

Aglime Quarterly

What's Happening

CAPCAed OFAC

Oxnard

July 9

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Tulare

August 13

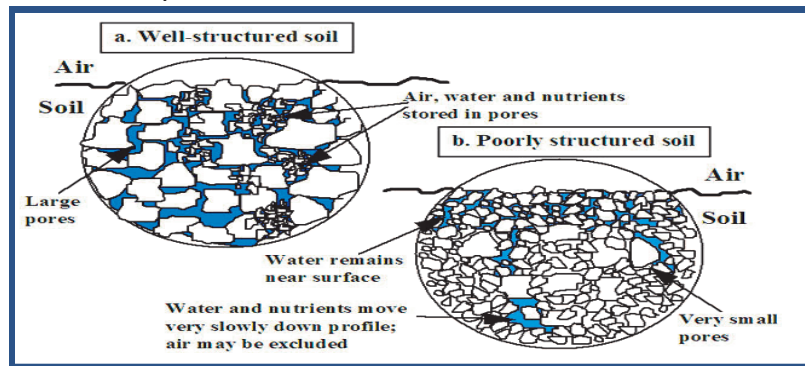


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Influence Next Season with Post Harvest Applications

Soil texture describes the particle size and amount of sand, silt and clay in soil. How these particles are arranged determines soil structure. Poorly structured soil has very small tight pores that hold little air, water or nutrients. Many factors can contribute to poor soil structure, such as over cultivation, compaction and loss of soil organic matter. It may also be associated with high levels of sodium when compared to calcium.

Calcium Sulfate *Dihydrate*, Gypsum, has been shown to help improve tightly structured soils that are high in sodium. As gypsum dissolves it releases calcium ions that can displace sodium on the clay colloids. This causes soil particles to clump together forming large pores that allow air and water to infiltrate. Results include, less surface crusting, improved seed germination, roots that can establish quickly and have soil with better water penetration.



www.depi.vic.gov.au/agriculture food pasture management.

Your Local Supplier

Agricultural Limestone & Dolomite

- High Oregon Lime Score, (95 and 100 respectively) due to CCE, Particle Size & Moisture.
- Improves soil structure for deeper root penetration.
- Tightly controlled particle size means rapid results.
- Helps raise soil pH to its proper level to ensure optimal solubility of required nutrients.

Gypsum 95 & 325s

- Naturally occurring Calcium Sulfate *Dihydrate* Available now.
- Leaches salts by replacing sodium on clay binding sites.
- Provides Sulfur as Sulfate, the form plant roots can absorb.
- Improves water use efficiency by keeping clay particles from sticking together.

References:

*Agronomy.org Crops & Soils publication. Nov-Dec 2011

**Some reasons for using Gypsum...A.Wallace, G. Wallace