

CHLORIDE AN ESSENTIAL NUTRIENT

17

Cl
CHLORIDE
35.45

Chloride (Cl) is a micronutrient essential for plant development. It is required in small quantities by all crops.

92% of world potassium fertilizer consumption in agriculture is in the form of potassium chloride (KCl).

DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS

- Wilting of leaf tips
- Curling of leaflets
- Motting, bronzing and chlorosis of leaves



Chloride deficiency symptoms in wheat by Dr R. Engel, MSU, USA



Cl IN PLANTS

- Cl concentration in plant tissue is 0.9-10 mg/g dry matter.
- Cl additions are an important part of nutrient management in COCONUT & OIL PALM.

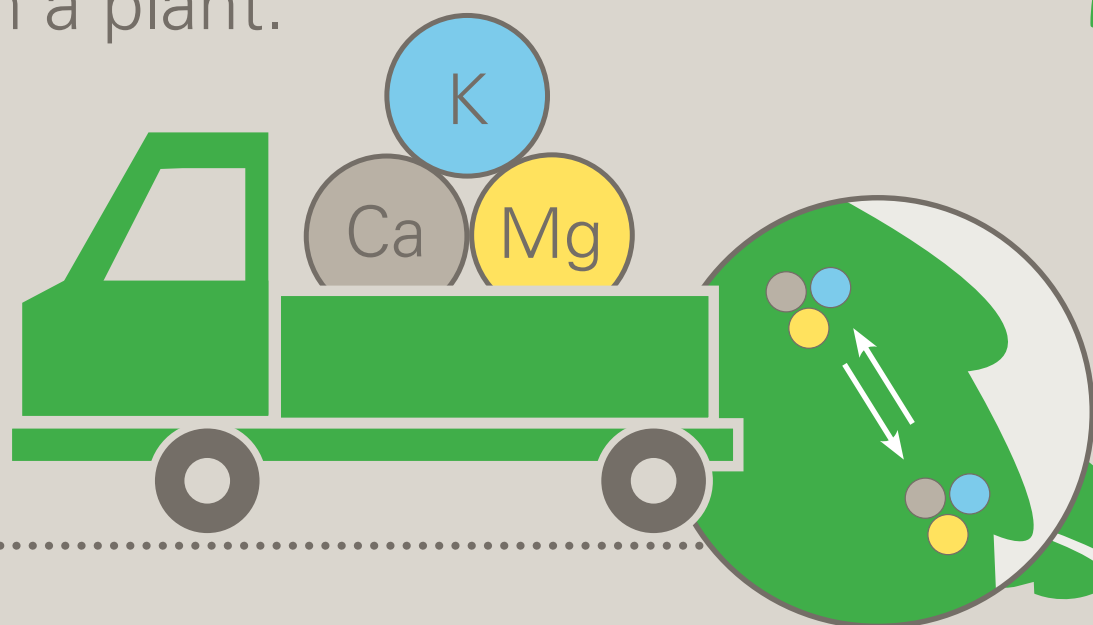


Cl IN SOILS

- Cl salts are soluble, and are found in water held in the soil.
- Cl is mobile. It does not bind to organic matter or clay and it can easily be washed out of the soil by rainfall or irrigation.

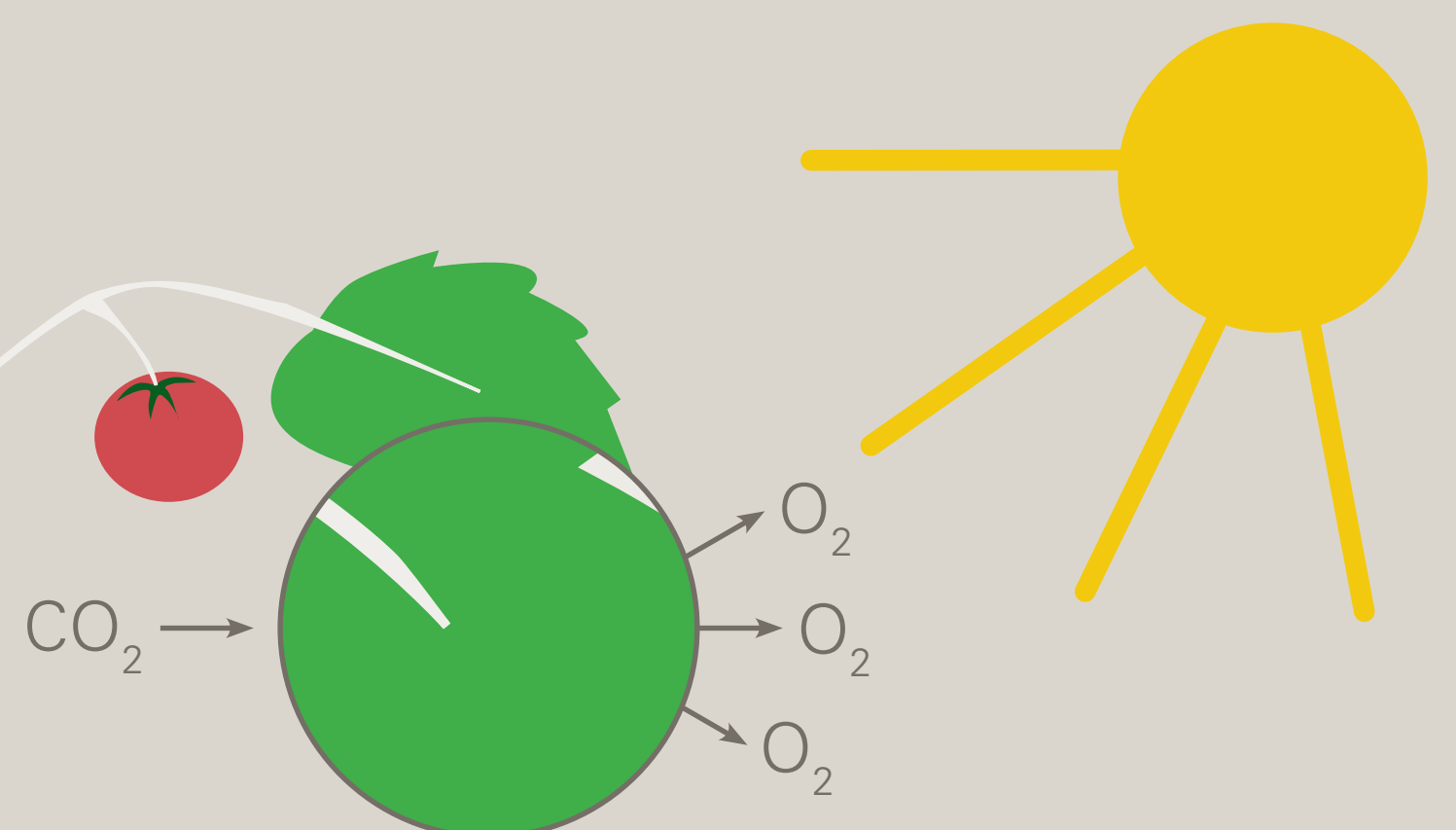
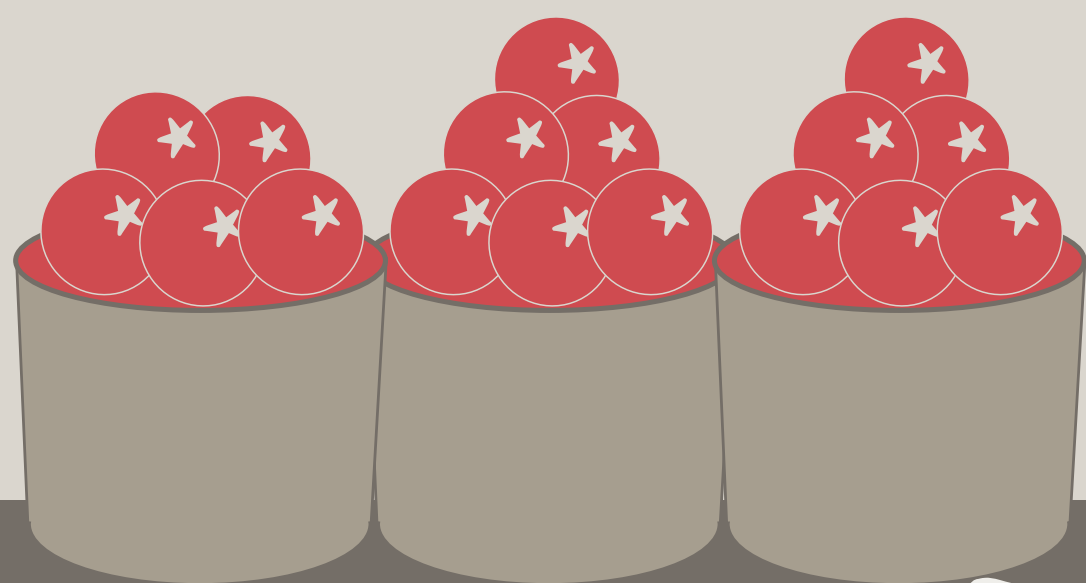
TRANSPORT OF NUTRIENTS

Cl supports the transport of nutrients such as calcium, magnesium and potassium within a plant.



QUALITY

Cl improves quality and taste, and helps to increase shelf life and resistance to pests and diseases.



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Cl is involved in the chemical breakdown of water in the presence of sunlight, enabling plants to make nutrients and grow.

WATER REGULATION

Cl is involved in regulating the release of moisture from leaves, enabling plants to minimize water loss.

OSMOTIC ADJUSTMENT

Cl enables plant roots to respond to changing water availability.

