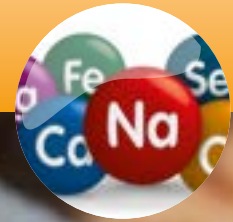
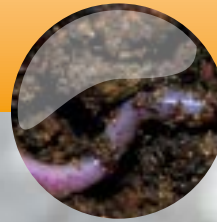


# Kinsey-Albrecht soil analysis

- 40 years' worldwide experience (Neal Kinsey)
- Your chemical soil balance shown clearly on one page
- The basis for the right soil structure
- A precondition for active soil life
- Reflects the total exchange capacity of your soil
- Insight into the correct ratios and minerals
- Stands out for trace elements
- Specific advice on Calcium



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## Total exchange capacity and base saturation percentage

The first step in determining a soil's potential productivity is to determine the total exchange capacity (TEC). Once we know the soil's capacity for retaining our nutrients, the next part of the test is carried out: establishing the base saturation percentage. It is only possible to determine the base saturation percentage if you already know the total exchange capacity. Base saturation shows us that each soil has a specific percentage of nutrients in which food crops can best be grown. The soil given the most kilos of manure/fertiliser is therefore not necessarily the one that will yield the best crops.

**The Kinsey-Albrecht soil analysis reveals your soil's technical capacities.**

## Improved soil fertility in 5 steps

### 1. Soil analysis using the Kinsey-Albrecht method

The right soil analysis as the starting point. Examines the exchange capacity of the soil, in which the quantity of calcium, magnesium and potassium plays a role.

### 2. Focus on biology and active soil life

What moulds, nematodes, worms and bacteria are found in the soil? An active soil life ensures a good breakdown of organic substance from manure, compost and crop remnants, which improves the availability of minerals and trace elements.

### 3. Maximum control based on organic substance

Green fertilisers, animal manure, compost and crop rotation raise the quantity of organic matter to the required level and stimulate humus conversion.

### 4. Adjusting the trace element quantities

The Kinsey-Albrecht report indicates precisely which trace elements need to be supplemented to optimise the soil processes. A link to the crop requirement is of course included in this.

### 5. Fertilising by crop requirement

Nitrogen, phosphate, potassium, magnesium and sulphur are used as fertiliser based on the crop requirements. This will require minimum adjustment if the soil is as it should be. The chemical soil balance produces an optimum structure (physical balance) and that is a prerequisite for healthy soil biology!

**NB:** added products must always serve the first three steps. N-xt Fertilizers products have already demonstrated this in studies.

