Every **element** counts

Micromax® Premium

Trace elements to be mixed into the growing medium, effective throughout the season.

In plant nutrition, some elements are irreplaceable, essential, specific.

It's a matter of balance

Strong, resilient plants are produced by preventing nutritional deficiencies. By avoiding them, you ensure first class plant quality.

The factors that lead to micronutrient deficiencies are many. For example, water hardness, substrate pH, or substrate temperature during cultivation can all reduce nutrient uptake. Other times, the cause may simply be insufficient fertilization.

If one is missing, everything becomes unbalanced

A plant's growth is determined not by the total resources available, but by the scarcest one. Identifying and removing the causes of deficiencies, working preventively, is the solution to avoid chlorosis, necrosis, stunted growth, and weak root systems. A good starting point is knowing the specific nutritional needs of the plants you are producing, or knowing in advance whether, during the growing season, you will have limited possibilities to intervene with fertigation.

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Advantages

- Mg, S, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, B and Mo in a single application
- Stimulates rooting and healthy growth
- Perfect initial effect, supports the plant for more than a year
- Fe and Mg for more intense coloration
- Very low leaching levels, environmentally friendly

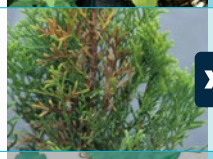
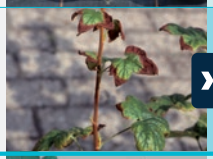
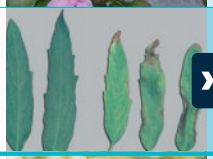
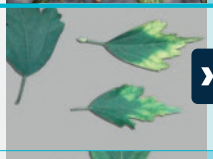
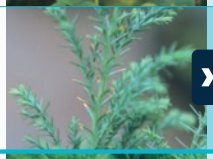
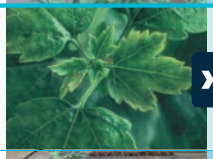
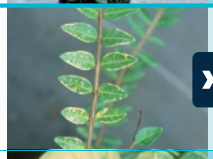
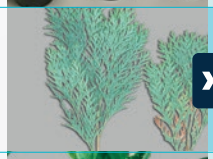
Micromax Premium effect

Row 1 = base fertilizer
Row 5 = same base fertilizer + Micromax Premium at 300 g/m³

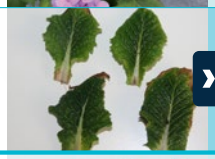
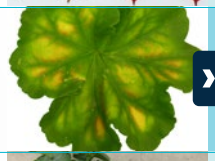
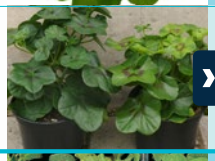
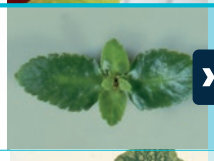
As you can see, the effect of Micromax Premium is visible in the leaf coloration of basil and also in the overall development of the plant.

Deficiency symptoms

Container Nursery Stock

N **Nitrogen**	 **N deficiency in Lonicera** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **N deficiency in Cham. laws. 'Ellwoodii'** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **N deficiency in Philadelphus** Source: ICL Research (NL)
P **Phosphorus**	 **P deficiency in Hypericum** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **P deficiency in Hydrangea** Source: ICL Research (NL)	 **P deficiency in Thuja** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)
K **Potassium**	 **K deficiency in Ribes** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **K deficiency in Caryopteris** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)	 **K deficiency in Hibiscus** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)
Ca **Calcium**	 **Ca deficiency in Hibiscus** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)	 **Ca deficiency in Rosa** Source: ICL Research (NL)	 **Ca deficiency in Taxus bacatta'Hicksii'** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)
Mg **Magnesium**	 **Mg deficiency in Hydrangea** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)	 **Mg deficiency in Cham. laws. 'Ellwoodii'** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **Mg deficiency in Magnolia** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)
B **Boron**	 **B deficiency in Cytisus** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)	 **B deficiency in Ribes** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)	 **B deficiency in Lonicera** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)
Cu **Copper**	 **Cu deficiency in Lonicera** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **Cu deficiency in Cham. laws. 'Columnaris'** Source: ICL Research (NL)	 **Cu deficiency in Philadelphus** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)
Fe **Iron**	 **Fe deficiency in Hydrangea** Source: ICL Research (NL)	 **Fe deficiency in Cham. laws. 'Columnaris'** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **Fe deficiency in Potentilla tridentata 'Nuuk'** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)
Mn **Manganese**	 **Mn deficiency in Kalmia** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **Mn deficiency in Pieris** Source: LVG Bad Zwischenahn (D)	 **Mn deficiency in Chamaecyparis** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)
Mo **Molybdenum**	 **Mo deficiency in Ribes** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)	 **Mo deficiency in Caryopteris** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)	 **Mo deficiency in Philadelphus** Source: PPO Boskoop (NL)

Pot and Bedding Plants

N Nitrogen	 N deficiency in Guzmania 'Ostara' Source: Corn. Bak B.V. (NL)	 N deficiency in Doronicum Source: LVG Heidelberg (D)	 N deficiency in Poinsettia Source: ICL Research (NL)
P Phosphorus	 P deficiency in Hydrangea Source: ICL Research (NL)	 P deficiency in Verbena Source: WUR Glastuinbouw, Bleiswijk (NL)	 P deficiency in Petunia Source: WUR Glastuinbouw, Bleiswijk (NL)
K Potassium	 K deficiency in Primula Source: ICL Research (NL)	 K deficiency in Kentia Source: ICL Research (NL)	 K deficiency in Gerbera Source: ICL Research (NL)
Ca Calcium	 Ca deficiency in Poinsettia Source: ICL Research (NL)	 Ca deficiency in Rosa Source: ICL (NL)	 Ca deficiency in Primula Source: LVG Heidelberg (D)
Mg Magnesium	 Mg deficiency in Pelargonium Source: USDA (USA)	 Mg deficiency in Guzmania Source: Corn. Bak B.V. (NL)	 Mg deficiency in Ficus Source: ICL Research (NL)
S Sulfur	 S deficiency in Pelargonium Source: LVG Heidelberg (D)	 S deficiency in Poinsettia Source: LVG Heidelberg (D)	 S deficiency in Poinsettia Source: ICL Research (NL)
B Boron	 B deficiency in Petunia Source: ICL Research (NL)	 B deficiency in Kalanchoë Source: WUR Glastuinbouw, Bleiswijk (NL)	 B deficiency in Hibiscus Source: IFAS (USA)
Cu Copper	 Cu deficiency in Chrysanthemum Source: WUR Glastuinbouw, Bleiswijk (NL)	 Cu deficiency in Gerbera Source: ICL Research (NL)	 Cu deficiency in Pelargonium Source: USDA (USA)
Fe Iron	 Fe deficiency in Rosa Source: ICL Research (NL)	 Fe deficiency in Pelargonium Source: ICL Research (NL)	 Fe deficiency in Calibrachoa Source: LVG Heidelberg (D)
Mn Manganese	 Mn deficiency in Kalanchoë Source: WUR Glastuinbouw, Bleiswijk (NL)	 Mn deficiency in Spathiphyllum Source: ICL Research (NL)	 Mn deficiency in Pelargonium Source: USDA (USA)
Mo Molybdenum	 Mo deficiency in Kalanchoë Source: WUR Glastuinbouw, Bleiswijk (NL)	 Mo deficiency in Poinsettia Source: NCSU (USA)	 Mo deficiency in Chrysanthemum Source: WUR Glastuinbouw, Bleiswijk (NL)
Zn Zinc	 Zn deficiency in Pelargonium Source: USDA (USA)	 Zn deficiency in Poinsettia Source: ICL Research (NL)	 Zn deficiency in Poinsettia Source: ICL Research (NL)

Micromax® Premium

Micromax Premium Analysis

Product	MgO	SO_3	Fe	Mn	Zn	Cu	B	Mo
Micromax Premium	14	42,5	15	2,5	1	1	0,2	0,04

Practical advice for use

Dosages

Dose	Intended use	Notes on dosage
250–400 g/m³	Container plants – outdoor nursery production	Halve the dosage if Osmocote 5 is mixed into the growing substrate. Increase the dosage for crops such as *Olea europaea, Citrus* spp., and all crops with a high demand for iron, magnesium, and micronutrients in general. › Actinidia › Aralia › Azalea › Bougainvillea › Buxus › Calluna › Camellia › Caryopteris › Ceanothus › Cedrus › Chamaecyparis › Clerodendrum › Cytisus › Eleagnus › Erica › Euonymus › Forsythia › Gleditsia › Juniperus › Laburnum › Lavandula › Leucothoe › Magnolia › Nerium oleander › Pernettya › Prunus laurocerasus › Rhododendron › Sarcococca › Viburnum tinus › Vinca › Weigela › Wisteria
150–350 g/m³	Flowering plants and perennials	Increase the dosage for crops such as: › Alstroemeria › Anemone › Calibrachoa › Cortaderia › Echinacea › Genista › Helleborus › Lilium › Pachysandra › Primula › Surfinia (and all hybrid petunias, *Verbena, Zantedeschia*, etc.)
20–30 g/m²	Open field, cut flowers	n/a

Application

- Micromax Premium must be mixed into the growing medium. This ensures that it is distributed evenly.
- Micromax Premium can be used with rather good results in topdressing too, in case of severely deficient plants.
- Please note that when used as a top dressing, the product tends to accumulate in the upper layers of the soil. Therefore, it is recommended to incorporate it into the soil to ensure proper incorporation.
- When using growing media made from bark, coir, wood fiber, or, more generally, materials that serve as alternatives to peat, it is advisable to use the higher recommended amounts.

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