

Soil Testing

Soil testing is one of the most economical and important steps to determining the available nutrients in the soil. A soil test report will provide valuable information to enable a person to provide an optimal balance of soil nutrients for the crop being grown and to maintain proper soil PH levels. The cost is minimal when you consider the cost of not using the proper fertilizer at the correct application rate. Hohl's offers a Routine Sample, a Complete Analysis, and a Lawn & Garden Sample. Other tests are available upon request.

Routine Sample- Standard sample includes PH, Buffer PH, Organic Matter, Phosphorous, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Estimated CEC and Percent Base Saturation.

Complete Analysis- Includes Routine Analysis PLUS Boron, Zinc, Sulphur, Manganese, Copper, Iron, and Soluble Salts

Lawn and Garden Sample- Includes PH, Buffer PH, Organic Matter, Phosphorous, Potassium, plus a Fertilizer Recommendation of your choice for Lawn, Flower Garden or Vegetable Garden.

OTHER TESTS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

BULK & BAG FERTILIZER

Fertilizers Available from Hohl's:

- *9-23-30, Corn Starter
 - *46-0-0, Super Urea Nitrogen
 - 46-0-0, Nitrogen/Urea not treated
 - *DAP 18-46-0
 - *0-0-60 Potash
 - 4-10-40 Hay
 - *4-10-40 w/3.78S-1B Hay, Beans, Clover
 - *18-18-18 Heavy Soil/Food Plot
 - *10-10-10 Sandy Soil/Food Plot
 - *Boron
 - Lime Chips
 - *Pelletized Lime 98G
 - *Sulfur
 - AMS
- *=In Bags Also



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Hohl's Fertilizer

- *Fertilizer by the bag or ton*
- *Soil Testing*
- *Lime*

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(Located on Hwy 33 between Portage and Baraboo)

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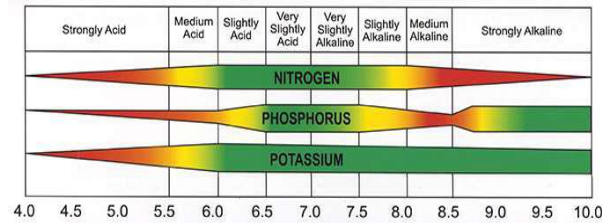
SOIL TESTING PROCEDURES

The procedure for soil testing is very simple. The goal is to collect a representative sample of the area you're growing your crop in. To do this soil from 6 to 8 different areas within your plot/field should be collected and mixed together in a clean plastic bucket. To collect each sample a spade or shovel may be used. Dig down 4 – 6 inches. Put that soil to the side. In the hole you have created slice off about a 1 inch thick piece of soil from the side of the hole and put this in the plastic bucket. This mixture should then be placed in the provided sample bag which holds about 1 cup of soil.

On the bag put your name, field ID and sample ID for example: North Field sample ID 1. Make sure you mark these samples so you can identify them when they come back from the lab. This is very critical on multiple samples.

When you bring in the samples we will fill out a form with your information to send them to the lab. Please have the exact plot/field size, what was grown last, and what you hope to plant. When we receive the results, we will contact you. Should you have questions or need fertilizer recommendations, we are always happy to assist; please call or email to schedule an appointment.

How soil pH affects availability of plant nutrients.



FERTILIZER ANALYSIS

A fertilizer analysis contains three nutrients; the three nutrients are always listed in the same order. The first nutrient is nitrogen (N). Nitrogen gives the plant a dark green color and allows the stem and leaves to grow. The second nutrient is phosphorus (P). Phosphorus helps the root system. The third nutrient is potassium (K). Potassium helps the plant overall, and helps the plant build tolerance to weather conditions and wear and tear it may experience. Correct pH levels and proper N-P-K are the essential building blocks of good soil balance. As shown to the right, the pH levels may be obtained quicker, by using SuperCal 98G (calcitic) pelletized Lime. Poor pH levels can result in diminished seedling vigor, and reduced fertilizer utilization, resulting in lower yields. Additionally, some problem weed species are more competitive at lower pH levels. Proper pH levels will help needed nutrients adequately disperse in your soil (N-P-K).

A soil test will help identify the pH level and nutrient levels of your soil. The first step is always to test!

LIME

Lime is essential in raising soil pH. A soil test is highly recommended before you decide which type and how much lime you may need. We carry both calcitic and dolomitic lime. Calcitic lime (we carry pelletized 98G) is highly reactive and can raise PH quicker and for a longer period than dolomite lime (see graphic below.) 98G is a superior quality and will dissolve quickly and evenly, the pelleted form eliminates drift and makes even precise application possible even with dense foliage.

Dolomitic lime (we carry Lawn & Garden 80-89) is lime with 5% or more magnesium. It is in a powdered form and is prone to drift and uneven application issues. The magnesium in dolomitic lime can greatly slow the reaction and breakdown in the soil, which slows pH changes. Only a soil test will tell you if you need the additional magnesium found in dolomitic lime.

