

50% passing 60-mesh sieve (100% effective)	50% X 100 = 50
50% passing 20-mesh but not 60-mesh sieve (40% effective)	50% X 40 = 20
	<hr/> ER = 70

The ENV for such material would be  $90\% \times 70 = 63$ .

c. MAGNESIUM CONTENT

The magnesium content of limestone is especially important where soils are lacking or deficient in this element, hence there are long-term benefits from the use of magnesium limestones or dolomite on forage quality and animal health. Magnesium deficiency in crops and livestock is more likely to occur on farms which have been heavily limed and fertilized. This intensive management may lead to an imbalance between potash, calcium, and magnesium as only the first two are applied regularly and the natural magnesium supply in soils is gradually used up by crop removal and grazing. If laboratory tests of acid soils indicate low magnesium (less than 100 lbs of Mg/acre), dolomite would seem the obvious choice when lime is applied. This is especially true on grass forages which are more slow to take up magnesium from soils than legumes. Annual soil tests for magnesium of samples collected in the fall are an indispensable guide to proper soil management program for livestock production.

Greater demand for dolomitic limestones should improve their local availability and may lead to a decrease in their relatively higher cost compared to calcitic limestones. If dolomitic is recommended for your fields, you should buy the best grade on the market (12%+ Mg or 22% Mg-oxide) so you only have to apply it once every 20+ years to satisfy your magnesium needs since each ton contains 240 lb of magnesium.

d. MOISTURE CONTENT

Moisture content of limestone materials should not exceed 5 percent. Our liming recommendations are based on this maximum allowance, but if moisture content exceeds 5 percent the farmer should increase his application rate accordingly, e.g., if limestone contained 20 percent water he should apply about 25 percent more material to equal the recommended application rate for dry material. Water content may be especially high in granulated slags, but can also be considerable in limestones which are stockpiled in the open. Apart from its effect on weight, moisture can seriously hinder machine spreading with some types of equipment. There are no State regulations controlling the moisture content of limestone materials, but it is a factor which you can easily judge at time of purchase or delivery, so you are sure to pay for limestone and not for water.

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January 1990