

Soil Test Report

Agricultural & Environmental Testing Laboratory
and UVM Extension

Prepared For:

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Sample Information:

Order #: 15500
Lab ID: S23-02955
EBF Garden

Area Sampled: 120 sq ft
Received: 7/25/2023
Reported: 7/31/2023
VT County: Bennington

Results

Nutrient	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Excessive
Phosphorus (P): 42.6					
Potassium (K): 111					
Magnesium (Mg): 315					

Phosphorus is excessive! High levels pose a risk to water quality but are not a danger to human health.

Analysis	Value Found	Optimal Range (for most crops)	Analysis	Value Found	Typical Ranges in VT (ppm)**
Soil pH (2:1, water)	7.3	6-7	Iron (Fe)	3.8	2.4-10.6
Modified Morgan extractable, ppm			Manganese (Mn)	7.3	2.1-9.3
Phosphorus (P)	42.6	10-15	Boron (B)	0.7	0.10-0.60
Potassium (K)	111	100-130	Copper (Cu)	0.2	0.16-0.30
Calcium (Ca)	2322	>1000 *	Sulfur (S)	9.0	5-17
Magnesium (Mg)	315	50-100	Zinc (Zn)	2.3	0.4-3.2
Soil Organic Matter %	4.2	*	Sodium (Na)	14.0	6-21
CEC, meq/100g	14.5	*	Aluminum (Al)	9	8-107

* Ca content, organic matter %, and CEC are dependent on soil texture. They tend to be high in soils with a lot of clay and low in soils with a lot of sand.

** Ranges shown represent 90% of > 7000 recent soil test results. Micronutrient deficiencies are rare in VT when soil pH is in the optimal range. Al and Na are not nutrients but are shown because at high levels they can cause plant toxicity.

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Recommendations for Home Vegetable (mixed) (HMITX)

Home

Limestone (Target pH of 6.8)	Nitrogen	Phosphate, P2O5	Potash, K2O
lbs / 1000 sq ft 0	lbs / 1000 sq ft 3	lbs / 1000 sq ft 0	lbs / 1000 sq ft 1

Comments:

Soil tests normally do not measure nitrogen because its availability changes rapidly depending on temperature, moisture and microbial activity. Instead, N application rates are based on plant uptake needs. See enclosed fact sheet for more information.

Broadcast and incorporate slow-release N fertilizers prior to planting. If using a soluble N fertilizer, at least 50% should be applied as sidedressing(s) after the crop is established, to avoid leaching early in the season.

If your micronutrients are low, the addition of compost or a volcanic material such as Azomite may be beneficial.

To convert fertilizer or lime pounds per acre to pounds per 1,000 sq ft, divide by 40; for lb per 100 sq ft, divide lb per acre by 400

For guidance on fertilizer options and rates, see the tables in the references below.

References:

Interpreting UVM Soil Test Results <http://www.uvm.edu/vtvegandberry/factsheets/InterpretingSoilTests.pdf>

New England Vegetable Management Guide <https://nevegetable.org/>

If you are a home gardener and have questions about this soil test report, submit your questions along with your soil test reports by filling out the online form @ <https://www.uvm.edu/extension/mastergardener/helpline>