



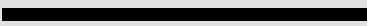








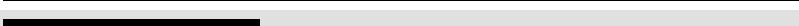






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Lab No.: 31916		SOIL ANALYSIS RESULTS		Date Reported: 11/04/2021	
Send To: 52177		JAMES LOWELL 15 PTARMIGAN DR GLENWOOD SPRINGS, CO 81601		 Hans Burken Agronomist	
Results For: JAMES LOWELL		Invoice No.: 636540		Date Received: 11/03/2021	
Field ID: UPPER GARDEN		Date Received: 11/03/2021		Sample Depth: 0-6"	
Sample Identification: UPPER GARDEN		Date Received: 11/03/2021		Sample Depth: 0-6"	
GARDEN - VEGETABLES					
Acidic Neutral Alkaline _____ 4.0 _____ 5.0 _____ 6.0 _____ 7.0 _____ 8.0 _____					
Soil pH		6.3 			
_____ Very Low _____ Low _____ Medium _____ High _____ Very High					
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N), ppm		13.1 			
Organic Matter, %		17.3 			
Phosphorus (P), ppm		196 			
Potassium (K), ppm		134 			
Sulfur (S), ppm		557 			
Calcium (Ca), ppm		4910 			
Magnesium (Mg), ppm		583 			
Sodium (Na), ppm		62 			
Zinc (Zn), ppm		25.2 			
Iron (Fe), ppm		256 			
Manganese (Mn), ppm		27.1 			
Copper (Cu), ppm		2.6 			
_____ Suitable _____ Caution _____ Warning _____					
Soluble Salts (EC), mmho/cm		1.12 			
Excess Lime (i)		NO 			
Cation Exchange Information:		% H		% K	
CEC = 30 meq/100g		0		1	
		% Ca		% Mg	
		82		16	
		% Na		1	
Fertilizer Recommendations GARDEN - VEGETABLES					
(lbs. per 1000 Sq. Ft)					
Nitrogen		0.9			
Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)		0.0			
Potassium (K ₂ O)		1.7			
Zinc		0.0			
Sulfur		0.0			
Manganese		0.0			
Copper		0.0			
Magnesium		0.0			

The reported analytical results apply only to the sample as it was supplied.

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GARDEN VEGETABLES - Some suggested nitrogen application schedules

Crucifers (broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower): Sidedress about half of the required nitrogen about one to two weeks after planting. Apply the remainder of the required nitrogen about two weeks before harvest.

Leafy greens

- **Lettuce, spinach, mustard:** Broadcast the required nitrogen before planting and incorporate into the soil.
- **Kale, collards:** Sidedress the required nitrogen when plants reach one-third size.

Legumes (beans, peas): Apply the required nitrogen before or at planting.

Perennials (asparagus, rhubarb): Apply about one-third of the required nitrogen to established plantings before the spears appear in spring. For asparagus, apply the remainder of the required nitrogen at the end of harvest. For rhubarb, sidedress the remainder of the nitrogen requirement in late spring or early summer.

GARDEN VEGETABLES: Apply the recommended lime, phosphate, or potash fertilizer materials after harvest or before planting and incorporate into the soil. Adjust fertilizer rates if manure or other organic materials have been applied.

PHOSPHATE & POTASH: To calculate fertilizer rate, divide the recommended nutrient rate by the percentage analysis of the fertilizer. For example, if 1.5 lb of the nutrient is recommended and the fertilizer analysis is 8%, then apply 19 lb. of the fertilizer material (1.5 divided by 8% = 18.75 lb).

Root crops

- **Carrots, radish, beets, turnips:** Broadcast the the rquired nitrogen before or at planting.
- **Onions:** Sidedress the required nitrogen at two to three weeks after emergence.
- **Potatoes:** Apply the required nitrogen about three to four weeks after emergence when plants are 6 to 8 inches tall.

Sweet corn: Band about a third of the required nitrogen at planting. Sidedress the remainder of the rquired nitrogen when the corn plants are 8 to 12 inches tall. Make a second sidedress application in sandy soils about two weeks later.

Transplants (tomatoes, peppers, eggplant): Use a starter solution at planting. Sidedress the required nitrogen when when fruits are about one inch in diameter.

(Each 1 pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet is equivalent to about ¼ ounce of actual nitrogen per 100 feet of row when banded. For example: about 2½ ounces of a 10-0-0 fertilizer will provide ¼ ounce of nitrogen.)

The suggested nitrogen application schedules assume quick-release fertilizer materials. The application timing must be adjusted when using slow-release fertilizers and when using manure or other organic materials.)

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WARNING: The current soluble salt level is above normal levels and the growth or the development certain plants can be affected. Soluble salts may have accumulated in the soil because the internal soil drainage is restricted and is preventing the accumulated salts from being leached below the plant root zone. Accumulations may have resulted from minerals that are naturally present in the irrigation water or from excessive fertilizer applications. Check for soil drainage restrictions (like soil compaction or soil layers). Check the quality of water used for irrigating. Soil test routinely to monitor changes in soluble salt levels. Using proper irrigation management or using salt tolerant species may be necessary.

"Soluble salts" are a measurement of the comparative amount of minerals dissolved in the soil water. Excess soluble salts restrict the ability of the root system to extract water from the soil. Plant species differ in their ability to deal with soluble salt accumulations. Excess soluble salts provide stress to growing plants if other problems are present.

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