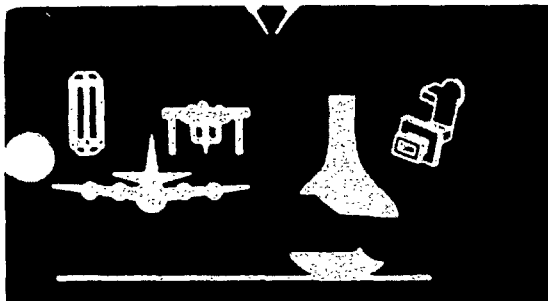




GP
GEORGIA-PACIFIC
GYPSUM DIVISION

INDUSTRIAL PLASTER

BULLETIN NO. 100

TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF GEORGIA—PACIFIC AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

A typical chemical analysis of land plaster being furnished by our Brunswick, Georgia and Wilmington, Delaware Plants, as determined by the method in A. S. T. M. Designation C-471-61 is as follows:

Silica Dioxide	— 2.91%
Iron & Aluminum Oxide	— 0.05%
Calcium Oxide	— 32.509%
Magnesium Oxide	— None
Sulphur Trioxide	— 44.10%
Combined Water	— 19.03%
Carbon Dioxide	— 1.46%
Sodium Chloride	— Trace

For greener lawns and healthier plants use Georgia—Pacific Agricultural Gypsum

1. Quickly supplies soils with rich calcium, essential for strong root development.
2. Increases the effectiveness of phosphate fertilizers and boosts plant protein for stronger, healthier plant life.
3. Loosens surface crusted soils, for uniform moisture absorption, deep root penetration and proper drainage.
4. Lightens heavy soils . . . gives body to light soils.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

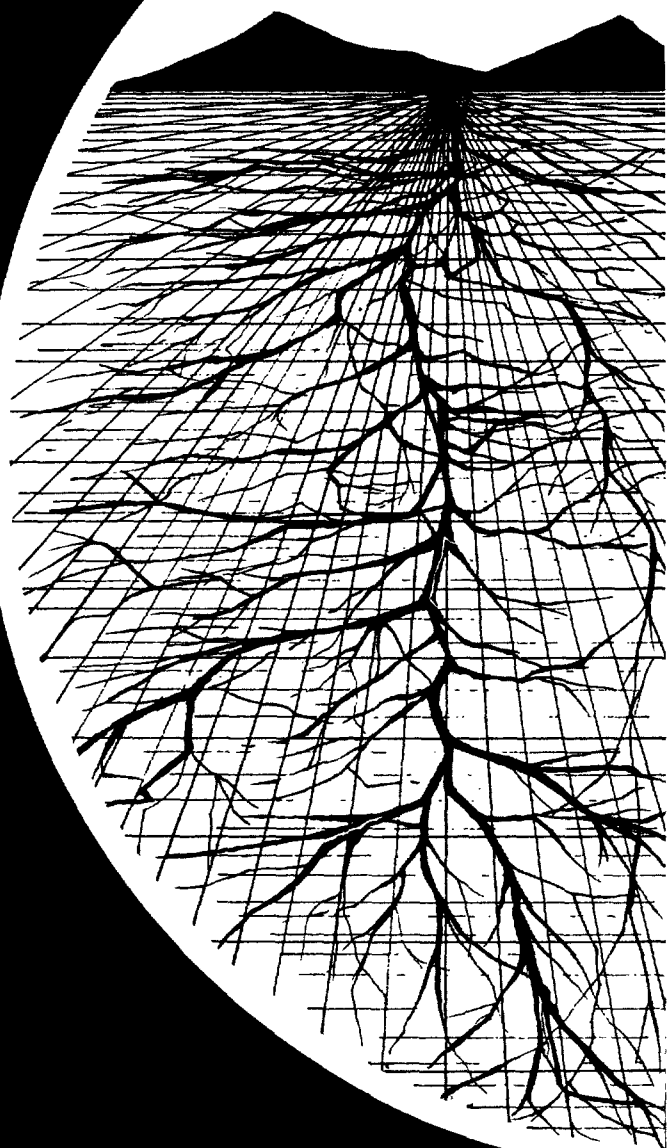
GP-672

SGP 0026143

DENSITE AND DENSICAL GYPSUM CEMENT • MOLDING PLASTERS • STATUARY PLASTERS • DENSFLOR • CERTROCK
ORTHOPEDIC PLASTERS • POTTERY PLASTERS • PLATE GLASS PLASTERS • SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL PLASTERS

GP **GEORGIA-PACIFIC** / GYPSUM DIVISION / COMMONWEALTH BUILDING • PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM



A SOIL CONDITIONER



GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION

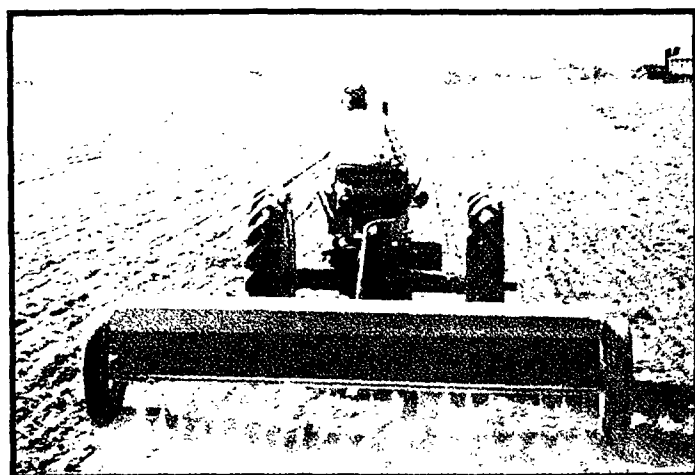
SGP 0026150



Agricultural Gypsum

Elemental Sulphur

SOIL CONDITIONER



Agricultural Gypsum plays an important role in your industry. Gypsum flocculates the soil and provides needed minerals. As a soil conditioner, G-P Agricultural Gypsum, processed from pure gypsum rock, breaks up hard soils to allow proper aeration and water penetration. Aeration improves seed germination and rooting; thus, increasing overall crop yields. Greater water absorption prevents wet spots and root rot. As a fertilizer, G-P Agricultural Gypsum's high solubility makes its nutrients readily available to the plants.

A SOIL CONDITIONER

Chemically combines with double silicates in the soil (potassium aluminum silicate) to release potassium in the form of potash to enrich soil.

Increases the effectiveness of phosphate fertilizers. Raises the protein content of legume crops.

A SOURCE OF SULPHUR

G-P Agricultural Gypsum replaces sulphur trioxide loss in soil due to drainage of water. Normal soils contain 1,000 to 3,000 lbs. of sulphur trioxide per acre. Drainage of an average rainfall of 10 inches per year will result in loss of approximately 50 lbs. of sulphur trioxide per acre per year.

G-P Agricultural Gypsum stimulates chlorophyll development and eliminates the need to supply lime to sweeten soil when sulphur has been applied in raw form.

A SOURCE OF CALCIUM

Boosts soil deficient in sulphur trioxide. Quickly supplies soils with rich calcium essential to strong root development.

G-P Agricultural Gypsum replaces sodium in alkali soils to promote healthier root development.



Gypsum improves root structure.

SOIL TREATED WITH GYPSUM RETAINS WATER FAR BETTER THAN UNTREATED SOIL

Soil treated with gypsum retains water far better than untreated soil, and in that way adds to crop yields in the plant itself, in its roots and in the nitrogen fixed by the treatment.



Soil without gypsum treatment.

SGP 0026151



AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

— HELPS IN PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR GROWING CROPS —

SEEDS THAT BENEFIT FROM THE ACTION OF AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

LEGUMES — Hay, Alfalfa, Beans and similar crops.

ROOT CROPS — Beets, corn, Kaffir Corn, millet, milo maize, oats, peas (Canadian field), potatoes, squash (Utah Giant), squash (Hubbard), sudan grass, turnips, wheat, mushrooms and peanuts.

APPLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM TO VARIOUS CROPS

ALFALFA AND CLOVER — 2,000 lbs. per acre at time of seeding, on new crops.

HAY AND GRASSES — 200 to 600 lbs. per acre at time of seeding new crops with additional 500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre after cropping.

CORN — 500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre during ground preparation or drilled in with corn at time of planting.

WHEAT AND OTHER SMALL GRAINS — 300 to 1,000 lbs. per acre drilling in or broadcasting at seeding time or when plants first start.

ROOT CROPS (Potatoes) — 500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre when soil is prepared or by drilling in at time of planting. Gypsum should also be broadcast over crop when plants first start.

MUSHROOMS — 30 to 60 lbs. per ton of manure scattered over the top of the pile before each turning.

PEANUTS — 250 to 500 lbs. per acre applied at the last working of the vines. The larger the growth the heavier the application.

SEEDS, CABBAGES, TURNIPS, SQUASH, ETC. — 400 lbs. per acre spread carefully over the ground at time of planting.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

For permanent and increased production of farm crops, a system of fertilization should be inaugurated to replenish the soil from time to time. In addition to the recognized chemicals found necessary to good crops (nitrogen and phosphorous) a sufficient quantity of sulphur must be replenished to replace losses sustained by cropping and drainage. Agricultural Gypsum provides the sulphur necessary to maintain healthy crops, while reacting with various chemicals in the soil to release valuable elements necessary to healthy and sustained crop growth.



G-P Agricultural Gypsum prevents ammonia in manure from escaping by transforming volatile ammonia to nonvolatile ammonium sulphate. It also prevents excess alkalinity and loss of ammonia while preserving the nitrogen contained in the manure.

G-P Agricultural Gypsum flocculates colloidal clay suspension in water. Clear water for live-stock drinking purposes.



To calculate the amount of gypsum necessary for cleaning a pond, locate the deepest spot, estimate the average depth as being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the greatest depth. Multiply the average depth by the area in square feet. This will give the amount of water in cubic feet. Most ponds require 12 pounds of gypsum per 1,000 cubic feet for clearing. If clay particles do not settle out, use an additional 4 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet.

G-P Agricultural Gypsum is excellent for treating high sodium irrigation water. Calcium in gypsum replaces sodium in water. Usage is based on determination of sodium content. 1,000 gallons of water per minute will dissolve 400 pounds of gypsum an hour.

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