THE BETTER CROP PROGRAM DEVELOPED FOR FARMERS AND GROWERS IN CHINA

Part 07 | Stimulating Seed Potential and Enhancing Resilience

INTRODUCTION

The RLF Nutrition Education Centre has written a series of articles to not only help educate the staff Teams who go into the field, but in terms that clearly explain the principles of crop nutrition and fertiliser management for farmers and growers all across China. We are replicating some of these programs in this Series of articles because the message is such an important one.

Crop production is complex and comprehensive, and this article looks specifically at the issue of **stimulating each seed's potential by imbibing it with BSN Seed Nutrition to achieve better crop potential and to enhance crop resilience**.

We take a look at two different crop types as this topic is explained.

BSN USED ON COTTON CROP

Cotton is a thermophilic crop and is very sensitive to temperature.

Every year in April and May, and particularly so in the North and Northeast of China because of the alternation of warm and cold air, it is easy for cold wave weather to form resulting in a sudden drop in temperature, accompanied by significant rain, snow, and frost areas.

After the cold wave, cotton seedling leaves become dried and this seriously affects cotton growth, resulting in slow germination, rotted seeds, rotted buds and rotted roots. The risk of dead seedlings increases sharply at this time. The short growth cycle of supplementary seeding that then becomes necessary will have an effect on yield, and also increases the planting costs for the cotton farmers.

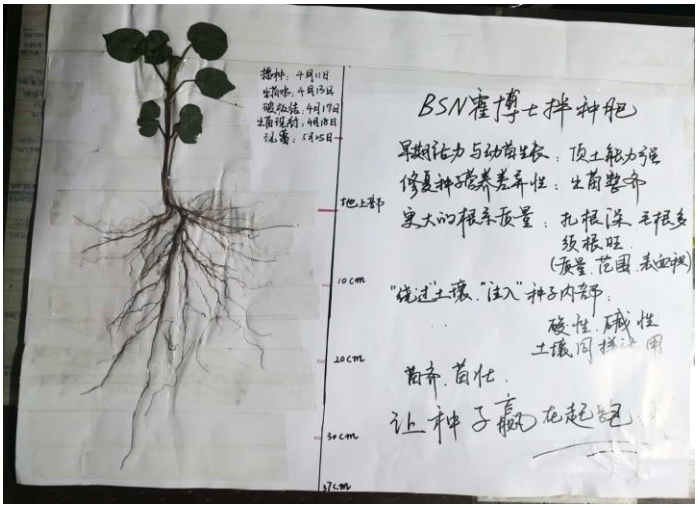
SUGGESTED PROGRAM

1. Choose cotton varieties with low-temperature resistance, and proven substantial germination rates to reduce root rot.

2. Premature sowing is often a reason that leads to rotting and dead seedlings, that then causes early and incomplete growth. Sowing too late often creates delay for the full play to the effect of film cultivation, so it is vitally important to understand the appropriate sowing time.

3. Treat with **BSN Superstrike** before sowing. From germination to the four-leaf stage, the root system has a weak ability to absorb soil nutrients. These nutrients are imperative for supporting the immunity and resistance of the seed itself. **BSN Superstrike** chelates a variety of nutrient elements quickly and directly into the seeds to improve seed vigour, build in resistance to both low temperatures and waves of temperature change, and to support the emergence of neat and robust plants with deep, large roots to encourage strong growth.


Control
RLF-treated with BSN Superstrike
对照
霍博士拌种肥


BSN霍博士拌种肥


植物生长调节剂
BSN霍博士拌种肥

BSN USED ON RAPESEED CROP

Years of application by rapeseed growers has demonstrated the **BSN Superstrike** effect on the crop, especially at the rapeseed seedling stage.

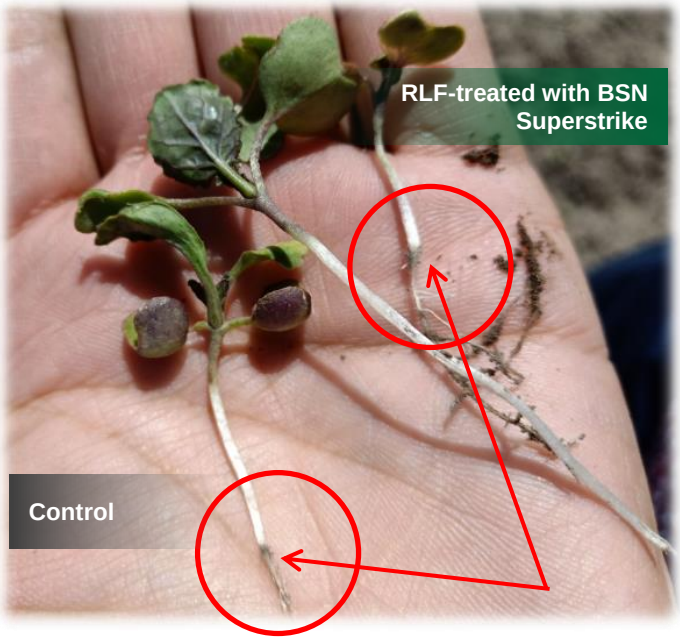
Crop roots developed quickly, plants were much more robust, there was significant reduction in the harmful effects of low temperature, wind, rain and snow in the spring.

BSN Superstrike had an effective improvement on the emergence rate of seedlings and helped farmers achieve complete and simplified field management.

Location	Xiata Township, Zhaosu County, Xinjiang
Sowing Time for Highlighted Trial	29th April 2018
Products Used	**BSN Superstrike** + rapeseed dressing agent

After sowing the crop on 29th April 2018 that these images refer to, the region suffered from snow and freezing damage a week later when the temperature fell to -5℃. A second event occurred a fortnight later when the temperature fell sharply again to -3℃.

During the first return visit on 28th May 2018, the rapeseed planted with **BSN Superstrike** grew normally and suffered only mildly from the cold, while the Control crop suffered much more severely.



26th May 2018

16th June 2018

27th June 2018

6th July 2018