



Blue Mountain Minerals

Aglime Quarterly

What's Happening

Blue Mountain Minerals
Office is Closed
July 4

OFAC Meeting
Stockton
August 30



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Providing the Benefits of Prilled Products, Without the Big Price Tag

Finely ground aglime with a minimum particle size of 100 Mesh is used to make prilled products. Roughly 80% of each ton of Blue Mountain ag products are processed to 100 Mesh or smaller. Those tiny particles react quickly due to exchangeable Hydrogen (H⁺), soil moisture and carbon dioxide (plant respiration) to make the Calcium (Ca⁺⁺) & Magnesium (Mg⁺⁺) available at a soil pH of 7.2 and lower.

Aglime and LoMg Dolo are excellent sources of Ca and Mg. These two nutrient cations are needed in the largest quantities on the soil cation exchange sites to help ensure healthy plants and soil, nutrient availability and optimal crop yields. Ideally, Ca & Mg combined should occupy 80% of the exchange sites on the soil colloid. The remaining 20% should be occupied with a combination of Potassium (K⁺), positive trace element bases, Sodium (Na⁺), and H⁺.

When the cation exchange sites are occupied with enough of the major and trace nutrients, there is no room for H⁺. Without H⁺ the soil pH will be near neutral. Always check with your trusted Crop Advisor first.

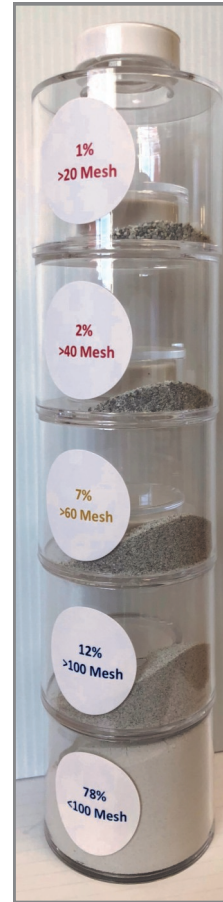
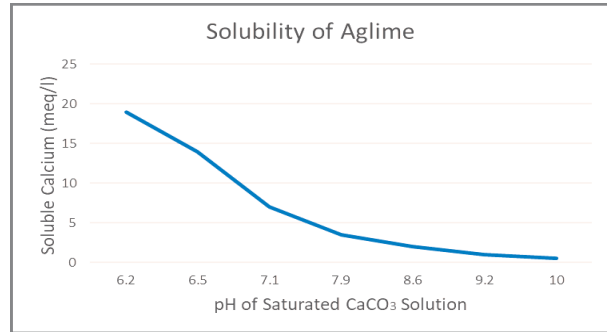


Image represents the % distribution of particle sizes (Mesh) in one ton of our Ag Limestone or LoMg Dolo.



Mechanisms That Control Soil pH

Soil pH Range	Major Mechanisms
2 to 4	Oxidation of reduced S minerals, pyrite
4 to 5.5	Exchangeable Al and H
5.5 to 6.8	Exchangeable H
6.8 to 7.2	Dissolved carbon dioxide
7.2 to 8.5	Dissolution of carbonates, CaCO ₃
8.5 to 10.5	Exchangeable sodium (low salt conditions) Dissolution of Na ₂ CO ₃

Iowa State University

Sources: Solubility Chart: Created from Agricultural Handbook 60, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture pg. 48, Mechanisms that Control Soil pH chart from Iowa State University