

Sweet 'n' Loam

4-0-3 with 1% Sulfur

35% sugar derived from Cane Molasses

The sugar in Sweet 'n' Loam is readily available energy for the plant and serves as a food source for microbes in the soil. Microbial activity contributes to nutrient availability and nutrient uptake, as well as the breakdown of crop residue.

Application rates:

STARTER APPLICATIONS: 2 to 4 quarts per acre

LIQUID APPLICATIONS: 2 to 8 quarts per acre

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS: 1 to 4 quarts when added to other foliar applied nutrients as needed. 2 to 8 quarts per acre when applied by itself.

Soil benefits of Sweet 'n' Loam:

Microbial Food Source

Molasses is essentially a sugar-rich carbon source that feeds soil microorganisms. This microbial stimulation increases biological activity, which enhances nutrient cycling, organic matter decomposition, and overall soil health. The microbes break down crop residues faster and make nutrients more plant-available. Sugars can also feed beneficial microbes on the leaf surface, potentially improving the plant's defense mechanisms and nutrient cycling right at the leaf level.

Carbon Source for Nitrogen Fixation

In legumes like soybeans, molasses can enhance rhizobia activity and nitrogen fixation by providing energy for the beneficial bacteria. This can improve nodulation and overall nitrogen availability.

Contributes to Residue Breakdown When applied to crop residues or in composting operations, molasses accelerates decomposition by feeding the microbes doing the work. This is particularly useful for breaking down high-carbon materials like corn stalks.

1 gallon of
Sweet 'n' Loam
provides
3.9 pounds of
actual sugar

Sweet 'n' Loam feeds the plant and the soil!

Add to Starters

Add to Liquid Nitrogen applications

Foliar apply with other nutrient products or by itself!

Sugar provides energy to the plant!

Sugar serves as a food source for soil microbes!



Foliar benefits of Sweet 'n' Loam:

Sugar provides energy to the plant!

Sweet 'n' Loam provides readily available carbohydrates allowing your crop to maintain metabolic processes during times of stress, without drawing from the plant's own carbohydrate reserves.

Enhanced Nutrient Uptake

Adding Sweet 'n' Loam to a foliar application can improve uptake and translocation of other nutrients applied with it.

Natural Stress Points

During reproductive stages (tasseling/silking in corn, flowering/pod fill in soybeans), supplemental sugar can support the high energy demands when plants are determining yield. If the plant is allocating resources to stress response rather than reproduction, the added sugar can help maintain yield potential.