

The combined value of these integral nutrients is typically

£60.00 per hectare

inclusive of the saving of application

CEREALS

are sensitive to sub-optimal pH

Yield losses can be severe if soil pH status is overlooked.

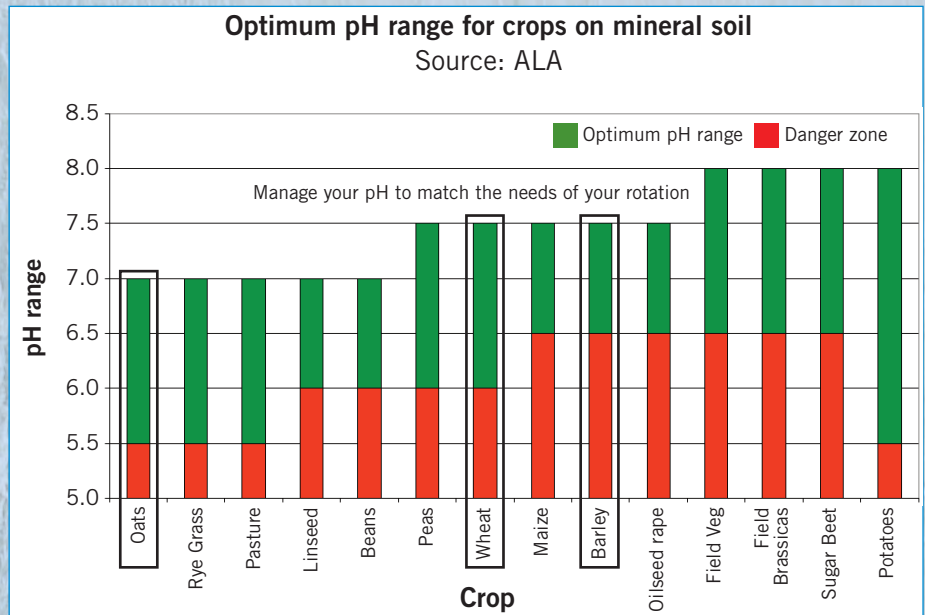
Barley is the most pH sensitive cereal crop.

In a long term liming trial conducted at Rothamsted, yield was reduced by 2.0t/ha where pH dropped from 6.5 to 5.5

Be aware that composite soil samples showing a pH of less than 6.5 may mask field areas less than 6.2, so consider in-field pH range.

Furthermore, low pH will influence your fertiliser efficiency - a significant factor in yield potential.

Anecdotally, many growers apply LimeX in advance of second wheat to suppress the impact of 'take-all' by maintaining pH and available soil calcium.



Phosphate (P₂O₅)

- Minimum of 10kg in every tonne of LimeX70
- At an application rate of 5 tonne/hectare (2t/acre) this equates to 50kg/hectare of P₂O₅ worth £30.00
- This is sufficient maintenance phosphate for many cereals at P index 2 (range 45-65kg/ha)

Magnesium (MgO)

- Minimum of 7kg in every tonne of LimeX70
- At an application rate of 5 tonne/hectare (2t/acre) this equates to 35kg/hectare of MgO worth £12.00
- Add 50-100kg/MgO at Mg index 0 and 1 every 3 to 4 years

Sulphate (SO₃)

- Minimum of 6kg in every tonne of LimeX70
- At an application rate of 5 tonne/hectare (2t/acre) this equates to 30kg/hectare of SO₃ worth £3.00 (25-50kg SO₃/ha is recommended where deficiency may occur)
- This is a valuable contribution and may reduce the risk of SO₃ deficiency and agricultural formulation