

DATE <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">5/1/20</div>	Soil Test Prepared by <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RICK'S GARDEN CENTER</div>	LAB Because of variables beyond our control, such as weather, crop care, watering, crop disease, etc., the analyst cannot make any warranties or guarantees of results.
Name <u>Scott West</u> Phone <u>719-505-4037</u>		Notation on Sample: <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">Steel Rose 1, Inc.</div>
Crop Desired: <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">tested by ben gese @ Rick's garden center</div> Grass Vegetables Flowers Trees (Be Specific)		Paid by Transaction #: _____ Here is your analysis: pH: Acid _____ Neutral _____ Alkaline <u>X</u> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">7.5 to 8</div> Organic Matter: Poor <u>X</u> Medium _____ Good _____ Excellent _____ (See back for recommendations)

Best pH Growing Ranges for Selected FLOWERS, TREES, SHRUBS, GRASSES

If the soil tests above the ideal pH range indicated in table, it needs acidification.

	pH		pH		pH		pH	
Abelia	6	Coleus	6¾	Blue	6¾	Lily	6¾	
African Daisy	6¾	Columbine	6¾ to 6	Creeping Bent	6¾	Lily of the Valley	5¼	
African Violet	6	Cosmos	6¾	Kentucky Fosse	6¾	Locust	7½	
Ageratum	6¾	Cotoneaster	6	Rye	6¾	Magnolia	4½	
Almond, Flowering	6	Coxcomb	6¾	Zoysia	6¾	Mahonia	6	
Althea	6¾	Crape Myrtle	6 to 5¼	Hawthorne	6¾	Maple	6¾	
Alyssum	6¾	Crocus	6¾	Hibiscus	6¾ to 6	Marigold	6¾ to 5¼	
Amaryllis	6	Crab, Flowering	6¾	Hollyhock	6¾	Mimosa	6¾	
Arborvitae	7½	Cypress	6	Honeysuckle Bush	6¾	Mock Orange	6¾	
Ash	6¾	Daffodil	6¾	Honeysuckle Vine	7½	Morning Glory	7½	
Aster	6	Dahlia	6¾	Hyacinth	6¾	Nandina	6	
Azalea	4½	Daisy	6¾	Hydrangea, Blue	4½	Narcissus	6¾	
Balsam	6¾	Daylily	7½	Hydrangea, Pink	6¾ to 6	Nasturtium	6¾ to 5¼	
Barberry	6¾	Delphinium	6	Hydrangea, Hardy	6¾	Oak	6	
Bachelor's Button	6¾	Dogwood	6	Hollies:		Olive, Russian	6¾	
Begonia	6	Easter Lily	6	American	6	Palms	5¼	
Bleeding Heart	6¾	Elm	6¾	English	4½	Pansy	6	
Birch	5¼	Eunymus	6¾	Chinese Horned	4½	Peach, Flowering	6¾	
Bottle Brush	6 to 5¼	Ferns	6 to 5¼	Burfordi	4½	Peony	6¾	
Boxwood	6	Fir	5¼	Japanese	5¼	Petunia	7½	
Burning Bush	6	Forsythia	6	Iris ("Amer. Flags")	7½	Philodendron	6 to 5¼	
Butterfly Bush	6¾	Gardenia	5¼	Iris, Dutch	7½	Phlox	6	
Caladium	6¾	Geranium	6¾	Iris, Japanese	6	Photina	6	
Calla Lily	7½ to 5¼	Gloxiana	6	Ivy, Boston	7½	Pine	5¼	
Camellia	4½	Golden China Tree	7½	Ivy, English	7½	Plum, Flowering	6¾	
Canna	6¾	Golden Rain Tree	7½	Juniper	6¾ to 5¼	Poinsettia	6¾	
Carnation	6¾	Grasses:		Larkspur	6	Poplar	6¾	
Cherry, Flowering	6¾	Colonial Bent	6¾ to 6	Ligustrum	6¾	Poppy	7½	
Chrysanthemum	6¾ to 5¼	Bermuda	6¾	Lilac	6¾	Portulaca	6¾ to 6	
						Primrose	6	
							Zinnia	6

Selected VEGETABLES, FRUITS and FIELD CROPS

If the soil tests above the ideal pH range indicated in table, it needs acidification.

	pH		pH		pH		pH
Alfalfa	7 1/2	Celery	6 3/4 to 5 1/4	Grapes	5 1/4	Parsnips	6 to 5 1/4
Apples	6	Cherry (Sweet)	6 3/4	Horseradish	6 3/4	Peaches	6 3/4
Asparagus	6 3/4	Chives	6 3/4	Kale	6 3/4	Pears	6 3/4
Beans	6 3/4 to 6	Clover	6 3/4 to 6	Kohlrabi	6 3/4	Peas	6 3/4 to 5 1/4
Beets	7 1/2	Corn	6 3/4	Leek	6 3/4	Peppers	6
Blackberries	6	Crab Apples	6 3/4	Lentils	6	Plums	6 3/4
Blueberries	4 1/2	Cranberries	4 1/2	Lespedeza	6	Potatoes	5 1/4
Broccoli	6 3/4	Cucumbers	6 3/4 to 6	Lettuce	6 3/4 to 6	Pumpkins	6 3/4 to 5 1/4
Brussels Sprouts	6 3/4	Currants	6	Lima Beans	6 3/4	Quinces	6 1/4
Cabbage	6 3/4	Fenelant	6	Onion	6	Radish	6

ANALYSIS

Active Chemical Soil Constituents

Amounts of easily soluble soil constituents: considered as immediately available to plants

Percentages below represent DEFICIENCIES

	Poor	Low	Medium	Medium High	High	Remarks
pH				X		Ph around 8 maybe 7.5
Nitrates(N)						
Phosphorus(P)						
Potassium(K)						

General Recommendations:

The important factor is to keep your soil adjusted to the proper pH, or growing zone, then see that the plants have ALL of the plant nutrients they need to assure maximum growth.

The importance of the secondary and minor elements cannot be over-emphasized; plants need them badly as they need the primary elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. That they are being, or have been, depleted from the soils is evidenced by the fact that they are being given to animals in salt blocks or feed supplements; being added to vitamin pills or in tonics; added to bread and milk.

FUNCTION OF PLANT FOODS

IRON is directly connected with the functioning of chlorophyll. A lack of iron contributes to chlorosis which causes a yellow, unhealthy appearance.

SULFUR is a most important element of the plant. It is utilized in the development of the essential organic compounds—proteins, vitamins, etc.; has a direct bearing on water movement in the plant, and on chlorophyll production. It also is an aid to lowering the pH of high alkali soils.

MANGANESE is considered essential to plant growth but a high concentrate is harmful. Manganese along with iron is a main factor in eliminating plant chlorosis. Manganese plays an important part because of its relationship to the production of amino acids and proteins in the plant.

NITROGEN is the element that stimulates above-ground growth and produces the rich green characteristic of the plant. The utilization of Potash, Phosphorus and other nutrients is stimulated by the presence of Nitrogen.

PHOSPHORUS is necessary for the hardy growth of the plant and activity of the cells. It encourages root development and hastens the maturity of the plant. By stimulating rapid cell development in plants, Phosphorus naturally increases resistance to disease.

POTASSIUM is the element that imparts increased vigor and disease resistance to plants; produces strong, stiff stalks; increases plumpness of the grain and seed. It is essential to the formation and transfer of starches, sugars and oils. It imparts winter hardiness to shrubs, trees and lawns.

CALCIUM is the element which promotes early root formation and influences the intake of other plant foods. It neutralizes poisons produced in the plants and encourages bacterial action.

MAGNESIUM is a working companion of phosphorus and stimulates the assimilation of phosphorus by the plant. It is essential in the formation of chlorophyll, thereby contributing largely to the green quality of vegetation. A deficiency causes chlorosis.

What Is pH?

The pH scale is a chemist's yardstick used to measure the acidity or alkalinity of soil. It is your plant food thermometer. A pH above 7 is alkaline; below 7 is acid.

Plants can absorb food from the soil only in liquid form. At certain points on the pH scale, plant foods go quickly into solution, while at other points these plant foods "lock up" into soluble or "inedible" forms, doing no good whatever. These "locking points are:

