

- **Top for balanced nutrition:** containing 15% Magnesium (MgO), 31% Sulphur (SO₃), 1% Boron (B) and 1% Manganese (Mn).
- **Top for application:** a foliar application of 25kg/ha of **EPSO Microtop®** supplies 3.75kg MgO, 7.75kg SO₃, 250g B and 250g Mn. One to two applications meets the peak magnesium and sulphur demand and completely satisfies the full boron and manganese requirements of most crops.
- **Top for solubility:** **EPSO Microtop®** dissolves quickly, without residue and is easily absorbed by plants.
- **Top for tank mixing:** compatible with most fungicides and fertilisers (always follow manufacturers' recommendations and test a small quantity in a suitable container prior to application).
- **Top for handling:** packed in handy 25kg poly-bags.
- **Top for storage:** long storage life and retention of freeflowing characteristics.
- **Top for economy:** cost-effectively supplies the nutrients magnesium, sulphur, boron and manganese especially when tank mixed with fungicides – giving the added benefit of fewer in-crop passes.
- **Top for deficient crops:** rapidly alleviates deficiency symptoms of Mg, S, B and Mn in growing crops.
- **Top as a preventative:** Use prophylactically in risk situations to prevent deficiency problems before they occur.

Crop	Timing
Beans	ground-cover to flowering
Cabbage	from 6 leaf stage to half head size
Maize	8 - 10 leaf stage onwards
Oilseed rape	from rosette stage to flowering
Peas	ground-cover to flowering
Potatoes	from flower initiation onwards and with fungicides
Sugar beet	from inter-row leaf cover onwards and with fungicides
Sunflower	8 - 10 leaf stage onwards

To meet the plants' peak requirements and to alleviate deficiencies apply 25kg/ha dissolved in 400l water. Where reduced water volumes are used, multiple applications are recommended at 3 - 5 % concentration (w/v). In cases of severe and/or visible deficiency symptoms the application rates can be increased up to 50 kg/ha, by multiple (2 - 4) applications.

After testing for compatibility a combination in the following sequence is recommended: Fill sprayer tank to one third of volume, add **EPSO Microtop®**, then crop protection product and fill to the top.

For information on how you can benefit from using **EPSO Microtop®** in your fertiliser program, call the Technical Helpline on **FREephone 0800 0322480**.



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EPSO Microtop®
 15% MgO · 31% SO₃ · 1% B · 1% Mn



EPSO Microtop® for foliar fertilisation

Four Important nutrients

EC FERTILISER

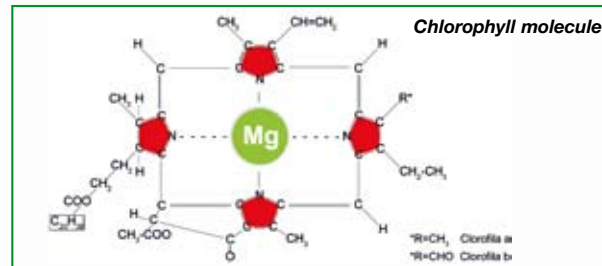
Magnesium Sulphate with boron and manganese

15% **MgO** water-soluble magnesium oxide
31% **SO₃** water-soluble sulphur trioxide (= 12% S)
1% **B** water-soluble boron
1% **Mn** water-soluble manganese

- A fast acting and effective foliar fertiliser based on epsom salts containing magnesium, sulphur, boron and manganese. All nutrients are water-soluble.
- Meets the increasing requirement for micronutrients.
- Prevents and rapidly alleviates magnesium, sulphur, boron and manganese deficiencies in growing crops.
- Particularly useful as a preventative treatment to treat crops before yield penalties occur.
- Fully effective for use on all soils types and pH values due to direct foliar absorption.
- Enables quick and accurate application of boron and manganese in combination with magnesium and sulphur.
- **EPSO Microtop®** should only be applied to boron sensitive crops (e.g. cereals) when the boron levels of both crop and soil have been accurately determined and then only upon expert advice.
- Is suitable according to EU directive 2092/91 for use in organic farming systems and government supported extensification schemes where a need has been recognised.

Magnesium:

- Is an essential nutrient for high crop yields and quality.
- As the central atom of chlorophyll (green pigment) it plays a vital role in the plants' ability to utilise the sun's energy through photosynthesis.
- Is essential for synthesis, translocation and storage of carbohydrates (sugar, starch), proteins and fats.
- Magnesium deficiency frequently occurs during intensive growth phases, in periods of stress (prolonged cold/drought) and in soils containing insufficient levels of magnesium.
- Deficiencies are also common on light land, compacted soils and on calcareous soil types (chalks) where Mg/Ca antagonism can occur.



Sulphur:

- Is a vital nutrient for protein synthesis and improves the plants' ability to efficiently utilise the available nitrogen.
- Is absorbed by plants via the root system and leaves in sulphate form (SO₄).
- Has become increasingly important for yield and quality due to the decrease in atmospheric sulphur deposition.
- Deficiency results in a marked reduction in yield. Quality is also adversely affected due to the accumulation of unwanted nitrate in fruits and leaves as a result of inhibited protein formation.

Boron:

- Is of fundamental importance for flower formation, pollen germination, cell development and the regulation of the plants water balance. Boron also plays an essential role in the production and transportation of assimilates such as sugar and starch.
- Crop requirements need to be accurately assessed as the range from deficiency to toxicity is small and varies widely between crops.
- Deficiency symptoms are often found following periods of drought stress and in soils with high pH levels. Deficiency symptoms are commonly seen as a withering of the growing points or terminal buds, deformation and die-back of the youngest leaves, shortened internodes, thickened stems, cracking and cork formations on leaf stalks and stems, and by the presence of small deformed leaves.

Manganese:

- Activates numerous enzymes and is therefore of vital importance for the plants' correct metabolic function.
- Is essential for chlorophyll synthesis and hence photosynthesis. Manganese also plays a role in amino acid formation and nitrate-reduction.
- Increases the plants' disease resistance.
- Availability markedly decreases with increasing soil pH levels. Drought and loose 'fluffy' seedbeds further increase manganese fixation. Only foliar application can effectively alleviate deficiencies in time to prevent yield losses.



Sulphur deficiency in oilseed rape



Boron deficiency in sugar beet



Manganese deficiency in sugar beet