### A & L WESTERN AGRICULTURAL LABORATORIES

1311 WOODLAND AVE #1 • MODESTO, CALIFORNIA 95351 • (209) 529-4080 • FAX (209) 529-4736



**REPORT NUMBER: 16-055-021 CLIENT NO: 99999** 

SEND TO: MARK MOSKO SUBMITTED BY:

821 CALIFORNIA ST GROWER:

SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060-

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### **Graphical Soil Analysis Report** Percent **Cation Saturation (computed)** SAMPLE ID: F0001 DATE OF REPORT: 03/03/16 **LAB NO:** 57597 PAGE: Very High High Medium Low Very Low Organic Nitrogen Phosphorus Phosphorus Potassium Magnesium Calcium Sodium Sulfur Zinc Manganese Copper Boron Chloride Potassium Magnesium Calcium Sodium Iron Weak Bray NaHCO<sub>2</sub>-P Analyte Matter NO<sub>3</sub>-N Ma SO<sub>4</sub>-S Zn Fe Cu В CI K % Mg % Ca % Na % Na % ppm mag ppm ppm 66 5.1 23 199 4061 35 29.5 12 2.1 0.5 7.4 91.2 Results 8.0 0.7 LOW **AVERAGE** HIGH ACIDIC BASIC 0.5 22.2 Η 7.8 CEC **ECe** Ex. Lime Ηα INCREASING SALINITY INCREASING NEED FOR LIME dS/m meg/100g Buffer pH:

Weak Bray P unreliable at M or H excess lime or pH > 7.5

## **Soil Fertility Guidelines**

CROP: APPLE lb/1000 sq ft RATE: NOTES:

Dolomite (70 score)	Lime (70 score)	Gypsum	Elemental Sulfur	Nitrogen N	Phosphate P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Potash K <sub>2</sub> O	Magnesium Mg	Sulfur SO <sub>4</sub> -S	Zinc Zn	Manganese Mn	Iron Fe	Copper Cu	Boron B	
			25	3.2	1.0	5.0				*				

HIGH levels of organic matter should have a beneficial effect on growth and "soil" pH may not be as

critical. However, watch carefully as amendments and extra nitrogen may still be necessary.

ACIDIFICATION of high pH soils could improve soil environment. Compare different sources of acidifying materials, but be aware that sulfate-sulfur (as shown on report) has NO acidifying power.

FLOWERING "ACID-LOVING" PLANTS: Split the above between just after peak bloom in spring, midsummer and

again in fall. Apply evenly under plants but not next to stems, then water in well.

Т BITTER-PIT: Do not over-fertilize with nitrogen and potassium. Summer sprays of magnesium containing Mode Horlow

S compounds can also cause bitter pit. Avoid water stress during fruit development.

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Phoebe Gordon, PhD

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### **Graphical Soil Analysis Report** Percent **Cation Saturation (computed)** LAB NO: 57598 SAMPLE ID: B0002 DATE OF REPORT: 03/03/16 PAGE: Very High High Medium Low Very Low Organic Nitrogen Phosphorus Phosphorus Potassium Magnesium Calcium Sodium Sulfur Zinc Manganese Copper Boron Chloride Potassium Magnesium Calcium Sodium Iron Analyte Matter NO<sub>3</sub>-N Weak Bray NaHCO<sub>3</sub>-P Ma SO<sub>4</sub>-S Zn Fe Cu В CI K % Mg % Ca % Na % Na % ppm mag ppm ppm 6.8 8 76 152 196 4085 13 38.1 2.5 0.9 90.2 Results 14 1.7 7.1 0.9 I OW **AVERAGE** HIGH ACIDIC BASIC 0.6 22.6 Η 7.6 CEC **ECe** Ex. Lime Ηα INCREASING SALINITY INCREASING NEED FOR LIME dS/m meg/100g Buffer pH:

Weak Bray P unreliable at M or H excess lime or pH > 7.5

# **Soil Fertility Guidelines**

CROP: CAMELLIA lb/1000 sq ft RATE: NOTES:

Dolomite (70 score)	Lime (70 score)	Gypsum	Elemental Sulfur	Nitrogen N	Phosphate P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Potash K <sub>2</sub> O	Magnesium Mg	Sulfur SO <sub>4</sub> -S	Zinc Zn	Manganese Mn	Iron Fe	Copper Cu	Boron B	
			45	1.8		4.5				*	*			

SPLIT extra nitrogen as necessary over the active growing season. Adjust rate according to local

conditions and requirements. Allow for adequate establishment first (up to 30 days).

MICRONUTRIENTS: Where levels appear to be high, avoid any further applications for the time being. Very high (VH) levels may not necessarily be toxic, but avoid. Maintain correct soil pH.

\* MANGANESE: The soil test is not a good indicator of deficiency. Maintain a reasonable soil pH and

organic matter status, and follow label directions if applying manganese-containing products.

\* IRON: Apply according to label instructions. Beware of staining by some products on sidewalks or other Phole Horlow

non-target areas. Raise organic matter and reduce soil pH where applicable.

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