

# SOIL TEST REPORT

AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING LABORATORY

AND UVM EXTENSION

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

LAB NUMBER

DATE

L111003

08/15/2011

COUNTY

CHITTENDEN

5

FIELD NAME

Champlain -- No till

## SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

planting: mixed vegetables HOME GROUNDS  
established ? years  
soil texture: clay  
soil drainage: poor  
size of area: < 1 acre

## REPORT FOR:

863-0420

Dan Cahill / Burlington Park  
645 Pine St, Ste B  
Burlington, VT 05401

## SOIL TEST RESULTS

LOW

MEDIUM

OPTIMUM

EXCESSIVE

Avail. phosphate (ppm P) 95.4  
Potash (ppm K) 155  
Magnesium (ppm Mg) 306  
pH 7.4  
Calcium (ppm Ca) 2478

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Please refer to the back side for a more detailed description of the test

Based on your soil test, we recommend:

pH  
Your pH is higher than desirable. Add no lime and the pH should decrease over time. If you want a faster decrease, add 1 lb per 100 sq ft of elemental sulfur and test your soil again in about 6 months to a year.

Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium

Commercially sold fertilizer, manure, and composts are labeled by their nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P2O5), and potassium (K2O) content, in that order. For example, a bag of 5-10-10 is 5% N, 10% P2O5, and 10% K2O.

Your soil tested EXCESSIVE in phosphorus and EXCESSIVE in potassium. Add small amounts (2-3 lbs per 100 sq ft) of a high nitrogen fertilizer such as 6-2-1, 7-3-4, or whatever your local supplier recommends.

Magnesium and Calcium

You do not need to add magnesium at this time. Your calcium level is sufficient.

Use your experience and observations. Soil tests are only one tool to aid your gardening decisions.

If you are adding large amounts of home-made manure or compost, less fertilizer will be needed

Splitting your nitrogen application will often increase growth in long-season crops. Sidedress (dribble alongside the plants) N about one month after emergence or transplanting.

Phosphorus fertilization is important in the early season, when soils are cold. Incorporating some of the P fertilizer directly into the plant row will be helpful.

Potassium can be added by incorporating wood ashes. But be careful, wood ashes raise your pH. Do not add if lime is not recommended. Add no more than 1/2 the amount recommended for lime.

=> If you have questions about your soil test, please read both sides of this report carefully  
If you still have questions, call the UVM Extension Master Gardening Helpline;  
from Burlington: 656-5421; from all other parts of the state: 1-800-639-2230

# UVM AGRICULTURAL TESTING LAB ANALYSIS RESULTS

L 111003      08/15/2011  
LAB #      Date Completed

## PACKAGE 1 MICRONUTRIENTS \* (ppm in soil)

		Your results	Avg. levels in Vermont soils
Sodium	(Na)	57.0	20.0
Iron	(Fe)	3.6	7.0
Boron	( B)	0.8	0.3
Manganese	(Mn)	5.3	14.0
Copper	(Cu)	0.4	0.4
Zinc	(Zn)	5.4	1.0
Sulfur	( S)	10.0	

\* Micronutrients are not usually deficient in Vermont soils. The average levels are provided for comparison only and are not necessarily optimum levels for plant growth. Additions of micronutrient fertilizers should be done with caution because of the narrow range between deficiency and toxicity. Organic residues such as manure, are usually good sources of micronutrients.

## PACKAGE 2 METALS \*\* (ppm in soil)

		Your results	Normal levels	High levels
Copper	(Cu)	0.4	0.5	more than 10
Cadmium	(Cd)	<.2	0.2	more than 2
Chromium	(Cr)	<.5	1.0	more than 20
Zinc	(Zn)	5.4	10	more than 80
Nickel	(Ni)	<.5	1.0	more than 20
Lead	(Pb)	0.9	1.0	more than 50

\*\* Normal levels are given for comparisons. Results higher than normal but lower than the "high level" are not considered dangerous for growing vegetables.

% Organic Matter      5.0

%Ca	%K	%Mg
80.8	2.6	16.6