

Information

DOCE ASSOCIATES Horticultural Consultants Weggs Farm Common Road Dickleburgh, DISS Norfolk IP21 4PJ Tel: 01379 741200 Fax: 01379 741800 Email: info@dovebugs.co.uk

Anti-transpirants

Transpiration

The loss of water from a plant by evaporation is known as transpiration. Up to 95% of the water passing into the root is transpired out of the plant. It is the cooling process for plants when ambient temperatures or light levels rise, causing the plants to heat up. Most water is lost through openings like stomata (pore spaces) and the rate of this loss depends on air temperature and solar radiation. Conditions like low humidity and windy conditions can create a vapour gradient between the plant and the air surrounding the plant. Also, if the pore spaces within the compost or soil are wide, root water uptake is impeded. This low rate of capillary rise can mean inadequate water supply for all the plant's functions.

When the soil or compost is moist, there is usually sufficient water available to cover the soil/compost particles and aid water movement upwards to the root zone. When dry, however, a dry layer can develop beneath the root zone inhibiting the upward movement of capillary water causing a capillary lag. The plant ultimately wilts as it cannot extract enough water to meet the increasing demand for water during warm seasons. A stress situation like this can lead to opportunistic pests and pathogens becoming quickly established on a crop.

At the planting or potting process of bare root plants considerable damage occurs to the root hairs and the plant, whilst having a good root system is unable to gain water from the soil. This situation occurs until the root hairs re-grow, a process taking around two weeks during the growing season.

In either a drought or damaged root situation products sprayed onto the leaf surface prevent the loss of plant moisture and provide limited support during vulnerable periods.

Anti-transpirants

Using anti-transpirants will lower the surface tension of water, which increases the efficiency of water penetration but reduces the build-up of water droplets on the plant. This can lead to a reduction in the incidence of scorch during bright weather conditions and the time available for any fungal spores to try and germinate on the leaf surface. Some products coat the leaf surface with a thin plastic film which prevents water loss.

When it is applied to plant tissue it forms a very thin, transparent layer over the leaves and stems. Application is recommended early in the morning or late afternoon. Once dry, the coating allows gases to permeate but not liquids, which allows normal plant respiration but reduces transpiration by up to 80%. They have also been used effectively at reducing foliage damage to roadside trees during periods of salt applications.

Products available

Sprayfast/Spraygard (Taminco)

For use with a range of pesticides. Rapid uptake can be slowed down and products spread out over foliage by incorporating these products in the tank-mix. They will also reduce transplant shock when trees, shrubs, turf and other plant types are planted out. Retains fungicides and makes them rainproof after 30 minutes.

Wiltpruf S600 (Vitax)

This is a concentrated emulsion containing di-1-p-menthene which comes from pine oil. Depending on the dilution rate, this product can last for several weeks or months. The application rate for normal conditions is 1:10, which translates to 1 litre in 10 litres of water. In severe circumstances, this can be reduced to 1:5. The rate of use also depends on the amount of foliage (height and density).

There is also a range of adjuvants from Intracrop and De Sangosse that have anti-transpirant properties. Go to <u>www.intracrop.co.uk</u> and <u>www.desangosse.co.uk</u> for more details.