

AGGRAND[®] NEWS

Deer Devour AGGRAND Food Plots

"I use nothing but AGGRAND."

Richard Ward of Seaman, Ohio, shot his largest ever buck with a bow on November 9, 2005. It weighed 265 pounds and had 10 points. For five years, Ward has been feeding deer a healthy diet with his AGGRAND fertilized food plots. Every year, the sheer number of deer who visit his food plots is a testament to how well AGGRAND works.

"I'm extremely pleased with the performance of my AGGRAND products," says Ward. "I use nothing but AGGRAND, particularly the Liquid Fertilizer and the Liquid Lime. AGGRAND products do exactly what they're supposed to do."

Deer can't seem to get enough AGGRAND fertilized turnips, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, clover and kale. Ward typically mixes together the Liquid Fertilizer 4-3-3 and Liquid Lime in a solution and spreads it twice. The first time he sprays when he discs and then he sprays again 40 days later. "It's very easy to use and it really works," says Ward. "My turnips are bigger than softballs."

Ward routinely sees as many as 14 deer in his turnips at one time. Before the end of the season the entire plot is gone.

Every year, deer also wipe out two acres of his AGGRAND fertilized corn. "My corn attracts so many deer that I can't put my hand down flat on the snow covered ground without touching deer tracks."

"AGGRAND products do exactly what they're supposed to do."

Deer also gather to eat Ward's AGGRAND fertilized soybeans. "They love it," says Ward. "This year they completely wiped out five acres of soy beans. They ate everything; beans, stems and leaves. I won't use any other fertilizer. You get what you pay for and AGGRAND is really worth it."



Perfect AGGRAND Raspberries

The red raspberry as we know it today has probably been cultivated for more than 2,000 years. It is indigenous to North America and Asia Minor, with the first recorded use by the ancient people of Troy. Records of the berry's domestication have been found in the journals of Palladius, a 4th century Roman agriculturist. The Romans appear to have eventually spread raspberry cultivation throughout Europe. Later, the Britons cultivated and improved raspberry varieties and are known to have brought them to New York by 1771.

Most of the varieties in commercial production today are hybrids of imported and native varieties selected for hardiness, flavor and handling characteristics. Ninety-five percent of the crop is processed or frozen, with Washington, California and Oregon the three highest producing states by far.

However, in today's world of commuter fruit and vegetables, and the ability of every supermarket to satisfy our taste buds with a wide variety of well-traveled foods, the raspberry stands out as a relatively untraveled fruit. The chances are very good that if you like raspberries, you either grow them or know someone who does. By the time a raspberry (picked ahead of its time) reaches the specialty fruit shelf in your local market, it has been over-handled, over-packaged and mightily over-valued. How much would you pay for under-ripe berries, which, unlike the convenient tomato, not only cease ripening, but also begin to rot at just about the moment they are arrive on grocery shelves? In short, the best raspberries are picked by the people who are going to be eating them.

So how difficult is it to grow your own raspberries? All you really need is an area at least 10 square feet that receives six or more hours of direct sun and has good drainage. Raspberry roots should be easy to come by if you know anyone who grows them. Raspberries are escape artists. The plants tend to spread by under-



ground runners, or stolons, and before you know it there is a raspberry coming up in the daisy patch. These fugitives can be dug up in the spring and replanted somewhere

they are wanted. If you can allow three feet between rows and three feet between plants, you'll have picking room when the time comes. You can also mail order raspberry roots, or look for them at a local garden center. Chances are, they'll carry a variety that does well in your area. Your agricultural extension agent will be familiar with the appropriate varieties, also.

The soil your raspberries are planted in doesn't have to be all that good, as long as it drains well and you mulch the rows with compost or rotted manure that is fairly finely ground. The soil pH should probably be around 6.0-6.5. Low pH soils can be adjusted with six oz. per gallon of AGGRAND Natural Liquid Lime per 100 sq. ft about once every six weeks during the growing season. At planting, fertilize the soil with three oz. per gallon of AGGRAND Natural Fertilizer 4-3-3, five oz. per gallon AGGRAND Natural Liquid Bonemeal and one to two oz. per gallon of AGGRAND Natural Kelp and Sulfate of Potash mixed together. Use about a gallon of solution per 100 square feet. Reapply this solution without the bonemeal once per month until harvest. After the berries are finished for the season, fertilize once more with the bonemeal and kelp only.

For foliar applications, mix two to three oz. of AGGRAND 4-3-3 per gallon of water and apply as a fine mist to 100 sq. ft., covering the leaves with solution in spring after the leaves open and again after first bloom. Then mix one to two oz. of AGGRAND Natural Kelp and Sulfate of Potash per gallon of water and apply once or twice during fruit formation up to three weeks before final harvest. The addition of a biodegradable surfactant, or spreader, increases effectiveness by increasing adhesion to the leaf surface.



Bigger, Better . . . Naturally.



AGGRAND is a complete line of natural fertilizer for lawn, garden and crop care. AGGRAND Natural Fertilizers are a safe and effective alternative to high analysis chemical fertilizers. We strive to put the highest quality ingredients in our products. Greenhouse and field experiments are conducted to validate the use of these ingredients. Then we compare different fertilizer formulations and rates to compute the optimum fertility program for each plant type. Finally, research is conducted to compare our fertilizer to those of our competitors. We are confident that we are manufacturing the best, most effective liquid fertilizers in the industry.



Welcome Spring With AGGRAND

When spring arrives and your lawn begins to assume the emerald-green mantle of the new season, it is time to begin the AGGRAND lawn-care regimen. Make sure to remove any leaves remaining from the previous fall, and then rake over any particularly matted grass to remove the dead and diseased, and promote better air circulation. Include in these early-season tasks any top-dressing and over-seeding that may be necessary before beginning the AGGRAND fertility program, as outlined in the AGGRAND lawn care guide (G-1170). Once the season is under way, please consult the AGGRAND lawn care guide in the fall 2004 edition of the *AGGRAND News* at www.altrunonline.com.

From Transplant to Table, AGGRAND Guides Your Garden Every Step of the Way



Transplanting is a stressful period for young bedding plants. Minimizing transplant shock keeps plants growing vigorously, avoiding unnecessary setbacks that can delay flowering and reduce yields.

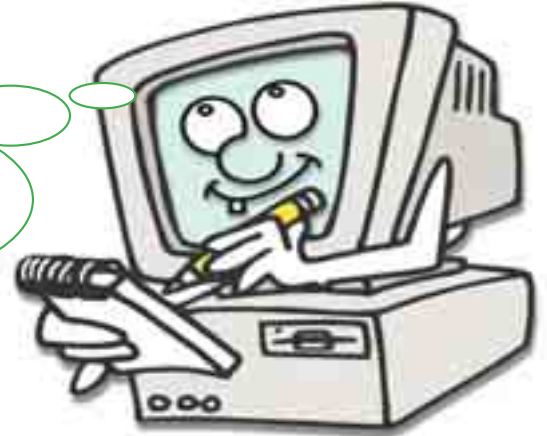
AGGRAND 4-3-3 Natural Fertilizer is a must for watering-in small transplants. Use a mixture of three ounces of AGGRAND 4-3-3/gal. of water for watering-in transplants. The addition of one to two ounces of AGGRAND Liquid Bonemeal (NBM) to the solution increases phosphorus and calcium availability and promotes long-term root development. Shrubs and trees should be soaked overnight in a bucket of 4-3-3 before transplanting.

- Avoid transplanting during the heat of the day to avoid root desiccation (drying out).
- Cloudy weather is the best time to transplant.
- Keep soil moist until plant root systems become well established.
- Use a mixture of one oz. of AGGRAND 4-3-3 with one gal. of water for bare root soaking.

AGGRAND at AMSOIL University

AMSOIL University, to be held May 21-25, will offer a course called "Creating an AGGRAND Business from the Ground Up" for Dealers who want to sell AGGRAND products. Take advantage of this opportunity to increase your AGGRAND sales. We look forward to seeing you there.

Time to learn more about AGGRAND at AMSOIL University!



Use the AGGRAND G-1374 Soil Sample Kit

Soil testing is part of any fertility program, so don't forget to offer potential customers our soil-testing service. Order the G-1374 AGGRAND soil sample kit. For as little as \$12.70, a basic soil analysis helps customers get vegetables and crops off to a great start with AGGRAND Natural Fertilizer products.

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"I formulated AGGRAND fertilizer, so I know it is second to none."

Al Amatuzio President and CEO, AMSOIL INC.

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