

WHY LIME IS IMPORTANT FOR FODDER AND MAIZE CROPS

If you want your maize and fodder crops to thrive, check pH levels before sowing. A lower than optimum pH means a low yield. That's an expensive alternative to the cost of a 15cm deep soil sample.

For summer fodder crops, such as turnip, rape and kale, 6.0 is the target pH. Maize needs a soil pH over 5.5, preferably 6.0, since this crop's nutrient uptake tends to acidify the soil and the acidity affects subsequent pasture growth.

Applying AgLime® before you sow triggers the soil improvement process. New crops can then take root in soil that is in the best condition to promote optimal yields. The next season's new pasture benefits too, and generally needs only annual maintenance liming to maintain soil fertility.

**Call 0800 245 463 now
for the right advice.**

AgLime® application tips

1

Test the soil

Identify the areas you are going to crop and organise a soil test. Check areas being cropped for the second time as high yield crops can place big demands on soil resources. A 15 cm probe is best.

This is to ensure by the time your new crops are becoming established, they are in soil that is in the best pH band and condition to realise optimum yield.

3

Identify soil needs

Work with your contractor and soil fertility specialist to identify the soil needs.

2

Apply lime early

If lime is required, make sure it goes on early in the crop preparation process.

Graymont AgLime® is manufactured under management systems certified to Telarc ISO 9001 Quality. For further AgLime® and certification information please refer to our website: www.graymont.com



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