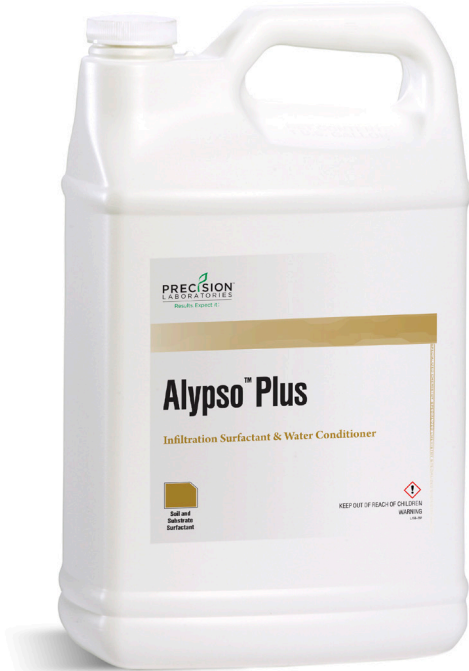


ALYPSO™ PLUS

INFILTRATION SURFACTANT AND WATER CONDITIONER



Physical barriers and poor water quality negatively impact the movement of irrigation water and the performance of plant protectants and nutrients.

ALYPSO™ PLUS speeds up the infiltration of water into thatch and throughout the root zone and conditions water in the spray and the soil.

ALYPSO PLUS is a unique combination of a naturally-derived infiltration surfactant and concentrated organic acid.

Learn more at www.precisionlab.com/ALYPSO PLUS

FEATURES AND BENEFITS:

- Faster water infiltration – decreased run-off or standing water and firmer playing surfaces
- Uniform soil wetting – maximum availability of nutrients and uniform placement of soil-active products
- Reduced water pH – improved performance of pH-sensitive products
- Versatile use – injected or sprayed
- Convenient – easy to pour, mix and store

USE RATES

- SOIL SURFACTANT
 - Injection – 1 quart per acre
 - Spray - .75 to 1 ounce per 1,000 square feet
- SPRAY CONDITIONER – .25 - .50% v/v

PACKAGING

- 2 x 2.5 gallons per case
- 20 gallon drum
- 55 gallon drum

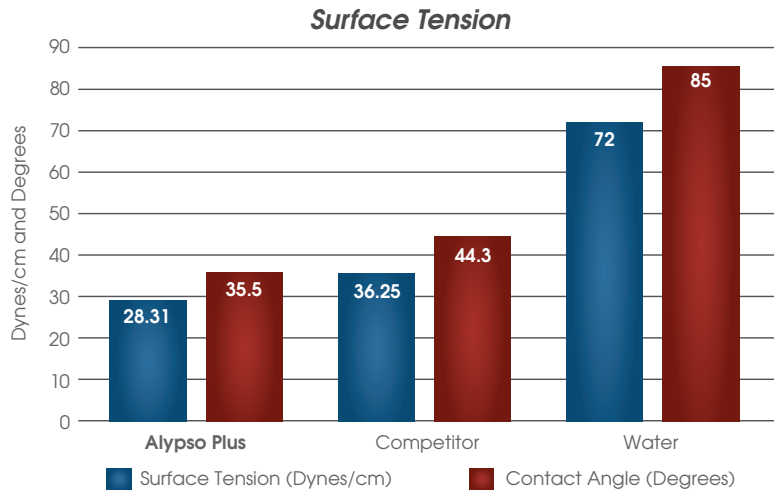
ALYPSO™ PLUS

PERFORMANCE DATA

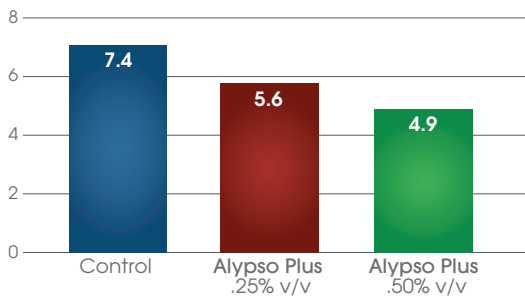
SURFACE TENSION REDUCTION

Surface tension (dynes/cm) and contact angle (degrees) are standardized tests that determine the ability of a surfactant to reduce the surface tension between water and a solid, such as soil. In both cases, a lower value indicates higher surfactant performance.

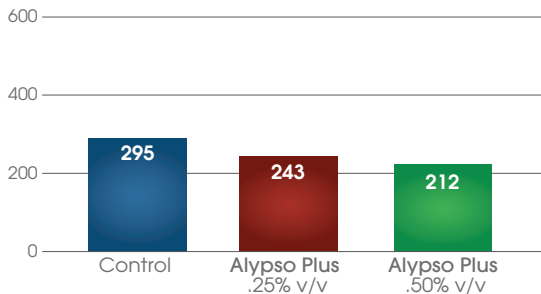
Tests comparing ALYPSO PLUS to water and a competitor indicate ALYPSO PLUS reduces surface tension better than water alone or a leading infiltration surfactant.



pH



Bicarbonates



WATER CONDITIONING

A water analysis* shows a pH reduction when ALYPSO PLUS is added to water at dilutions of .25 and .50% v/v. Lowering pH reduces carbonate and bicarbonate levels.

High levels of bicarbonate can react with calcium and magnesium in solution and precipitate insoluble calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate (lime). This reaction reduces the amount of free calcium and magnesium in soil, which allows sodium to compete for, and occupy, negatively-charged exchange sites on clay particles. This excess sodium in clay results in damaged soil structure.

*Logan Labs, Lakeview, Ohio
Alypso is a trademark of Precision Laboratories, LLC