

## Recommended action to achieve good results.

- **Achieve the correct soil pH (Soil acidity)**  
A soil pH of 7 is neutral, neither acid and or alkaline. Above 7 is sweet or alkaline, below 7 is sour or acid. Most plants require a soil pH range of 5.5 to 8. The most efficient breakdown of organic material, nutrient release by micro organisms and availability of most nutrients is best in this range. Regular soil tests to establish the soil pH status is necessary to achieve best fertilizer effects. (Limestone applied to lessen acidity and sulphur applied to lower alkaline content)
  - **Achieve a optimum humus content (fertility grading)**  
The humus content can be calculated by determining the soil organic carbon status S.O.C (g c/kg soil) These contents can be low, moderate or high depending on soil texture e.g. sand range: 5-10, sandy loam 7-14 Loam 9-18, clayloam 12-20 (Hughes et al.1996) The S.O.C status can also vary according to rainfall and dense growth can push up the S.O.C content considerably. Optimum S.O.C content will obviously improve the effective application of fertilizers. Evaluation of the S.O.C status can determine the need for and amount of application.
  - **Thorough wetting of foliar** on both sides to the point of run-off is essential with foliar applications. If this result is not achieved with the recommended dilution it can be further diluted provided the recommended undiluted Its per ha is applied.
  - **Avoid application in too windy** conditions.
  - **Best results** achieved with early morning or late afternoon spraying, or temperatures below 26 °C.
  - **Add Eco-Fert products** last in mixtures and take care that the solution or suspension is constantly stirred until application is finished.
  - Eco-Fert **products once mixed** with water or other materials must be applied and not stored overnight.
  - Eco-Fert products are **user friendly**, it does not contain any toxic ingredients, and is safe to handle.
- Other Soil Factors:** (Evaluation important for Production)  
Useful soil depth can be limited by shallow stone or clay presence, soil compaction, drainage, salinity etc.