4. The device for fixing biological soft tissue according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the biodegradation residual ratio is 50-92% four weeks after implantation and the amount of gas generated in association with degradation is not more than twice the volume of the space formed during bioimplantation.

5. The device for fixing biological soft tissue according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the biodegradation rate is controlled using the abovementioned Ca and Zn content levels as parameters.

6. A method for producing the device for fixing biological soft tissue according to Claim 1, the device comprising a ternary Mg alloy material of Mg-Ca-Zn, wherein the method is provided with:

a step for preparing an Mg alloy material by adding Ca and Zn within the solid-solubility limit to Mg so as to establish a Zn content of 0.5 atom% or less with respect to Mg alloy material and so that the Ca and Zn content levels are such that Ca:Zn=1:x (where x is 1 to 3) by atomic ratio,

an ingot production step for producing an ingot by melting and casting the Mg alloy material,

a homogenization heat treatment step for subjecting the ingot to homogenization heat treatment,

a hot extrusion step that carries out hot extrusion at least once in a temperature range of 250 to 450°C,

an annealing step that conducts annealing in a temperature range of 350 to 450°C,

a forming step for forming into the desired device shape,

and

a surface removal step for removing impurities including oxides on the device surface.

7. A method for producing the device for fixing biological soft tissue according to Claim 1, the device comprising a ternary Mg alloy material of Mg-Ca-Zn, wherein the method is provided with:

a step for preparing an Mg alloy material by adding Ca and Zn within the solid-solubility limit to Mg so as to establish a Zn content of 0.5 atom% or less with respect to Mg alloy material and so that the Ca and Zn content levels are such that Ca:Zn=1:x (where x is 1 to 3) by atomic ratio,

an ingot production step for producing an ingot by melting and casting the Mg alloy material,

a homogenization heat treatment step for subjecting the ingot to homogenization heat treatment,

a first hot extrusion step that carries out hot extrusion in a temperature range of 250 to 400°C,

a second hot extrusion step that carries out hot extrusion at a temperature higher than the temperature in the first hot extrusion step and in a temperature range of 350 to 450°C,

a forming step for forming into the desired device shape, and

a surface removal step for removing impurities including oxides on the device surface.

8. The method for producing a device for fixing biological soft tissue according to Claim 6 or 7, wherein the

biodegradation rate is controlled using the abovementioned Ca and Zn content levels as parameters.

9. The method for producing a device for fixing biological soft tissue according to Claim 6, wherein the annealing step carries out annealing for one to eight hours at a temperature close to 400°C when the Zn content with respect to Mg alloy material is from 0.2 atom% to 0.4 atom% and the Ca and Zn content levels are such that Ca:Zn=1:x (where x is 2 to 3) in the abovementioned Mg alloy material.