

S LUD

Liquid Sulphur Fertilizer

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 it also 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.

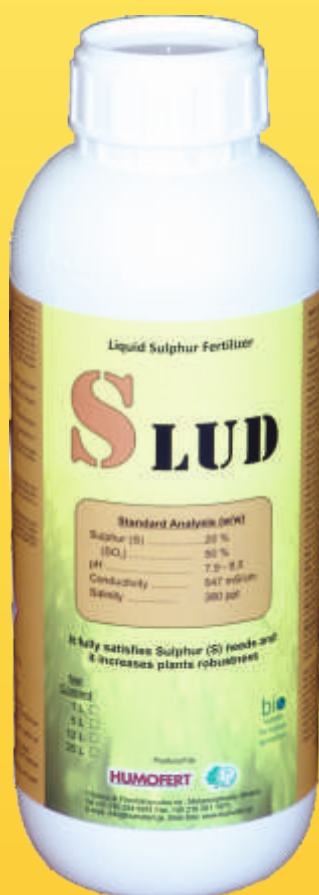
Standard Analysis (w/w)

Sulphur (S).....20 %
(SO₃)50 %

bio

Suitable
for organic
agriculture

Sulphur (S) is involved in many biological processes and biochemical paths in plants. It plays an essential role in the configuration and the activity of many enzymes as well as in the synthesis of proteins, since it is a component of many amino-acids. It is also a component of vitamins and a structural material of biological membranes. In addition, it participates in the synthesis of glucose and the metabolism of nitrogen, carbon, lipids and fatty acids. It also plays a role in the production of secondary metabolites, such as the volatile compounds of Liliaceae family plants, like onion and garlic. The antimicrobial activity of the extracts of these plants is owed to these compounds.



Apart however from the organic compounds of Sulphur, inorganic Sulphur demonstrates antimicrobial activity as well and is used in agriculture for the prevention and the treatment mainly of fungal diseases.

Sulphur contributes to the development of cellular resistance to abiotic stresses like dehydration, freezing, salinity and heavy metals toxicity. Finally, it induces the formation of seeds and it promotes nodes formation in legumes.

Sulphur deficiency in plants causes chlorosis, reduction of leaves surface, stunted growth, anticipated lignification of shoots, degraded quality of fruits and limited nodes formation in legumes.

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.



APPLICATION METHOD

SLUD is applied foliarly after having been 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.

CROPS	DOSAGES	APPLICATIONS
Tomato, Pepper, Aubergine, Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Watermelon	1 L/ 100 L water	Every 10-15 days from planting to harvest.
Spinach, Carrot, Bean, Pea, Celery, Radish, Strawberry	0,5-2 L/ 100 L water	Every 10-15 days from planting to harvest.
Potato	0,5-2 L/ 100 L water	Every 15-20 days from planting to harvest.
Pome fruits	1-2 L/ 100 L water	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 L/ 100 L water	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	1 L/ 100 L water	At the beginning and at the end of flowering (note: The last application should take place 3 months before harvest the latest)
Vine	0,5-2 L/ 100 L water	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 L/ 100 L water	Every 25-30 days starting after blossom.
Rose	1 L/ 100 L water	Every 10-15 days starting as soon as the shoot becomes 10 cm long.
Cereals	3-4 L/ 100 L water	Every 15-20 days starting as soon as the straw becomes 10-15 cm long until ear formation
Sugar beets	3-7 L/ 100 L water	Every 15-20 days from planting. (note: The last application should take place 3 weeks before 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 harvest.

