

X-Press MoB has been specially formulated to be sprayed as a foliar application on grains. The formula consists of N, B, Cu, Mo, Zn and added GET technology. The formula and concentrations has been specially developed at MBFi's AEC trials to provide our farmers with best possible foliar. During grain filling plants undergo multiple processes, environmental factors like soil temperature, moisture, soil pH and nutrient availability all have an impact on these processes. The research that has been done at MBFi's AEC trial locations has shown that a formulation of certain Micro nutrients in combination with PGRs sprayed as foliar on grain filling stage can help plants to overcome some of these stresses and help to improve grain filling. It can also help with the sugar movement and balancing of nitrates within the plant. The key benefit of X-Press MoB is not just one component in the formula but the combination of the nutrients and PGRs that grains to X-Press is full genetic potential. X-Press MoB can be sprayed with most agricultural remedies on Grains and is the first foliar in South Africa that has been approved to be compatible with Roundup Power Max Reg No.: L7769 ACT 36 of 1947

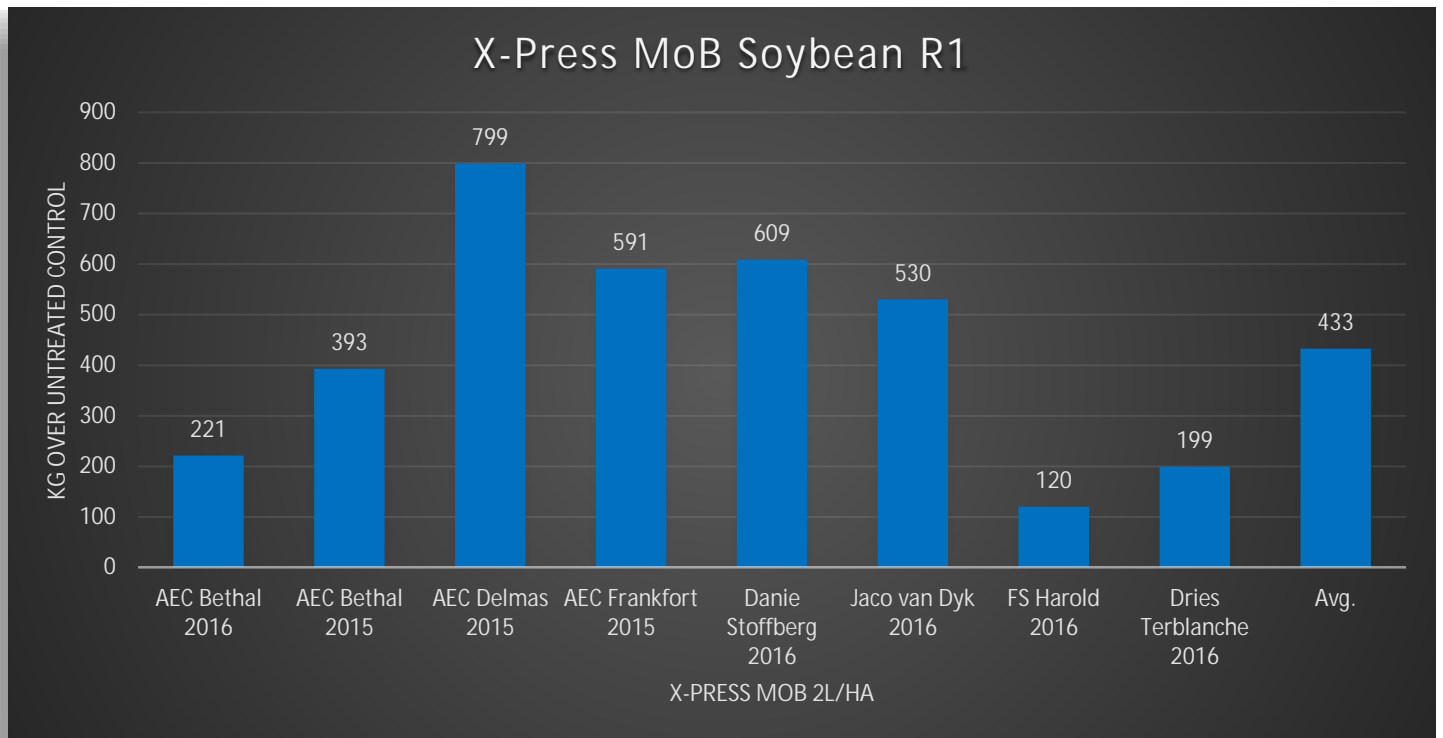


MBFi Bethal AEC

X-Press MOB is a foliar bio-stimulant with nitrogen, boron, zinc and molybdenum. Boron will suppress auxin break down and increase sugar production in the leaf, while Molybdenum will work on activating enzymes to produce auxins in the leaf. The bio-stimulants in X-Press MoB will assist in balancing the stress factors your crop is facing, therefore your crop can be more productive even under stress conditions and increase reproductive capabilities to fill grain.



# AEC Trial data Bethal 2016



## The function of X-Press MoB



This is a major part of many important substances in plants and required in large quantities for all growth processes. Nitrogen compounds form 40 - 50% of the dry matter of protoplasm - the living substance of plant cells. It is contained in proteins and other organic compounds and in chlorophyll. Thus a deficiency of plant available nitrogen in soil is shown by the pale green color of leaves. Some compounds of nitrogen are very mobile in plants and readily transferred to parts of the plant where the demand is greatest, e.g. young growing tissue, resulting in deficiency symptoms occurring initially in the older leaves.



Zinc helps with production of Auxins, activates enzymes in protein synthesis, and helps with the regulation & consumption of sugars. Necessary for root development. Helps with cold stress. Zn availability decrease as pH increase.



This is essential in the formation of new tissue - the growing points, and also for effective nodulation and nitrogen fixation in legumes, and in satisfying rhizobial requirements. A deficiency of Molybdenum can affect its utilisation. Boron deficiency is denoted by distortion of growing points and stunted dark green plants. In glycine leaflets are narrow, malformed and of unequal size and shape.



Molybdenum is required for growth of legumes and by rhizobia in root nodules. It is often deficient in acid soils and legume growth responses to small applications of Mo are well documented. Molybdenum deficiency in legumes is usually denoted by inward cupping of leaflets of young fully expanded leaves. If a legume is totally dependent on its Rhizobium symbiosis for nitrogen, the symptoms of molybdenum deficiency and nitrogen deficiency are similar.

X-Press MoB Reg No. B 4738 Act 36 of 1947 - Al: N, B, Mo, Zn

Head Office details:  
144, 2nd Avenue, Modder East Orchards,  
Delmas, 2210 - Tel: +27 82 738 0080  
orders@mbfi.co.za - www.mbfi.co.za

