GypsuMax®

A Charah® Agricultural Product

Highly Soluble Form of Calcium

According to Glen Harris of the University of Georgia, the best way to determine if additional calcium is needed for runner peanuts is to take a pegging zone test. Soil samples taken from near the row to a depth of 3 inches soon after emergence should contain at least 500 lb Ca/a and have a Ca:K ratio of at least 3:1. If either of these criteria are not met, additional calcium in the form of calcium sulfate or gypsum should be applied at bloom.

Note: Fine limes should not be applied at bloom time, since they are 10 times less soluble than calcium sulfate. As always, large seeded and seed peanuts should **automatically receive bloom gypsum regardless of lime usage or pegging zone test results**. New, thicker-hulled varieties may also have a greater need for bloom gypsum.

GypsuMax® Perfect for Peg… Nuts Love It!

Figure 1*

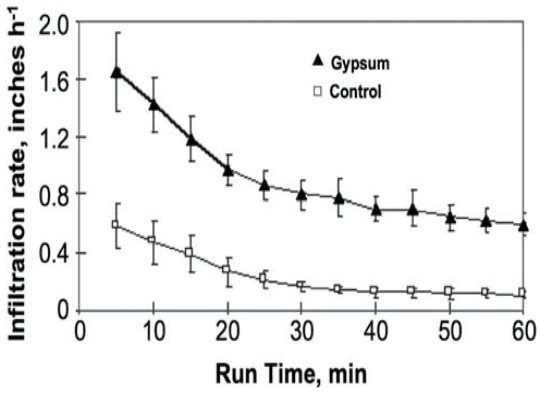

Figure 1-1* *Infiltration rate for a Blount soil with and without surface-applied gypsum. Gypsum can serve as a soil amendment to improve soil physical properties, water infiltration, and percolation. Illustration by Dr. Darrell Norton, USDA.*

**Source: Ohio State University Extension Bulletin 945*

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Benefits of GypsuMax®

- Aids in disease prevention
- Increases crop yields
- Greater water solubility, allowing gypsum to be available to roots sooner than limestone
- Improves drainage through particle and clay flocculation
- Improves soil structure
- Decreases compaction through flocculation
- Reduces soil crusting and cracking
- Improves uniformity of plant growth
- Reclaims fields high in sodium and magnesium found in low quality soils and irrigation water
- Improves physical and chemical properties of soils
- Reduces erosion, loss of nutrients, and phosphorus concentrations
- Mitigates subsoil acidity and aluminum toxicity
- Enables better root penetration to plant nutrients such as nitrogen, sulfur, air, and water

Figure 1*

Figure 1* *Application of synthetic gypsum increases water infiltration and percolation. Foreground shows section where the gypsum has been applied, and background shows the control section without gypsum. Norton and Rhoton, 2007.*

TYPICAL ANALYSIS
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate
(Dry Weight Basis)

Calcium	21%
Sulfur	17%
pH	7-8
Particle Size	95% Passing #100
Bulk Density	~80 lbs/ft3
CaSO4-2H2O Purity	>90%
Free Moisture	7-14%

Rate = 1000 lbs/Acre

**Source: Ohio State University Extension Bulletin 945*

For more information, visit GypsuMax.com or call us at 844-822-8385.

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