

SLUD is a liquid suspension of elemental Sulphur (S) especially designed to satisfy the nutritional needs of plants and to increase their robustness. It has sticking properties and as a result it is not rinsed off the leaves and at the same time it contains specific surfacting agents which contribute to the uniform spread of the product all over the leaves and to the increase of sulphur uptake by plant cells. Because of its extended stay on the leaves, elemental sulphur gets oxidized gradually, providing plants with sulphur for a longer time span than other sulphur fertilizers do.

PROPERTIES

- It provides plants with the essential sulphur during their growth.
- It enhances plants growth by contributing to nitrogen metabolism.
- It cures fast and effectively sulphur deficiencies.
- It increases plants resistance against unfavourable biotic factors.
- It promotes chlorophyll formation and consequently it increases carbohydrates production by plants.
- It promotes the biochemical reactions that take place inside plant cells since it participates in the production of amino-acids, proteins, enzymes and vitamins.
- It increases oils production in oil fruits.

COMPATIBILITY

Do not combine with alcalic and oily products. Follow the instructions of manufacturers of pesticides before mixing with **SLUD** . In any case it is recommended to perform a compatibility test before mixing in the tank.

STORAGE

The product should be stored far from high temperatures and direct radiation, at a well ventilated place, dry and cool, where ice formation is not possible. The packing should be tightly closed in case product is left over in the container. **KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

CAUTION



Skin Irritation (category 2)

Hazard Statements:

H315: Causes skin irritation (Sulphur)

Precaution Statements:

- P264: Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
- P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Contains: Sulfur

Liquid Sulphur Fertilizer



Standard Analysis (w/w)

Sulphur (S)	20 %
(SO ₃)	50 %
pH	7,9 - 8,0
Conductivity	547 mS/cm
Salinity	380 ppt

It fully satisfies Sulphur (S) needs and it increases plants robustness

Net Content

- 1 L
- 5 L
- 12 L
- 25 L

Produced by



1 Ermou & Theotokopoulou str., Metamorhosis, Greece
 Tel +30 210 284 5891 Fax. +30 210 281 7971,
 E-mail: info@humofert.gr, Web Site: www.humofert.gr

HANDLING

SLUD is applied foliarly after being first diluted in an appropriate quantity of water. The number of required applications and the dosage are determined by the needs of culture, the stage of plants growth and the climatic conditions.

DOSES-APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Tomato, Pepper, Aubergine, Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Watermelon: 1 litre per 100 litres water. Application every 10-15 days from planting to harvest.

Strawberry: 0.5-2 litres per 100 litres water. Application every 10-15 days from planting to harvest.

Potato: 0.5-2 litres per 100 litres water. Application every 15-20 days from planting to harvest.

Vegetables (Spinach, Carrot, Bean, Pea, Celery, Radish): 0.5-2 litres per 100 litres water. Application every 10-15 days from planting to harvest.

Pome fruits: 1-2 litres per 100 litres water. Application at the following stages: a) green tip, b) pink tip, c) petals fall, d) 20-25 days later.

(note: the lowest rate should be applied at applications c-d)
Stone fruits: 1-1,5 litre per 100 litres water. Application at the following stages: a) petals fall, b) calyx fall, g) fruitlet, d) 20-25 days later. (note: Do not apply on mature fruits because it can cause discoloration)

Olive tree: 1 litre per 100 litres water. Applications at the beginning and at the end of flowering (note: The last application should take place 3 months before harvest the latest)

Vine: 0.5-1.5 litre per 100 litres water. Application at the following stages: a) When the third leaf grows on the shoots before flowers appear, b) at blossom, c) after fruit set, d) every 15 days up to veraison. (note: Applications b-d should be performed using the lowest dosage. Do not apply after veraison because it can create stains on the berries).

Nuts: 1 litre per 100 litres water. Application every 25-30 days starting after blossom.

Rose: 1 litre per 100 litres water. Application every 10-15 days starting as soon as the shoot becomes 10 cm long.

Cereals: 3-4 litres per 100 litres water. Application every 15-20 days starting as soon as the straw becomes 10-15 cm long until ear formation.

Sugar beets: 3-7 litres per 100 litres water. Application every 15-20 days from planting. (note: The last application should take place 3 weeks before the harvest the latest).

Observations: The efficiency of the product is influenced by the environmental temperature. The ideal temperature for the application is 20-28°C. Where it is not explicitly mentioned, the last application should take place at least 1 week before the harvest.

HANDLING

Apply during the cool hours of the day. Do not apply to cultures that are under stress conditions. Do not apply earlier than 1 month after pulp application because it can cause phytotoxicity. At temperatures higher than 30°C it can provoke burning to plants. Under conditions of high temperatures and intense sunlight it can cause phytotoxicity to cucurbitaceous and to certain varieties of apple, pear and apricot. Straight after the application rinse off the sprinklers very well and the whole of the metallic equipment that has come in contact with **SLUD** , because the product causes erosion to the metals.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE EACH USE

