



# Report on Soil Test

## Auburn University Soil Testing Laboratory

Auburn University, AL 36849-5411



Tom Davis

13600 Tom Gaston Rd

Mobile, AL 36695

County:Mobile

District:3

Test Date:01/11/21

					SOIL TEST RESULTS				RECOMMENDATIONS			
L A B No.	Sample Designation	Crop	S o i l Group*	pH**	Phosphorus	Potassium	Magnesium	Calcium	LIME-STONE	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
					P***	K***	Mg***	Ca***				
					Pounds/Acre				Tons/Acre	Pounds/Acre		
03738	Pond fld	B e r m u d a Lawn	2	4.9	M 28	M 135	H 85	H 713	4.0	80	40	40
	See Comments 1,2,3,4,5											
	Pond fld	Centipede	2	4.9	M 28	M 135	H 85	H 713	3.0	40	0	40
	See Comments 1,2,4,5,6											
03739	Big garden	Tomatoes	2	6.3	H 89	M 94	H 80	H 710	0.0	120	0	120
	See Comment 7											
	Big garden	Vegetables	2	6.3	H 89	M 94	H 80	H 710	0.0	120	60	120
	See Comments 5,8,9,10											
03740	Horse pasture	Bahia Pasture	2	5.6	H 74	H 121	H 135	1029	0.0	60	0	0
	See Comment 11											

Comment No.1: Soil acidity (low pH) can be corrected with either dolomitic or calcitic lime.

Comment No.2: Follow limestone recommendation given for tilling the soil to establish plants. Where plants are established and limestone will be applied to soil surface without tilling, reduce application to 1.5 ton limestone per acre now and apply the remainder in 1.0 ton applications yearly until the total recommendation of limestone is met.

Comment No.3: Per 1,000 sq. ft. apply 8 pounds 13-13-13 or equivalent when spring growth begins and apply 1 pound N (3 pounds 34-0-0 or equivalent) in mid-summer. If more growth or better color is desired, make additional applications of 1 pound N at 2-month intervals. A pint of dry fertilizer is approximately 1 pound.

Comment No.4: 1.0 Ton limestone per acre is approximately equivalent to 50 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.

Comment No.5: Final remark - For small areas, comments give examples of ways to meet the fertilizer recommendations. Other fertilizer grades or materials that supply equivalent amounts of plant nutrients may be used with equal results. If you need assistance in calculating amounts of other materials to use, contact your county agent or fertilizer supplier. A pint of dry fertilizer is approximately 1 pound.

Comment No.6: Per 1,000 sq. ft. apply 6 pounds 15-0-15 or equivalent low phosphorus fertilizer when spring growth begins. If phosphorus is excessive, fertilizers containing this element should not be used. Excessive phosphorus may cause iron deficiency. The symptoms occur as a general yellowing of new growth. To correct, spray with a soluble source of iron which can be found at garden supply stores.

\* 1. Sandy soil (CEC < 4.6 cmol<sub>c</sub>kg<sup>-1</sup>)

\* 3. Clays and soils high in organic matter (CEC > 9.0 cmol<sub>c</sub>kg<sup>-1</sup>)

\* 2. Loams and Light clays (CEC = 4.6-9.0 cmol<sub>c</sub>kg<sup>-1</sup>)

\* 4. Clays of the Blackbelt (CEC > 9.0 cmol<sub>c</sub>kg<sup>-1</sup>)

\*\* 7.4 or higher - Alkaline ----- 6.6-7.3 - Neutral ----- 6.5 or lower - Acid ----- 5.5 or lower - Strong Acid

\*\*\* Extractable nutrients in pounds per acre

If soil group = 1, 2 or 3, Method of Analysis = Mehlich-1. If soil group = 4, Method of Analysis = Miss/Lancaster.

Approved by: *Dr. Jessica L. Davis*

Print Date: January 11, 2021

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- Comment No.7: All the P and K and up to ½ the N should be applied as a broadcast application prior to planting. Include 1 to 2 lb. boron (B) per acre with broadcast fertilizer. . Apply the remaining N as a sidedress when first fruits are set. If tomato is grown using plasticulture and fertigation, 80 to 160 lb. N per acre and up to 200 lb. K<sub>2</sub>O per acre may be applied in the irrigation system.
- Comment No.8: Per 1,000 sq. ft. broadcast 2.3 pounds muriate of potash (1 quart 0-0-60). Per 100 square feet apply one pound 13-13-13 at planting and sidedress with 0.14 pounds N (0.42 pounds or 1 cup 33-0-0 or equivalent) and repeat the N application later as a sidedress when the crop is up and growing well. Nitrogen (N) will stimulate green, leafy growth. Excess N could reduce yield of beans, peas, and fruiting crops.
- Comment No.9: For strawberries apply about 1/3 of the fertilizer in September, 1/3 about 90 days before ripening and 1/3 after harvest.
- Comment No.10: For cauliflower, broccoli and root crops on sandy soils apply 1 pound boron (B) per acre. (For home gardens, one tablespoon borax per 100 ft. of row.) For corn in home gardens on sandy soils apply 1 tablespoon zinc sulfate per 100 ft. of row.
- Comment No.11: On bahiagrass pastures apply P and K as recommended and 60 pounds of N before growth starts. Repeat the N application up to September 1 when more growth is desired. If less than 40 pounds of N is applied annually, the no P or K is needed. Very high (VH) or extremely high (EH) phosphorus (P) and/or a soil pH>6.5 may result in yellowing of bahiagrass due to iron deficiency.

The number of samples processed in this report is: 3

For further information call your county agent: (251) 574-8445

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