

Potential Hydrogen levels in soils

Knowing what the Potential Hydrogen levels are can help you know where to plant certain types of plants. Knowing what the Potential Hydrogen levels can also tell you what plants won't grow there. Potential Hydrogen levels can tell you when to just give up on that area because the soil has too high or low levels to grow anything there.

The problem the observation solves is to control and fix. To control is so that you can continue farming there for years to come and when there is a need for a tune up you can. To learn to fix is the one's that you would normally walk away from you can now farm on. Knowing how to control them and fixing are steps in the same process because any way you look at it you can't really rely on only one.

In the essay *Desirable Soil pH for Optimum Crop Production pH Range* proves that most plants grows in 6.0 to 7.0 and that it's important to know Potential Hydrogen levels so you can maintain them. Also in another essay *Everything You Need to Know about Soil pH For A Healthy Garden* it says that Potential Hydrogen levels affects how much nutrients you plant gets and how well it will grow.

To recreate the study, you must have an acid or a base, three beakers, silt, sand-dirt, clay-dirt, pure water (nothing added), two droppers and PH reader. What you do is put silt in one beaker, sand in one and clay in the other. You add the water to all three beakers and stir. Stir for two minutes and let set for one or two minutes. Add two drops of acid or base, stir top water NOT SOIL, put PH reader in DO NOT LET TOUCH SOIL and wait till answer. Repeat for five times and for each beaker. This allows you to see which are more tolerated and that you can fix the too high or too low levels of the soils.

My hypothesis was that the base would bring down the levels but not as much as it did or that it wouldn't change at all. Also that the sand-dirt would be the least observant towards the base side.

The results is that my hypnosis was incorrect. The numbers did change domestically and that sand was not the least observant clay is, clay is the least observant to base. It also ensures that the order was clay, silt, and sand. The soils didn't assure the base is, clay = 1.74, silt = 0.21, and sand = 0.18.

The results means that you can revise the levels to what you need. That you can pick the soil that has the least problem to the levels. Also that if it all seems complicated to you then there's still a soil out there for you. You can also concur that more land can now go into use of growing crops.

It's related to with the other essays is that Potential Hydrogen is important. That Potential Hydrogen controls how well the plant gets nutrients. That you need to watch what the levels are and that you need to be able to manage and montane the Potential Hydrogen levels as well.

In soils the Potential Hydrogen can get too high or too low and that can mess with your plant or crop nutrition rate and growth rate. Clay is the most resistant to bases

so that is the one soil that you won't have to worry so much. For the other two sand, silt you can add acid to lower and base to raise the levels. So what needs to be done is to monitor the soil and when it needs to be fixed then you can just add a base or acid. Also you need to be aware not many know that there's a thing called Potential Hydrogen or pH levels in their own backyard or their field to tell neighbors, friends anyone growing something even if it's their proud grass the pH levels could mess them up too. Then get a pH reader and start to managing.

Potential Hydrogen also known as pH are levels that can get too high or too low. This can mess up plants and crops nutrition levels and growth as well. Fear not there has been an experiment to determine which soil is the best resistance to the base and which is the worst. What brought me and my partner to choose this is for one it was a school assignment. The second is that we didn't choose for a reason we simply turned around and chose a random. I personally thought it was a great idea because the mistakes makes the best results ever for example marshmallows. I explained to do the experiment you need three beakers, acid or base, pH reader, sand-soil, silt-soil, clay-soil, dropper, and pure water. You need to add water to the three soils and stir for two minutes and wait for one to two minutes, then you need to add two drops and measure and repeat five times. This proves that the levels can go up and/or down it's important because that means the area's you can't plant on you can fix that and that there is more food out in the world for the one's who needs it. The results is that from least to greatest the soil observes is clay, silt, then sand.

Me and my partener Patent are the one's who worked to the project and I'm the one who worked one this essay and she did her own.