

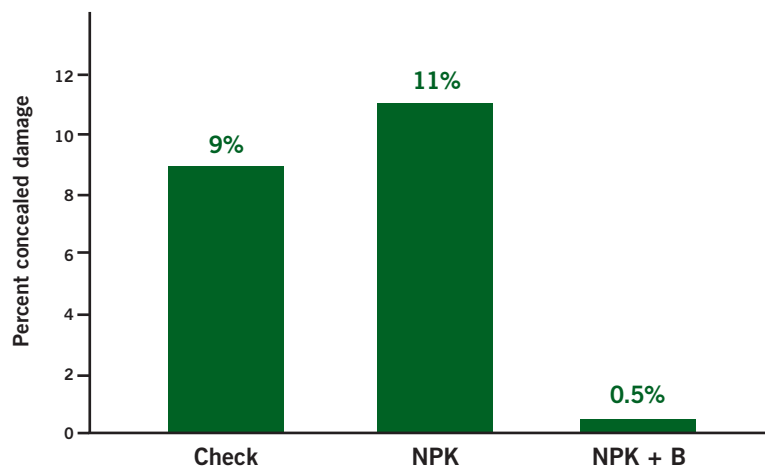
B in peanuts

Boron is critical to peanut quality. While boron fertilization may only occasionally improve peanut yields, it almost always is necessary for the prevention of “hollow heart” and other concealed disorders that severely reduce crop value.

Peanuts need a constant supply of boron during all stages of growth, but especially from flowering to harvest. Fertilizing with boron will help peanuts:

- Improve root nodule development for more nitrogen fixation and protein production
- Produce and retain more flowers and pegs
- Enhance calcium utilization
- Move sugars and protein from leaves to nuts
- Prevent “hollow heart”

Boron reduces concealed damage



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Morrill, L.G., W.E. Hill, W.W. Chrudimsky, L.O. Ashlock, L.D. Tripp, B.B. Tucker, and Lela Weatherly. 1977. Boron requirements of Spanish peanuts in Oklahoma: Effects of yield and quality and interaction with other nutrients. Oklahoma State University Agricultural Experiment Station. MP-99.

Boron fertilization of peanuts

- University research and field experience has led to the general peanut recommendation of 0.5 lbs. actual boron per acre per year.
- Currently, the preferred practice is to split the application by applying 0.25 lbs. of boron before the early bloom stage, tank mixed with a leafspot fungicide, or in the irrigation water, followed in two to four weeks at early bloom with another 0.25 lbs. This ensures that boron is available to the peanut during flowering and fruiting, its time of maximum need.
- As an alternative, 0.5 lbs. actual boron per acre can be incorporated with other preplant, broadcast fertilizers or herbicides.
- Irrigated fields, or fields that have a history of serious “hollow heart,” and/or fields planted to a high-yielding, large nut variety may benefit from split soil and foliar applications totaling up to 1.0 lb. of actual boron per acre per year.
- Rates of boron fertilization should be based on soil tests and/or plant analyses, along with field histories, yield goals, varieties and application methods.

How much boron is enough?

- Peanuts are typically grown in light, sandy, well-drained soils, which are inherently low in organic matter, including boron.
- Since boron is also readily leached from these soils, small annual boron applications are recommended to ensure an adequate crop supply during each growing season.

Your boron fertilizer options

- *Granubor*® 2 is an ideal material for dry blends applied broadcast preplant or surface banded.
- *Fertibor*® works best in fertilizer suspensions for preplant broadcast or band sprayed over the row.
- *Solubor*® allows you the most flexibility for applying boron. It can be dissolved alone in water, or in liquid fertilizers, and/or pesticides and then applied to the soil or directly onto the foliage.*

*Foliar sprays should not exceed 0.5 lbs./acre boron per application.

For more information

- Call US Borax at 1 (800) 699 9005
- Visit our website at www.borax.com/agriculture

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