

# Test rods of water hardness

Code 0107 247

7G

Dip the test a second-stems in water, then shake to knock off the remaining droplets. Leave on for a minute and see the color scale to read the result. Store at a temperature below 30 °. Close the bag immediately after use. 1 ° = 17.8 mg / l CaCO<sub>3</sub>

Shade chart	Individual test	
	Of 0 °	very soft
	> 5 ° of	fresh
	> 10 ° d	medium hardness
	> 15 °	hard enough
	> 20 ° d	hard
	> 25 ° of	very hard

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**Preparation of irrigation water:** The hardness of the water partial carbonate causes spots independent sirable on the leaves and continuously increases the pH value to the roots. When the pH exceeds Of 10 °, we recommend for the welfare of your plants decarbonation. The latter becomes necessary when the pH is greater than 15 °. A hardness of 10 ° = 178 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub> / liter of water.

**Decarbonation, softening:** Transformation of gypsum calcium carbonate. The salt content Total not declining. Possible use to a hardness of 15 °.  
**Preparation:** Dilute 10 cm<sup>3</sup> of concentrated sulfuric acid per m<sup>3</sup> of water per degree. As a safety, let a hardness of 3 to 5 ° in water. Each acid intake, mix water for 30 min. and monitor the pH value.  
Range of pH values set: 4.0 to 4.5. Use a basin acid-resistant.

**Deacidification:** Caustic potash carbonate required to neutralize an acid is very water made from hydrated lime Ca (OH) 2.  
**Preparation:** Hydrated lime 40g / 20 liters of water. 20 liters of caustic potash carbonate / 1m<sup>3</sup> of water. Mix the water for about 30 min.

**Limit value for crops:** Use rain water!  
Highly sensitive crops: 5 to 8 ° d / KH = 90 to 140 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub> / liter of water  
Potted plants: 8 to 12 ° d / KH = 140 to 210 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub> / liter of water  
Beds: 10 - 15 ° / KH = 180 to 270 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub> / liter of water

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