



Chlorine-free foliar fertilizer with magnesium, sulfur, sodium and microelements (Zn and Mn)

# Mag-Sod Beetroot

MgO - 16,00% | Na<sub>2</sub>O - 13,10% | SO<sub>3</sub> - 49,10% | Mn - 0,14% | Zn - 0,10%



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Feeding beetroots with the **Mag-Sod Beetroot** is the best method of providing all varieties of beetroots with magnesium, sodium and sulfur – nutrients necessary for correct growth, yields and technological quality.

Content in % [m/m]					
Product	MgO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	SO <sub>3</sub>	Zn	Mn
Mag-Sod Beetroot	16,00%	13,10%	49,10%	0,14%	0,10%

## Application:

**Mag-Sod Beetroot** can be used as a single fertilizer solution or together with urea, foliar fertilizers and adequate pesticides (in the lower recommended dose). For even better results it is recommended to use **Mag-Sod Beetroot** in a form of water solution together with adequate foliar fertilizers, i.e.:

**ActiPlon Beetroot** – crystalline fertilizers with microelements

**Actipol** – chelated microelements of: iron, manganese, zinc, copper, molybdenum and cobalt

**ActiBor** – liquid fertilizer with boron

**Super ActiBor** – crystalline fertilizer with boron

**ActiCal** – liquid calcium chelate

When **Mag-Sod Beetroot** dissolves, it raises the temperature of the solution, what has a beneficial effect on the results of spraying.

**Preparation of a working solution:** Continuously mixing, in a spray tank, half filled with water, dissolve consecutively: **Mag-Sod Beetroot** (add slowly), urea, microelements fertilizers and pesticide. The prepared solution should be used within few hours from its preparation. It is recommended to dose **Mag-Sod Beetroot** according to information presented in the table. Other components of the working solution should be dosed in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturers in the lower recommended dose.

# Mag-Sod Beetroot

## Recommendations for use:

Crops	Fertilizer application periods	Dose [kg/ha]	Working solution [l/ha]
Beetroots	<b>1</b> – 4-8 fully developed leaves phase <b>2</b> – 9 and more fully developed leaves phase <b>3</b> – growth of leaf rosette (before covering the spacing) last treatment to be done no later than at the end of July	9-10	200-300

## Magnesium and its significance:

- basic building block of chlorophyll – plays a key role in the photosynthesis process
- indispensable for synthesis, transport and storage of stock substances
- activates the operation of a number of enzymes
- participates in the plant's energy processes as a connector of the enzyme with the energy carrier (ATP)
- helps to keep the right structure of ribosomes
- controls the hydration of biocolloids, thus influencing the plant's water management
- strengthens the plant's resistance to diseases.

## Sulfur and its significance:

- conditions the correct utilization of nitrogen fertilizers and nitrogen transformation in the plant
- increased immunity to diseases and vermin
- constitutes an important building block for protein amino acids
- takes part in carbohydrate and fat formation processes
- participates in photosynthesis, chlorophyll synthesis and many other structural compounds.

## Sodium and its significance:

- allows for high yields and good quality, even in moisture-rich areas
- in sugar beets, enhances formation of fructose and its conversion into glucose stored in the root
- due to an osmotic effect, sodium ion can replace potassium, an essential element for cell growth and water management
- enhances CO<sub>2</sub> absorption from the air at the low concentration.

EC FERTILIZER



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