

Soil Test Report



Lab ID Number:	H504b-landsca	Report Date:	9/30/2019
Sample ID:	wolf ridge	Invoice #:	CC17957
Company Name:	James Rees Landscape Arch	Street Address:	520 Silver Spring Cr
Contact Name:	Jim Rees	City:	Colorado Springs
Phone:	(719) 651-3136	Ext:	
Email Address:	jwr520@gmail.com	County:	El Paso
Client Type:	Consultant	State:	CO
Current Plant Type:	Native Vegetation	Zip:	80919
Proposed Plant Type:	Landscape: (Flowers - Shrubs - Trees)	Date Rcvd:	9/20/2019
Current Irrigation:	sprinkler, drip 2x/wk	Date Tested:	9/24/2019
Current Amendments:	-	Test Performed By:	TCP JS TD

pH: 7.2

pH 6 to 7.2 is the preferred pH range for growth of most plants.

Electrical Conductivity or Salts: 0.4 mmhos/cm

E.C. is Low. When E.C. less than 2.0, salinity is not a problem for plant growth.

Lime: Low

Low: Lime is less than 1% in the soil. Plants can still grow well at this lime level.

Texture Estimate: Sandy Clay Loam

This soil may drain at a low to very low rate. Watering schedules may have to be increased to allow for better water infiltration into the soil profile.

Sodium Absorption Ratio:

This value not requested.

Organic Material: 0.6 % **Plant Type:** Landscape: (Flowers - Shrubs - Trees)

Organic Matter is Low; A good goal for Landscape is to gradually increase the OM content to about 5% over a period of years. For 2-3 years in the fall, apply 2-3 inches depth of plant-based compost, or 1 inch depth of animal-based compost, and incorporate into the top 6-8 inches of the soil.

Nitrate: 40.0 ppm

N is low: Apply 0.1 lb N/100 sq ft to the soil. For each 0.1 lb of N needed, apply about 1/4 lb urea, or 1/2 lb ammonium sulfate, or 3/4 lb bloodmeal, or 1 lb corn gluten meal, or 5 lb alfalfa meal pellets per 100 sq.ft. Other fertilizers can be used as well. Check with your local garden center or home improvement store to determine what fertilizers are available in your area. When calculating fertilizer rates take the amount of N needed and divide by the % N in the fertilizer. For example, if your fertilizer contains 30% N, take 0.10 lbs (N needed) divided by 0.30 (N in the fertilizer) to get 0.3 lb of the 30% N fertilizer that is needed to apply per 100 sq.ft. For rates per 1000 sq. ft multiply the quantities by 10.

Phosphorus: 12.6 ppm

Phosphorus is Low; Add 0.1 lbs. P₂O₅/100 sq.ft. or 1 lbs. P₂O₅/1000 sq.ft. Bone meal can be added at 3.5 lbs/100 sq.ft. or triplsuperphosphate can be added at .2 lb/100 sq.ft. Multiply rates by 10 to convert to lbs/1000 sq.ft.

Potassium: 113.6 ppm

Potassium is Low; Add 0.2 lbs K₂O per 100 sq.ft. or 2 lbs of K₂O/1000 sq.ft. Potassium can be added as potassium chloride at 0.3 lbs/100 sq.ft. as composted manure @ 0.1 cubic yards/100 sq.ft. Multiply rates by 10 to convert to lbs/1000 sq.ft.

Zinc: 2.0 ppm

Zinc is Adequate; No additional Zn is needed.

Iron: 13.1 ppm

Iron is Adequate; No additional Iron (Fe) is needed

Manganese: 3.2 ppm

Manganese is Adequate; No additional Mn is needed.

Copper: 0.7 ppm

Copper is Adequate; No additional Cu is needed.

Boron: 0.50 ppm

Boron is High. No additional boron is needed.

Gypsum:

Gypsum is NOT Needed.

Additional Comments:

More information on landscaping and gardening can be found at www.ext.colostate.edu Be sure to check out our website at www.soiltestinglab.colostate.edu for a list of garden centers where you can find a variety of fertilizers and soil amendments.

James R Self, Ph.D, Director, Soil, Water and Plant Testing Lab