

Magnesium Deficiency in Palms¹

Timothy K. Broschat²

Symptoms

Magnesium (Mg)-deficiency appears on the oldest leaves of palms as broad chlorotic (yellow) bands along the margins with the central portion of the leaves remaining distinctly green (Figures 1 and 2). In severe cases, only the rachis and adjacent portions of the leaflets remain green on the oldest leaves, but younger leaves show progressively wider bands of green along the centers of leaves. In *Phoenix* spp. (date palms), leaflet tips on the oldest leaves may be necrotic, but this necrosis is due to potassium (K) deficiency superimposed on Mg-deficient leaves (Figures 3 and 4). Where the two deficiencies coexist on the same palm, the oldest leaves will show typical K deficiency symptoms, while Mg deficiency symptoms will be visible on mid-canopy leaves. Transitional leaves will have K deficiency symptoms on the distal portion of the leaf, while Mg chlorosis will be seen on the basal leaflets (Figure 3). In fan palms with deeply dissected leaves, the chlorosis may appear as broad yellow bands along the margins of individual leaflets (Figure 5). Magnesium deficiency is never fatal in palms.

Cause

Magnesium deficiency is caused by insufficient Mg in the soil. Magnesium is readily leached from sandy soils and other soils having little cation exchange capacity. High levels of, nitrogen (N), K, or calcium (Ca) in the soil can also induce or exacerbate Mg deficiencies.



Figure 1. Magnesium deficiency (mid-canopy) and potassium deficiency (lower canopy) symptoms on *Phoenix canariensis*. Credits: T. K. Broschat, UF/IFAS

Occurrence

Magnesium deficiency is very common on highly leached soils in Florida, Hawaii, and other tropical areas. It can also occur in container-grown palms if dolomitic limestone has not been added to the substrate. Also, since palms may remain in a container for up to a year or longer, any added dolomite is usually exhausted after six months or so with Mg deficiency symptoms becoming visible as a result. Most species of palms are susceptible to Mg deficiency to some degree, but *Phoenix canariensis* is by far the most susceptible species to this disorder.

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2. Timothy K. Broschat, professor, Department of Environmental Horticulture; UF/IFAS Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314.



Figure 2. Magnesium deficiency on *Pritchardia* sp.
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Figure 3. A single old leaf of *Phoenix canariensis* showing both K (tip) and Mg (base and middle) deficiency symptoms.
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Diagnostic Techniques

Visual symptoms alone are usually sufficient to diagnose Mg deficiency although leaf nutrient analysis can also be helpful. Magnesium deficiency symptoms differ from those of K deficiency (Figure 6) in that symptom severity of K-deficient leaves increases gradually from base to tip of the older leaf, whereas Mg deficiency symptoms are distributed uniformly from base to tip of the leaf. Discoloration of K-deficient leaves is usually orange to bronze, shading gradually to green at the base of the leaf, whereas Mg-deficient leaves have distinctly green leaf centers and bright lemon yellow to orange (depending on the species) margins. There is never any necrosis associated with Mg deficiency, whereas leaflet necrosis is a common symptom

on K-deficient palms. It is possible for a palm to show symptoms of both deficiencies on a single leaf.

When sampling for leaf analysis, select 4 to 6 central leaflets from the youngest fully-expanded leaf. Soil analysis is not particularly useful for diagnosing palm nutrient deficiencies, since palm nutrient symptomology often bears little resemblance to soil nutrient profiles.

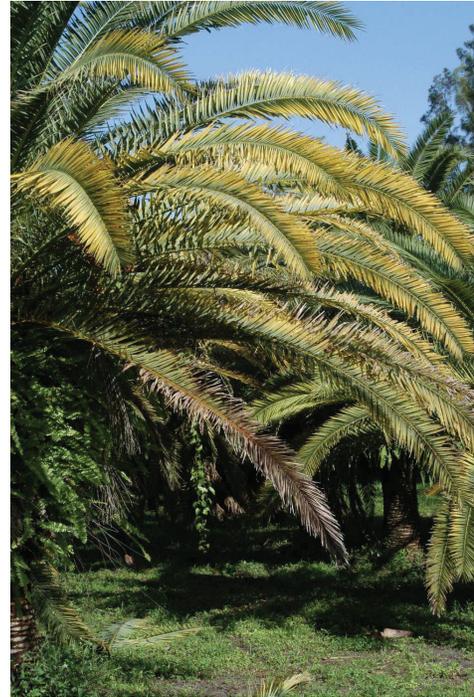


Figure 4. *Phoenix canariensis* showing both K (oldest leaves) and Mg (middle-aged leaves) deficiencies.
Credits: T. K. Broschat, UF/IFAS



Figure 5. Magnesium-deficient older leaf of *Livistona rotundifolia* showing yellow borders around individual leaflets.
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Management

Magnesium deficiency is difficult to correct once symptoms are present. In container-grown palms, it is best prevented by amending all container substrates with 12 to 15 lbs of

dolomite per cubic yard (see ENH-1010 *Nutrition and Fertilization of Palms in Containers* <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep262>). For palms in landscapes and field nurseries in areas prone to Mg deficiency, Mg should be included in all fertilizers in a controlled-release form. On acid soils, dolomite or magnesium oxide can be used as controlled release Mg sources, but on neutral to alkaline soils prilled kieserite (the less soluble monohydrate form of magnesium sulfate) is an excellent controlled release source. Treatment of severely deficient palms can require one to two years or more and is accomplished by broadcasting magnesium sulfate (preferably in the less soluble prilled kieserite form) at rates of 2 to 5 pounds per tree 4 to 6 times per year to the area under the canopy. This treatment should be considered as a supplement to regular applications of a balanced 8-2-12+4Mg palm maintenance fertilizer. To reduce the potential for salt injury, Mg and maintenance fertilizer applications can be offset by six weeks. For mild to moderately severe Mg deficiencies, application of the 8-2-12+4Mg palm maintenance fertilizer at a rate of 1.5 lbs per 100 sq ft of canopy area, bed area, or entire landscape area every three months should be adequate to treat and prevent Mg deficiencies. As with K deficiency, symptomatic leaves will never recover, but must be replaced by healthy new leaves. Foliar sprays with Mg fertilizers are generally ineffective in treating Mg deficiency since they supply very small amounts of Mg relative to the amount required by palms. See also ENH-1009 *Fertilization of Field-grown and Landscape Palms in Florida* <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep261>.

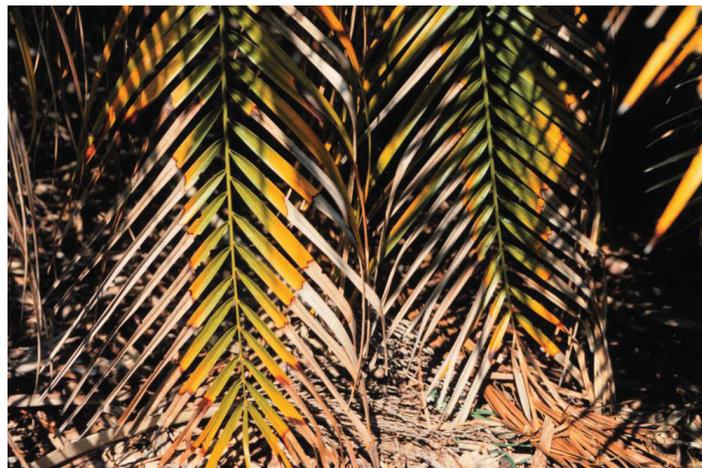


Figure 6. Potassium deficient older leaves of *Phoenix roebelenii* (pygmy date palm).

Credits: T. K. Broschat, UF/IFAS

Selected References

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