



VEGETABLE, FLOWER, SMALL FRUITS SOIL TEST

Date Received: _____

NAME: _____ PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____

Vegetables Flowers Small Fruit Mixed

Did you fertilize? Yes No
 Name of product and content (e.g. 5-10-5) _____
 Has lime been applied? Yes No
 Have wood ashes been applied? Yes No

SOIL TEST RESULTS:

Sample #1: _____ pH: _____

- DO NOT apply any lime or wood ashes.
- Apply _____ pound of agricultural limestone per 100 square feet. For more than 10 pounds, apply half before spading and half after, or apply half in the spring and half in the fall.
- Soil pH needs to be lowered. Apply _____ pounds of sulphur per 100 square feet.

Sample #2: _____ pH: _____

- DO NOT apply any lime or wood ashes.
- Apply _____ pound of agricultural limestone per 100 square feet. For more than 10 pounds, apply half before spading and half after, or apply half in the spring and half in the fall.
- Soil pH needs to be lowered. Apply _____ pounds of sulphur per 100 square feet.

Garden fertilizer and/or farm manure should be added to promote proper plant growth. Use ONE of the following recommendations:

- Apply a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5, 5-10-10 or 10-10-10 at the rate of four to five pounds per 100 square feet. If manure has been worked in the soil, apply only two pounds per 100 square feet.
- Farm manure can supply most of the nutrients needed by vegetable plants if the manure is supplemented with one pound of superphosphate per bushel of manure, which is enough for 50-75 square feet of garden area.

Organic matter may be incorporated into garden soils. Organic matter loosens and improves the structure and drainage of heavy clay soil, and in medium and light sandy soils, helps to hold moisture and nutrients.

pH FOR VARIOUS CROPS – THE BEST pH FOR MOST VEGETABLE CROPS IS AROUND 6.5

	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5
Argula				-----	-----		
Asparagus					-----	-----	
Bush Beans				-----	-----		
Pole Beans				-----	-----		
Beets					-----		
Broccoli				-----	-----		
Brussels Sprouts				-----	-----		
Cabbage				-----	-----		
Carrots			-----	-----	-----		
Cauliflower				-----	-----		
Celery				-----	-----		
Chives				-----	-----		
Collards				-----	-----		
Sweet Corn				-----	-----		
Cucumber					-----	-----	
Eggplant			-----	-----			
Garlic				-----	-----		
Kale				-----	-----		
Kohlrabi				-----	-----		
Leeks				-----	-----		
Lettuce				-----	-----		
Melon					-----	-----	
Mustard Greens				-----	-----		
Onions				-----	-----		
Parsnips				-----	-----		
Peas				-----	-----		
Peppers				-----	-----		
Potato		-----					
Pumpkin			-----	-----	-----		
Radish			-----	-----	-----		
Rhubarb			-----	-----	-----		
Scallions				-----	-----		
Spinach					-----	-----	
Squash			-----	-----	-----		
Swiss Chard				-----	-----		
Tomatoes				-----	-----		
Turnips				-----	-----		
Watermelon					-----	-----	
Zucchini			-----	-----	-----		

Source: www.gardening.cornell.edu

IMPORTANT: The results of this test will not tell why a plant is dead or dying or doing poorly! It will determine the degree of acidity (sweetness or sourness) of your soil and whether or not limestone should be added. If yours is primarily a problem of a dead or dying plant, please fill out one of the appropriate "Diagnostic Forms" available in our office. For more detailed information on home vegetable gardening, ask for our Cornell bulletin IB-101. It is available at our office for \$2.00.