WALLACE Solution Soluti

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How to Submit Soil Sample(s):

Select an Area to Sample

The area needs to be uniform in color, texture, depth, and drainage with the same fertilizing program and type of use. Lawns, trees, flowerbeds, cut and fill areas should be tested individually. An area containing multiple trees and shrubs can be grouped into one area if the plant appearance is the same. Plants with unusual symptoms need to be tested separately. Very large areas should have multiple analyses.

Multiple samplings should be taken from any one area, combined and then sub sampled for a submittal. Avoid sampling unusual areas such as burned spots or extra lush growth unless they are being sampled to determine the cause of their differences. Surface litter is normally removed. If one plant is being sampled, sample at least two or three spots. If multiple plants are being sampled, sampling one spot per plant is sufficient. For lawns, flowerbeds, vegetable gardens sample at least five sites, ten sites will be more representative, however.

Depth of Soil Sampling

For new planting, sample from the surface extending as deep as the soil will be amended, generally 6 inches for groundcover, 24 inches for small boxed trees and 3 to 4 feet for large boxed trees.

For existing turf, sample 2 to 6 inches or the depth of the rooting zone, whichever is shallower.

For flower beds and vegetable gardens, sample generally from surface to 6 or 8 inches.

For trees and shrubs, sample from the surface to the active rooting depth which may extend to 12 or 18 inches. For best data, sample distinctive soil profiles individually.

How to Sample

Use a soil probe or soil auger to remove a core sample. Otherwise, use a shovel to dig a hole to the desired depth. Sample the soil from the side of the hole by scraping it with a trowel. The tools need to be clean and not rusty. Avoid sampling when the soil is too wet.

How to Combine Samples from Multiple Holes

Place the soil from the various holes taken from each sampled area into a clean plastic bucket. Mix the soil together homogeneously. Place two to three cups of the composite subsample (gravely, rocky soils need several cups more) into a zip lock plastic bag (about half full).

How to Ship

Remove the excess air from the bag, zip lock it, fold it a few times, secure it with a rubber band and place it in a suitable mailer. Send the sample by mail, UPS or overnight carrier along with a brief description of the sample and future use of the area. For more than one sample, assign it a number and label the bag. Record the details in your files. Provide your name, phone number, address, email address and fax number if you wish to have the data faxed back.

Use this form to submit soil sample(s) • online users, please fill in the info below by clicking in the different sections then print the form to send in with sample.

Contact Name:	Company:		
Day time number:	Cell/Evening number:		
Fax number:	eMail address:		
Address:	City:	State:	_Zip:
Test(s) to be completed:			
total # description			cost
1) Standard Agricultural Soil Suitability Analysis: Soil analysis includes pH, salinity, concentrations of solu including aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, lead; SAR, mois The soil report includes a narrative report of the major s	\$80.00 for uble salts, fertility (all 15 essential nutrients), sodium, a ture and more. soil properties and recommendations. stallation, site maintenance, gardening, new farm land ve evaluations and recommendations - Use form for Must be done carbon and total nitrogen: vailable and total concentrations, bulk density, organic matter vailable and total concentrations, bulk density, organic matter	one sample / \$75.00 each ind concentrations of 15 r d, current farming, etc. ind on page 2 in addition to Option 1	h for 2 or more samples ion-essential trace metals
Percent germination and relative growth is measured with and without activated charcoal. Activated charcoal sequesters herbicides, pesticides and organic toxins.			
 (Required by State of California AB 1881 for building permits) Includes Standard Agricultural Soil Suitability, soil texture, soil organic matter and calculated rate of water percolation 			
8) Other (Please check the appropriate test(s)) texture (\$30.00) water percolation rate (\$30.00)	CEC (cation exchange capacity), base saturatior	and percentages of exc	hangeable cations (\$40.00
Payment Payable by Money Order or Checks Only (please call in first to ensure you are getting the services needed)			
Amount of money order or check:	cheo	k number:	
Standard Agricultural Soil Suitability Form:			
Job Site / Client Name:		Sample Number:	of
⁺⁺ Description of what soil will be tested for:			
Location on site:		Depth of sample:	
additional information:			

please use if submitting more then one sample:

Job Site / Client Name:	Sample Number:of
++Description of what soil will be tested for:	
Location on site:	Depth of sample:
additional information:	
Joh Site / Client Name	Sample Number: of
++Description of what soil will be tested for:	Sumple Number
Location on site:	Depth of sample:
additional information:	
Job Site / Client Name:	Sample Number: of
Location on site:	Depth of sample:
additional information:	

Comprehensive Soil Report Form

___ New installations* ____ For site maintenance**

*Provide a plant palette list, type of irrigation, describe former use of the site and current use of the site, amount of mass grading, degree of soil compaction, subsurface conditions, type of irrigation water and any other pertinent information. If soil organic matter and soil texture are measures, the estimated rate of water percolation based on the USDA model will be provided at no additional fee. *(please use space below for answer)*

Leaf Characteristics___

**Include the information listed above and provide what information is available for the following considerations.

for site maintenance**

Plant Diagnosis	Leaf appearance and recent changes
plant species	Leaf spots, holes or shredding
Mechanical damage	Root proliferation
degree of soil compaction	Are roots limited to rootball?
Is the soil crusted?	Amount of new root growth in backfill soil
depth of soil amending	root damage
depth of topsoil	coloration of roots
type of topsoil	Nutrient deficiencies or excesses
type of subsoil	Irrigation type
depth of soil moisture	irregular pattern
water logging or water deficit	Irrigation coverage and frequency
Plant Characteristics	length and frequency
proliferation, suckering, non flowering	weather extremes
Chlorosis, necrosis or discoloration	seasonal (frost/high temp)
Wilting or malformation	insect injury
Stunted or lodging	chemical damage
Discoloration of internal tissue	Presence of Diseases