

Hellige pH indicator

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

General

The acidity of a soil is extremely important for plant growth. Fertilizing with chalk is one way of influencing the pH. An acidic soil must initially be treated with chalk, or a fertilizer containing chalk, before it can accept normal fertilization. The pH of a soil must first be calculated, however, in order to determine the quantity of chalk necessary. The most desirable pH is dependant upon the vegetation and the soil profile. The pH is usually higher in clay than in sandy soil.

The Hellige pH indicator has been selected for in-situ (indicative) determination of pH. The indicator has a range of 4 to 9 and gives a indicative pH reading accurate to 0.5

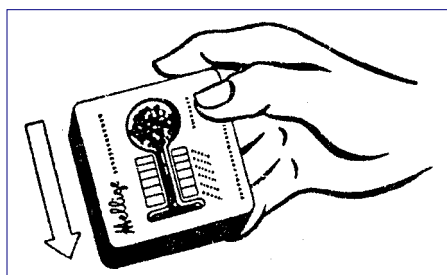
Using the Hellige pH-indicator

A soil sample is taken, using the spoon supplied, from a depth of approx. 10 cm. This sample is placed in the circular cavity. The indicator liquid is now added to the soil until the sample becomes saturated. The indicator must be held at an angle whilst doing this in order to keep the soil in the circle.

The sample is now carefully stirred once or twice with the spoon and left for two to three minutes. The indicator is now tilted to allow the liquid to flow into the channel. It can now be seen that the saturated soil sample compares either exactly with one of the colours on the indicator or is halfway between two colours.



Adding indicator liquid to the sample



The liquid is flowing into the channel

The colour corresponds with the value of a definite pH:

| <u>colour</u> | <u>pH</u> |
|---------------|-----------|
| red | 4 |
| orange | 5 |
| yellow | 6 |
| olive-green | 7 |
| green | 8 |
| bluish-green | 9 |

A bottle of indicator liquid 500 cc (ca. 500 pH-analyses) may be ordered under article number 08.10.02.

All it takes for environmental research

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