

## How, where and when to apply GYPSOIL.

**G**YPSOIL brand gypsum is a highly consistent, fine granular product, nearly white in color. It can be broadcast with a lime spreader or other spreader suitable for bulky dry material. Some livestock producers apply GYPSOIL very successfully with litter spreaders.

Apply GYPSOIL any time you can get into the field without damaging the crop or the soil. Typically, farmers apply gypsum in the fall, after harvest, or in the spring, before planting. No-tillers prefer to let rainfall dissolve the gypsum and carry it into the soil. Other farmers prefer to incorporate it into the soil as they do their fall or spring tillage.

In alfalfa, GYPSOIL can also be applied in-season, after any cutting.

### Perfect for heavier soils.

Nearly any soil containing clay, which includes most crop soils, can benefit from gypsum. Gypsum is especially valuable in no-till, and on tight, heavy soils, including gumbo. There, improved soil tilth and permeability *alone* make an application of GYPSOIL worthwhile.

### Apply 1 ton per acre.

Most farmers apply about one ton of gypsum per acre. For very heavy soils, you may wish to apply two tons per acre. Some states regulate the application of gypsum, so be sure to comply with all state laws.

If you are using gypsum for the first time as a soil amendment, remember that it can take applications for two to three years to see the full benefit. Many farmers apply gypsum annually, year in and year out.

Try GYPSOIL on your farm this year. Leave an untreated control strip so you can clearly see the difference GYPSOIL makes. We're confident that you'll start seeing significant results within a year or two. On alfalfa, even sooner!

Start making your soil better, more fertile and easier to work. Apply GYPSOIL brand gypsum.

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF GYPSUM.

*The benefits of gypsum were established more than 200 years ago. Except in certain specialty crops, the practice was lost because gypsum was too expensive to mine and transport. But now, there's a better and much more economical source of gypsum.*

*GYPSOIL brand gypsum is a co-product of the process that cleans the air from coal-fired plants, sometimes called FGD gypsum, and also a co-product of certain processing plants for food-grade products. Co-product gypsum is generally more pure than mined gypsum. Now, thanks to GYPSOIL, there's a ready supply of this remarkable soil treatment across the Midwest.*

*With GYPSOIL, you contribute to a healthy environment in many ways!*

### Get a Free OSU Gypsum Guide.

Soil scientists at Ohio State University have completed a comprehensive new field guide on the use and benefits of gypsum. For a free copy, email [guide@Gypsoil.com](mailto:guide@Gypsoil.com).

**GYPSOIL™**  
B R A N D G Y P S O I L

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# The difference is GYPSOIL™

**GYPSOIL makes your soil better, more fertile and easier to work.**

**N**ow there's an easy, economical way to improve your most important farming asset—your soil. It's by applying GYPSOIL brand gypsum.

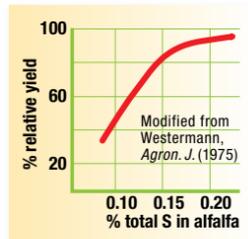
Gypsum improves water infiltration in tight soils, decreases runoff and crusting, and provides an ample supply of vital sulfur, which is rapidly becoming deficient in many soils. Gypsum is also a source of calcium for soils.

With the help of GYPSOIL, you can create a better, deeper root zone for your crop and improve the natural biological activity, letting the crop take better advantage of moisture and fertility.

Learn more about GYPSOIL on the following pages. Then try it on your farm this year.



*The field on the upper-left has been treated with gypsum for five years. The field on the lower-right, with nearly identical soils, has not received gypsum.*



*Research shows that soil with adequate sulfur produces higher yields.*

**GYPSOIL™**  
B R A N D G Y P S O I L

# How GYPSOIL improves your soil. Economically.



Use GYPSOIL brand gypsum and you'll see less ponding, crusting, and less loss of valuable soil and nutrients due to runoff.

**N**early all soils contain clay. Chemical salts from fertilizer and herbicides can attach to clay particles, causing them to clump and partially seal the soil surface. That causes rainwater to pond or run off rather than soak in. The result is the loss not only of precious moisture, but also of topsoil and nutrients.

Ground stays wet longer, too, keeping you out of the field. The more clay in the soil, the worse the problem.

## Impact of gypsum on runoff and soil loss.

GYPSOIL brand gypsum is calcium sulfate dihydrate  $\text{Ca}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Once applied to the soil, GYPSOIL neutralizes the chemical salts. It also loosens the soil, allowing rain to infiltrate rather than run off.

The result is improved soil tilth, less ponding, less erosion and less crusting. In the spring, young seeds can push through the soil surface more easily, and

their roots penetrate downward faster and deeper. So you get a more even stand, better drought resistance and a healthier crop.

## GYPSOIL improves nutrient utilization.

By loosening soil and improving water infiltration, GYPSOIL creates a much friendlier, deeper environment for soil organisms—microbes as well as earthworms. These soil organisms break down organic matter and nutrients in the soil faster and better, making all nutrients more available to plants. This helps make crops healthier and more vigorous.

GYPSOIL brand gypsum adds sulfur to the soil. Many soils are low or deficient in sulfur, in part because there's less acid rain. Less acid rain falls because coal-fired utilities have installed scrubbers that remove sulfur and other impurities from their emissions. A byproduct of scrubbers

is gypsum, formed by the capture of sulfur. Crops such as corn, soybeans and alfalfa perform best when grown in soils rich in sulfur.

GYPSOIL also provides highly-available calcium that moves deep into the soil profile, a recognized advantage for no-till farmers.

## Soil improvement you can see and feel.

One of the first things gypsum users experience is how much easier equipment pulls through the field. The soil is looser, and soft yet firm. It's sometimes possible to drive at a higher gear when working the ground. Push a soil probe or shovel into the soil, and it goes in more easily and deeper.

Because of improved water permeability, the soil surface dries faster. This lets you get into the field faster after a rain, and provides a wider window for fieldwork during critical times.

*"Over the last three or four years we've been applying gypsum to individual problem fields that have tighter soils—we've got clay loam and silty clay loam mix with tight subsoils. We have certainly seen improved water infiltration in those areas and improved rooting."*

*"Last year we applied a base of gypsum to about 3,000 acres. We are going to follow through with higher rates where there are specific problems, such as high magnesium or poor drainage, using variable rate technology."*

**Rodney Rulon, Indiana**



*"Our soils, which are silt loam to silty clay loam, were very, very hard. We applied GYPSOIL twice over four years, and the soil was much more permeable. The water didn't stand in it, it went through the profile better and our crops looked great. In one extremely dry year, our neighbor's corn browned-out early in the lower leaves but our corn never lost its lush green color until it matured."*

**Jack Maloney, Indiana**



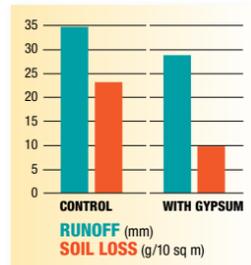
*"I put GYPSOIL on a 4th-year alfalfa field and we saw big results. It is just incredible how much greener the hay was and how much more tonnage we got per acre after just one application. I think it is a wonderful product. A farmer can use it and see a difference in his field."*

**Scott Stoffel, Wisconsin**



*"Our soil tilth is improving—we have performed various types of reduced tillage for 25 years and the soil tilth has never been better. Since using GYPSOIL we are definitely seeing more earthworms working in the soil, helping create better tilth by creating more air and moisture channels."*

**Anthony Hession, Indiana**



USDA research shows gypsum reduces runoff and soil loss.



An application of gypsum helps loosen soil and improve water infiltration.

Because of better soil tilth, it's sometimes possible to operate at a higher gear when working the ground.