



Blue Mountain Minerals

Aglime Quarterly **AG FACT**

As a soil amendment, calcium helps maintain chemical balance in the soil, reduces soil salinity, and improves water penetration.



Quality and Size Matters

Quality and particle size are the reasons our Agricultural Limestone, and LoMg Dolo Xtra Fine are able to provide Calcium and or Magnesium to your soil nutrient bank for the crop to use when needed. The finely ground particles provide the same quick acting benefits of pelletized lime without the high price.

Why does particle size matter? Surface area is the key. If you toss a boulder out in the field, it will not dissolve, or do much to provide calcium. Particle size influences the speed of reaction, when that boulder is pulverized into a flour like consistency, the finer materials allow for more particles and surface area to react in a given volume of soil.

Think about it, when you need Calcium, get out of the gypsum box, give our

	Size in Granular Terms	ASTM No. Mesh Size	Blue Mountain Minerals AgLime & LoMg Dolo Xtra Fine Based on Typical Analysis Percent Passing Mesh Size
Sand	Very Coarse Sand	12	100% of Material Passes through a size 35 Mesh Size
		14	
		16	
		18	
	Coarse Sand	20	98% Passing (2% of Material held on 40 Mesh)
		35	
	Medium Sand	40	94% Passing (4% of Material held on 60 Mesh)
		50	86% Passing (8% of Material held on 100 mesh)
		60	
	Fine Sand	80	82% Passing (4% of Material held on 120 Mesh)
100			
Very Fine Sand	120	59% Passing (23% of Material held on 200 Mesh)	
	140		
	160		
	200		
Silt	Coarse	325	34% Passing (25% of Material held on 325 Mesh)
		450	34% is Smaller than Coarse Silt
	Fine	625	
		Very Fine	1750
Clay	Clay/Silt Boundary for Analysis	2500	
		12000	

LoMg Dolo Xtra Fine is Great

LoMg Dolo Xtra Fine has on average:

480 lbs of Calcium

140 lbs of Magnesium

Plus, the added benefits of trace nutrients that are naturally found in mined minerals.

Magnesium (Mg) is an essential nutrient and can be challenging to get into the plant. Studies have shown that soils with an excess of Calcium (Ca) from annual gypsum applications, can tie up Mg (and Boron) making it unavailable to the plant. This is especially true in lower CEC soils.

When the soil has minimal amounts of Mg and Potassium or Ammonium Sulfate is added in large amounts, plants tend to exhibit Mg deficiency symptoms from reduced availability.

Mg is needed during the growing period of the plant and is the central atom in the chlorophyll molecule, this allows photosynthesis. Plants cannot grow without the absorption and conversion of sunlight into energy.

Plants with unavailable or lack of Mg fail to develop Chlorophyll. This shows up as chlorotic leaves. This is a yellowing on the older leaves usually occurring in the center and moves toward the margins. This proceeds to affect the younger leaves.

References, *Particle Size Chart Recreated from, Wentworth Grain Size Chart US Geological Survey 2006. **Almond Production Manual, UC California, p180-186