known as polyols) as primary compounds in photosynthetic processes. Boron forms a complex with these polyols and is transported in the phloem tissues to active growing regions in the plant.

In those plant species which do not produce significant quantities of polyols, boron can not re-enter the phloem stream after it has been delivered to leaf tissues in the transpiration stream (xylem tissue). This boron will tend to accumulate in the leaves and boron is said to be immobile in these species.

Research results

Evidence of phloem mobility or immobility can also be found by studying the distribution of boron within different tissues of a given species. For example, under field conditions, pistachio and walnut contained the highest boron concentrations in the leaves, and the lowest boron concentrations in fruit and seed. This indicates that the boron from these leaves does not translocate to the fruit and seed.

In contrast, almond and apple trees grown in the same field had the highest boron concentrations in the hulls and fruit, respectively, with much lower boron in the leaves.

Data in table 1 give boron concentrations in various tissues of the four tree species.

Table 1: Boron concentrations in leaf and fruit tissues of four tree species

	Boron-immobile		Boron-mobile	
Tissue	**Pistachio**	**Walnut**	**Almond**	**Apple**
Leaf	130	295	42	41
Hull	33	40	170	51 (peel)
Shell	2	9	34	34 (pulp)
Kernal	1	4	43	54 (core)

Brown PH and Shelp BJ. 1997. Boron mobility in plants. Plant and Soil. 193:85-101.

The concentrations of boron in leaves of different ages on the same plant also provides evidence of boron mobility in a species (tables 2 and 3).

Higher boron concentrations in basal (older) than apical (younger) leaves indicates boron immobility in the phloem. In contrast, higher boron concentrations in younger leaves (table 3) indicates boron immobility in the phloem, since younger leaves have transpired less water than the older leaves.

Table 2: Leaf boron concentrations (ppm dry weight) along a shoot in various plant species

	Location of leaves along the shoot			
Species	**Basal**	**Middle**	**Apical**	**Remarks**
Pecan	303	119	30	B-immobile
Strawberry	512	176	68	B-immobile
Tomato	721	318	94	B-immobile
Walnut	304	127	48	B-immobile

Brown PH and Hu H. 1997. Boron Mobility and Consequent Management in Different Crops. Better Crops with Plant Food. 82(2):28-31..

Table 3: Leaf boron concentrations (ppm dry weight) along a shoot in various plant species

Species	**Basal**	**Middle**	**Apical**	**Remarks**
Apple	50	56	70	B-mobile
Apricot	45	45	81	B-mobile
Celery	32	494	104	B-mobile
Grape	74	55	88	B-mobile
Loquat	72	101	162	B-mobile
Olive	42	51	56	B-mobile
Peach	53	57	208	B-mobile
Pear	42	57	62	B-mobile
Pomegranate	21	20	111	B-mobile

Brown PH and Hu H. 1997. Boron Mobility and Consequent Management in Different Crops. Better Crops with Plant Food. 82(2):28-31..

Table 4 summarizes the current knowledge of grouping agronomic and horticultural crops as boron-immobile or -mobile. Agronomic crops and most vegetables are boron-immobile species. However, relatively more species of fruit and nut crops are boron-mobile. Clearly, there is a need to study all economically important plant species with respect to boron mobility. Such knowledge will improve the grower's ability to diagnose boron deficiencies and use the most effective methods of applying boron fertilizers for optimum crop yields.

Boron deficiency correction is directly affected by boron mobility or immobility in plants. In species in which boron is immobile, foliar-applied boron will not be translocated from the site of application. This boron cannot supply the boron requirements of tissues not yet formed.

Therefore, boron applications must be made directly to developing tissues, such as flower buds and flowers, to ensure an adequate boron supply during their critical time of development.

In contrast, foliar sprays of *Solubor*® can be applied to boronmobile plants at any time that functional leaves are present. The applied boron can correct current boron deficiencies and also supply boron to future developing flowers and fruit tissues. Benefits of foliar boron applications in fruit set have been observed in boron-mobile tree species such as almond, apple, plum, and prune.

Table 4: Boron mobility or immobility in some agronomic and horticultural crops

B – immobile		
Agronomic crops	**Vegetable crops**	**Tree and vine crops**
Alfalfa	Bean	Figs
Corn	Lettuce	Pecans
Cotton	Potato	Pistachio
Peanuts	Tomato	Strawberry
Sorghum		Walnut
Sugar beet		
Tobacco		
Wheat		
B – mobile		
Canola (limited)	Asparagus	Almond
	Beans	Apple
	Broccoli	Apricot
	Carrot	Cherry
	Cauliflower	Coffee
	Celery	Grapes
	Onion	Loquat
	Pea	Nectarine
	Radish	Olive
	Rutabaga	Peach
		Pear
		Plum
		Pomegranate

Diagnosis and correction of boron deficiency

Knowledge of boron mobility or immobility in various plant species is important in interpreting plant analysis results. Tables 2 and 3 show that boron accumulates in the older leaves of boron-immobile species Therefore, recently matured or fully expanded leaves should not be sampled to diagnose for deficiency because these leaves may not reflect the boron status of the growing tissues, for which a constant boron supply is critical.

Diagnosis of boron deficiency in boron-immobile species can only be done by sampling growing tissues. In contrast, sampling mature leaves of boron-mobile species to diagnose for boron deficiency is appropriate. The boron content of mature leaves reflects the boron status of the entire plant—including the young, actively growing tissues. In these species, a decrease in boron uptake will not affect the growing tissues until the soluble-boron pool of the mature tissues has been depleted by translocation to the younger tissues.