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Dealer: 11-111
Reported: 7-9-2012
Test #: 1S
Grower:
Field ID:
Crop: R. Burbank

PAP-Accredited NAPT 2012

Lab #:

EXTRACTABLE NUTRIENTS					SOIL SUPPLY			
ELEMENT	**ANSWER**	**SHOULD BE**	**RECS**	**PRE-PLANT SUGGESTIONS**	**ELEMENT**	**ANSWER**	**SHOULD BE**	**ADD WEEKLY**
			LBS	LBS			LBS / DAY	LBS
Phosphorus-ppm	31	25 - 40	211	139	P-lbs	6.0	2	9
Potassium-ppm	244	300 +	266	133	K-lbs	14	12	11
Calcium-ppm	3029	1,800 +	*	see 1	Ca-lbs	452	5	*
Magnesium-ppm	360	250 +			Mg-lbs	51	1	
			LBS	LBS			OZ / DAY	OZ
Zinc-ppm	2.5	1.0 - 3.0			Zn-oz	0.9	3	15
Copper-ppm	1.6	0.8 - 2.5			Cu-oz	0.5	2	11
Manganese-ppm	3	6 - 30	9	5	Mn-oz	2.0	2	6

*** Refer to soil report for Calcium recommendations, if needed.**

All chelating products can be used if the zinc, copper and magnesium are adequate. When the levels are below the should be levels, you need to use the elements in the sulfate forms. Disease suppressions are caused by the elements in their metallic forms. Chelates are an excellent sources for plant and production needs.

PRE-PLANT:

For disease suppression add 1/2 of the weekly recommendations for all micro nutrients in a sulfate or water soluble oxide in calcareous soils.
For plant needs and maximum bulking add the other 1/2 in chelate form by using the SV (Secret Vault) program to monitor weekly requirements.

1. If calcium is over 1800 and there is free lime, use acid residue fertilizer and elemental sulfur to form gypsum from free lime .
2. If no lime and calcium is less than 1800 and soil solution is less than “should be” add 250 lbs. of gypsum pre-plant.

If phosphate, potash and magnesium in soil solution are less than requires consider putting filed on the SV Program to monitor it. If you are using the SV program and the phosphate, potash, and magnesium “should be” levels in the soil solution are higher than results on the SV Program, it is because the sample is taken with out the influence of the root system. In season results are lower because plant root gives off carbonaceous exodates.

“Always practice the laws of Agronomy.”
John P. Taberna, Soil Scientist