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SOIL TEST REPORT
GARDEN SOIL

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
University of Wisconsin-Extension
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Department of Soil Science

Lab Number: 2249

Access Code: 8ug8 **Date received:** 5/19/2011 **Account:** 555005

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Send to:

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1150 Bellevue St.
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Area Type
Garden/Vegetable

Area Designation
Garden

RECOMMENDATIONS

Lime to Apply

No soil pH adjustment is recommended.

Fertilizer to Apply

The following summary specifies the actual amount of nutrients needed based on the results of your soil analysis. Most plants require at least an annual nitrogen application and soils retested in 2-3 years to determine if more is needed.

Actual Nutrient Need (lbs/100 ft^2)

Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)
0.30	0.0	0.0

These nutrients can be applied using many different commercial fertilizers. The following suggestions are provided for your reference.

Nitrogen: Apply 1.2 lbs of regular (high N) fertilizer per 100 sq-ft to meet plant nitrogen needs.

Phosphate: No phosphate fertilizer needed. High and very high phosphorus is not detrimental to plant growth but may contribute to surface water pollution.

Potassium: No potassium fertilizer needed.

For a description of fertilizer grades please see http://uwlab.soils.wisc.edu/pubs/grades.pdf

For more information on how to customize your vegetable garden fertlizer applications please see http://uwlab.soils.wisc.edu/pubs/custom_fertilizer.pdf

Cultural and Management Tips

Leafy vegetables, sweet corn, tomatoes, and vine crops may require additional nitrogen at flowering. Place about 1 oz (2 Tbl) urea or 4 Tbl of a high nitrogen fertilizer in a band at least 3 inches from the plant. Use 1.5 lbs (3 cups) urea or 3 lbs (6 cups high nitrogen fertilizer) for every 100 ft or row.

If growing a scab susceptible variety of potato a lower pH is desired.

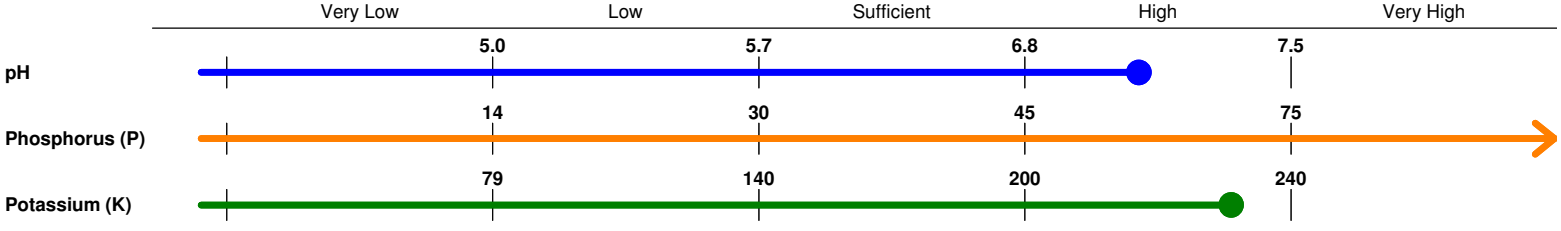
References and Resources

For additional information on garden fertilization please see http://uwlab.soils.wisc.edu/gardens.htm

For further explanation please contact your County Extension Office. Locations can be found at http://www.uwex.edu/locations/.

This report is also available at http://uwlab.soils.wisc.edu/reports. Use the lab number above in conjunction with access code '8ug8' to view this report.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS INTERPRETATIONS



LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Sample	pH	Phosphorus [P] (ppm)	Potassium [K] (ppm)	Organic Matter %
1	7.1	145	231	4.0

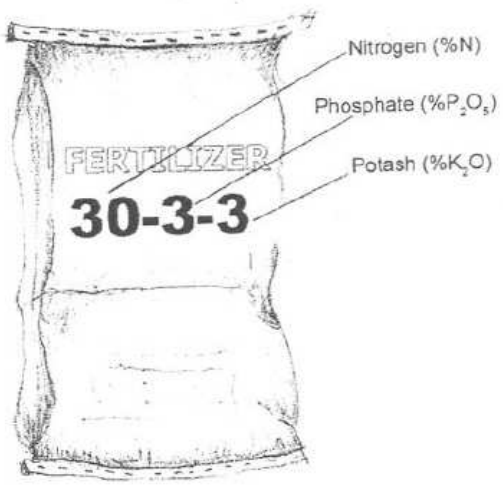
Guide to Garden Fertilizer Recommendations

STEP #1: Look at the recommendations given at the top of your soil test report.

Take note of the nutrient needs listed in the box on the top of the report. These are the actual levels of N, P_2O_5, and K_2O needed regardless of the source of the nutrients. Most plants require an annual application of nitrogen, but when phosphate and potash are recommended, they should only be applied once and then the soil should be retested in 2-3 years to determine if more is needed.

Listed below the box on the soil test report are suggestions for meeting the nutrient needs using readily available fertilizers, including those for lawns. Other materials, including organic based amendments may be used as well, but the rate may need to be adjusted based on the fertilizer grade (see step #2).

STEP #2: Decide what fertilizer to use



At this point you'll need to understand fertilizer grade. Fertilizer grade is the percentages of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P_2O_5), and potash (K_2O) in the fertilizer. As shown to the right, you'll find the grade prominently displayed on the front of the fertilizer container.

If you choose to use fertilizers sold primarily for use on lawns, the following guidelines can be used.

a. **<u>Standard lawn fertilizer (High N)</u>: the percent nitrogen (first number) is much greater than the percentages of phosphate and potash (second and third numbers).**
b. **<u>Starter fertilizer (High P)</u>: The percent phosphate (second number) is greater than the percentages of nitrogen and potash**
c. **<u>Late season/winterizer(High P and K)</u>: Percentages of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash are similar.**

There are also many balanced blend fertilizers that are relatively equal in the amount of N, P_2O_5, and K_2O present. A common example of this is 10-10-10 fertilizer.

If you choose to use an organic based source of nutrients, the total of the N+P_2O_5+K_2O is typically less than 25. For example an organic fertilizer may have a grade of 4-6-6 or 5-3-3.

STEP #3: Apply the fertilizer

Use the table on the other side of this form to determine how much fertilizer to apply to meet the recommendations listed on your report

Fertilizing Your Home Vegetable Garden

Recommendation	Fertilizers(s) recommended	At planting[1] Cups per 100 sq. ft.	3-4 weeks after planting[2] Cups per 10 feet of row
Nitrogen only	Ammonium sulfate 21-0-0	4	¼
	Ammonium nitrate 33-0-0	2 1/4	1/8
	Urea 45-0-0	1 2/3	1/8
	Lawn fertilizer[3] 28-4-4, 26-0-6, etc.	2 1/4	1/8
Nitrogen and Phosphorus	10-20-10, 7-22-8	8	½
	Organic fertilizer[4]	15	1
Nitrogen and Potassium	9-23-30, 10-20-30	6	½
Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and potassium	10-10-10	7	½
	14-14-14	5	¼
	18-18-18	4 ½	¼
	20-20-20	3 ½	¼
	Organic fertilizer[4]	15	1

[1] Spread on soil surface and till in to 4 – 6 inch depth.

[2] Not on tomatoes. Till in to approximately one inch soil depth and 2 -3 inches from the row or plants.

[3] NOT Weed and Feed fertilizer.

[4] Should be a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.