Calcium

– the forgotten macro nutrient

Why is calcium important to plants?

- Calcium is a vital component of cell walls, binding pectin molecules together.
- Deficiency symptoms include internal rust spot in potatoes, bitter pit in apples and blossom end rot in tomatoes.
- Calcium deficiency makes plants more susceptible to soil borne diseases like clubroot and carrot cavity spot

How calcium conditions your soil

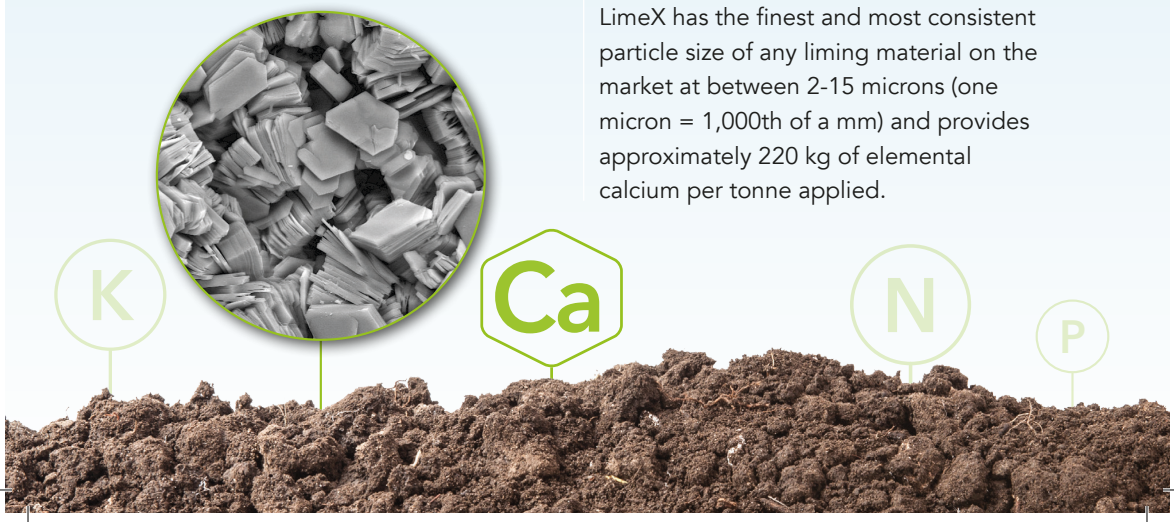
Clay particles in the soil are made up of layers of negatively charged particles. Calcium ions have two positive charges, allowing them to bind the clay layers and 'flocculate' the soil. This makes the soil more friable, increasing aeration, drainage and making it easier to work.

Increasing calcium in the soil

Calcium is typically applied to the soil in two forms: calcium sulphate and calcium carbonate. Gypsum contains calcium sulphate, adding calcium to the soil but not changing the soil pH.

On the other hand, calcium carbonate is the critical element of most liming materials. It is very insoluble, so fine particle size is crucial to help it dissolve more easily into the soil moisture, increasing the availability for the plant.

LimeX has the finest and most consistent particle size of any liming material on the market at between 2-15 microns (one micron = 1,000th of a mm) and provides approximately 220 kg of elemental calcium per tonne applied.





Want to know more?

For more information or to speak to one of our FACTS Qualified Advisers contact us on 0800 090 2376

If you are a sugar beet grower for British Sugar please speak to your Agriculture Manager

LimeX is a calcium carbonate liming product, manufactured by British Sugar Plc as a co-product of sugar purification. It has a super fine particle size and extra nutrients that aren't found in other ordinary liming products.

LIMEX

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