



OxyWave

Growing ♦ Healthy ♦ Naturally

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OPEN.ALL TESTING PROCEDURE AND WHAT TO LOOK FOR:

First of all OPEN-ALL is not a fertilizer. It does contain some trace minerals, but it is intended to be used as a soil conditioner not as a fertilizer. Many customers expect to see immediate results in the grass or top vegetative growth, such as you would see when using a fertilizer. OPEN-ALL begins to work in the soil profile to change the soil structure. You do see results on the top growth, but it is the effect of what has been changed within the soil structure.

Procedure for setting up the test site:

1. Mark area to be treated with stakes placed at the corners or some other method for identification.
2. Use probe (any type of rod that is at least 1/8" in diameter that can be pushed into the soil with a handle on top) and push this rod and penetrate into the soil to determine the depth of penetration in the untreated soil. Record this measurement for future comparison.
3. Apply OPEN-ALL and make sure to follow watering directions after application.

What you need to look for is changes within the soil structure:

1. Penetration: This can be demonstrated easily within 7-10 days by taking some type of penetration rod and probe into treated and untreated soil. The OPEN-ALL treated soil will show much more penetration. Normally in hard soils, you will only get 3" -4" penetration in the untreated and 12"-16" in the treated soil. This is a very simple test and is easily understood and visible.
2. Percolation and moisture retention: This can be demonstrated by taking 2 soil core samples. One from the treated area and one from the untreated area and comparing them. Lay them out side-by-side and visually compare the moisture content. Normally, the untreated area will be very wet on the top few inches and will be dry and crumbly after the top few inches. The OPEN-ALL treated area will show that the moisture is very uniform up and down the core sample to 12" or more which clearly will demonstrate that percolation is to a greater depth and moisture retention has been increased.
3. Improved root growth: Visibly measure the root growth from the soil core samples from #2 above and compare length with the untreated area. The root length will be longer in the treated area. The roots in the untreated area will be shorter and brittle and will break easily.

4. Change in soil structure and texture: Soil in the OPEN-ALL treated area will visibly appear much different. It will normally be darker and richer looking. It will also smell and feel more like rich loam soil. It will be more friable and will hold together better. Soil in the untreated area will be dry and crumbly and will look and smell much different.

5. Insect Infestations: Normally, the insects stay away from the treated area and are not visible, whereas insects will still be present in the untreated area. This may not be noticeable in a small test site, but will definitely be evident in large test sites and treated areas.

6. Watering requirements: If there were areas that water was puddling and water run-off, you will notice that water soaks into the soil much faster and there will not be water run-off and standing water. After the initial application (8 column inches), you will need to reduce the watering requirements to 1/2 the amount you were using before the OPEN-ALL treatment. During the test, you may water the treated and untreated areas with the same amounts so that the untreated area will be used as a CONTROL for the test results and all things will be the same. During the watering part of the application, you will notice that after the first few days, water penetrates rapidly and it takes longer and longer before run-off or puddling occurs. This indicates that it is working as it is supposed to and is another visual demonstration. In any case, as soon as 8 column inches of water have been applied, treatment is completed and normal watering (with less amounts than before treatment) can begin. The faster this is accomplished, the quicker the treatment is completed.

Although the treatment is not considered complete until 8 column inches of water has been applied, there will be significant differences as early as 3-7 days after initial spraying of OPEN-ALL and these conditions will continue to improve day by day. The soil penetration will be the earliest change that is easily detected. Some soils will experience the changes much faster than other soil type depending on the soil make up and soil profile. Clay and hardpan usually take the longest. Sand and loam soils perform much faster. This is easily explained, as the clays have a tighter molecular structure and take longer to loosen the bonds. The importance of watering after OPEN-ALL spraying can not be over-emphasized. The ability OPEN-ALL has in "splitting" the water molecule enables it to perform many of its tasks. Anytime there has been unexpected test results with moderate results, we have usually attributed it to improper application and 95% of the time it was in the watering method.

Directions need to be followed as precisely as possible. Wet and dry cycles between watering applications are important during application. Sometimes weather conditions do not cooperate with the schedule and may slow down the effects. Extremely cold weather slows the reaction as well as heavy rains over a long period of time. As long as the initial application of OPEN-ALL and the rinsing *off* the leaves and the first watering cycle has occurred, the OPEN-ALL is not going to run off and will still be available for when the weather improves and the wet-dry cycles can be resumed. If the anticipated results do not happen as quickly as we expected, look for the reason or cause. Many times it can be explained by weather or improper application techniques.