

# Effect Of Amino Acids On Plants

Agriculture production is a very intensive business and is related to better quality and better yield leading to better profitability

Every farmer's dreams to achieve this goal. However to achieve this goal with advancement of technology, use of fertilizer and pesticides is not adequate

Now is the time to look at Bioenergetics and Biochemical aspects of plants, to achieve the goal of Farmers.

Every plant like any organism needs certain components for growth over and above soil, sun, rain and air. The basic component of living cells is proteins, with building block material, Amino Acids, Proteins are formed by sequence of Amino Acids

Plants synthesize Amino Acids from the Primary elements, the Carbon and Oxygen obtained from air, Hydrogen from water in the soil, forming Carbon Hydrate by means of photosynthesis and combining it with the Nitrogen which the plants obtain from the soil, leading to synthesis of amino acids, by collateral metabolic pathways. Only L-Amino Acids are part of these Proteins and have metabolic activity.

The requirement of amino acids in essential qualities is well known as a means to increase yield and overall quality of crops

The application of amino acids for Foliar use is based on its requirement by plants in general and at critical stages of growth in particular. Plants absorb Amino Acids through Stomas and is proportional to environment temperature

Amino Acids are fundamental ingredients in the process of Protein Synthesis. About 20 important Amino Acids are involved in the process of each function. Studies have proved that Amino Acids can directly or indirectly influence the physiological activities of the plant.

Amino Acids are also supplied to plant by incorporating them into the soil. It helps in improving the microflora of the soil thereby facilitating the assimilation of nutrients.

Foliar Nutrition in the form of Protein Hydrolysate (Known as Amino Acids Liquid) and foliar spray provide readymade building blocks for Protein Synthesis.

## **Effect On Plants:**

1. Protein Synthesis
2. Stress Resistance
3. Effect of Photosynthesis
4. Action on the Stomas
5. Chelating Effect
6. Amino Acids & Phytohormones
7. Pollination and Fruit formation
8. Equilibrium of soil flora
9. General

## **Protein Synthesis**

Proteins have a structure function, metabolic function (enzymes) a transport function and a stock of Amino Acids function.

Only L – Amino Acids are assimilated by plants. D-Amino Acids are not recognized by the enzymatic locus and therefore can not participate in protein synthesis.

Hence Amino Acids obtained by organic synthesis are not well assimilated

## **Stress resistance**

Stress such as High temperature, Low humidity, Frost, Pest attack, Hailstorm, Floods have a negative effect on plants metabolism with a corresponding reduction in crop quality and quantity

The application of Amino Acids before, during and after the stress conditions supplies the plants with Amino Acids which are directly related to stress physiology and thus has a preventing and recovering effect

## **Effect of Photosynthesis**

Plants synthesize carbohydrates by photosynthesis, Low photosynthesis rate implies a slow growth leading to death of the plant, chlorophyll is the responsible molecule for the absorption of the light energy

Glycine and Glutamic Acid are fundamental metabolites in the process of formation of vegetable tissue and chlorophyll synthesis

These Amino Acids help to increase chlorophyll concentration in the plant leading to higher degree of photosynthesis. This makes crops lush green

## **Action on the Stomas**

Stomas are the cellular structures that control the hydric balance of the plant, the macro and micronutrient absorption and the absorption of gases

The opening of the stomas is controlled by both external factors (light, humidity, temperature and salt concentration) and internal factors (amino acids concentration, abscisic acid etc)

The Stomas are closed when light and humidity are low & temperature and salt concentration are high, when stomas are closed photosynthesis and transpiration are reduced (low absorption of macro & micronutrients) and respiration is increased (Carbohydrate destruction)

In this case the metabolic balance of the plant is negative. Catabolism is higher than anabolism, this implies slow metabolism and stops the plant growth

L-Glutamic acid acts as a cytoplasm osmotic agent of the "Guard Cell". Thus favouring opening of the stomas

## **Chelating Effect**

Amino Acids have a chelating effect on micronutrients. When applied together with micronutrients, the absorption and transportation of micronutrients inside the plant is easier

This effect is due to the chelating action and to the effect of cell membrane permeability

L-Glycine & L-Glutamic Acid are known to be very effective chelating agents

## **Amino Acids & Phytohormones**

Amino Acids are precursors or activators of phytohormones and growth substances. L-Methionine is precursor of ethylene and of growth factors such as Spermine and Spermidine, which are synthesized from S-Adenosyl Methionine

L-Tryptophan is precursor for Auxin synthesis

L-Tryptophan is used in plants in L-Form only

L-Tryptophan is available only if hydrolysis of Protein is carried out by enzyme

If hydrolysis is carried out by acid or alkali, as done in many European countries,

L-Tryptophan is destroyed

L-Arginine induces synthesis of flower and fruit related hormones

## **Pollination and fruit formation**

Pollination is the transport of pollen to the pistil, so fecundation and formation of the fruit is possible

L-Proline helps in fertility of Pollen, L-Lysine, L-Methionine, L-Glutamic Acid are essential amino acids for pollination.

These amino acids increase the pollen germination and the length of the pollinic tube

## **Equilibrium of Soil Flora**

The equilibrium of the microbial flora of the agriculture soil is a basic question for a good mineralization of the organic matter and also for a good soil structure and fertility around the roots

L-methionine is precursor growth factors that stabilize the cell walls of the microbial flora

## **General**

L-Glutamic Acid & L-Aspartic Acid, by transamination give rise to the rest of the amino acids

L-Proline & Hydroxy Proline act mainly on the hybrc balance of the plant strengthening the cellular walls in such a way that they increase resistance to unfavorable climatic conditions

L-Alanine, L-Valine & L-Leucine improve quality of fruits

L-Histidine helps in proper ripening of fruits

## **Test trial plot result:**

**Trial plot on Paddy, with 25% to 30% increase yield**



**The paddy is more than normal in each plant**



**Products:**



Pack in Plastic Jelly can of 10 liters

## Product Technical Data Sheet

(Product code: **bp**® 8/8/8/ AMINO + TE (FG) FOR NURSERY)

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Nutrient composition:

1) Amino Acids (17 types)	: 6.375%	w / v
2) Nitrogen	: 8.0%	w / v
3) P205	: 8.0%	w / v
4) K2O	: 8.0%	w / v
5) S	: 750	ppm
6) Trace Elements content:		
B	: 125	ppm
EDTA Co	: 12.5	ppm
EDTA Cu	: 375	ppm
EDTA Fe	: 1,000	ppm
Mg	: 1,350	ppm
EDTA Mn	: 1,000	ppm
Mo	: 25	ppm
EDTA Zn	: 375	ppm

(Product code: **bp**® Calmag Amino + TE (F5))

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Nutrient composition:

1) Amino Acids (17 types)	: 12.75%	w / v
2) Nitrogen	: 10.75%	w / v
3) Calcium (CaO)	: 11.69%	w / v
4) Magnesium (Mgo)	: 3.2%	w / v
5) S	: 750	ppm
6) Trace Elements content:		
B	: 125	ppm
EDTA Co	: 12.5	ppm
EDTA Cu	: 375	ppm
EDTA Fe	: 1,000	ppm
EDTA Mn	: 1,000	ppm
Mo	: 25	ppm
EDTA Zn	: 375	ppm

## Product Technical Data Sheet

(Product code: **bp**® Hi – K Amino + TE)

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### Nutrient composition:

1)	Amino Acids (17 types)	: 12.75%	w / v
2)	Nitrogen	: 5.0%	w / v
3)	P205	: 7.5%	w / v
4)	K2O	: 12%	w / v
5)	S	: 750	ppm
6)	Trace Elements content:		
	B	: 125	ppm
	EDTA Co	: 12.5	ppm
	EDTA Cu	: 375	ppm
	EDTA Fe	: 1,000	ppm
	Mg	: 1,350	ppm
	EDTA Mn	: 1,000	ppm
	Mo	: 25	ppm
	EDTA Zn	: 375	ppm