

**Soil Test Report**  
Lab #: 2023-7251

Ag Choice LLC - Paff  
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**Date Received:** 2023-01-13  
**Date Reported:** 2023-02-02

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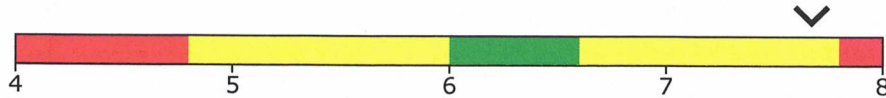
**Crop or Plant**  
NewTurfgrass, cool season

**Sample ID:** Ag Choice Topsoil

**Results and Interpretations**

Sandy Loam

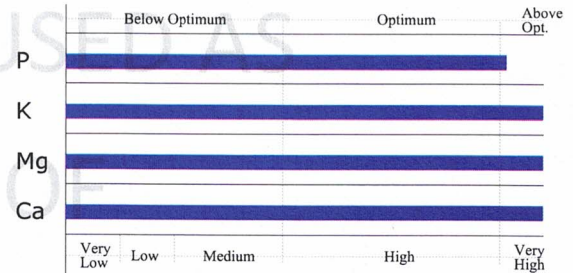
**pH:** 7.67 Moderately alkaline; above optimum pH for most plants.



**Macronutrients (pounds per acre)**

by Mehlich 3 extraction

<b>Phosphorus:</b>	139	(Above Optimum)
<b>Potassium:</b>	1222	(Above Optimum)
<b>Magnesium:</b>	770	(Above Optimum)
<b>Calcium:</b>	6320	(Above Optimum)



**Micronutrients (parts per million)**

<b>Zinc(Zn)</b>	<b>Copper(Cu)</b>	<b>Manganese(Mn)</b>	<b>Boron(B)</b>	<b>Iron(Fe)</b>
8.32 (Adequate)	0.82 (Adequate)	111.57 (High)	2.09 (Adequate)	478.51 (High)

**Special Tests Results**

Visual Description:

Moist Color: Very Dark Grayish Brown. As received: Moist, Loose, Coarse-loamy Material.  
Coarse rock fragments: Common (maximum size less than 1/2 inch). Organic detritus:  
Common Stem fragments, Wood fragments.

Soluble Salts- Electrical conductivity= 0.50 mmho/cm

(Somewhat High -- may inhibit germination or 'burn' seedling roots)

Organic Matter by Carbon Analysis: Organic Matter=8.6%

Very High for Sandy Loam

Gravel Content- Larger than 2mm: 21.0%

Mechanical Analysis- Sand= 71% Silt=22% Clay= 7% Texture: Sandy Loam

### **pH, Calcium, and Magnesium Recommendations**

The soil pH is higher than the optimum range of 6.00 to 6.60 for the growth of most Turfgrass, cool season. Do not apply any limestone, compost or wood ashes to the area.

Prior to new seeding/planting, soil pH should be adjusted by application and thorough mixing of powdered elemental sulfur into the root zone (8-10 inches deep). Apply the elemental sulfur at a rate of 12 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Till or otherwise mix to distribute the sulfur as uniformly as possible. Follow amendment by watering and keep soil moist over the subsequent several weeks to promote the acidification process.

### **Fertilizer Recommendations**

Reported management conditions: Light-Partial Shade Irrigation-Weekly Clippings-

LATE SUMMER OR EARLY FALL is the best time to establish cool-season grasses. EARLY SPRING establishment can also be successful but is riskier and may require more input of effort and resources. N.J. law prohibits application of fertilizer containing nitrogen or phosphorus after November 15 (December 1 for professional certified applicators) and before March 1.

Target ratio for fertilizer product is: 1:1:1, which represents the fertilizer's relative amounts of nitrogen (N), phosphorus as  $P_2O_5$ , and potassium as  $K_2O$ .

The estimated yearly nitrogen (N) need of this new seeding/sodding is 1 pound per 1000 square feet. New plantings allow mixing of the fertilizer into the soil to build up root zone fertility before planting.

DO THIS: Uniformly apply fertilizer(s) with N:P:K ratio indicated above to achieve 0.9 pound Nitrogen per 1000 square feet, and mix into soil depth of 4 inches.

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TWO to FOUR WEEKS AFTER EMERGENCE of seedlings or placing sod, additional fertilizer is recommended to promote rapid establishment. If seeding/sodding in spring, this application should be repeated in September and October, at least 5 weeks apart; or for sandy soils, split applications into half-rate and apply four times, 3 weeks apart.

Rutgers Cooperative Extension encourages use of fertilizers having a water-insoluble nitrogen (WIN) component as specified on the label. WIN serves as a slow, extended release source of nitrogen. A gentle rain or light watering after application will help rinse fertilizer into the root zone, but do not apply fertilizer just prior to expected heavy rainfall to avoid loss of fertilizer and pollution of stormwater.

DO THIS: Using a 2:1:1 fertilizer, apply 0.75 pound Nitrogen per 1000 square feet spread uniformly over the turf.

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WHAT ABOUT NEXT YEAR? In the 2nd year of establishment, two periods of fertilization are suggested: 1) April, and 2) September. Avoid applying fertilizer during very hot, very dry weather. For sandy soils, it is also suggested that each application be split into two doses spaced 3 to 5 weeks apart to minimize potential for leaching loss.

The fertilizer prescription above is intended to bring soil nutrients to optimal or near-optimal conditions, and subsequent management recommendations are intended to maintain soil nutrients levels near optimum. A gentle rain or light watering after application will help rinse fertilizer into the root zone, but do not apply fertilizer prior to expected heavy rainfall to avoid loss of fertilizer and pollution of stormwater.

The best nutrient ratio for maintenance fertilization of the turf beyond 2 years is best determined by another soil test.

DO THIS: return grass clippings to the Turfgrass when mowing to recycle nutrients. Use fertilizer with N:P:K ratio of: 1:0:0 (nitrogen only) or 4:0:1 or 2:0:1 or 1:0:1 (representing increasing amounts of potassium; doses of potassium may be necessary for sandy, low organic matter soils) to achieve 0.75 pound Nitrogen per 1000 square feet.

### ***How do I find the proper fertilizer product?***

For help finding appropriate fertilizers and rates, consult the Rutgers Soil Testing Laboratory website: [itsappserver.sebs.rutgers.edu/FertProducts/](https://itsappserver.sebs.rutgers.edu/FertProducts/). The website lists commercially available products according to their nutrient analyses to assist you with product selection and calculation of amount required.

Select a fertilizer that has a nutrient grade (also known as guaranteed minimum analysis) the same as or a multiple of the values recommended, or select a close match to that ratio. When no single fertilizer product matches or approximates the recommended N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O nutrient ratio, it will be necessary to use two or more fertilizers to reach the correct balance of nutrients. The proper amount of fertilizer to apply in a single application depends on the actual fertilizer grade of the fertilizer product selected, the total area (square feet) to be treated, and the total number of fertilizer applications to be made throughout the year.

### **Micronutrient Statements**

Zinc does not appear to be a limiting factor. For information about zinc in soil for plant nutrition, see FS721.

Copper does not appear to be a limiting factor. As with most other micronutrients, copper availability is related to soil pH. Do not over-lime. For more information about soil copper, see FS720.

Manganese may be toxic to sensitive crops when grown on low pH soil. Adding lime to the soil raises the pH and decreases manganese toxicity. Liming is generally not recommended for acid-loving plants, which are more tolerant of high levels of manganese. In excessive amounts, soil manganese can cause plant damage. This occurs primarily in low pH soil. Lime soil as recommended to decrease availability of manganese to plants. Avoid fertilizers that contain manganese. See FS973 for more information.

Boron would not be a limiting factor for most plants. Plant types differ in their requirement for boron, however; certain fruit, vegetables, and field crops have greater need for boron (up to 0.75 ppm). For more information, see FS873.

Plant availability to iron is highly dependent on soil pH. Although soil iron appears plentiful, high soil pH could limit its availability. On the other hand, plant damage due to iron toxicity, though not common, could occur at low soil pH (acidic soil). Maintain soil pH in the optimum range as described in Recommendations. See FS971 for more information.

### **Comments:**



REFERENCE MATERIAL  
ONLY

NOT TO BE USED AS  
PROOF OF  
PURCHASE