







Soilfix KCa lifts the root zone's ability to sustain turf performance by addressing potassium, calcium and magnesium deficiencies and improving soil structure. By wrapping potash, calcium and magnesium soil additions in the TX organic complex, more of these nutrients are held by the soil for grass use rather than leaching away from the root zone.

Key Benefits

- Boosts soil K, Ca and Mg levels
- Fine turf size granules readily breakdown and disperse
- Builds CEC to support other applied NPK
- Added benefit of the TX organic complex for nutrient retention and soil fertility



10% K, 10% Ca, 3% Mg

Also contains traceable levels of boron, iron, copper, zinc and molybdenum.

¥ 2kg/100m²

Apply up to 3 times per season, separate each application by 3-4 weeks.

- Spring to Autumn
- ☐ 20kg, Granule Size 1.2mm (Avg)





BUILDING SOIL FERTILITY

Ideal soil CEC

Understanding and adjusting the base saturation (represented by the pie graph below) of sports turf soils, in particular fine turf growing mediums, is more important than in any other agronomy, because there is little opportunity to turn over the soil, rotate the crop or rest the soils.

Building your own base saturation towards the optimum, by adding that which is proportionally low (and in turn reduce that which is proportionally too high) results in:

- 1. Balanced nutrient uptake and mineral leaching (needing less applied NPK)
- 2. Better water percolation rates
- 3. Heightened microbial activity

Calcium

Ca is the core element in cell wall structure. Ca is a constant need for soil microbiology.

Aerobic beneficial microbes need a pH above 5.6 as a working environment. Ca + humus forms highly beneficial stable humus.

Soluble Ca additions buffer low pH.

Microbes use Ca to hold elements/minerals/acids etc fast to soil particles. Ca adds to CEC capacity by increasing the soils positive charge to reduce leaching.

Magnesium

Magnesium is a key element in photosynthesis and efficient conversion of nitrate to protein in the leaf. Topping up available Mg levels throughout the growing season will keep the plant growing efficiently.

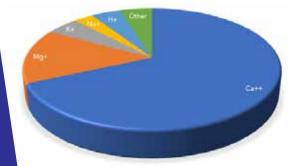
Because of mowing regimes, foliar feeding Mg will not give consistency (spray today - 2 cloudy days - mow it off - resulting in little or no benefit). Getting it into the soil ensures constant availability and adds CEC base saturation needs.

Potassium

K helps contain leaf extension and thicken cell walls to give turf better durability; essentially by restricting water uptake.

Tissue cell walls are elastic. As the cell expands, so the wall becomes thinner, giving easier access for disease and reducing resistance to abrasion (i.e. wear). Therefore, the times of most need for K are:

- 1. Early season when the plant is likely to take up more water in order to draw N.
- 2. Late season when water is not evaporating off and disease is active.



Cation	% of total cations
Calcium (Ca++)	68-72%
Magnesium (Mg+)	13-16%
Potassium (K⁺)	3-5%
Sodium (Na+)	less than 3%
Hydrogen (H⁺)	4.5%
Other	5%
TOTAL	100%
Cation = positively charged nutrient	







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