



# Yellow Sulphur

Promotes healthy growth and prevents leaves from yellowing.  
Soil Acidifier



Sulphur is an important secondary nutrient for all plants. It forms a vital component of many amino acids and is therefore essential for efficient protein production.

Since the introduction of stricter pollution controls, sulphur deposition from the atmosphere has greatly decreased and many soils in the UK are now sulphur deficient.

Now that the air is cleaner, some soils require extra sulphur to keep plants healthy.

Sulphur deficiency shows as a yellowing between the veins and around the margins of the youngest leaves and can increase a plant's susceptibility to a range of diseases like powdery mildew and blackspot on roses.

Sulphur helps promote strong healthy growth and prevents yellowing of leaves on many plants including chrysanthemum, cineraria, delphinium, ornamental hop, hyacinth, cucumber, gooseberry, grape vine, marrow, pea, rose and strawberry.

Can also be used as a conditioner on soils for acid loving plants such as azalea, rhododendron, heathers, and camellia.

Sulphur can also help neutralise the effects of hard water when plants are grown in tubs or planters.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Sulphur can be applied as a tonic, either puffed directly onto foliage or the soil around the base of plants.

Shake the pack before use. Remove the cap and apply by squeezing the pack to discharge the powder. Point slightly downwards and ensure the whole surface to be treated is adequately covered.

## Foliar/Plant Application:

Dust lightly ensuring all leaf surfaces are evenly covered.

## Soil Nutrient Application/Acidification:

Apply as a dust directly to the soil surface at around 70 – 140 g/m<sup>2</sup> and rake in well.

When used for acidification, after a few months determine the pH of the soil and repeat the process until the pH is reduced to the required level. Heavier soils normally require repeat applications.

Treatment can be carried out around living plants.

**Note:** Do not use on red or white currants. Certain varieties of apple, pear, gooseberry and ornamentals are known to be sensitive to sulphur. Sulphur may cause a taint to jams or wines where fruit is treated close to harvest. Do not exceed the recommended application rates.

## Yellow Sulphur

contains 98% sulphur  
EC number 231-722-6

## Warning

Causes skin irritation

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

Keep out of reach of children.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves.

Dispose of contents / container to a household waste recycling centre as hazardous waste except for empty containers which can be disposed of by recycling. Contact your local council for details.



## ANALYSIS

### GB Fertiliser

Elemental Sulphur  
As total Sulphur Trioxide (SO<sub>3</sub>) 245%(S 98%)

### EC Fertiliser

Elemental Sulphur  
Total Sulphur (S) 98%

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