

# Magnesium (Mg) for Citrus Trees<sup>1</sup>

Mongi Zekri and Tom Obreza<sup>2</sup>

This publication is part of a series about understanding nutrient requirements for citrus trees. For the rest of the series, visit [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_series\\_citrus\\_tree\\_nutrients](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_series_citrus_tree_nutrients).

To maintain a viable citrus industry, Florida growers must consistently and economically produce large, high-quality fruit crops from year to year. Efficiently producing maximum yields of high-quality fruit is difficult without understanding soil and nutrient requirements of bearing citrus trees. Most Florida citrus is grown on soils inherently low in fertility with low cation exchange capacity (CEC) and low water-holding capacity, thus soils are unable to retain sufficient quantities of available plant nutrients against leaching caused by rainfall or excessive irrigation.

Seventeen elements are considered necessary for the growth of green plants: carbon (C), hydrogen (H), oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca), sulfur (S), manganese (Mn), zinc (Zn), iron (Fe), copper (Cu), boron (B), chlorine (Cl), molybdenum (Mo), and nickel (Ni). Plants obtain C, H, and O from carbon dioxide and water. The remaining elements, called the “mineral nutrients,” are obtained from the soil. Mineral nutrients are classified as *macronutrients* and *micronutrients*. The term “macronutrients” refers to those elements that plants require in large amounts (N, P, K, Mg, Ca, and S). The term “micronutrients” applies to plant nutrients that are essential to plants but are needed only in small amounts (Mn, Zn, Fe, Cu, B, Cl, Mo, and Ni).

Previous articles in this series of EDIS publications discussed the importance of avoiding deficiency of N, P, and K when managing nutrients in citrus trees. This publication discusses magnesium (Mg) requirements for citrus trees.

## Functions and Importance of Mg

Magnesium is an essential constituent of chlorophyll; it is the center of the chlorophyll molecule. Magnesium is involved in photosynthesis, and it plays an important role as an activator of several enzymes. It is also involved in carbohydrate metabolism and synthesis of nucleic acids. Magnesium influences the movement of carbohydrates from leaves to other parts of the tree, and it also stimulates P uptake and transport. Seedy citrus varieties may need more Mg than seedless ones because seeds store a large amount of Mg. Dolomitic limestone is often used to correct acidity; this liming material supplies slowly available Mg as well as Ca. Calcium is abundant in alkaline soils, which can be antagonistic to Mg uptake.

If soil Mg level is low, apply Mg fertilizer at a rate equal to 20% of the N rate. Magnesium nitrate may also be applied as a foliar spray. Curtail Mg fertilizer application if a subsequent soil test shows Mg is in the high range.

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2. Mongi Zekri, multicounty citrus UF/IFAS Extension agent; and Tom Obreza, professor and interim associate dean for Extension; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

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Table 1. Guidelines for interpretation of orange tree leaf Mg (%) analysis based on 4- to 6-month-old spring flush leaves from non-fruiting twigs

	Deficient	Low	Optimum	High	Excessive
Mg	<0.20	0.20–0.29	0.30–0.49	0.50–0.70	>0.70

Table 2. Interpretation of soil analysis data for Mg (ppm)\* using the Mehlich-1 (double-acid) extractant

	Low	Medium	High
Mg	<15	15–30	>30

\*parts per million (ppm) x 2 = lb./acre

Table 3. Adjusting fertilization based on soil analysis

	When below sufficiency	When above sufficiency
Soil pH	Lime to pH 6.0	1. Do nothing. 2. Use acid-forming N fertilizer. 3. Apply elemental sulfur. 4. Use rootstocks tolerant to high pH.
Mg	1. Check soil pH and adjust with dolomitic lime if needed. 2. Check leaf Mg status.	1. Do nothing. 2. Check leaf K status.

## Mg Behavior in Florida Soils

- Mg exists as solid compounds in the soil (mostly in combination with carbonate or phosphate) and in ionic forms held by the cation exchange complex.
- Solid forms of Mg are sparingly soluble; they can reside in the soil for many years if the pH is not too acidic. Dissolution is more rapid at low pH, which is the basis of the liming reaction.

Table 4. Effects of Mg on citrus fruit quality

Variable	Rating
<b>Juice Quality</b>	
Juice Content	0
Soluble Solids (SS)	+
Acid (A)	0
SS/A Ratio	+
Juice Color	?
Solids/Box	+
Solids/Acre	+
<b>External Fruit Quality</b>	
Size	+
Weight	+
Green Fruit	0
Peel Thickness	-

Increase (+), Decrease (-), No change (0), Unknown (?)

- Mg slightly increases total soluble solids per box and per acre, and soluble solid-acid ratio.
- Mg slightly increases fruit size and weight, but decreases rind thickness.

## Magnesium Deficiency

Magnesium deficiency has been a major problem in citrus production. In Florida, Mg deficiency is commonly referred to as “bronzing.” Trees with inadequate Mg may have no symptoms in the spring growth flush, but leaf symptoms develop as the leaves age and the fruit expand and mature in the summer and fall. Magnesium deficiency symptoms occur on mature leaves following the removal of Mg to satisfy fruit requirements.



Figure 1. These leaves show magnesium-deficiency symptoms, including disconnected yellow areas and midribs with an inverted V-shaped green area.

Credits: M. Zekri

During the summer, when a rapid increase in fruit size occurs, the symptoms appear on leaves close to the developing fruit. Magnesium deficiency symptoms appear as a result of translocation of Mg from the leaves to the developing fruit, although there may also be a translocation from older leaves to young developing leaves on the same shoot. Disconnected yellow areas or irregular yellow blotches start near the base along the midribs of mature leaves close to fruit. These blotches become gradually larger and eventually coalesce to form a large area of yellow tissue on each side of the midrib. This yellow area enlarges until only the leaf tip and base are green, showing an inverted V-shaped area pointed on the midrib. In acute deficiency, the yellow area may gradually enlarge until the entire leaf becomes yellow or bronze in color.

Leaves that lose most of their green color drop freely during unfavorable conditions, including cold weather, water stress, or concentrated foliar sprays. Defoliated twigs are weak and usually die by the following spring, necessitating

pruning of trees. There are neither primary twig symptoms nor striking fruit symptoms associated with Mg deficiency, but a secondary effect following defoliation may lead to the death of many twigs. Severe defoliation reduces the average size of individual fruit and causes a general decline in fruit production.



Figure 2. The leaves on this citrus tree show magnesium-deficiency symptoms. Notice how the leaves have an inverted V-shaped area pointed on the midrib.

Credits: M. Zekri

The mobility of Mg in the tree differentiates it from Fe, Zn, Mn, and Cu. Deficiency symptoms of these micronutrients develop on new growth, while Mg deficiency occurs only on mature leaves that were previously normal in appearance, usually on limbs bearing a heavy crop. Heavily fruited limbs develop extreme Mg deficiency symptoms and may even become completely defoliated, while limbs with little or no fruit may not show deficiency symptoms.

Cultivars producing seedy fruit are more severely affected by Mg shortage than cultivars producing seedless fruit. Alternate bearing is common in seedy cultivars growing in an Mg-deficient condition. The loss of wood as a result of defoliation reduces the fruit-bearing wood for the following year. Magnesium deficiency can greatly reduce both fruit yield and fruit quality. Fruits from Mg-deficient trees are lower in soluble solids, acidity, and vitamin C. Magnesium-deficient trees are more susceptible to cold injury than non-deficient trees.

Mg deficiency in Florida is caused primarily by low soil Mg concentration. It is particularly severe on acidic sandy soils

where Mg readily leaches. Leaching of added Mg is particularly serious and substantially rapid when soil pH is 4.5–5.0. Under such conditions, using dolomite to raise the pH to 6.0–6.5 furnishes Mg at the same time. Soil application of Mg sulfate or oxide can successfully correct Mg deficiency when soil pH is raised. Soil salinity, fertilizers high in potassium salts, and manures have induced or aggravated Mg deficiency. Magnesium deficiency can also be attributed to calcareous soils relatively low in Mg or to unbalanced conditions in the soil caused by excessive K or Ca. Under these conditions, the amount of Mg applied must be greater than that applied to soils lower in Ca or K.



Figure 3. These leaves show severe Mg-deficiency symptoms, including entire leaves yellowing and bronzing.

Credits: M. Zekri

In Florida, one foliar spray application of Mg is not always effective to correct Mg deficiency because the amount of Mg needed is often greater than the amount the leaves can absorb. Foliar sprays of Mg nitrate can be effective when applied to the spring and summer flush leaves that are two-thirds to fully expanded but not hardened off. Leaves that already developed a deficiency pattern will not completely recover when Mg is applied, but deficiency symptoms can be prevented the following season.

The following are common solid Mg sources for soil application:

- Magnesium carbonate (dolomitic lime)
- Potassium-magnesium sulfate (sul-po-mag)
- Magnesium sulfate
- Magnesium oxide

Mg nutrient sources used to manufacture fertilizer solutions or applied in foliar sprays include the following:

- Magnesium nitrate

## Conclusion

Supplying sufficient nutrition should be a high-priority management practice for every grower. An appropriate nutrient balance using fertilizer management is necessary to achieve sufficient plant nutrition for best fruit yield and quality. If an element is below the critical level, yield production will fall even though the other elements are kept in good supply. Balanced use of plant nutrients corrects nutrient deficiencies and toxicities, improves soil fertility, increases nutrient- and water-use efficiency, enhances crop yields and fruit quality, develops tree tolerance to pests, diseases, and other stresses, and improves environmental quality.