**Soil Test Report**  **Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **Prepared For: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**![MC900335380[1]]() Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| **Test** | **Method** | **Results** | **Interpretations** | **Recommendations** |
| **Soil Texture** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |
| **pH** |  |  |  |  |
| **Soil communities** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |
| **Water holding capacity** |  |  |  |  |
| **% Organic****Matter** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |
| **Nitrogen** |  |  |  |  |
| **Phosphorous** |  |  |  |  |
| **Potassium** |  |  |  |  |

**\*See back for soil test explanations**

**Comments and Recommendations:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Soil Test Explanations**

**Texture**

Texture refers to the texture class of the soil. Sandy soils (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam) have lower water and nutrient holding capacities, whereas high clay soils (clay, silty clay, clay loam, silty clay loam) tend to be poorly drained and are subject to compaction. Additions of **organic matter** will increase the ability of sandy soils to hold water and nutrients, and the ability of high clay soils to drain water and resist compaction.

**pH**

pH indicates the acidity or alkalinity of soil. A pH of 7 is neutral. pH values less than 7 are acidic and values greater than 7 are alkaline. Utah soils tend to be moderately alkaline (pH range 7.5 - 8.5). Most plants grow well in soils with pH values between 6.0 and 8.0.

**Soil communities**

Measures the relative amount of living communities (bacteria, worms, nematodes etc…) by measuring the amount of CO2 produced in a 24 hour period.

**Water holding capacity**

Measures the maximum amount of water by percentage of total weight the soil is capable of holding.

**Percent Organic Matter**

Measures the amount of organic matter in the soil by weight percentage.

**Nitrate-Nitrogen-N**

The amount of plant-available nitrogen (N) in the upper two or more feet of soil. The upper two feet of soil are used because nitrate-N is mobile and will move through soil with irrigation water or rainfall.

**Phosphorus-P and Potassium-K**

The phosphorus and potassium soil test results are in units of parts per million (or ppm), which is equivalent to pounds of available phosphorus per million pounds of soil. The soil test value is a measure of the amount of the nutrients available to plants during the growing season.