KEM-TRI (TRIACONTANOL 0.1%)

Triacontanol in physiological terms is a plant growth regulator that shows its effects by influencing mineral uptake, increasing the permeability of water, enhancing the activity of naturally available enzymes and plant hormones, increasing the rate of photosynthesis, and enhancing the synthesis of proteins. It is used as a foliar application to improve crop yield.

FEATURES

- KEM-TRI is based on triacontanol, which is a long-chain aliphatic alcohol.
- It increases, the yield of grains, the dry matter content, the height of plants, earlier and stronger tillering, longer and better spread of roots, and uniform and early maturity in crops.

Mode of Action:

- Improves permeability of cell wall.
- Triggers Photosynthetic activity by retention of carbon dioxide in cells.
- Increased enzymatic activity and antioxidant compounds.

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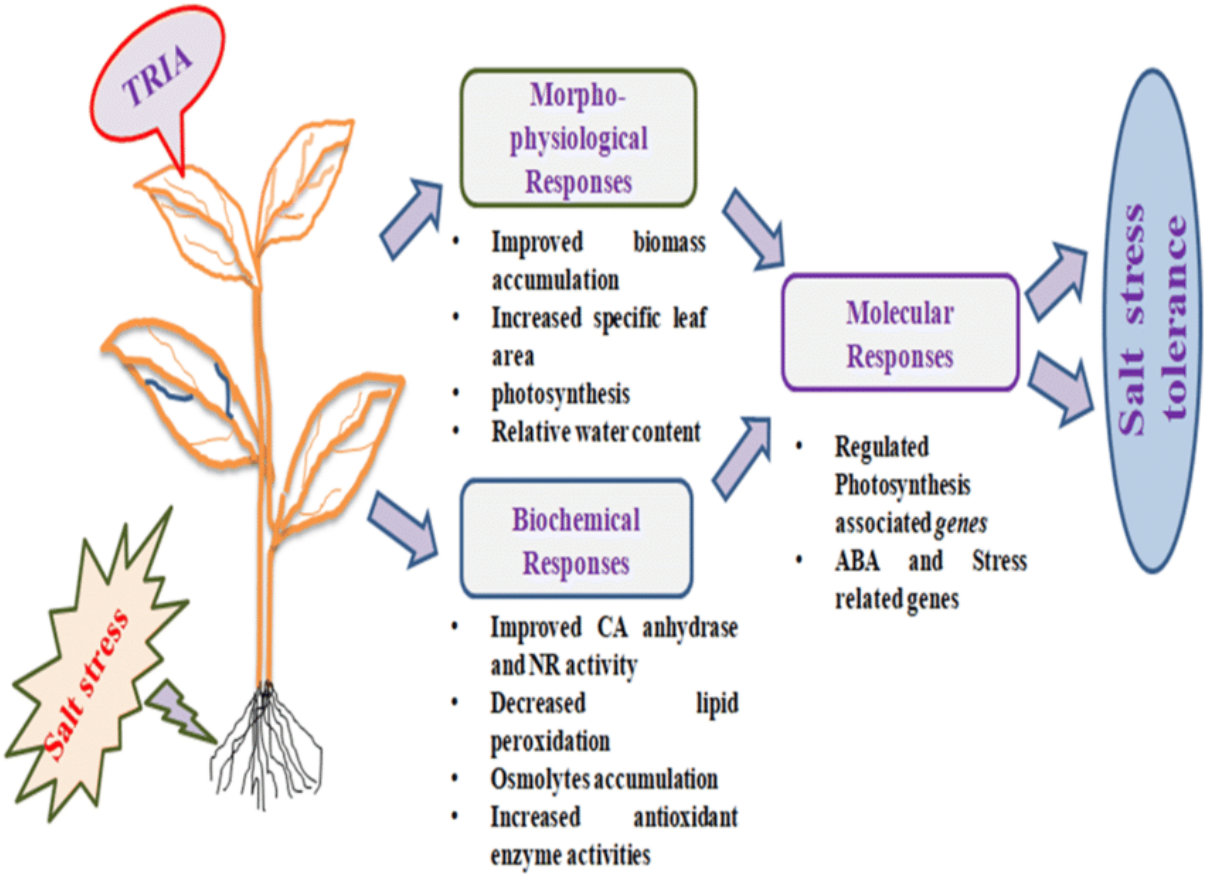
- Effects photosynthesis, and plant metabolism, and can increase the growth of roots, shoots, and flower production. Influences nutrient uptake.



Triacontanol 0.1% Dosage: –

- Triacontanol increases rooting and can increase seed and germination percentage rate for rice, corn, soybeans, sorghum, and other crops commonly used 0.5-1mg/kg of liquid Rice bran wax. Its soaking time is 12-24 hours before planting, and soaking a concentration of 0.1 mg/kg can enhance drought resistance significantly.
- Triacontanol is used in leafy vegetables, grass, sugar cane, tobacco, and nursery stock. Its concentration of spraying the plants is 0.5-1 mg/kg. It promotes chlorophyll content, enhances photosynthesis, cultivates robust plants and can promote growth.

- Triacontanol can enhance the absorption of minerals, dry matter accumulation, crop quality, and setting rate. It also can increase production with a concentration of 0.5-1 mg/kg.

Benefits:

- Promotes chlorophyll synthesis, imparting green color to plant.
- Enhanced photosynthesis and absorption of nutrients.
- Absorption & translocation of more nutrients and solutes by cell walls.
- Improved branching and increased leaf area.
- Leads to more starch production, increased plant mass, giving high yield.
- Increase in quantitative and qualitative produce.