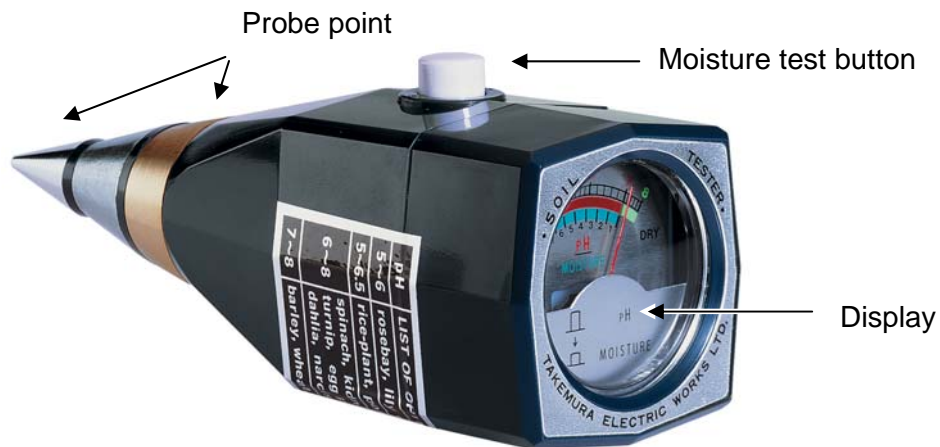
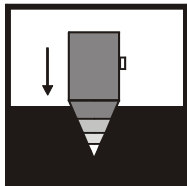


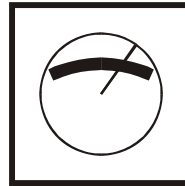
# Instruction manual pH Soil Tester



## pH-Measurement

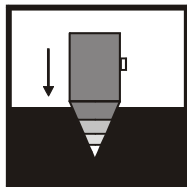


Insert pH Soil Tester with the complete probe firmly into the humid soil.

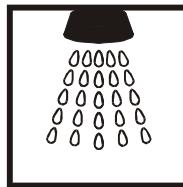


After some seconds read pH value on the red scale.  
Measuring range: 3 – 8 pH  
Accuracy: 0,2 – 0,4 pH

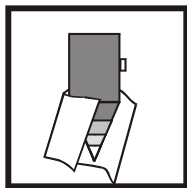
## Humidity Control



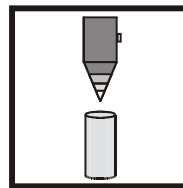
Insert pH Soil Tester firmly into the ground. The complete probe point must have soil contact.



The soil must be humid for the pH measurement. For the humidity control press white button, the blue scale must show at least one value of 7.

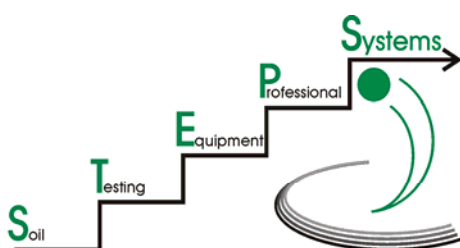


After the measurement wipe the probe point clean with a piece of dry cloth.



Test loose soil in the shell condense provided, put pH Soil Tester firmly in the shell and measure pH.

**Attention:** pH Soil Tester is not suitable for measurements of solutions, substrates and composts.



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# Instruction manual pH Soil Tester

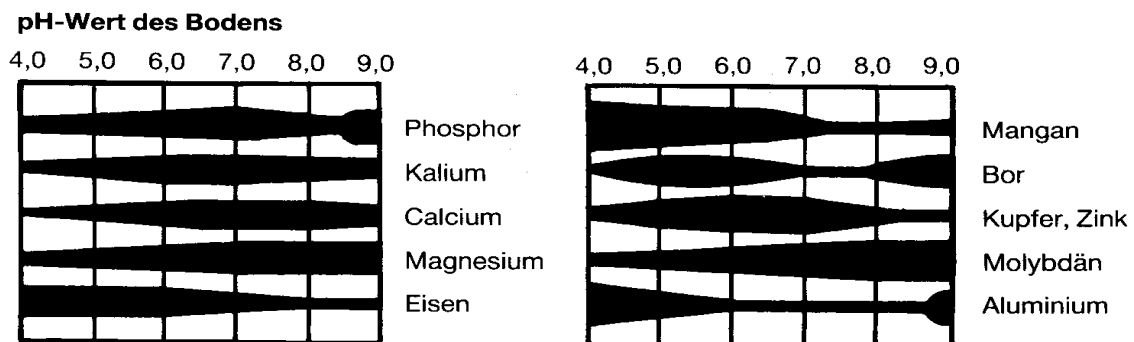
## Evaluation of the measuring results

Generally the optimal pH factor is for almost all plants in the lightly sour area between pH 6.0 - 7.0.

Exception: Sucked lime-fleeing cultures preferring a very sour ground, e.g., rhododendron, azaleas, moor (Erica carnea), raspberry, etc.

The right setting of the pH factor is necessary, because, among the rest, the availability of nutrients strongly depends on the pH value. The principal nutrients like phosphorus or potassium are as a rule not enough available at too low pH values. However, absorption of trace elements such as iron for example, is blocked at too high pH values ("iron chlorose").

The dependence of the nutrient uptake on the pH factor is made clear by the following graphic charts. The stronger the beam, the better is the nutrient availability.



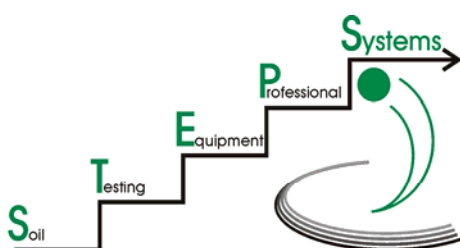
## pH factor regulation:

A **too low pH value** can be raised by addition of lime. The rule of thumb is:

To increase pH factor by 1 pH on a surface of 100 sq. m.  
there are approx. 25 kg of carbonic lime necessary

By heavy soils the approximate value can be adapted upwards, by light soils downwards.

**Too high pH values** can be lowered only by using fertilizer with sour reaction or in the long term by application of peat.



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