Interpretations of results for Mehlich-1 extractable micronutrients are presented in Table 2. These interpretations have been developed from experience and some field testing with vegetables. Because response to micronutrients is commodity specific, these interpretations should be used as guides only. Zinc, Cu, and Mn can build up with time since they are quite immobile in the soil. The decision to add micronutrients should include all sources such as fungicides and micronutrient content in irrigation water.

Table 2. Interpretations of Mehlich-1 soil tests for micronutrients[1].

	Soil pH (mineral soils only)		
	5.5—5.9	6.0—6.4	6.5—7.0
	ppm		
Test level below which there may be a crop response to applied copper.	0.1—0.3	0.3—0.5	0.5
Test level above which copper toxicity may occur.	2.0—3.0	3.0—5.0	5.0
Test level below which there may be a crop response to applied manganese.	3.0.—5.0	5.0—7.0	7.0—9.0
Test level below which there may be a crop response to applied zinc.	0.5	0.5—1.0	1.0—3.0

[1] From "Notes in Soil Science" No. 9, 1983.

SOIL-TEST RECOMMENDATION

Soil test reports from the ESTL are computer-generated from soil-test data and crop information. Reports contain the results of the tests (soil pH, ppm extractable P, K, Mg, Ca, and Cu, Mn, and Zn, if requested), a rating of the P, K, and Mg (very high to very low), and a fertilization recommendation. The recommendation is composed of two parts: (1) the rates of N, P_2O_5, and K_2O fertilizer to apply, and (2) footnotes that give important information about fertilization management, such as application timing, special crop requirements, etc.

Table 3 contains crop descriptions, target pH, and N, P_2O_5, and K_2O recommendations for each of the five soil-test rating levels, for which footnotes will be printed for each of the crop reports, and the references upon which the recommendations are based. Table 4 contains the texts of the footnotes.