Soil Test Report

Colorado State University
Soil, Water and Plant Testing Laboratory
Room A319, NESB
Phone: 970-491-5061 / Fax: 970-491-293

Lab ID Number:	H2584g		
Sample ID:	6"-42" mixed	Report Date:	6/1/2017
Company Name:	Animas River Wetlands	Invoice #:	
Contact Name:	Patti	Street Address:	4166 CR 203
Phone:	(970) 749-4621 Ext:	City:	Durango
Email Address:	patti@animasriverwetlands.com	County:	La Plata
Client Type:	Dealer/Distributor	State:	CO
Current Plant Type:	pasture grass	Zip:	81301
Proposed Plant Type:	Vegetable Garden	Date Rcvd:	5/9/2017
Current Irrigation:	sprinkler	Date Tested:	5/10/2017
Current Amendments:	not much, only from grasing animals: elk and horses	Test Performed By:	JS TD TCP

pH: 8.0

pH is high, but native and introduced plant species that are adapted to this pH should not be negatively affected.

Electrical Conductivity or Salts: 0.7 mmhos/cm

E.C. is Low. When E.C. less than 2.0, salinity is not a problem for plant growth.

Lime: High

High: Lime is 2%-5% in the soil. Plants can still grow quite well in soil with this lime content.

Texture Estimate: Sandy Clay Loam

This soil may drain at a low to very low rate. Watering schedules may have to be increased to allow for better water infiltration into the soil profile. Sand 52% Silt 22% Clay 26%

Sodium Absorption Ratio: 0.2

Low: Sodium is not a problem.

Organic Material: 1.4 % Plant Type: Vegetable Garden

Organic Matter is Low. Gradually increase the OM content to about 5% over a period of years. For 2-3 years in the spring or fall, apply 2-3 inches depth of plant-based compost, or 1 inch depth of animal-based compost, and incorporate into the top 6-8 inches of the soil in flower beds. When planting trees and shrubs mix the backfill soil with low salt OM such as peat moss at a rate of 15-20%. For established trees and shrubs add OM to the soil surface at a depth of 0.5 inch.

Nitrate: 3 ppm

N is low: Apply 0.3 lb N/100 sq ft to the soil. For each 0.1 lb of N needed, apply about 1/4 lb urea, or 1/2 lb ammonium sulfate, or 3/4 lb bloodmeal, or 1 lb corn gluten meal, or 5 lb alfalfa meal pellets per 100 sq.ft. Other fertilizers can be used as well. Check with your local garden center or home improvement store to determine what fertilizers are available in your area. When calculating fertilizer rates take the amount of N needed and divide by the

% N in the fertilizer. For example, if your fertilizer contains 30% N, take 0.30 lbs (N needed) divided by 0.30 (N in the fertilizer) to get 1 lb of the 30% N fertilizer that is needed to apply per 100 sq.ft. For rates per 1000 sq. ft multiply the quantities by 10.

Phosphorus: 2.3 ppm

Phosphorus is Very Low; Add 0.5 lbs. P_2O_5/100 sq.ft. or 5 lbs. P_2O_5/1000 sq.ft. Bone meal can be added at 3.5 lbs/100 sq.ft. or triplesuperphosphate can be added at 1 lb/100 sq.ft. Multiply rates by 10 to convert to lbs/1000 sq.ft.

Potassium: 39.8 ppm

Potassium is Very Low; Add 0.3 lbs K_2O per 100 sq.ft. or 3 lbs of K_2O/1000 sq.ft. Potassium can be added as potassium chloride at 0.6 lbs/100 sq.ft. as composted manure @ 0.1 - 0.3 cubic yards/100 sq.ft. Multiply rates by 10 to convert to lbs/1000 sq.ft.

Zinc: 9.9 ppm

Zinc is Adequate; No additional Zn is needed.

Iron: 55.3 ppm

Iron is Adequate; No additional Iron (Fe) is needed

Manganese: 2.0 ppm

Manganese is Adequate; No additional Mn is needed.

Copper: 7.5 ppm

Copper is Adequate; No additional Cu is needed.

Boron: 0.50 ppm

Boron is High. No additional boron is needed.

Gypsum:

Gypsum is NOT Needed.

Additional Comments:

More information on landscaping and gardening can be found at www.ext.colostate.edu Be sure to check out our website at www.soiltestinglab.colostate.edu for a list of garden centers where you can find a variety of fertilizers and soil amendments.
Cadmium 0.14ppm, Chromium 0.01ppm, Molybdenum 0.15ppm, Lead 5.38ppm. Metals are low and not at toxic levels.
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James R Self, Ph.D, Director, Soil, Water and Plant Testing Lab