SOIL TEST REPORT

AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING LABORATORY
AND UVM EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

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

863-0420

REPORT FOR:

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

LAB NUMBER: L110998
DATE: 08/15/2011
COUNTY: CHITTENDEN 5
FIELD NAME: TT - A2 Fallow

SOIL TEST RESULTS

			LOW	MEDIUM	OPTIMUM	EXCESSIVE
Avail.phosphate	(ppm P)	36.9				**********
Potash	(ppm K)	65		**********		
Magnesium	(ppm Mg)	104			**********	
pH		6.6				
Calcium	(ppm Ca)	964	LOW			

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

Based on your soil test, we recommend:

pH
Because your pH is low, you should add 5 lbs per 100 sq ft of ground limestone.
Mix thoroughly with soil.

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 MEDIUM in potassium.
Add 2-3 lbs per 100 sq ft of sul-po-mag (0-0-22) to supply about 1/2 lb of potassium.
Add small amounts (2-3 lbs per 100 sq ft) of a high nitrogen fertilizer such as a 6-2-1, 7-3-4, or whatever your local supplier recommends.

lbs per 100 sq ft	fertilizer analysis

Magnesium and Calcium
You do not need to add magnesium at this time.
Your low calcium level should be corrected by liming as recommended.

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 110998 08/15/2011
LAB # Date Completed

PACKAGE 1 MICRONUTRIENTS * (ppm in soil)

		Your results	Avg. levels in Vermont soils
Sodium	(Na)	12.0	20.0
Iron	(Fe)	2.0	7.0
Boron	(B)	0.3	0.3
Manganese	(Mn)	2.7	14.0
Copper	(Cu)	0.2	0.4
Zinc	(Zn)	3.6	1.0
Sulfur	(S)	9.0	

* 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)	0.2	0.5	more than 10
Cadmium	(Cd)	<.2	0.2	more than 2
Chromium	(Cr)	<.5	1.0	more than 20
Zinc	(Zn)	3.6	10	more than 80
Nickel	(Ni)	<.5	1.0	more than 20
Lead	(Pb)	<.5	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 2.1

%Ca	%K	%Mg
82.3	2.8	14.8