

PhotoMag

optimize sunshine

PhotoMag[™] is a synergistic blend of minerals designed to provide the key nutrients used in photosynthesis.



Reduce plant stress by applying PhotoMag™

advancingecoag.com

"We used a combination of PhotoMag™ and a few other micronutrients... and within two days the aphids were gone from the field and we proved to ourselves that we did not need the insecticides for controlling aphids."

– Dan B. Farm Owner

Why Use PhotoMag?



PhotoMag™ is derived from magnesium, which promotes chlorophyll and sugar production. The formula also includes cobalt, sulfur, boron, and molybdenum.

- **Sulfur** promotes the building of amino acids that enable the production of complete proteins.
- **Boron** enables efficient translocation of sugars to the roots, which enhances nutrient uptake, especially calcium.
- Cobalt facilitates proper root development and is an essential nutrient for soil
 microbes, including nitrogen fixers. Cobalt also prevents early plant die-back
 (senescence) by blocking ethylene production.
- **Molybdenum** is the enzyme cofactor for the nitrate reductase enzyme, enabling the plant to convert more nitrate fertilizer into amino acids and proteins.

PhotoMag™ provides a broad spectrum of trace and ultra trace minerals needed as enzyme cofactors for complex protein synthesis. It promotes mineral mobility from soil reserves and facilitates nitrate metabolism within the plant. When insects are present, PhotoMag™ can temporarily drive leaf Brix levels high enough to remove the insect food sources and mitigate infestation.

Like other AEA products, PhotoMag™ is uniquely formulated and not denatured; its nutrients are highly bioavailable to plants.

Application Rates



Broadacre Crops

- Foliar up to 1 gallon per acre
- Row starter or side dress up to 2 gallons per acre

Forage Crops

• Foliar - up to 6 quarts per acre 10-14 days after each cutting

Fruit & Vegetable Crops

• Foliar or fertigation - up to 1 gallon per acre every 1-2 weeks

When to Use PhotoMag™

- Just before or after abiotic stress events such as storms, hail, freezes, etc.
- During fruit fill
- At establishment of perennial plantings

