

A & L GREAT LAKES LABORATORIES, INC.

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SOIL TEST REPORT

REPORTED TO	SAMPLE INFORMATION	
PAUL SMITH 1202 RANDOM STREET JONES, IN 54321	Report Number	F99070-0060
	Report Date	03/28/99
	Lab Number	50286
	Sample ID	1
	To Be Grown	Flowers

ANALYSIS RESULTS

SOIL TESTS	AMOUNT FOUND	RATING				
		Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Organic Matter, %	9.3	■	■	■	■	■
Phosphorus, ppm P	61	■	■	■	■	■
Potassium, ppm K	164	■	■	■	■	■
Magnesium, ppm Mg	805	■	■	■	■	■
Calcium, ppm Ca	3550	■	■	■	■	■
Cation Exchange Capacity, meq/100g	24.9	■	■	■	■	■
pH	7.4	■	■	■	■	■

ANNUAL NUTRIENT REQUIREMENT

POUNDS PER 100 SQUARE FEET						POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET					
Lime	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphorus (P2O5)	Potassium (K2O)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sulfur (S)	Lime	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphorus (P2O5)	Potassium (K2O)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sulfur (S)
0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	2	3	0	0

SUGGESTED FERTILIZER APPLICATION

	NPK FERTILIZER GRADE	DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL APPLICATION RATE	
			lbs per 100 sq. ft.	lbs per 1,000 sq. ft.
Option 1 OR Option 2	18-10-18	Complete Fertilizer	1.7	OR 17.0
			0.0	OR 0.0

COMMENTS

Use the fertilizer listed above or another material of similar NPK analysis. Apply and incorporate the recommended amount prior to planting or seeding in the early spring. For established perennial flowers, spread the fertilizer in the spring and incorporate with a hoe without disturbing the roots. Application of nitrogen in excess of the recommended amount could result in too much vegetation and poor flowering.

The soil pH is high (alkaline soil) and may affect the growth and color of some flowers. Apply and till in 10 pounds of sulfur per 1000 square feet on a yearly basis until the soil pH is 7.0 or less. Sulfur is best used in the fall or early spring before planting. Tilling in acid organic materials such as peat or compost may also be effective in helping to lower soil pH. For established perennial flowers, mix the sulfur into the top 3 to 4 inches of soil without disturbing the roots.