



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.

Features & 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 – can be 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 sq ft
- **SPRAY CONDITIONER**
 - .25 – .50% v/v

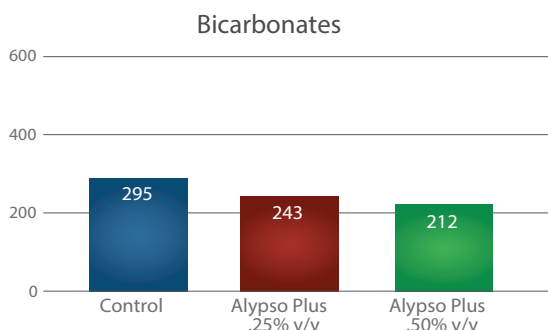
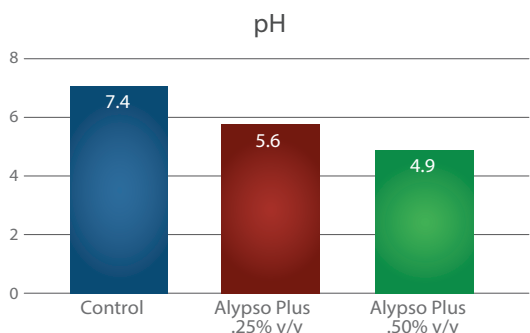
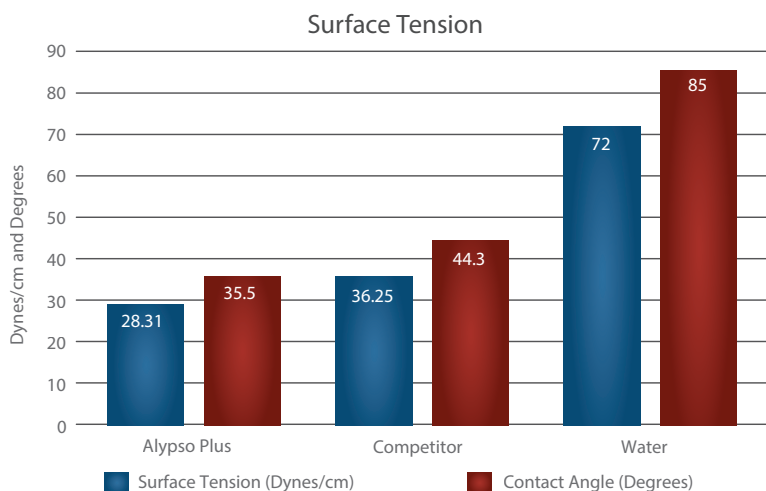
See label for complete usage information.

Please check with your Aquatrols distributor for available pack sizes.

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.



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