

Field Test Results (Soil Compaction)-2016



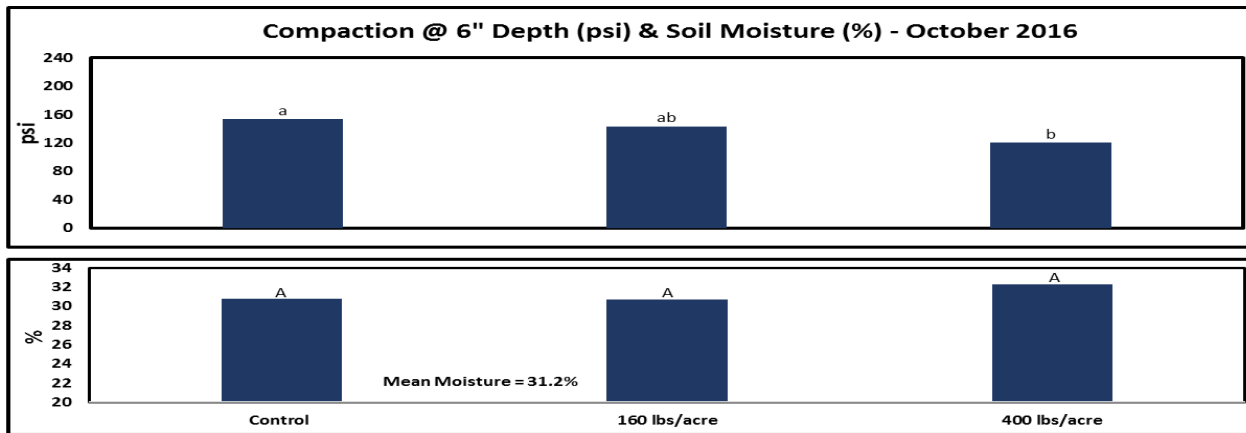
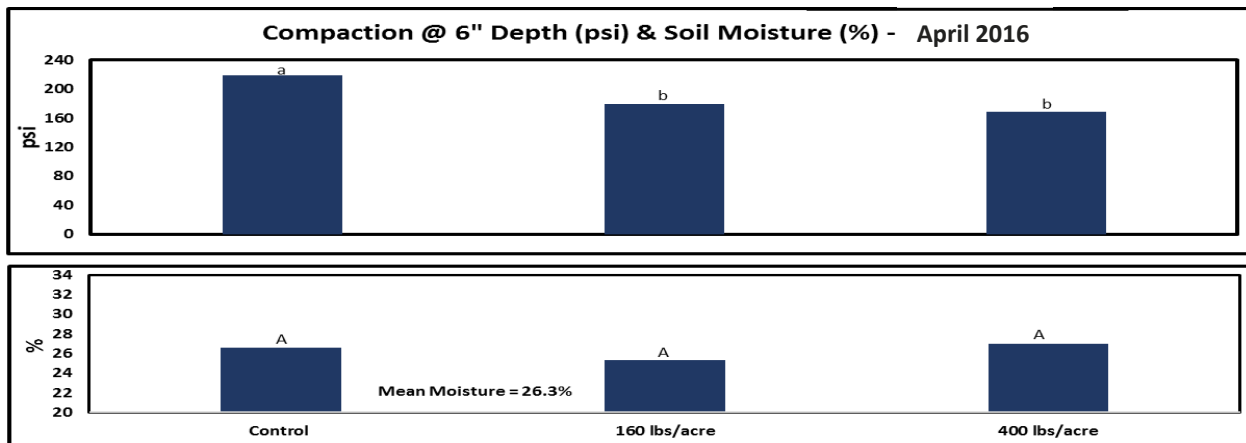
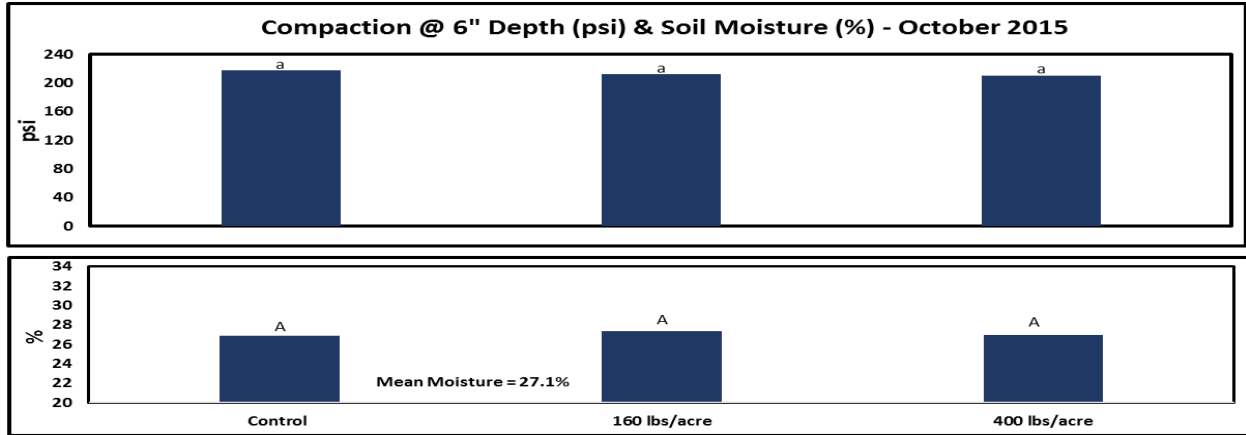
CHI Granule Reduced Soil Compaction

Objective: To use organic matter (humic acids) to reduce compaction of heavy clay soil
Collaborator: AU Farms, Sturgeon County, Alberta, CANADA
Period: October 2015 to October 2016
Tested product: CHI Granule (source of humic acids)
Tested crop: None
Location: Sturgeon County, Alberta, CANADA
Soil type: pH = 7.0; organic matter (OM) = 4.4%; sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) = 7.7; electrical conductivity (EC) = 0.8 dS/m; clay in soil = 52%

Design of Experiments

- CHI Granule contained approx. 60% OM (55% humic acids) and 1.4 mm mean particulate sizing; applied on soil using a spreader in October 2015
- Plot 1 (1.5 acres): 0 lbs CHI Granule/acre (Control)
- Plot 2 (1.5 acres): 160 lbs CHI Granule/acre
- Plot 3 (1.5 acres): 400 lbs CHI Granule/acre
- Ten (10) soil samples were taken @ 15 cm depth/plot in October 2015, April 2016, and October 2016, and analyzed for moisture.
- Thirty (30) compaction readings were made @ 15 cm depth/plot in October 2015, April 2016, and October 2016.

- Statistical analyses were completed using Minitab® v.17 for means, standard deviations, ANOVAs ($p=0.05$), and Fisher's least significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$).



Results

CHI Granule at 400 lbs/acre slightly improved soil water retention. At both rates, CHI Granule significantly reduced soil compaction over control (up to 28% reduction). An application rate of 160 lbs/acre was found to be optimum. After 1 year at a high soil moisture level, the efficacy of CHI Granule was reduced.

Conclusions

CHI Granule at 160 lbs/acre significantly reduced the compaction of clayey soil. This product was practical, economical, and compatible with most nutrients.