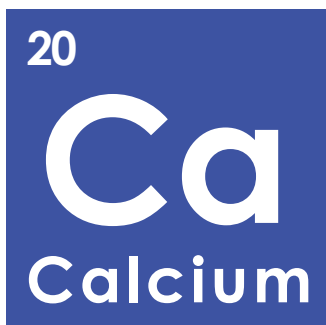




“A Soil and Plant Fertility Product,”



### The need for Vital Nutrients

Almost 95% of all plant material is made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The remaining 5% constitutes mineral elements, which we call nutrients. While nitrogen, phosphate and potash are considered primary nutrients no less important are the secondary nutrients and micro-nutrients. Simply having these nutrients in the soil is not enough to ensure healthy, productive plant growth. The nutrients must be available, and in the correct ratios and forms. Additionally, the yield of a crop is limited by the deficient or insufficient supply, of any one nutrient, even though all other necessary nutrients are present in adequate amounts – law of relative minimum.

### Product and Nutrient Summary

- Supplies Calcium (Ca)
- Calcium (Ca) analysis: 24%
- Plant available form:  $Ca^{2+}$  (cation) - Calcium ion form.
- Product: water-soluble/plant available source of calcium.
- Product: 200X more soluble than limestone/faster rate of solubility than  $CaSO_4$  Anhydrite.
- Readily available calcium in soil is passively taken up by the plant – expending less energy.
- High cation exchange capacity that improves the physical and chemical properties of soils.
- Product: No effect on pH in soils.
- High solubility allows calcium to readily and deeply penetrate soil, good for no-till crops.
- Calcium is a constituent of cell walls and membranes in plants to support structural soundness and is involved in production of new growing points and root tips.
- Maintains proper Ca:Mg ratio (5:1) in soils.
- Aids in carbohydrate translocation and nitrogen absorption.
- Root tips require soluble calcium in soils as calcium is not transported from other plant tissues.
- Plant essential nutrient.
- Calcium deficiency symptoms appear in the meristem regions (new growth) of leaves, stems, buds and roots. Younger leaves are affected first and are usually deformed. In extreme cases, the growing tips die. The leaves of some plants hook downward and exhibit marginal necrosis. Roots on calcium-deficient plants are short and stubby. Poor fruit development.

### Application Rates

Product lbs/acre	Ca lbs/acre
100 (0.05 ton)	24
500 (0.25 ton)	120
1000 (0.50 ton)	240
2000 (1.0 ton)	480
3000 (1.5 ton)	720
4000 (2.0 ton)	960
5000 (2.5 ton)	1200

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