

## CULTIVATIONS, METHOD AND TIME OF APPLICATION

MagneKal is applied to ALL crops, either preventively or correctively, during the vegetative growth. It can be applied foliarly or to the soil through irrigation systems.

Generally, it is recommended not to exceed 3 interventions with MagneKal per growing season, given its high effectiveness. Ideally, applications should be completed at the end of the vegetative growth of the plant and at the fruit development stage. They can be repeated at intervals of 20-30 days, depending on the crop and its nutritional requirements, in combination with soil nutrient availability.

It is essential not to exceed the recommended doses. MagneKal does not cause phytotoxicity when applied at the recommended rates.



MagneKal

Rapid absorption and action.  
Recommended for organic cultivation.



### COMPATIBILITY

Due to its acidic pH, MagneKal has good compatibility with most agrochemicals. In any case of combination with other formulations, it is recommended to conduct a small-scale test.



### ΣΥΝΘΗΚΕΣ ΑΠΟΘΗΚΕΥΣΗΣ

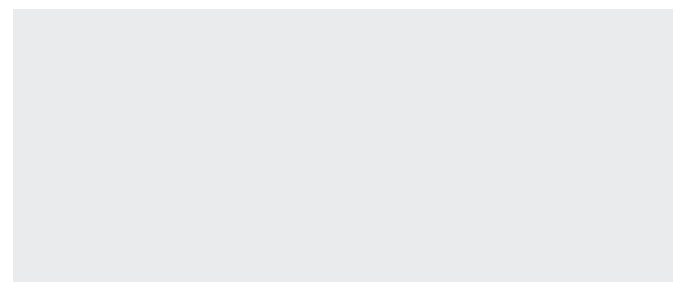
Store in its original packaging  
at temperatures above  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a closed warehouse,  
protected from extreme temperatures, fire, and humidity.

### ATTENTION!

Read the label carefully before use

AgroCūre

STAMP



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# IONIC MagneKal<sup>®</sup>

COMBINED ACTION OF IONIC  
MAGNESIUM, POTASSIUM & SULFUR



LIQUID FERTILIZER  
WITH MAGNESIUM,  
POTASSIUM  
& SULFUR FOR  
FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

IONIC TECHNOLOGY  
FOR LUSH, VIBRANT  
PLANTS AND  
EARLY PRODUCTION

For the improvement of the quality  
of fruits and vegetables

AgroCūre



MagneKal is a liquid fertilizer that provides plants with magnesium, potassium, and sulfur in hydrated ionic form, ensuring high bioavailability and effectiveness. It is used to address nutrient deficiency (lack) of these three trace elements, which can cause chlorosis in older leaves (magnesium, potassium) or new leaves (sulfur), stunted plant growth, and ultimately, crop vulnerability and reduced productivity.

## The role of Magnesium, Potassium, and Sulfur in plants:

Magnesium and potassium are absorbed by plants primarily in their cationic forms ( $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $K^+$ ) either through the roots or foliar applications. Given that both magnesium and potassium are mobile elements in the soil, their deficiency may occur due to leaching into deeper soil layers. Additionally, low content of these elements in the parent rocks of the soil, as well as gradual soil depletion due to intensive cultivation, can lead to significant deficiencies. Finally, imbalanced soil fertilization may cause 'artificial' deficiency by promoting the uptake

of other more abundant elements by plants. Foliar absorption is a more efficient process, provided that the elements are supplied in a form easily absorbable by plants, such as the  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $K^+$  ions contained in MagneKal.

Similar natural phenomena and conditions can also lead to sulfur deficiency in the soil, which plants take up in the form of sulfate ions ( $SO_4^{2-}$ ). MagneKal exclusively provides this form of sulfur to plants.

All three trace elements play a crucial role in various metabolic processes in plants: in chlorophyll formation and photosynthesis, in phosphorus and carbohydrate metabolism, in the synthesis of amino acids, nucleic acids, and vitamins, in the activation of many enzymes, in the regulation of the absorption of other nutrients, in defense against drought and diseases, and in the formation of fruits and seeds. Possible deficiency negatively affects plant growth and, ultimately, the color, quality, and quantity of plant production.

## MagneKal: Unique Canadian Technology

MagneKal is produced using innovative technology that achieves the creation of active magnesium, potassium, and sulfur ions complexed with water molecule dipoles. These ions rapidly penetrate plant tissues, move to points where these three trace elements are needed, easily traverse cellular membranes, and provide plants with immediate and effective nutrition. The results are so rapid that they become visible within 2-3 days of application.



## MagneKal Properties and Advantages

- Initiates the early production of fruits and vegetables and enhances their qualitative characteristics by promoting the synthesis of carbohydrates and sugars in plants.

- Applied foliarly for direct absorption by plant foliage within a few hours. It is recommended to spray during daylight hours with limited sunlight (during sunset) and moderate air temperature.

- Large doses of MagneKal per acre are not required. For foliar application, 75-150ml per 100 liters of water are needed, depending on the cultivation's requirements. Application through irrigation requires 150-300ml per acre, depending on the nutritional status and needs of the cultivation.

- Thanks to its significant and rapid penetration into plant tissues, MagneKal immediately and substantially increases the plant's content of magnesium, potassium, and sulfur ions within 2-3 days from the application. As a result, plants will start vigorous growth, achieving high production yields.

- It has a high content, per 100ml of fertilizer, of water-soluble magnesium (9.2gr MgO), potassium (3.8gr K<sub>2</sub>O), and sulfur (18.7gr S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>). Moreover, these elements are in their most bioavailable and easily absorbable form as  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $K^+$ , and  $SO_4^{2-}$  ions.

- It forms a homogeneous and stable aqueous solution for foliar spraying of plants, without agglomerations or sedimentation, eliminating the risk of nozzle clogging.

- MagneKal is a liquid and acidic formulation, fully water-soluble, with excellent compatibility with other agrochemical formulations.

- It does not soil or stain the plants and plant organs that are sprayed.

## USE OF MAGNEKAL IN IMPORTANT CULTIVATION

The nutrient requirements of each crop vary depending on its age and stage, plant species, soil characteristics, and other factors. Generally, before implementing an annual fertilization plan, soil analysis and leaf diagnosis are recommended to determine the precise needs of the plants, allowing for the application of a rational fertilization program. In any case, it is generally advisable to make multiple applications with small doses rather than one or a few applications with large doses.



### CITRUS FRUITS

Recommended doses: 100-150ml per 100 liters of water foliarly or 300ml per acre with irrigation, depending on the needs of the cultivation.  
Indicative volume of foliar water: 150 to 200 liters per acre.



### APPLES, STONE FRUITS, WALNUTS, KIWI, VINEYARDS, POMEGRANATES, OLIVES

Recommended doses: 100-150ml per 100 liters of water foliarly or 200-300ml per acre with irrigation, depending on the needs of the cultivation.  
Indicative volume of foliar water: 80 to 150 liters per acre.



### STRAWBERRIES, SOLANACEOUS, CUCURBITACEOUS, LEAFY VEGETABLES, AND OTHER VEGETABLES

Recommended doses: 75-150ml per 100 liters of water foliarly or 200ml per acre with irrigation, depending on the needs of the cultivation.  
Indicative volume of spray solution: 30 to 150 liters per acre.



### TURFGRASSES AND EXTENSIVE CROPS (RICE, COTTON, ETC.)

Recommended doses: 75-150ml per 100 liters of water foliarly or 200ml per acre with irrigation, depending on the needs of the cultivation.  
Indicative volume of spray solution: 30 to 80 liters per acre.



### CORN, PEANUTS, TOBACCO

Recommended doses: 75-150ml per 100 liters of water foliarly or 150-200ml per acre with irrigation, depending on the needs of the cultivation.  
Indicative volume of spray solution: 30 to 80 liters per acre.