

# UVM Soil Test Questionnaire

For Vegetables, Lawns, Ornamentals, Fruits, Trees  
Home Grounds & Commercial Production

Mailing Address:  
AETL, Jeffords Hall, UVM  
Burlington VT 05405



University of Vermont Extension and University of  
Vermont Agricultural & Environmental Testing Lab

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_ County (if in VT) \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

1. Sample Identification or Field Name \_\_\_\_\_

Check one response for each item in #2-7.

2. Size of Area Sampled: less than 1 acre  larger than 1 acre

3. Soil Texture: clay  loamy  sandy

4. Soil Drainage: good  fair  poor

5. Age of crop or planting: will be planted  established  : (# of years \_\_\_ )

6. Would you like organic fertilizer information? yes  no

7. Commercial Production  Home Grounds

## Check one crop numbered below for fertilizer recommendations.

(Recommendations for additional crops: \$2.00 each)

### Vegetables

- 1 mixed vegetables
- 2 asparagus
- 3 bean: dry/snap/lima
- 4 beet or swiss chard
- 5 cole crops: broccoli/  
cabbage/cauliflower
- 6 carrot/parsnip
- 7 celery
- 8 corn: sweet/ornamental
- 9 cucumber/melons
- 10 eggplant
- 11 lettuce/leafy greens
- 12 onion
- 13 pea
- 14 pepper
- 15 potato
- 16 pumpkin/squash/gourd
- 17 radish
- 18 rutabaga/turnip
- 19 rhubarb
- 20 spinach
- 21 tomato

Added May 2011:

- 33 grapes
- 34 basil
- 35 garlic
- 36 hops

### Fruits

- 22 strawberry
- 23 blueberry
- 24 raspberry
- 25 apple
- 26 pear
- 27 plum
- 28 stone fruit:  
cherry/peach

### Ornamentals/Lawns/Others

- 29 herbaceous ornamentals and herbs  
(annuals, perennials, roses)
- 30 woody ornamentals  
(trees, shrubs, hedges, vines)
- 31 **Lawn/turfgrass**
- 32 Christmas trees (answer questions below)  
species: \_\_\_\_\_  
fertilizer history: \_\_\_\_\_

### Payment Must Be Enclosed (unless otherwise arranged)

**Basic Test** ..... \$14.00 \_\_\_\_\_

includes pH, available P, K, Ca, Mg, S, micronutrients, CEC, BS,  
organic matter, and recommendations for **one** crop

**Recommendations for additional crops** ..... each @ \$2.00 \_\_\_\_\_

**Heavy metals** (as add-on to basic test) ..... additional \$10.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
Cadmium, Chromium, Nickel, Lead

**Metals only** (no nutrient test or fertilizer recommendation) \$15.00 \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Enclosed (billing by prior arrangement only)** \_\_\_\_\_

(Please make check payable to UVM; you may write one check for multiple samples)

Other tests available on request

www.uvm.edu/pss/ag\_testing • 802-656-3030

# How to Take a Soil Sample

The reliability of a soil test is only as good as the sample you submit. The small amount of soil in the sample bag you send to the Agricultural Testing Lab must represent the entire area to be fertilized. Avoid unusual areas such as those where fertilizer or lime has spilled. Take samples before lime, fertilizer, or manure are added. Use only clean equipment for collecting soil samples.

## Where to sample

The area to be sampled should be as uniform as possible in terms of soil type and cropping and fertilizing history. For practical purposes it should be an area you expect to fertilize as a unit. This means separate samples for annual mixed vegetables and a strawberry patch, for golf green and fairway, and for different major crops in a commercial nursery or vegetable operation. If you have a problem on part of a lawn, garden, or commercial production field, you may wish to determine if soil fertility is the cause by taking one sample to represent the “good” and the other to represent the “poor” area.

## Take a good sample

Collect a number of cores or slices by walking in a zig-zag pattern over the area. Mix cores thoroughly in a clean pail for a composite lab sample. The greater the number of collected cores mixed together, the better the sample will represent the average condition of the sampled area. Consider 10 cores as the minimum for home gardens and lawns up to 10,000 square feet in size. Larger areas should be represented by at least 15 to 20 samples. Choose one of the following tools:

**Soil Probe or Auger** – A soil probe or auger, available from mail order catalogs and garden or farm supply outlets, is the best tool for sampling. An auger will be needed if the soil is very stony or gravelly. Simply push the probe (or push and turn the auger) into the soil to the desired depth, lift up to remove the core, and place it in the clean pail. Sampling depth should be 4 to 6 inches deep for lawns, turf, or other perennial sod, or tillage depth (usually 6-10 inches) for annually tilled crops.

**Garden Trowel or Shovel** – If a soil probe or auger is not available, collect your sample by pushing the blade of a garden trowel, shovel, or spade into the soil to the desired depth. Cut out a triangular wedge of soil and set it aside (to be replaced after sampling). Now slide your blade into the soil again taking a thin (half inch) slice from one side of the hole. With a knife, trim the slice to about a 1-inch strip of soil down the center of the spade – top to bottom. Save this “core” as part of your composite lab sample.

## Mix the sample and fill the sample bag

Make sure that all the cores are thoroughly mixed together. Your soil test mailer contains a plastic bag intended for one lab sample. Fill plastic bag about 1/2 full (approximately 1 cup) with the mixed sample and place into mailer. If submitting multiple samples, include one check for total being tested.