

USE PUMICE TO CONDITION SOIL to the IDEAL TEXTURE and PERFORMANCE LEVEL

- SANDY LOAM TEXTURES:** Best for ecology embankments, filtration strips, biofilter swales and engineered wetlands.
- CLAY TEXTURES:** Adding pumice breaks up the sticky density of clay soils, mitigating compaction and runoff erosion, enhancing root-zone respiration for healthy ground cover, optimizing drainage and water retention needs.
- SILT LOAM TEXTURES:** Unless more aggressive filtering is needed (ecology embankments), soils in these textural range need no additional conditioning with pumice.

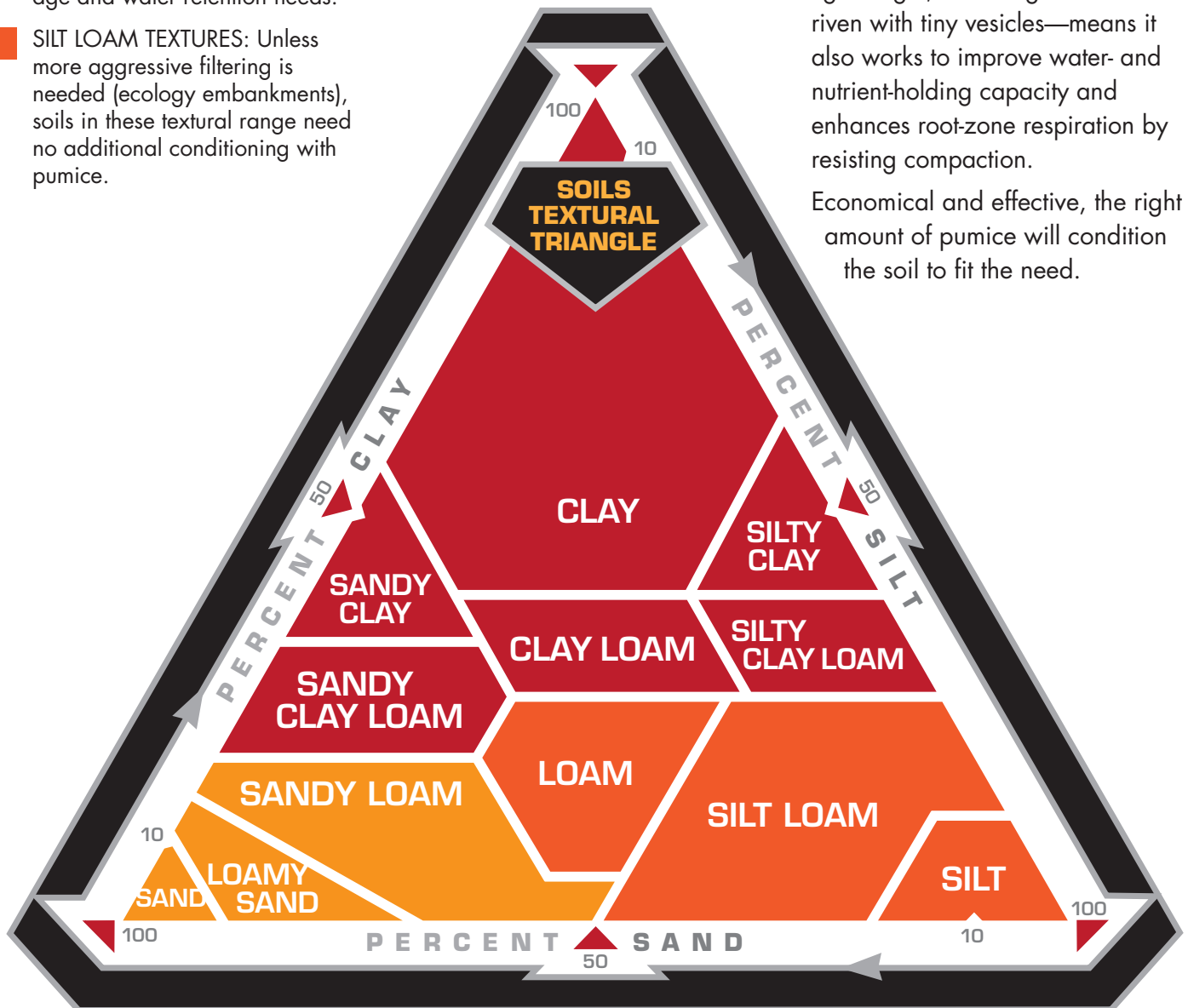
The performance target of the soil, combined with a simple test to establish soil texture, will determine if or how much pumice is needed to change the texture and enhance soil function.

Mitigating compaction and runoff and enhancing the ability of the

soil to support plant life requires a friable silt loam texture. For example, engineered ecology embankments, biofiltration swales and roadside filtration strips function best with sandy-loam textured soils.

The nature of pumice itself—a lightweight, foamed-glass stone riven with tiny vesicles—means it also works to improve water- and nutrient-holding capacity and enhances root-zone respiration by resisting compaction.

Economical and effective, the right amount of pumice will condition the soil to fit the need.



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