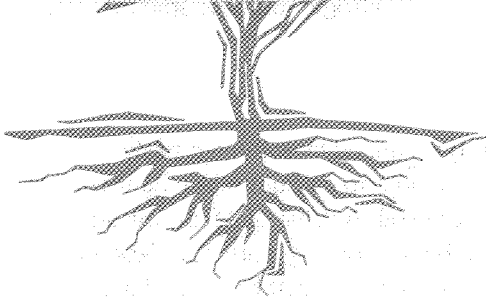




3 1799 00022 2026



SOIL

Soil test explanation

no. 0.502

by P.N. Soltanpour, R. H. Follett¹

Quick Facts...

Colorado State University routinely analyzes soil samples for pH, soluble salts, organic matter, nitrate nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, zinc, iron, copper, manganese, lime and soil texture.

Additional tests for gypsum and the sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) may be run in the laboratory.

Nutrient levels are reported as parts per million (ppm) of the elemental nutrient.

Included in a report from the Colorado State University Soil Testing Laboratory are interpretations that relate results to fertilizer and management recommendations.

Colorado State
University[®]
Cooperative
Extension

© Colorado State University
Cooperative Extension. 4/96.

Introduction

Colorado State University routinely analyzes soil samples for pH, soluble salts, organic matter, nitrate nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, zinc, iron, copper, manganese, lime and soil texture. This test replaces three separate tests previously used for extraction of these same nutrients; it is faster and more economical.

Routine Soil Tests

Soil pH, determined by the saturated paste method, indicates the acidity or alkalinity of soil based on a scale of 0 to 14. On the pH scale, 7.0 is neutral, values below 7.0 are acid and those above are alkaline. Most Colorado soils are alkaline, having a pH between 7.0 and 8.0. A pH value above 8.5 indicates that the soil contains excess sodium.

Soluble salts are measured by the electrical conductivity of a soil extract from a saturated paste and are reported in mmhos/cm. Crops vary markedly in their tolerance to soluble salts. Therefore, the values must be interpreted in relation to the specific crop. (See Table 1.)

Organic matter (O.M.), reported as percent of total soil, contains about 95 percent of all soil nitrogen (N). About 30 pounds N per acre, will be released (mineralized to nitrate) during the cropping season from each 1 percent O.M. present. Nitrogen release rates will be slower in mountain meadow and other high elevation soils.

Nitrate nitrogen, reported in ppm $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, is soluble and readily available for plant uptake and is therefore considered equally available as fertilizer N. To determine the approximate pounds $\text{NO}_3\text{-N/acre-foot}$ (1 acre to a depth of 1 foot), multiply the soil test value (ppm) by 3.6. For example, 10 ppm \times 3.6 = 36 pounds $\text{NO}_3\text{N/acre}$ (to a depth of one foot).

Phosphorus, potassium, zinc, iron, copper and manganese: the interpretations for these nutrients are given in Tables 2 through 7. When the soil test is very low to medium, fertilizer response is expected. Fertilizer recommended for "high" testing soils is for maintenance (to maintain soil fertility at that desirable level). No fertilizer is recommended for soils testing "high" for dryland production. For the micronutrients, no fertilizer is recommended when the test indicates "adequate." To date, there has been no confirmed field crop response to copper or manganese fertilization in Colorado. This test is an availability index. It does not measure the total amount in soil, but only that fraction extractable by the soil test.

Lime (CaCO_3) is reported as percent free lime. In the routine test, values are reported as low (0 to 1 percent), medium (1 to 2 percent), and high (above 2 percent). Specific values are determined and reported only when a sodium evaluation is requested on a sample. In this case, the percent free lime content is important in determining whether elemental sulfur will be an effective amendment in sodium reclamation. The lime content has no direct bearing on soil test

Table 1. Tolerance levels of crops for soluble salts.

Test values in mmhos/cm	Interpretation
0-2	Satisfactory for crops
2-4	Affects sensitive crops
4-8	High for many crops
above 8	Very high for most crops

Table 5. Available iron (ammonium bicarbonate-DTPA test).

Test values* in ppm ¹	Irrigated and dryland production
0-3.0	Low
3.1-5.0	Marginal
above 5.0	Adequate

¹ Values below 10.0 may be deficient for turf and many ornamentals.

Table 6. Available manganese (ammonium bicarbonate-DTPA test).

Test values* in ppm	Interpretation
0-0.5	May be low
above 5.0	Adequate

Table 7. Available copper (ammonium bicarbonate-DTPA test).

Test values* in ppm	Interpretation
0-0.2	May be low
above 2.0	Adequate

* These tests are an availability index. They do not measure the total amount in soil, but only that fraction extractable by the soil test.

RECEIVED

JUN 07 1995

STATE PUBLICATIONS
Colorado State Library

¹ P.N. Soltanpour, Colorado State University professor, and R. H. Follett, former Cooperative Extension agronomist and professor; soil and crop sciences.

interpretations for fertilizer recommendations by the Colorado State University Soil Testing Laboratory.

Texture is estimated by the "hand-feel" method. Nitrogen management suggestions are adjusted according to soil texture. It is important on sands, loamy sands and sandy loams that nitrogen applications be split to avoid mid- or late-season deficiency. It also is recommended that high nitrogen rates be split for many crops.

Additional Soil Tests

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is determined by saturated paste extraction and is reported as a special ratio of sodium to calcium plus magnesium.

This test evaluates the sodium content of soil. A value of 15 or greater indicates an excess of sodium will be adsorbed by the soil clay particles. Excess sodium can cause soil to be hard and cloddy when dry, to crust badly, and take water very slowly.

Gypsum test is conducted in conjunction with the SAR test. Total gypsum is reported in meq. (milliequivalent) CaSO₄/100g. If sufficient native gypsum is present, sodium-affected soils may be successfully treated without addition of amendments such as gypsum or sulfur. The gypsum supplies soluble calcium to replace the adsorbed sodium and reclamation can proceed if drainage of the land is possible.

Table 2. Available phosphorus (ammonium bicarbonate-DTPA test).

Test values* in ppm	Irrigated production	Interpretation
		Dryland production
0-3	Very low	Low
4-7	Low	Medium
8-11	Medium	High
12-15	High	
above 15	Very high	

Table 3. Available potassium (ammonium bicarbonate-DTPA test).

Test values* in ppm	Irrigated production	Interpretation
		Dryland production
0-60	Low	Low-medium
61-120	Medium	High
121-180	High	
above 180	Very High	

Table 4. Available zinc (ammonium bicarbonate-DTPA test).

Test values* in ppm	Irrigated production	Interpretation
		Dryland production
0-0.50	Very low	Low
0.5-0.99	Low	Marginal
1.0-1.50	Marginal	Adequate
above 1.50	Adequate	

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Milan A. Rewerts, Director of Cooperative Extension, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. Cooperative Extension programs are available to all without discrimination. No endorsement of products mentioned is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned.