SCO AGRICULTURAL DOLOMITE

It is an ECOLOGICAL natural mineral product that has the function of CORRECTING the Ph of the soils acids due to the presence of aluminum and hydrogen, as well as incorporatinga Magnesium content suitable to enhance the function of "photosynthesis" of plants, as it is anessential component of "chlorophyll".

ADVANTAGES of incorporating AGRICULTURAL DOLOMITE

•Facilitates the decomposition of fresh organic waste and its transformation into Humus stable.
•Reduces the acidity by raising the Ph. (Nitrogenous fertilizers that contain or form ammonium (NH4+) increase the acidity of the soil)

•Improves the activity of soil microorganisms by facilitating drainage and air diffusion in soil. (edaphic: (Of or pertaining to soil, especially as regards plants)

- In insufficient magnesium soil, agricultural dolomite decreases acidity and Simultaneously It provides such an important nutritional element that is magnesium.

- Eliminates the toxicity of aluminum and manganese.

- Reduces or eliminates the action of some heavy metals.

- Facilitates the transformation of organic phosphorus and sulfur (not assimilable) into phosphorus and sulfur assimilable minerals.

- Considering the relationship between cost and effectiveness as an amendmentto the soil or providing calcium and magnesium as crop nutrients, agricultural dolomite is the most economicalproduct.

Dolomite is a double carbonate of calcium and magnesium, its chemical formulais (CaMg(CO3)2); is more than a simple variant of limestone, it contains 30.41% CaO, 21.86% MgOand 47.73% CO2, in its purest form. It normally occurs in rhombohedral crystals and isusually these crystals are deformed in habit, very flattened, curved in the shape of asaddle or in massive, compact forms or in the form of small geodes (in dolomites). asimpurities May contain iron and manganese. Its color varies between white, pinkish gray,reddish, black, sometimes with yellowish, brownish or greenish hues, predominantly colorless or grayishwhite.
It has a pearly vitreous appearance and is transparent to translucent. It has a hardness of 3.5 to 4, a specific weight of 2.9 g/cm3 and forms the rock called dolomite.

In agriculture, dolomite, like calcite, is a source of magnesium and calcium that constitutes an essential fertilizer when modifying the PH of the soil, managing to regulateits acidity, improving it and increasing crop yield. Soil acidity causes problems for plants that are derived from microbiological disturbances, nutritional aspects and Al3+phytotoxicity, and in several

iron and magnesium phytotoxicity cases. Soil acidification is due to natural processes, inadequate handling of nitrogenous fertilizers, cation washing, among others.
The problem of acidity can be corrected using soil improvers, which consists of the applicationof basic salts that neutralize the acidity. The materials used are mainly carbonates, oxides, hydroxides and silicates of calcium and magnesium. Carbonates includelimestone ($CaCO_3$) and dolomite ($CaCO_3.MgCO_3$) They favor growth and increase the productivity ofthe land due to the rapid increase in soil pH (decreases acidity) and/or helps correct magnesium deficiencies and/or calcium-magnesium ratios (ratios).

When applied at 2.5 ton/ha it can achieve similar results to relieving pH and reducing aluminum toxicity. There are two main aspects to know about dolomite: as an additive from the soil and dolomite which is used as a feed stock for calcium magnesium fertilizers.

Dolomite for use in the fertilizer industry must contain a minimum of 90% $CaCO_3/MgCO_3$ combined, as well as a silica content not exceeding 5%. The low-grade dolomitewith 15 to more than 20% MgO can be used as a soil conditioner.
CIF PRICE: $ USD 350 per MT

If you accept this offer, please return signed with your company details, and we will send you an FCO or SPA if you send us an ICPO first. Thanks for trusting us.

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