Farmsuta Flower Amrit â?? 84

Description

Farmsuta Flower Amrit 84 Plant Growth Regulator. PGRs are substances or chemicals that regulate or influence various physiological processes in plants, including growth, development, and responses to environmental stimuli. These compounds mimic, inhibit, or alter the effects of naturally occurring plant hormones, thereby modulating plant growth patterns and behaviors.

There are several types of PGRs, each with distinct functions and modes of action:

1. **Auxins:** Auxins are hormones that regulate cell elongation, apical dominance, and root development in plants. Synthetic auxins such as indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), indole-3-butyric acid (IBA), and naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) are used as PGRs to promote rooting in cuttings, control fruit development, and regulate plant growth patterns.
2. **Cytokinins:** Cytokinins are hormones that stimulate cell division and differentiation, delay senescence, and promote shoot and root growth in plants. Synthetic cytokinins like kinetin and benzyladenine (BA) are used as PGRs to promote branching, enhance flowering, and improve fruit set and quality.
3. **Gibberellins:** Gibberellins are hormones that regulate stem elongation, seed germination, and flowering in plants. Synthetic gibberellins such as gibberellic acid (GA3) are used as PGRs to stimulate elongation growth in certain crops, induce flowering in long-day plants, and break dormancy in seeds and bulbs.
4. **Abscisic acid (ABA):** ABA is a hormone that regulates seed dormancy, stomatal closure, and responses to abiotic stresses such as drought and salinity. Synthetic ABA and ABA analogs are used as PGRs to control fruit ripening, delay senescence, and enhance stress tolerance in crops.
5. **Ethylene:** Ethylene is a gaseous hormone that regulates fruit ripening, leaf abscission, and senescence in plants. Synthetic ethylene releasers such as ethephon are used as PGRs to induce flowering, control fruit ripening, and promote fruit thinning in certain crops.
6. **Plant growth inhibitors:** Some PGRs act as inhibitors of plant growth processes, such as cell elongation, cell division, or shoot development. These inhibitors are used to control plant height, reduce lodging, and manage vegetative growth in crops.

PGRs are widely used in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry to manipulate plant growth and development, improve crop yields and quality, and enhance stress tolerance and adaptability. However, their use requires careful regulation and application to avoid undesirable effects on plants, ecosystems, and human health. Integrated pest management (IPM) strategies often incorporate PGRs along with other cultural practices, pest control measures, and agronomic inputs to achieve optimal plant growth and productivity while minimizing environmental impacts.

Content

Bioorganic zyme. contains seaweeds with amino acid humic acid

Dosage

30 to 40 ml per 15 Litre Pump

Packing Size

100 ml, 250 ml

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