

ph Soil Vegetables

6.5 - 7.5	Artichoke
6.0 - 8.0	Asparagus
6.0 - 7.5	Beans
6.0 - 7.5	Beet Root
6.0 - 7.5	Broccoli
6.0 - 7.5	Brussel Sprout
6.0 - 7.5	Cabbage
5.5 - 7.0	Carrot
5.5 - 7.5	Cauliflower
6.0 - 7.0	Celery
5.0 - 6.5	Chicory
5.5 - 7.0	Corn
6.0 - 7.5	Cress
5.5 - 7.5	Cucumber
6.0 - 7.0	Horseradish
6.0 - 7.5	Kale
6.0 - 7.5	Kohlrabi
6.0 - 8.0	Leek
5.5 - 7.0	Lentil
6.0 - 7.0	Lettuce
6.5 - 7.5	Mushroom
6.0 - 7.5	Mustard
6.0 - 7.0	Onion
5.5 - 7.5	Parsnip
6.0 - 7.5	Pea
5.0 - 6.5	Peanut
5.5 - 7.0	Pepper
4.5 - 6.0	Potato
5.5 - 6.0	Potato - Sweet
5.5 - 7.5	Pumpkin
6.0 - 7.0	Radish
5.5 - 7.0	Rhubarb
5.5 - 7.0	Shallot
6.0 - 7.5	Spinach
5.8 - 6.3	Strawberries
5.5 - 7.5	Tomato
5.5 - 7.0	Turnip
5.0 - 8.0	Water Cress
5.5 - 6.5	Watermelon

ph Soil Flower

6.0 - 7.5	Ageratum
6.0 - 7.5	Alyssum
5.5 - 7.5	Aster
4.5 - 6.0	Azalea
5.5 - 7.0	Calendula
6.0 - 7.5	Candytuft
6.0 - 7.5	Carnation
6.0 - 7.0	Celosia
6.0 - 7.0	Chrysanthemum
6.0 - 7.0	Columbine
5.0 - 6.0	Coreopsis
5.0 - 8.0	Cosmos
6.0 - 8.0	Crocus
6.0 - 6.5	Daffodil
6.0 - 7.5	Dahlia
6.0 - 8.0	Day Lily
6.0 - 7.5	Delphinium
6.0 - 7.5	Dianthus
6.0 - 7.0	Forget-Me-Not
6.0 - 8.0	Forsythia
6.0 - 7.5	Foxglove
6.0 - 7.0	Gladiola
6.0 - 7.5	Gypsophila
5.0 - 6.5	Holly
6.5 - 7.5	Hyacinth
5.0 - 6.0	Iris
6.5 - 7.5	Lavender
6.0 - 7.5	Lilac
5.5 - 7.0	Marigold
6.0 - 7.5	Morning Glory
5.5 - 7.5	Nasturtium
5.5 - 7.0	Pansy
6.0 - 7.5	Petunia
6.0 - 7.5	Pinks
6.0 - 7.5	Poppy
5.5 - 7.5	Portulaca
5.5 - 6.5	Primrose
5.5 - 7.0	Roses
6.0 - 7.5	Salvia
5.5 - 7.0	Snapdragon
5.0 - 7.0	Sunflower
6.0 - 7.5	Sweet Pea
6.0 - 7.5	Sweet William
6.0 - 7.0	Tulip
5.5 - 6.5	Viola
5.5 - 7.5	Zinnia

ph Soil Herbs

5.5 - 6.5	Basil
6.0 - 7.0	Chives
5.0 - 6.0	Fennel
5.5 - 7.5	Garlic
6.0 - 8.0	Ginger
6.0 - 8.0	Majoram
7.0 - 8.0	Mint
5.0 - 7.0	Parsley
6.0 - 7.5	Peppermint
5.0 - 6.0	Rosemary
5.5 - 6.5	Sage
5.5 - 7.5	Spearmint
5.5 - 7.0	Thyme

ph Soil Fruit Plants

5.5 - 6.5	Apple
4.5 - 5.5	Blueberry Highbush
6.5 - 8.0	Cherry Sweet
6.5 - 7.5	Pear Common
6.5 - 8.5	Plum American
5.5 - 7.0	Raspberry Black
6.0 - 7.5	Raspberry Red
5.8 - 6.3	Strawberries

Vegetable Garden

For optimum results map out your garden into various patches based on plant pH requirements, please refer to the chart as a guide.

How much to use comes down to your soil condition and what you plant, location, climate and time of year must all be considered.

Applying Lime

A good investment is a pH soil tester, these are inexpensive, available at garden centres, else look on line.

Lime is best applied in late Autumn but can be applied any time of the year to gardens or lawns, remember lime can take two to three months to become effective. Try to apply prior to planting and do not apply lime and fertilize at the same time, as it can release nitrogen from the soil. If adding lime to cultivated soil as in gardens, dust or sprinkle BOS LIME over the surface then work into the soil.

Amount to use in the garden / lawn

The amount commonly recommended : 2.5 kilos per 9 square meters (3 x 3 meter area).

Depending on the condition of your soil pH, allow 2 weeks and up to 6 months, then plant. Top up as required, use the old rule "a little often" and monitor with your pH soil tester. Do not use too much, it is better to build up your soil and test regularly.

When applying lime to lawns, apply to the surface and water in thoroughly. If the soil is extremely acidic, apply several times over a period of time, using no more than 2.5 kilos per 9 square meters. In winter for healthy greener lawns apply an amount of BOS LIME equal to the total amount of lawn food applied during the year.

Results of using BOS Lime

Garden lime corrects acid soils, especially in high rainfall areas. Lime contains magnesium and calcium which assists in plant growth, assures strong growth and good fruit and leaf quality. Garden lime helps nutrients become more accessible to the plants and helps aerate heavy soil. It can be added to composting piles to help break down organic matter.

Lime deficiency produces yellowing on edges and between veins of older leaves as well as curled leaves on plants.

Suppliers of BOS LIME

Diacks Invercargill
Ph (03) 216 8265
849 North Rd Invercargill
628 Tweed St

Rakiura Motors Bluff
Ph (03) 212 7209
174 Gore St Bluff

on Line (internet)

email : graham@boslime.co.nz

M 0273 159 696
After hours Ph (03) 212 7704

BOS LIME is made from Ocean Shell, (Bluff Oyster Shell / Kina Shell). Trace elements and micro minerals such as Potassium Oxide, Magnesium Oxide, Colbalt, Zinc Oxide are all vital, but most important is having the correct soil pH.

What is soil pH?

Soil pH is the measure of soil acidity or alkaline, measured from 0.0 - 14.0. The reading of 0.0 is the most acidic (sour), 14.0 is the most alkaline (sweet). The value, 7.0 is neutral, neither acid or alkaline.

Why is pH important?

It is important the soil pH is correct as it effects several factors of plant growth : nutrient availability and leaching, soil bacteria and structure, toxic elements.

Bacterial activity that releases nitrogen from organic matter and various fertilizers is particularly affected by soil pH, as bacteria performs best in the pH range of 5.5 - 7.0. Plant nutrients leach from soils with a pH below 5.0 considerably more rapidly than from soils with values between 5.0 - 7.5. Plant nutrients are generally most available to plants in the pH range 5.5 to 6.5.

Aluminum may become toxic to plant growth in certain soils with a pH below 5.0. The structure of soil especially clay is affected by the pH. In the optimum pH range (5.5 - 7.0) clay soils are granular and are easily worked, if the soil pH has a high acidic or alkaline count, clay tends to become sticky and hard to cultivate.