

Soil Test Report



Lab ID Number: -H1a-
 Sample ID: *Your ID here*
 Company Name:
 Contact Name: John Smith
 Phone: (111) 111-1111 Ext:
 Email Address: youremail@email.com
 Client Type: Homeowner
 Current Plant Type: Vegetable Garden
 Proposed Plant Type: Vegetable Garden
 Current Irrigation: ex: sprinkler
 Current Amendments: ex: fertilizer 2lbs/100sf

Report Date: 3/29/2018
 Invoice #:
 Street Address: 1234 ABC Street
 City: Non-existent Place
 County: Here
 State: CO
 Zip: 88888
 Date Rcvd: 9/15/1999
 Date Tested: 9/16/1999
 Test Performed By: JS TD TCP

pH: 7.6

pH is High. pH 6 to 7.2 is the preferred pH range for growth of most plants, but most plants tolerate this higher pH with little problem.

Electrical Conductivity or Salts: 0.3 mmhos/cm

E.C. is Low. When E.C. less than 2.0, salinity is not a problem for plant growth.

Lime: High

High: Lime is 2%-5% in the soil. Plants can still grow quite well in soil with this lime content.

Texture Estimate: Sandy Clay Loam

This soil may drain at a low to very low rate. Watering schedules may have to be increased to allow for better water infiltration into the soil profile.

Sodium Absorption Ratio:

This value not requested.

Organic Material: 5.3 % **Plant Type:** Vegetable Garden

Organic Matter is High; no additional OM e.g. compost is needed. You don't need to build up the OM content of this soil beyond existing levels, but rather focus on protecting and replenishing the OM content e.g. by using organic mulch. Also consider a fall-planted cover crop to be used as a green manure.

Nitrate: 9 ppm

N is low: Apply 0.3 lb N/100 sq ft to the soil. For each 0.1 lb of N needed, apply about 1/4 lb urea, or 1/2 lb ammonium sulfate, or 3/4 lb bloodmeal, or 1 lb corn gluten meal, or 5 lb alfalfa meal pellets per 100 sq.ft. Other fertilizers can be used as well. Check with your local garden center or home improvement store to determine what fertilizers are available in your area. When calculating fertilizer rates take the amount of N needed and divide by the % N in the fertilizer. For example, if your fertilizer contains 30% N, take 0.30 lbs (N needed) divided by 0.30 (N in the fertilizer) to get 1 lb of the 30% N fertilizer that is needed to apply per 100 sq.ft. For rates per 1000 sq. ft multiply the

quantities by 10.

Phosphorus: 75.2 ppm

Phosphorus is High; No additional Phosphorus is needed.

Potassium: 33.5 ppm

Potassium is Very Low; Add 0.3 lbs K₂O per 100 sq.ft. or 3 lbs of K₂O/1000 sq.ft. Potassium can be added as potassium chloride at 0.6 lbs/100 sq.ft. as composted manure @ 0.1 - 0.3 cubic yards/100 sq.ft. Multiply rates by 10 to convert to lbs/1000 sq.ft.

Zinc: 4.4 ppm

Zinc is Adequate; No additional Zn is needed.

Iron: 9.0 ppm

Iron is Low; Add 2 oz. of Iron (Fe) per 1000 sq.ft. as iron chelate.

Manganese: 5.2 ppm

Manganese is Adequate; No additional Mn is needed.

Copper: 2.6 ppm

Copper is Adequate; No additional Cu is needed.

Boron: 0.50 ppm

Boron is High. No additional boron is needed.

Gypsum:

Gypsum is NOT Needed.

Additional Comments:

More information on landscaping and gardening can be found at www.ext.colostate.edu Be sure to check out our website at www.soiltestinglab.colostate.edu for a list of garden centers where you can find a variety of fertilizers and soil amendments.

James R Self, Ph.D, Director, Soil, Water and Plant Testing Lab