



# Instructions for Completing Submission Form

- ❶ **Completely fill in name and address information.** Please include phone and email, if applicable.
- ❷ **Fill in account information.**
- ❸ **Check report format wanted.**
- ❹ **Identification of sample.** Give name for area sampled.
- ❺ **Sample #(s) – Limit 10 samples.** May be one or two digits. You will receive one recommendation for each area identified on this information sheet. When more than one sample is included from a single area, the analytical results are averaged for interpretive and recommendation purposes. Number all samples consecutively.
- ❻ **Lawn/Turf Samples** – check or X the appropriate box (A-F) using the **Lawn/Turf Codes** at the bottom of the column. List only ONE code per sample.
- ❼ **Landscape Category** – Gardens, Fruits Trees & Ornamentals. Indicate whether plant growth in the area sampled is normal or abnormal. List the code number or numbers for the plants or plant groupings being grown. Do not enter more than three code numbers. (See **Landscape Codes** below)
- ❽ **Special Problems** – indicate any special problems in the area sample. Use codes to describe.

## Landscape Codes

Code numbers for plants and plant groupings. If sample is not a turf sample, place code number(s) on the front side of the information sheet under landscape category. Limit three.

Shade Trees, Ornamental Trees & Shrubs	
60	Ajuga
61	Almond, Flowering
62	Arborvitae
63	Ash
64	Barberry (Japanese)
65	Birch
66	Bittersweet
67	Buckthorn
68	Catalpa
69	Clematis
70	Carobberry
71	Cotoneaster
72	Cranberry Bush Viburnum
73	Currant (Alpine)
74	Crabapple
75	Dogwood
76	Elm
77	Euonymus, Winged
78	Fir
79	Forsythia
80	Ginkgo
81	Hackberry
82	Hawthorn
83	Hemlock
84	Honey Locust
85	Honeysuckle
86	Hornbeam
87	Horse Chestnut
89	Ivy, Boston
90	Jetbead
91	Juniper
92	Larch, European
93	Lilac

Shade Trees, Ornamental Trees & Shrubs	
94	Linden
95	Locust, Black
96	Maple
97	Magnolia
98	Mock Orange
99	Mugho Pine
100	Ninebark
101	Oak
102	Pachysandra
103	Pea Scrub, Siberian
104	Periwinkle (Vinca)
105	Pine
106	Plum or Cherry
107	Poplar
108	Potentilla
109	Privet
110	Quince, Flowering
111	Redbud, American
112	Rose
113	Russian Olive
114	Shadbush
115	Snowberry
116	Spiraea
117	Spruce
118	Sumac
119	Sycamore
120	Viburnum,
121	Virginia Creeper
122	Wayfaring Creeper
123	Weigela
124	Winter Creeper
125	Witch Hazel
126	Yew, Japanese

Vegetable Garden	
10	Asparagus
11	"Leafy" Vegetable
12	Legumes (Peas, Beans, etc.)
13	Potatoes
14	Rhubarb
15	"Root Vegetables
16	Sweet Corn
17	Tomatoes
18	"Vine" Crops

Flower Garden	
20	Annual Flowers
21	Bulbs-Fall
23	Bulbs-Spring
24	Chrysanthemums
25	Dahlias
26	Gladioli
27	Houseplants
28	Iris
29	Lilies
30	Peonies
31	Perennial Flowers
32	Roses
33	Wildflowers

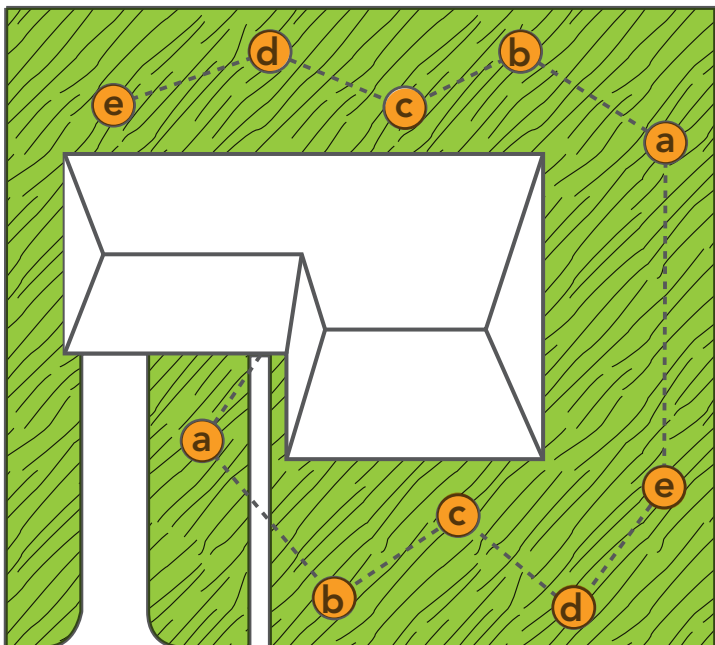
Tree Fruits & Nuts	
40	Apples
41	Black Walnut
42	Cherries
43	Hickory
44	Pears
45	Plums

Small Fruits	
50	Blueberries
51	Currants
52	Grapes
53	Raspberries
54	Strawberries

# Don't Guess ... Soil Test!

You want a green, healthy lawn which adds value to your home and provides increased enjoyment to your family. Or, maybe you enjoy growing large, healthy garden produce. To help your lawn or garden do its best, you should first determine the condition of your lawn or garden's soil and the nutrients it needs before buying lime or fertilizer.

AgSource Laboratories soil analysis is the only practical way to determine your soil's lime and fertilizer needs. Adding the proper amount and kind of lime and fertilizer can make a big difference in your lawn's appearance or your garden's production.



To make a composite sample, collect small cores of soil from five locations.

The soil sample you send in for testing must truly represent the area. Otherwise, your lime and fertilizer recommendations will be misleading.

## Where to Take Soil Samples

To ensure the soil sample is representative of the entire lawn or garden, prepare a composite sample. You can do this by collecting small cores of soil from five locations in the sampling area, then combining them into one sample. (See illustration) Do not include soil from both a lawn and garden area in the same composite sample.

If you think your lawn or garden has large areas that differ in fertility, divide the area being sampled into two or more parts and prepare a composite sample from each part. With a lawn, take a composite sample from the front lawn and another from the back lawn. Or, take a composite sample from a shaded area and another from an open or sunny area.

## How to Take Soil Samples

A garden trowel, small spade or bulb planter is recommended.

Sample gardens to the depth of tillage, normally about 5 to 7 inches. Sample established lawns to the depth of 3 inches.

Remove all grass and other materials from the composite sample and mix the soil thoroughly. Place one cup of soil into the soil sample bag.



1 Take five soil cores to the recommended depth and place them in a small bucket.



2 Thoroughly mix samples, removing debris and grass; place one cup of soil in the sample bag. Label the bag.

## What to Do With Soil Samples

Label the sample bag with your name and identify the sample.

Next fill out the enclosed **Lawn & Garden Soil Information Sample Sheet**. Recheck identification on the sample bag. Is it the same on the information sheet?

## Preparing Your Sample for Mailing

- Construct and fold kit mailer box.
- Insert soil sample bag.
- Insert Lawn & Garden Soil Information Sample Sheet.
- Mail to address below or call with questions.
- Provide check or payment information.

  
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