Boron in Rice

Boron is essential for all plant growth

Boron plays an important role in rice growth including cell wall synthesis, cell membrane functions, root development, pollen tube germination, flower initiation, and seed production.

Boron deficiency symptoms could include white rolled leaves, especially in young plants.

High chalkiness in rice grains is another symptom of boron deficiency.

Benefits for rice farmers

- Increases pollination and seed set
- Increases grain filling
- Reduces chaffiness
- Reduces bursting when cooking
- Increases uptake of macronutrients which increases plant vigor and allows the plant to better use fertilizer
- Speeds maturity
- Increases yield, quality, and income from the crop
Apply Granubor 10kg/ha 7-10 days after sowing seed or transplanting, bulk blended with NPK fertilizers and broadcast.

**Table:**

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<th>Vegetative phase</th>
<th>Reproductive phase</th>
<th>Ripening phase</th>
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<td>Variable</td>
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**Figure 1** Recommended applications of Granubor, Fertibor, and Solubor at different growth stages of rice for increased grain yield and quality. DAT stands for “days after transplanting.” The graph is modified from “Growth Stages” in *Rice: A Practical Guide to Nutrient Management* edited by T.H. Fairhurst, C. Witt, R.J. Buish and A. Dobermann and published by IRRI, IPNI, and IPI.

Grain yield (mt/ha)

- Control: 6.06
- Granubor 10 kg/ha: 6.69

Number of fill grain per panicle

- Control: 62.97
- Granubor 10 kg/ha: 72.38

Rate of fill grain (%)

- Control: 76.62
- Granubor 10 kg/ha: 83.37

Number of panicles per m square

- Control: 403
- Granubor 10 kg/ha: 435

2019 CLRRI Vietnam Winter Spring season rice trial* at Can Tho (hybrid OMS451).

*Terms and conditions apply.