

FOR VEGETABLE USE

General Information

NOTE: This material is fertilizer grade and can not be used medically or in animal feeds, and is not soluble enough for spray application.

Magnesium deficiency is a common problem with palms, shrubs, and many other plants. Symptoms on most plants first appear on older leaves as yellowing in between the leaf veins while the new foliage remains green. Most plants respond well to the addition of SA-50 Magnesium Sulfate and will return to a dark green color after the application.

In palms, magnesium deficiency first appears as yellowing along the outside margins of older leaves (fronds) while the newest leaves remain green. The problem is easily solved by an application of SA-50 Magnesium Sulfate. This should stop the problem from progressing any further, although older, magnesium deficient leaves will usually remain yellow and damaged. After application has been made, wait 1 to 2 weeks before removing damaged leaves. When pruning, be careful not to injure the \"heart\" (center of the palm). Preventative applications should be made to insure no further damage to the palm.

Most plants and palms are susceptible to the deficiency, but some of the most susceptible seem to be the Canary Island Date Palm, Date Palm, Pygmy Date Palm, Pittosporum, Podocarpus, Poinsettia, Hibiscus, Crepe Myrtle, Citrus Trees, Many Vegetable Plants, and Orchid-Trees.

NOTE: The problem is usually a sign of simply low magnesium amounts in the soil. This is because the element is used in large amounts by most plants. The soil pH can also be a factor in magnesium deficiency and should be checked and maintained at about 6.0 - 6.5.

APPLICATION RATES: (After application - water in thoroughly.)

Method

[N.A.](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Timings

[N.A.](#)