

Your Soil Test Questions Answered: A Deep Dive into the AGVISE Soil Test Database

John S. Breker
Soil Scientist, CCA, 4R NMS
AGVISE Laboratories



 johnb@agvise.com

 [@jsbreker](https://twitter.com/jsbreker)



We get a lot of questions...

- Over 45 years of soil testing experience
- Over 8.5 million soil samples across the region
- Unique opportunity to explore data and try to answer some of those questions



Topics we will explore

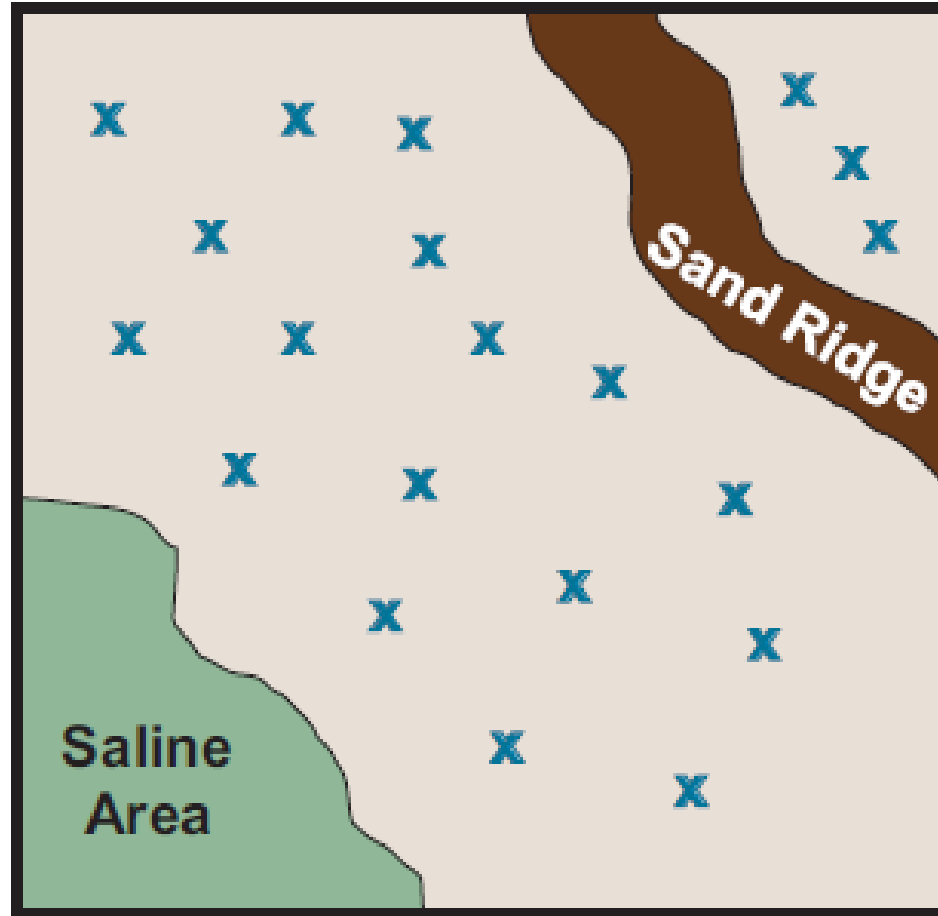
1. Precision soil sampling (grid or zone)
2. Soil pH
3. Soil nitrate-nitrogen
4. Soil phosphorus and potassium

#1: Precision soil sampling (grid or zone)

Questions we can explore

- Trends in precision soil sampling
- Soil nutrient variability in fields

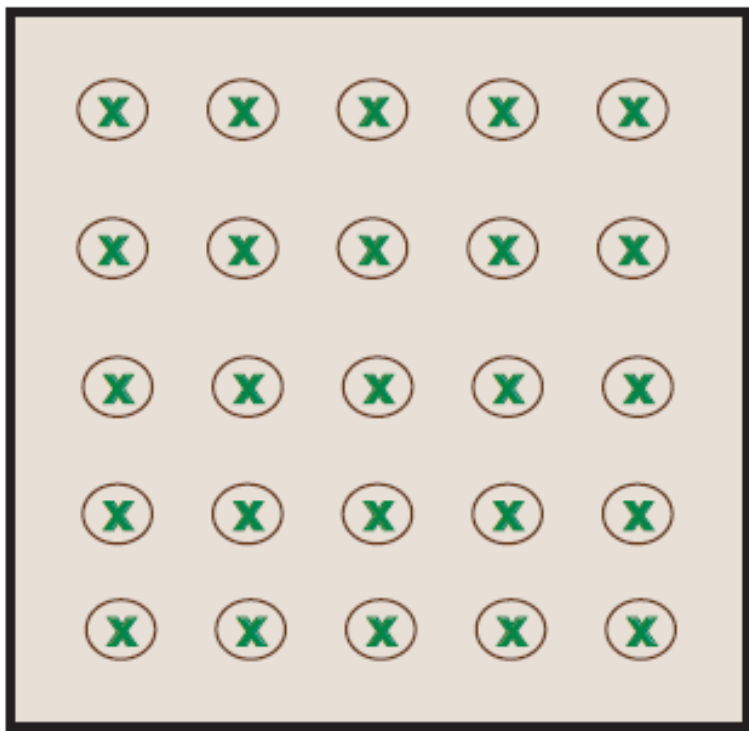
Composite Field Sampling




X = Single soil probe location

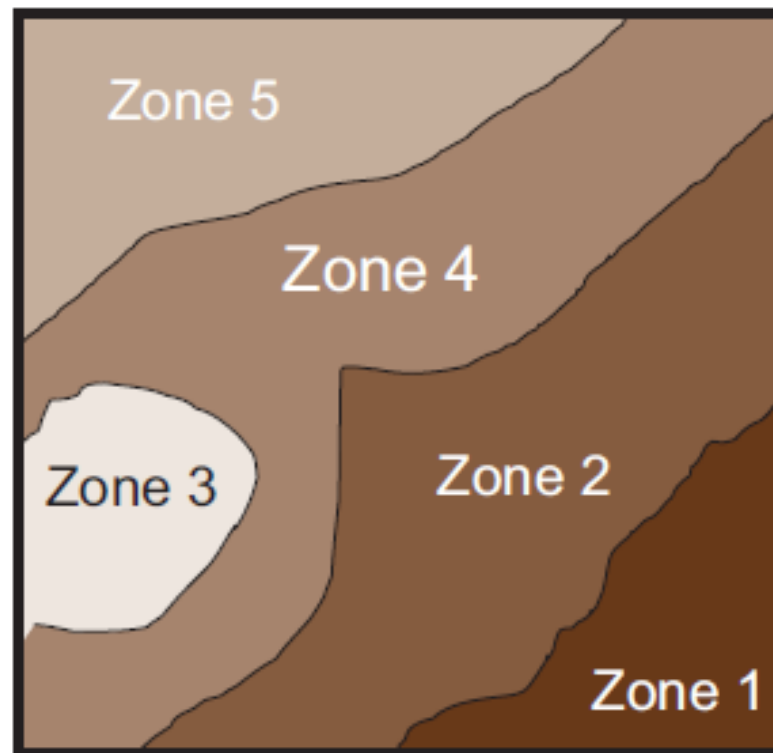
20-25 soil cores collected across entire field
Avoid nonrepresentative areas

Grid Sampling Example



 = 8-10 Probe Sites per grid point

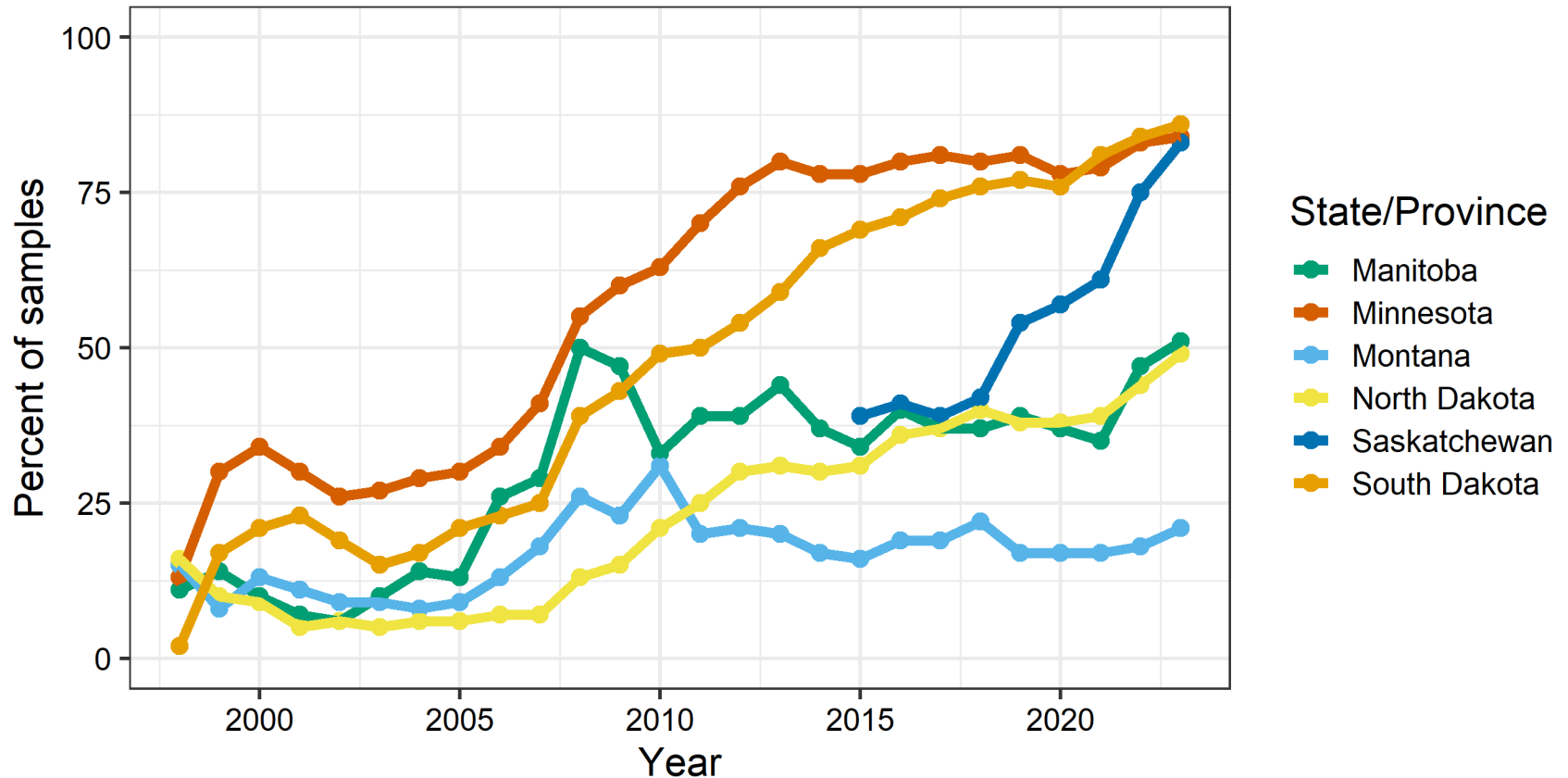
Productivity Zone Sampling Example



10-15 Probe Sites per zone area

Soil samples collected as a precision sample (grid or zone)

Trend from 1998 to 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
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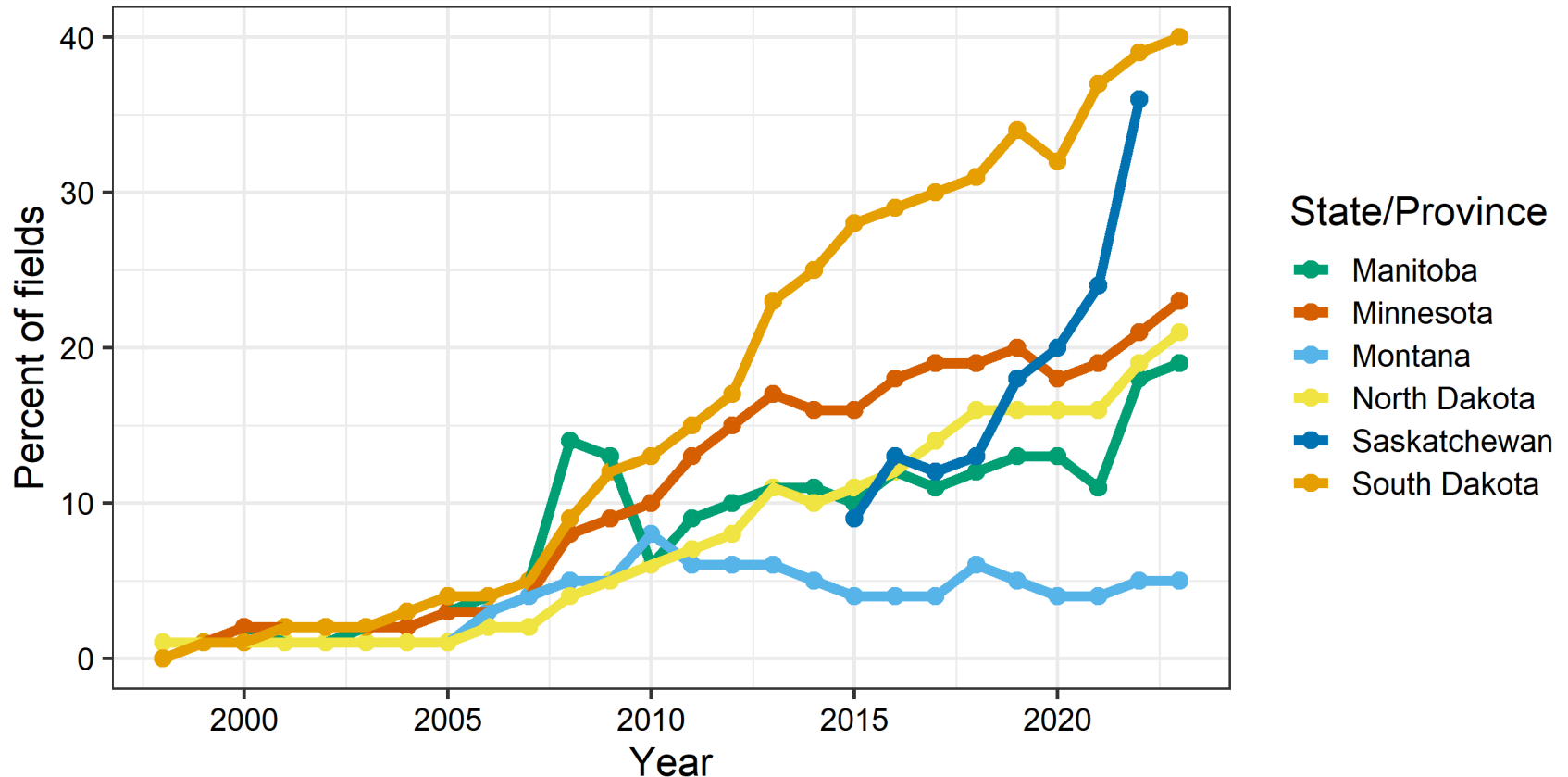
But those are just the total numbers...

- Any grid sampled field overwhelms the proportion of soil samples (64 samples in 160 field)
- Transition to zone sampling effectively increases your soil sampling by 3-5 times

...what about the actual fields?

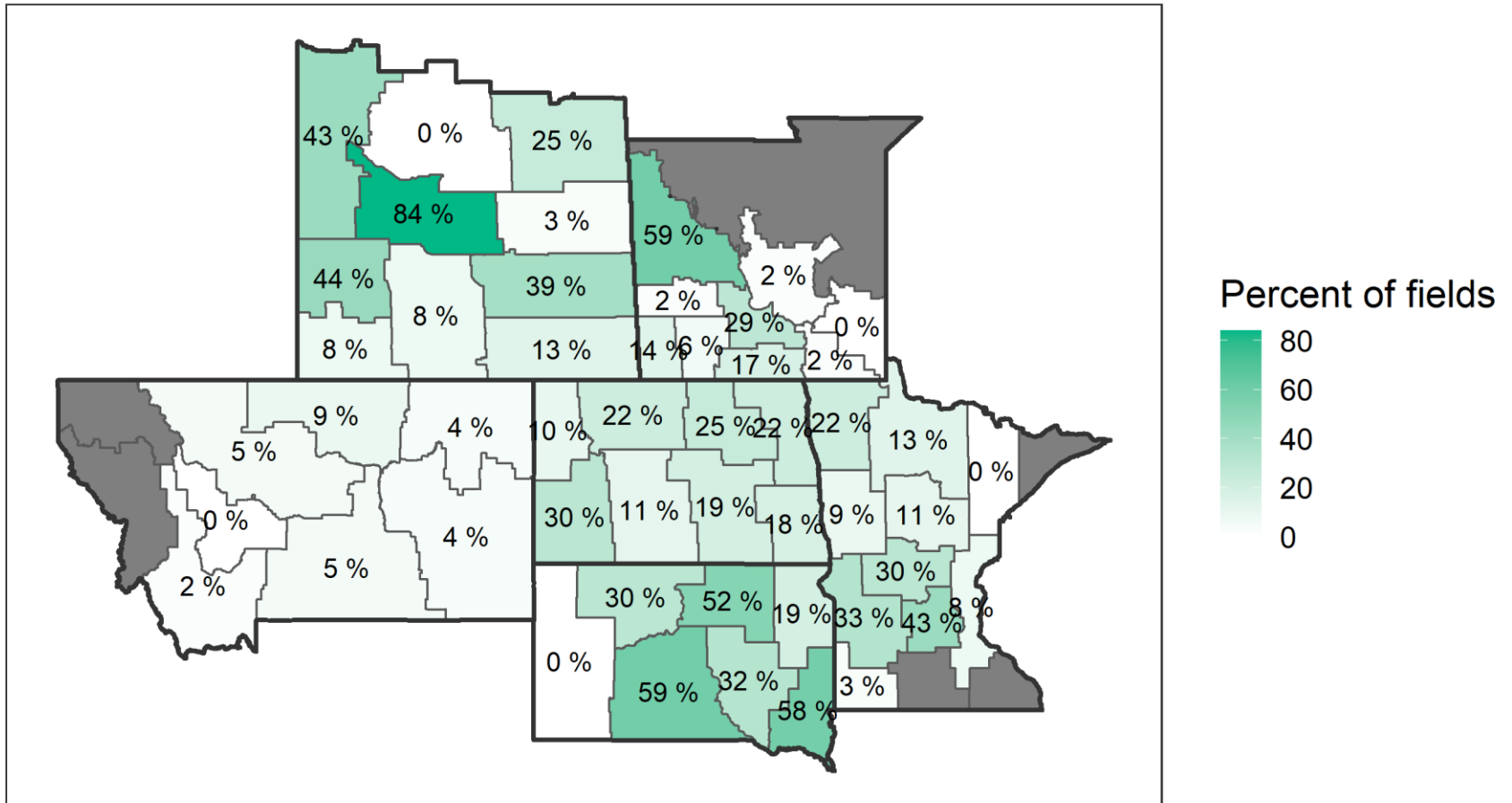
Fields sampled using precision sampling techniques (grid or zone)

Trend from 1998 to 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
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Fields sampled using precision sampling techniques (grid or zone) in 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
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Zone soil sampling reveals field variability

	Average soil test range within a field (high zone – low zone)					
Number of zones per field	Nitrate-N lb/acre, 0-24 inch	Olsen P ppm	K ppm	pH	EC(1:1) dS/m	SOM (%)
3	33	10	90	0.6	0.8	1.1
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Summary of 24,000 precision soil sampled fields from Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota; AGVISE Laboratories, 2023.

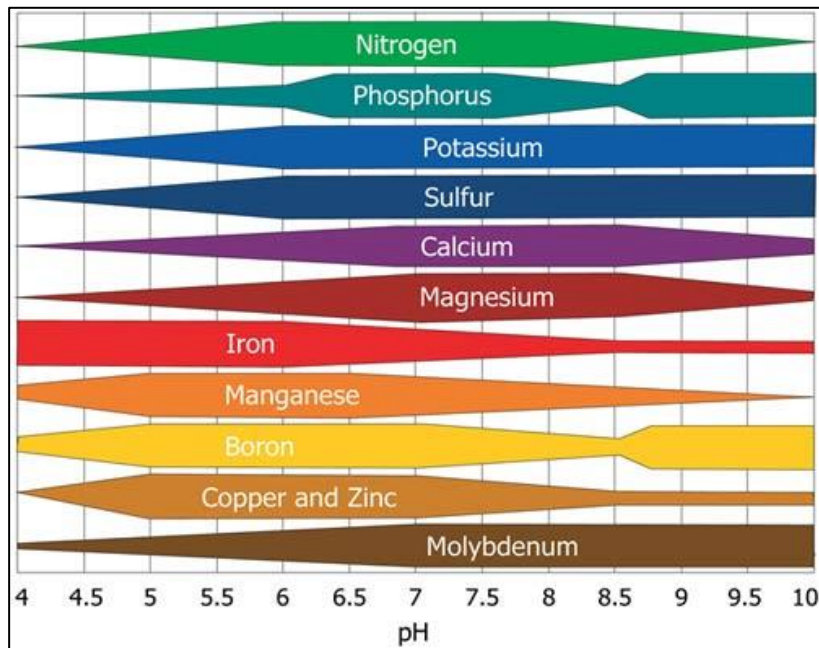
#2: Soil pH

Questions we can explore

- Increasing extent and frequency of low pH soils (pH < 6.0)
- Soil pH and aluminum toxicity risk (pH < 5.5)
- Soil pH variability and concern for aluminum toxicity
- Calcium carbonate controls high soil pH
- Soybean iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) risk

Why are acid soils problematic?

Reduced nutrient availability



Aluminum toxicity



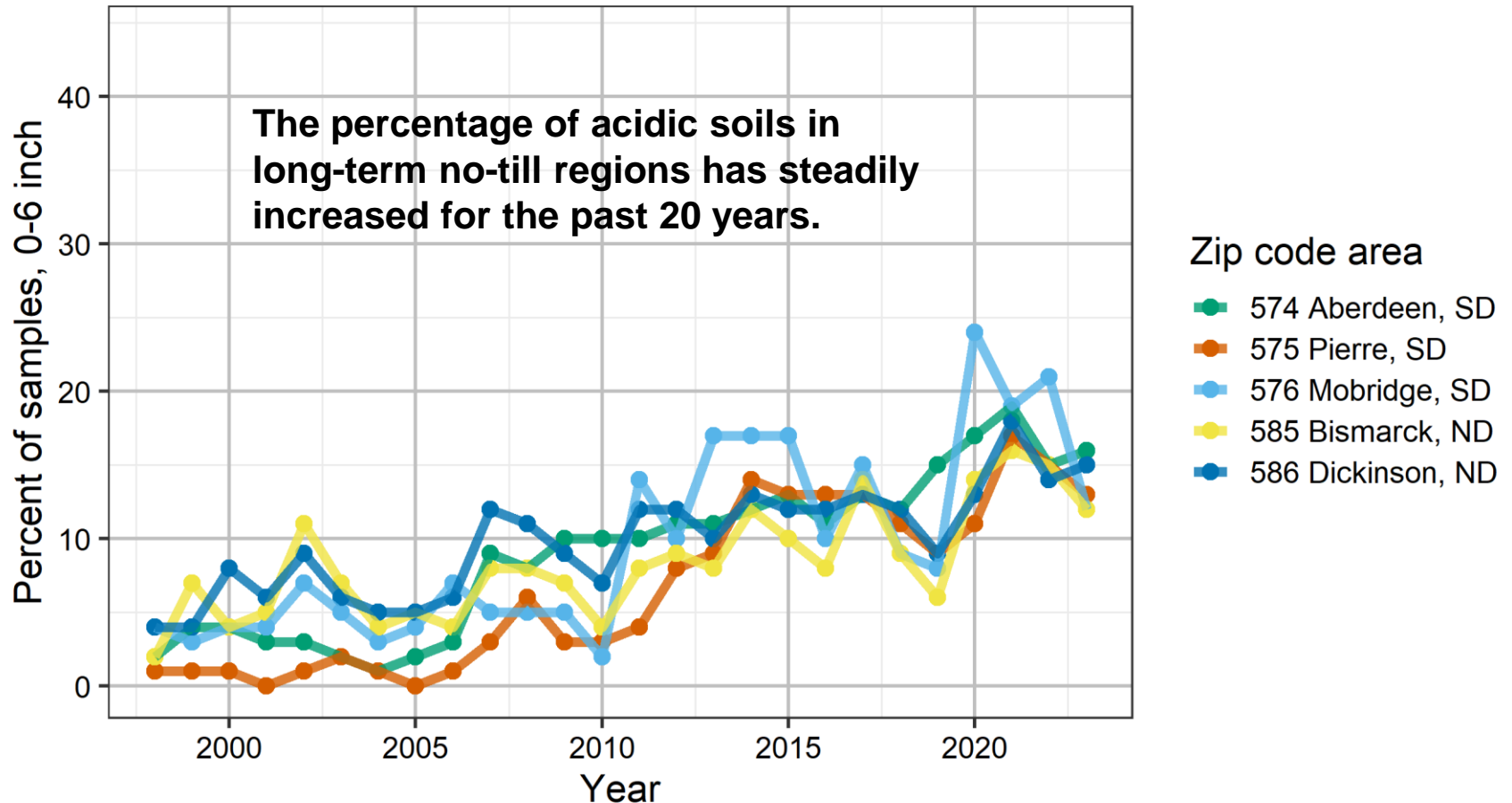
Map of Minnesota showing the percentage of the population aged 65 and over by county. The map uses three colors: dark green for 30% or higher, medium green for 10-29%, and light green for 5-9%. White areas represent 0-4%, and grey areas represent 10% or higher. Percentages are labeled within each county.

County	Percentage
Becker	38%
Beltrami	37%
Benton	15%
Bloomington	9%
Carlisle	0%
Cass	30%
Chippewa	6%
Clay	1%
Crow Wing	1%
Dakota	2%
Deer Lake	3%
Dodge	1%
Douglas	1%
Fillmore	5%
Goodhue	2%
Hennepin	0%
Houston	2%
Itasca	0%
Jackson	7%
Kandiyohi	7%
Kearney	32%
Kelly	12%
Kenton	18%
Lac qui Parle	22%
Lake	15%
Lake of the Clouds	28%
Lake of the Woods	32%
Lake Park	13%
Lake Shore	11%
Lake Umbagog	3%
Lake Vermilion	8%
Lakeview	13%
Lakeville	16%
Lakeworth	9%
Lakeworth	15%
Lakeworth	25%
Lakeworth	8%
Lakeworth	13%
Lakeworth	11%
Lakeworth	32%
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Lakeworth	8%
Lakeworth	13%
Lakeworth	16%
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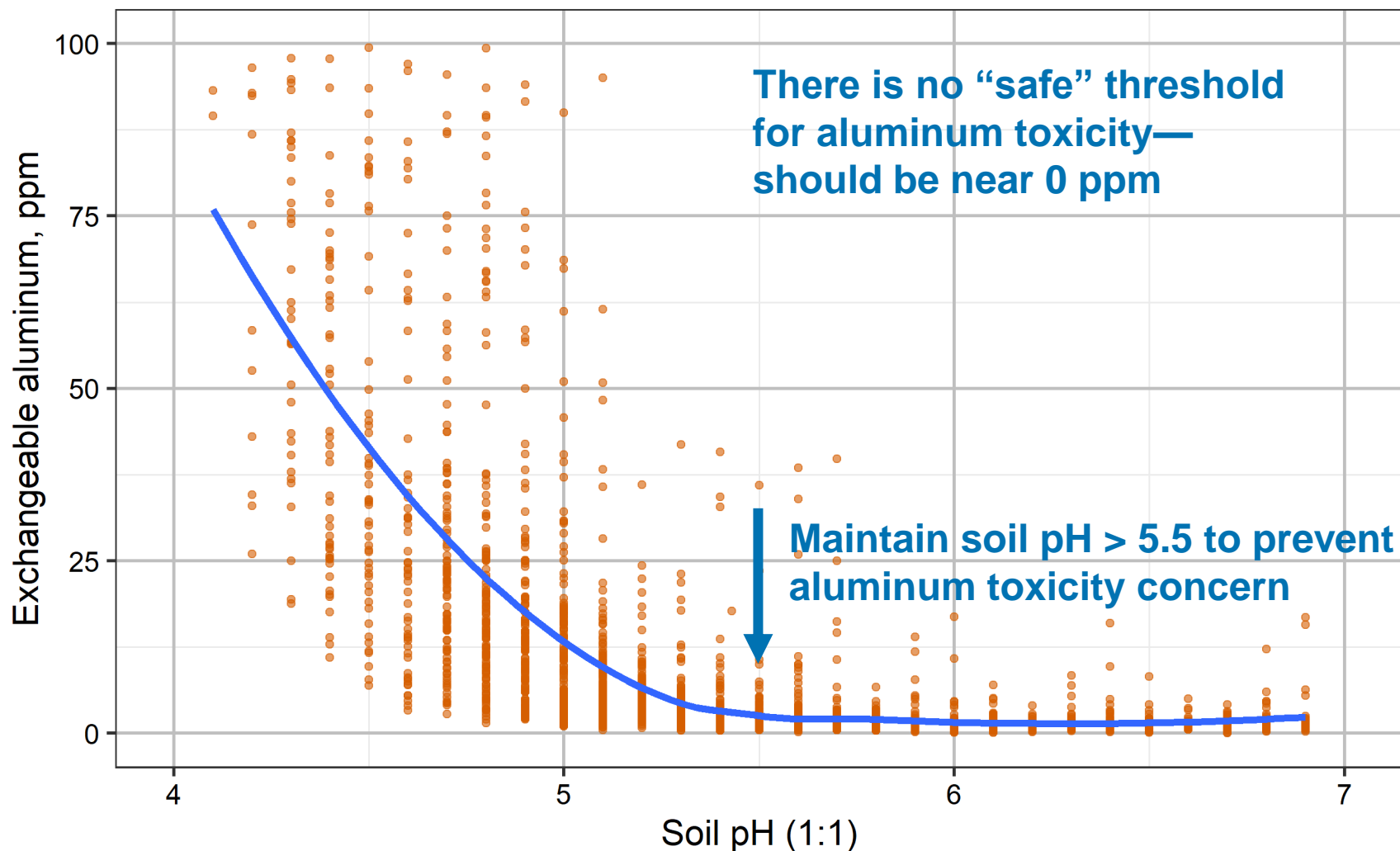
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Soil pH trend (pH < 6 1:1) across the northern Great Plains



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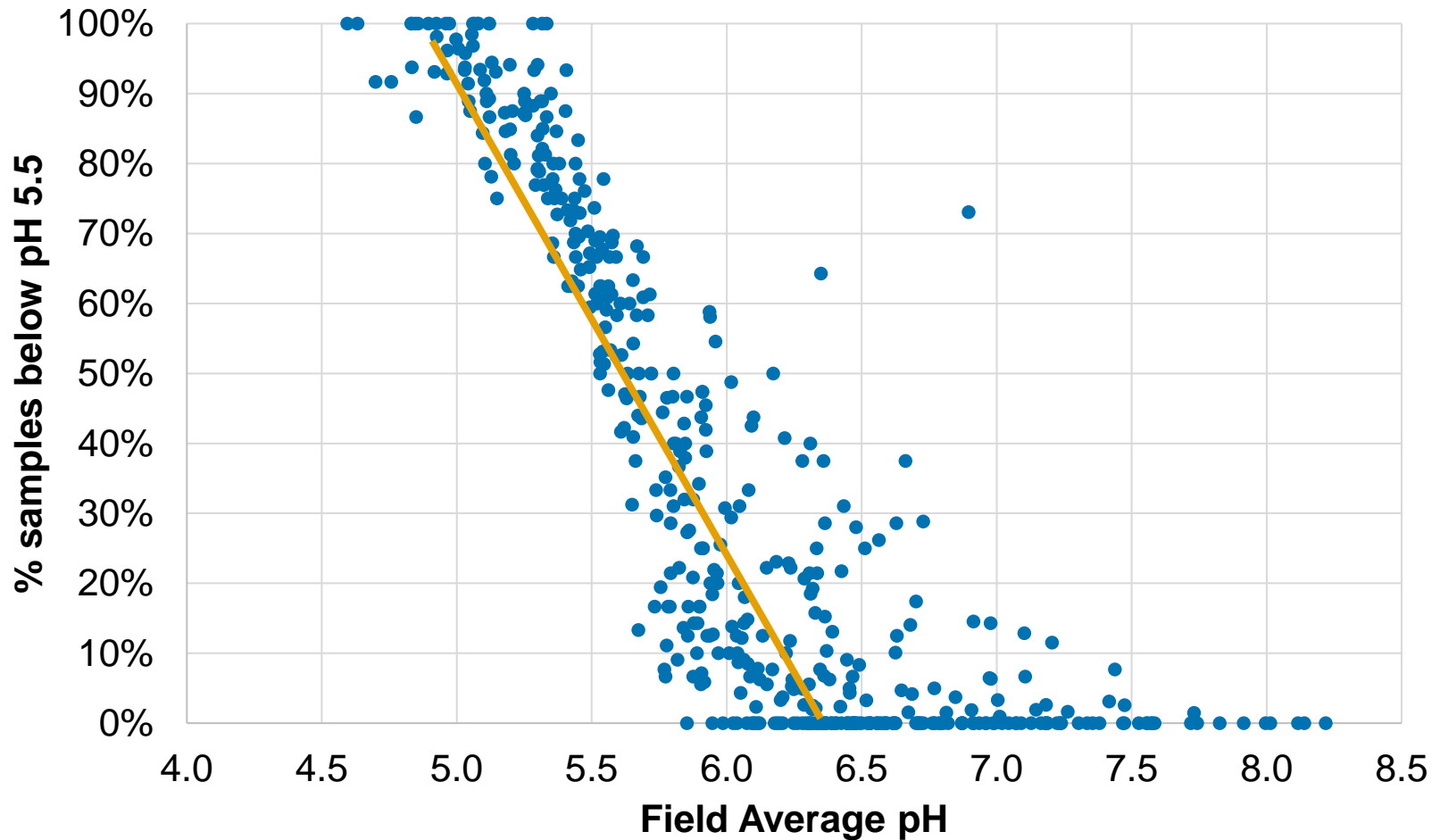
Soil pH controls aluminum availability



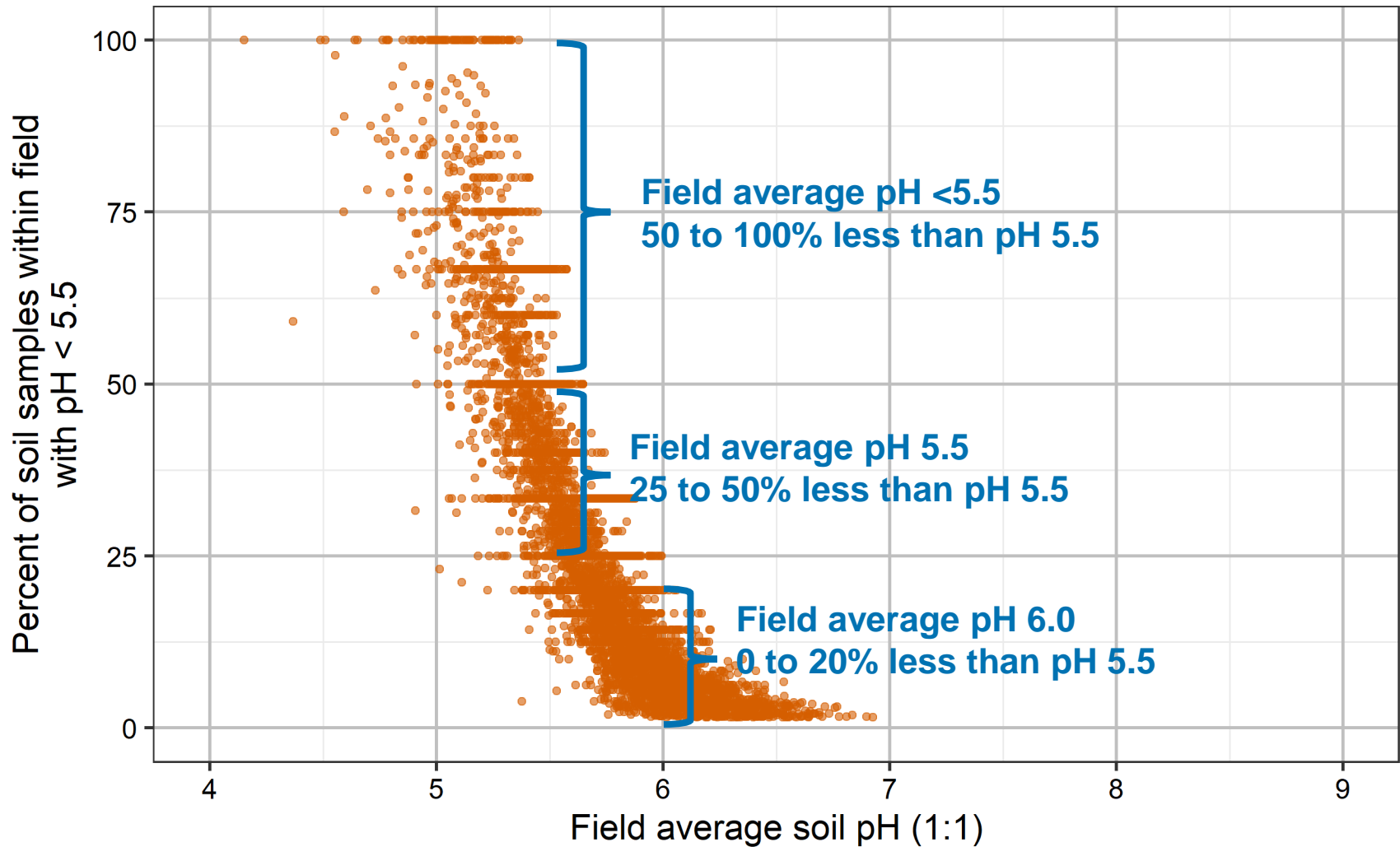
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pH variability is hidden in the average

Oklahoma State Univ., 648 grid fields



pH variability is hidden in the average



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Summary of 58,000 precision soil sampled fields from Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota;
AGVISE Laboratories, 2021-2022.

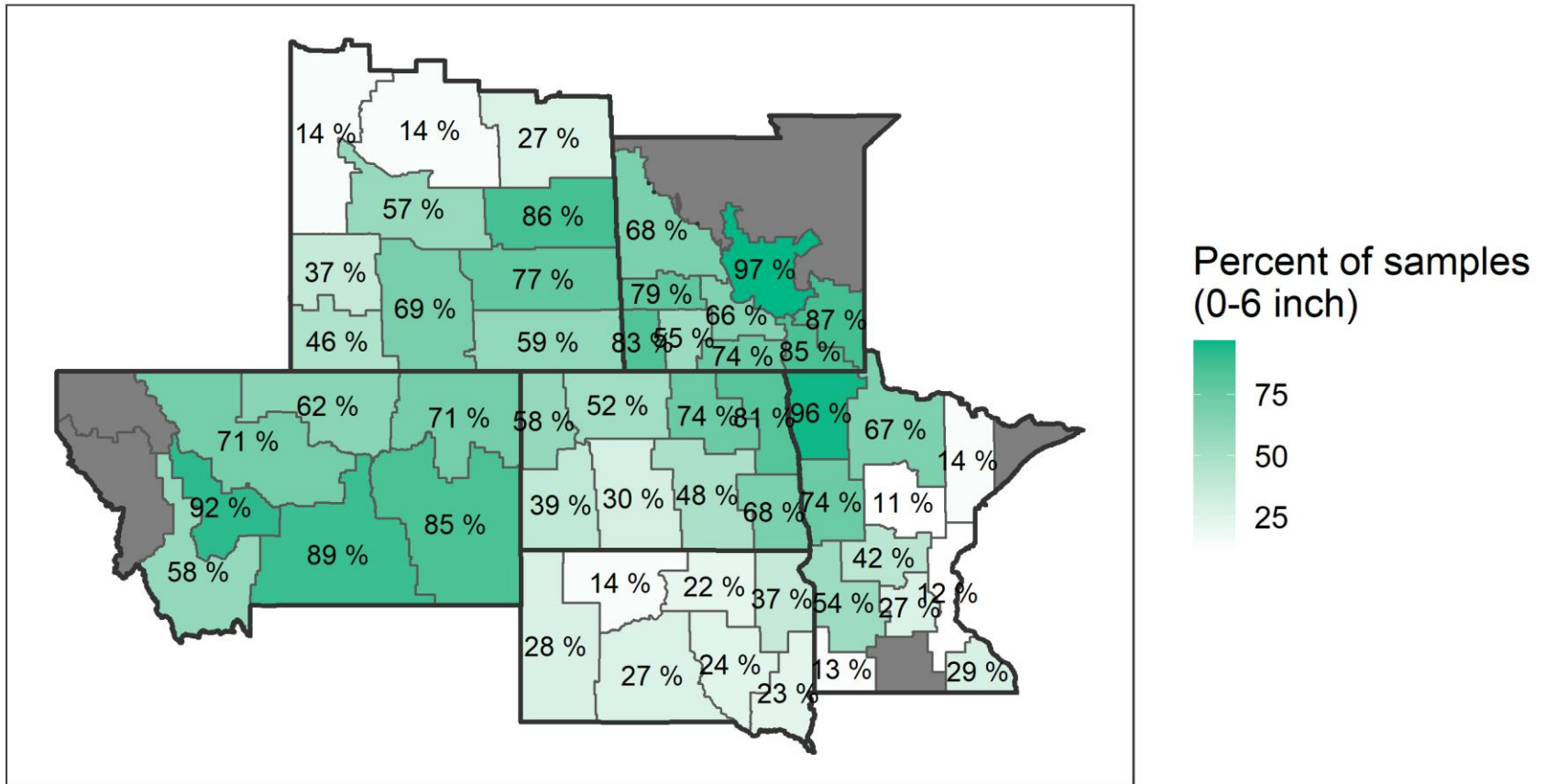
Lessons about low soil pH

- Extent and frequency of low soil pH is increasing
- For soils with $\text{pH} < 5.5$, aluminum toxicity becomes a major crop production-limiting concern
- For whole-field composite soil samples, concern starts when average soil $\text{pH} < 6.0$; if average soil $\text{pH} < 5.5$, then 50 to 100% may lie at risk for serious aluminum toxicity concern, need to grid or zone soil sample

What about high soil pH?

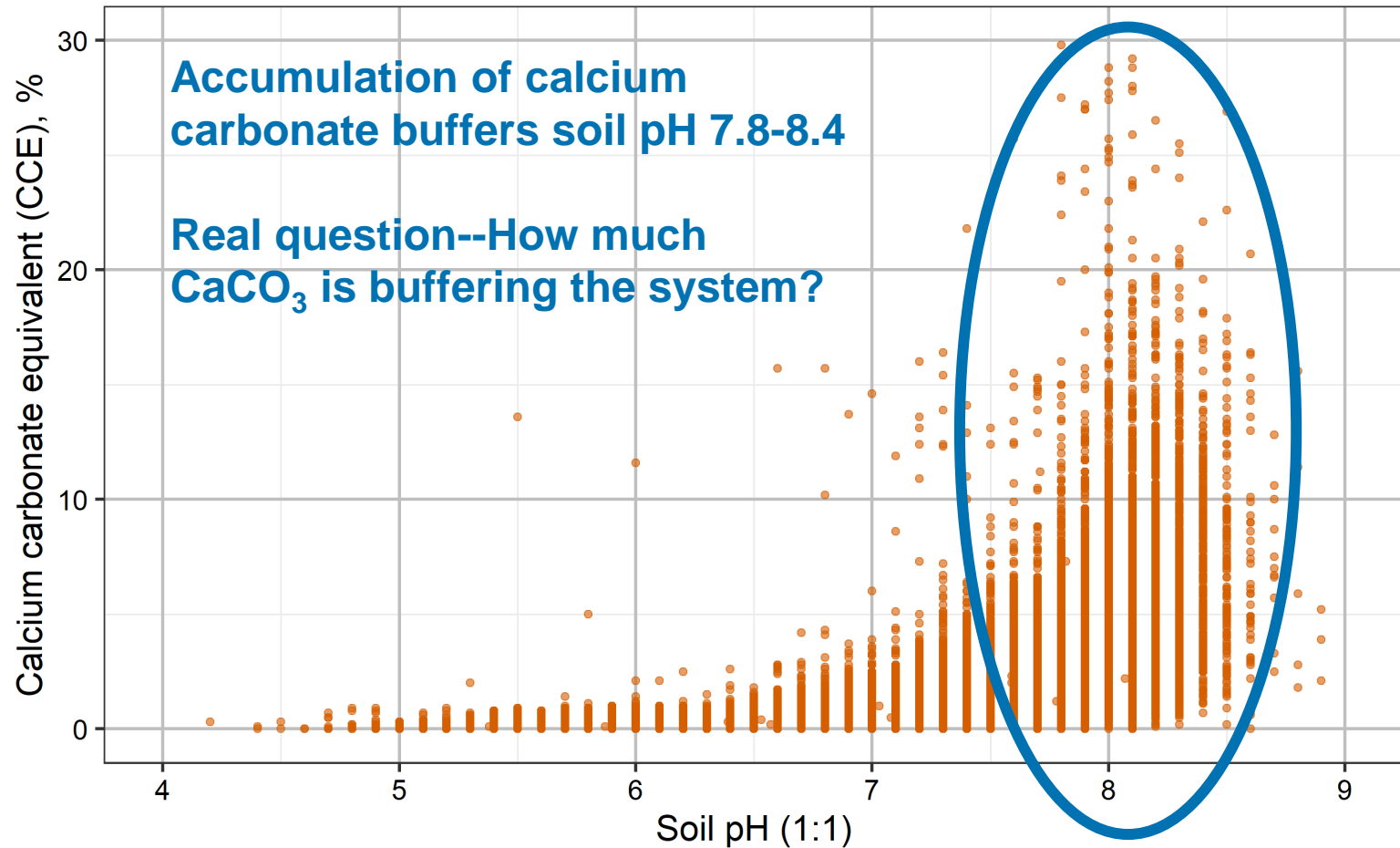
- High soil pH reduces availability of phosphorus (P), zinc (Zn), and iron (Fe)
- Calcium carbonate buffers soil pH near pH 7.8-8.4; naturally occurring in our glaciated soils
- Major concern is soybean iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) risk, where carbonate and/or salinity presents high IDC risk

Soil samples with soil pH above 7.3 in 2023



Data not shown where n < 100
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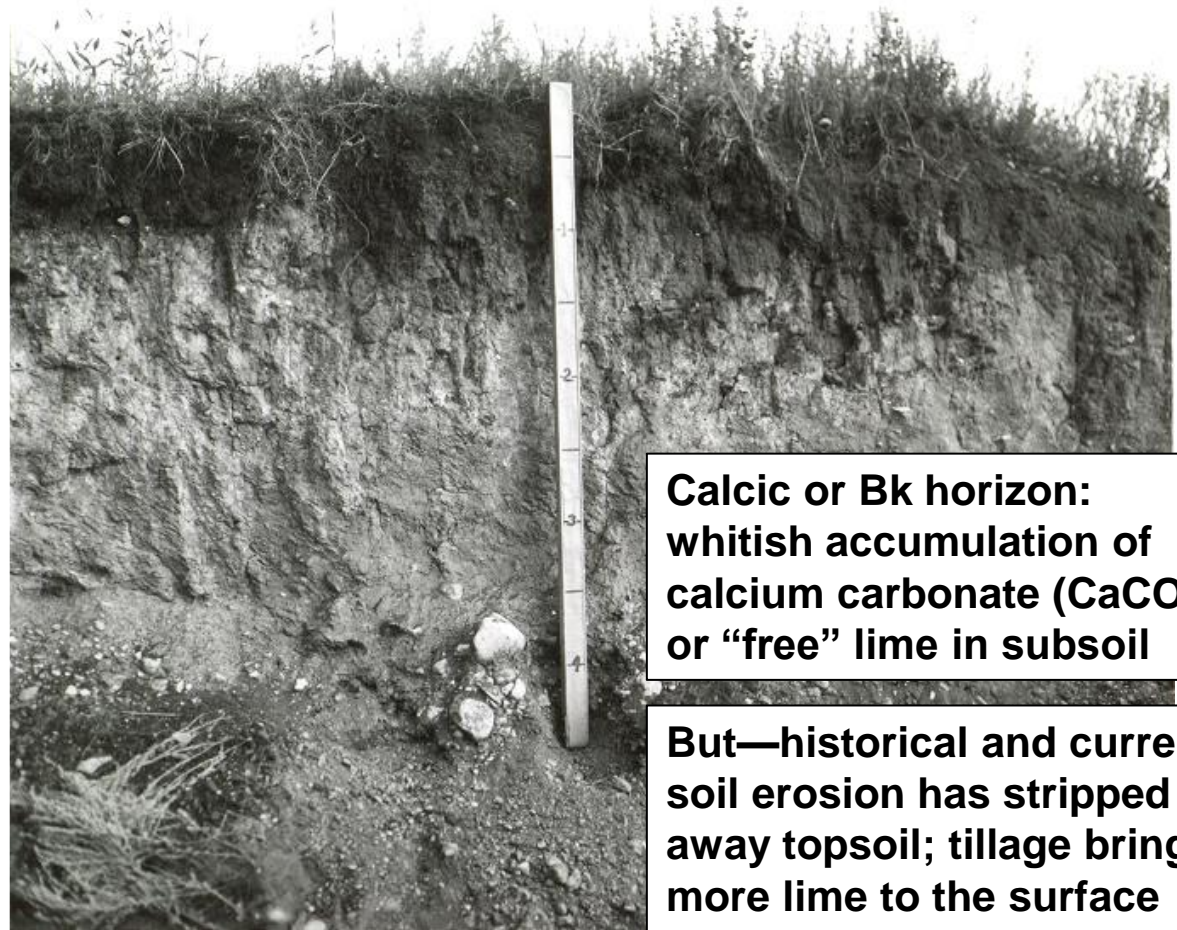
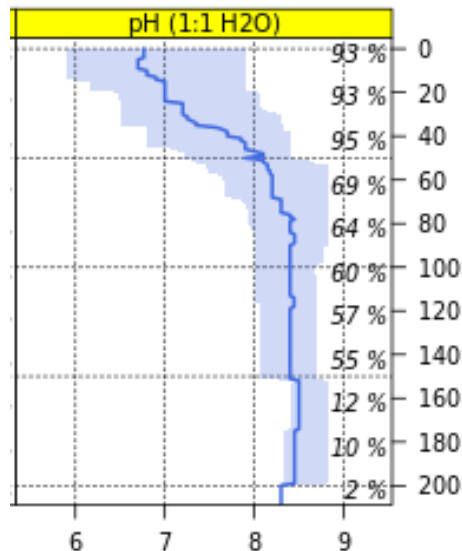
Naturally occurring calcium carbonate (CaCO_3 , free lime) buffers soil pH



AGVISE Laboratories, Inc.

Why is calcium carbonate so important in soil formation?

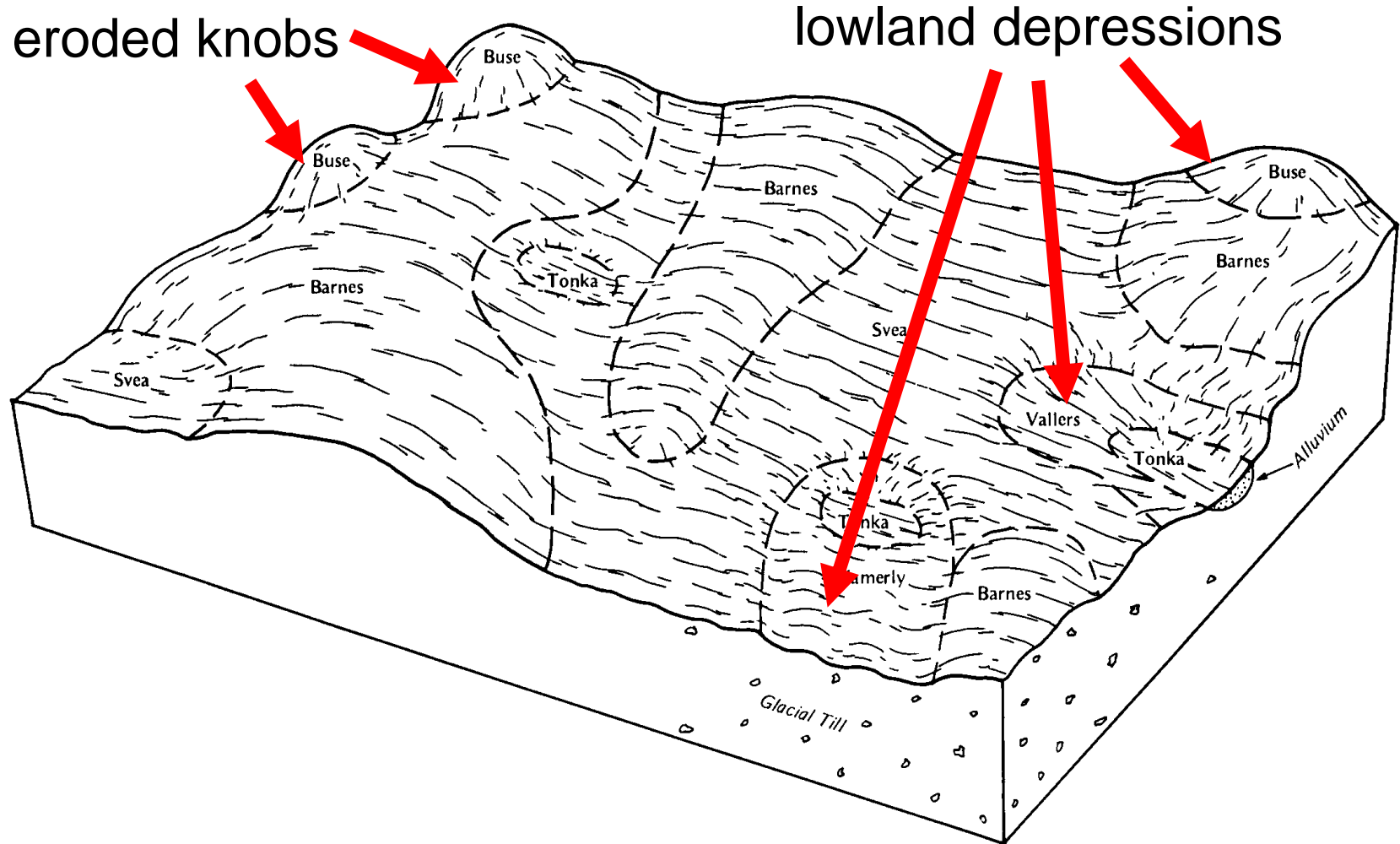
Barnes series
LaMoure Co., ND



Calcic or Bk horizon:
whitish accumulation of
calcium carbonate (CaCO₃)
or "free" lime in subsoil

**But—historical and current
soil erosion has stripped
away topsoil; tillage brings
more lime to the surface**

Where do you find calcium carbonate in the topsoil?



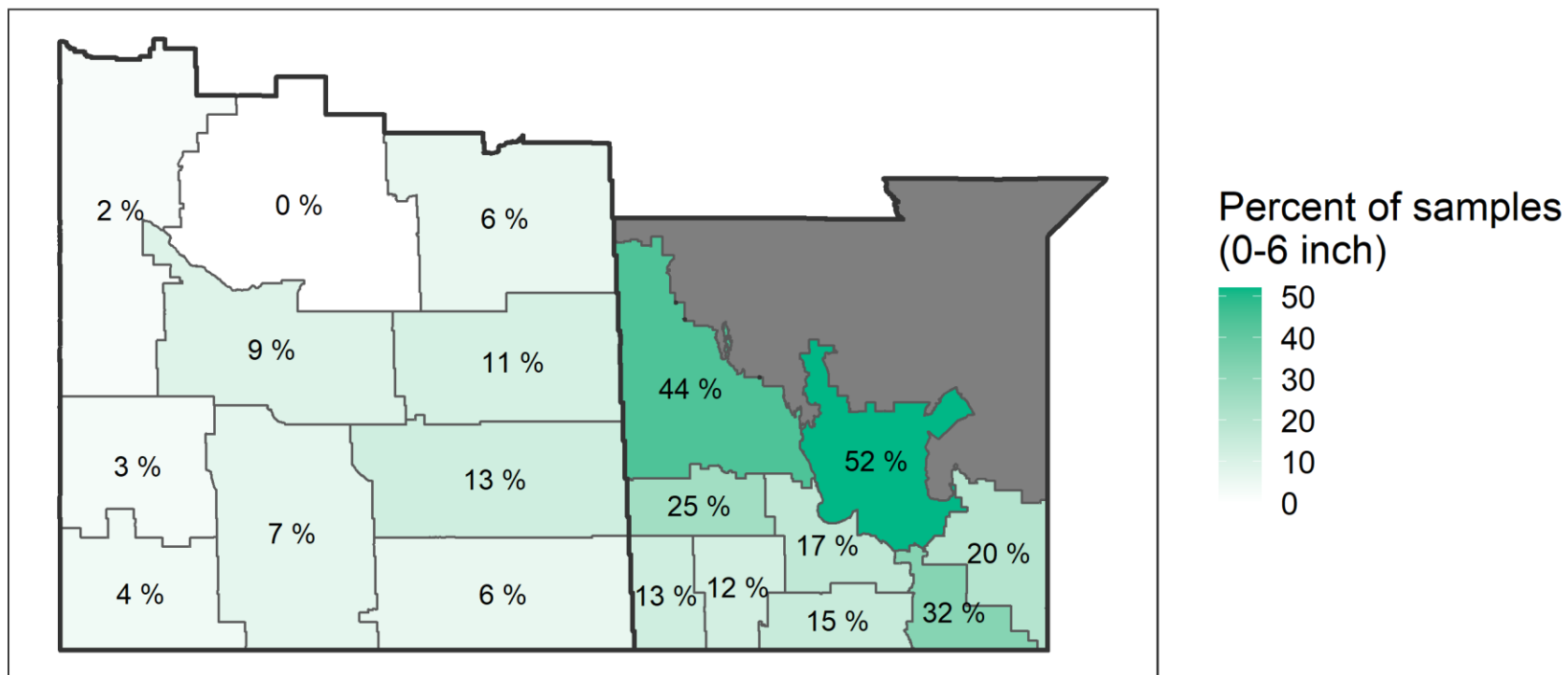
Soil pH increasing? Stop soil erosion!



Soil pH increasing? Stop soil erosion!



Soil samples with calcium carbonate above 5.0 % CCE in 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
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Iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC)

pH 7.9
CaCO₃ 3.5%
EC(1:1) 0.7 dS/m



No iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC)

pH 7.8
CaCO₃ 0.9%
EC(1:1) 0.4 dS/m

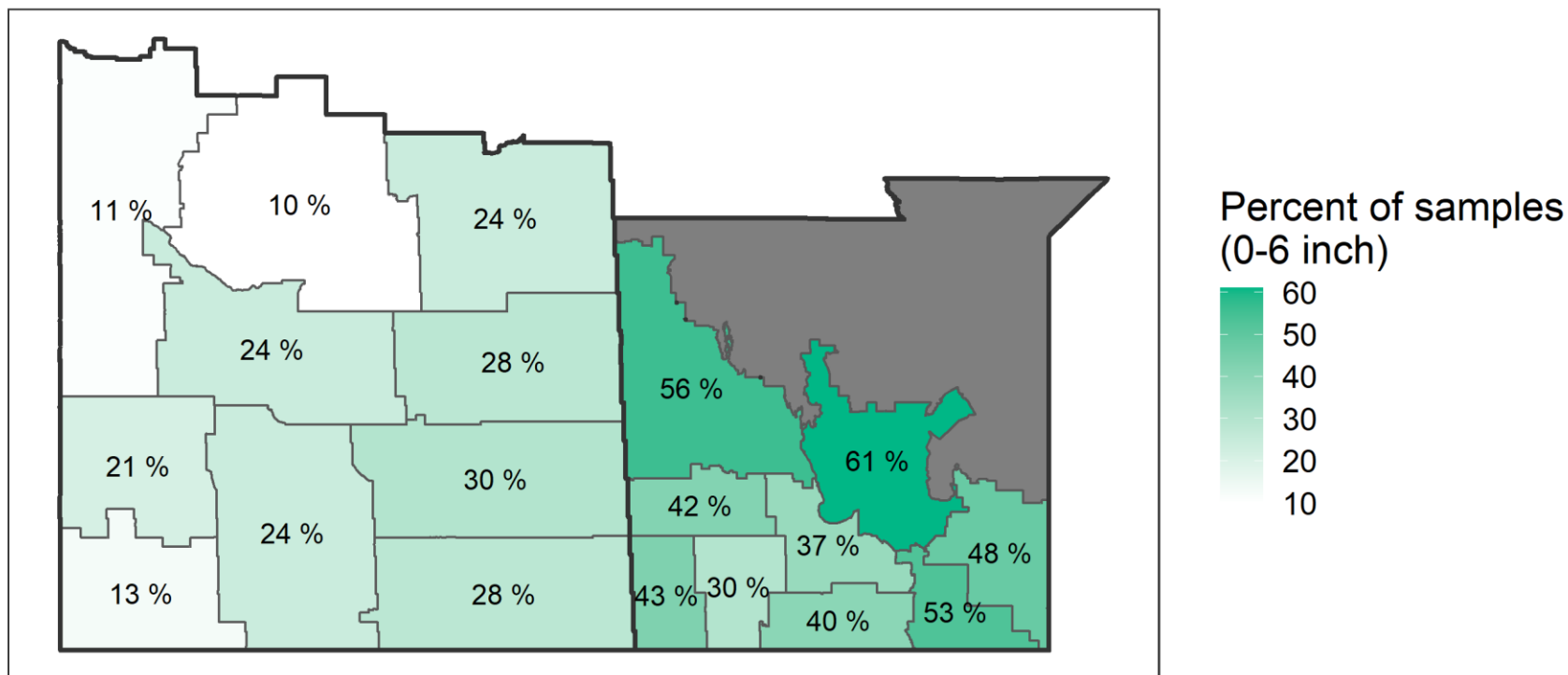
High pH soil may have
low or high CaCO₃. You
must measure carbonate
(CCE) and EC(1:1).

AGVISE Soybean IDC Risk Index

	Soybean IDC risk potential		
Salinity (EC 1:1)	Calcium carbonate equivalent (CCE)		
dS/m	< 2.5 %	2.6 – 5.0 %	> 5.0 %
< 0.25	Low	Low	Moderate
0.26 – 0.50	Low	Moderate	High
0.51 – 1.00	Moderate	High	Very high
> 1.00	Very high	Very high	Extreme

Based on observations and soil samples from 103 fields (2001)

Soil samples with high soybean iron deficiency chlorosis risk in 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
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Manage soybean IDC with soil testing

Identify fields with low IDC risk

- Soil test for carbonate and salinity
- Choose low IDC risk fields

Mitigating moderate to high IDC risk

1. Variety selection
2. Variety selection
3. Variety selection
4. Wider rows (plants closer together reduces IDC)
5. Apply high-quality chelated Fe (EDDHA) with seed
6. Plant companion cereal with soybean (uses excess water and nitrate)

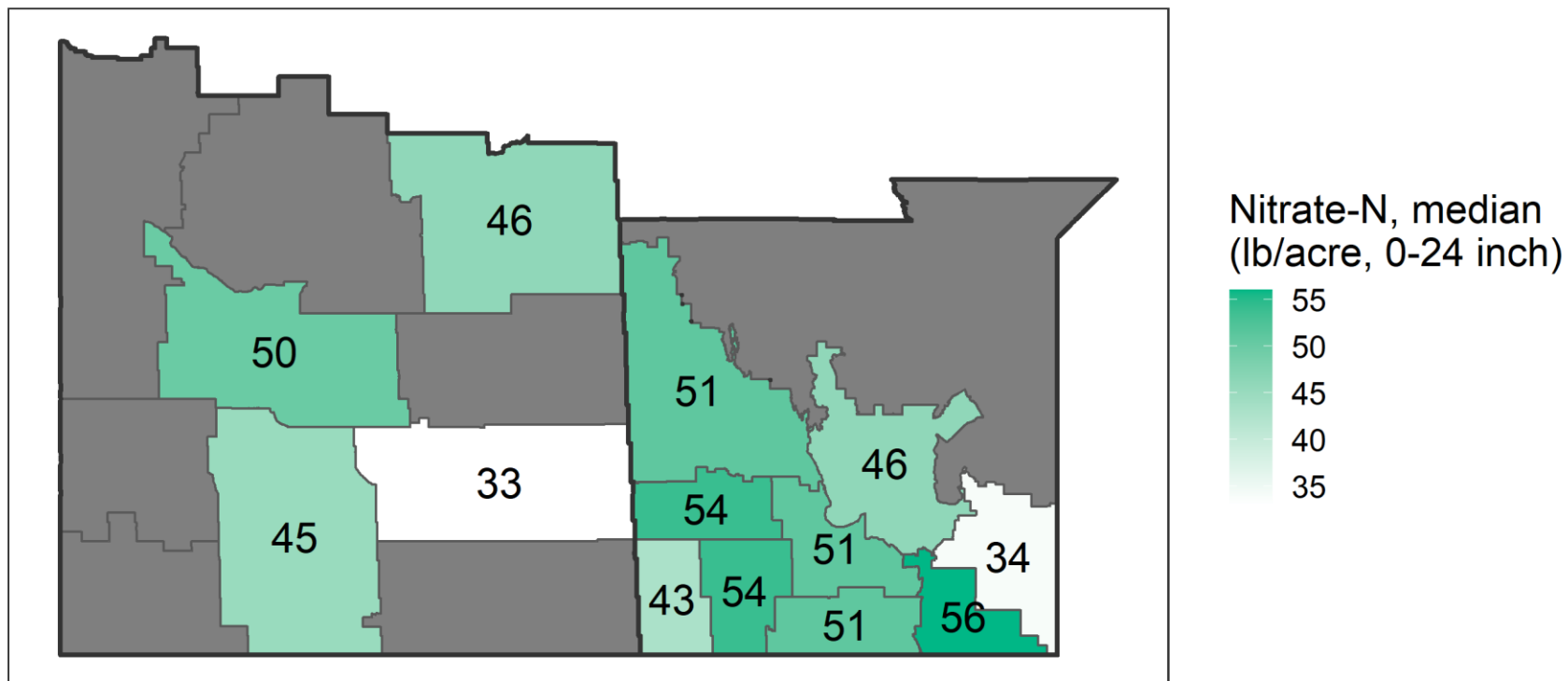


#3: Soil nitrate-nitrogen

Questions we can explore

- Trends in residual soil nitrate-N after crops
 - Weather variation: drought vs. monsoon
- Field variability

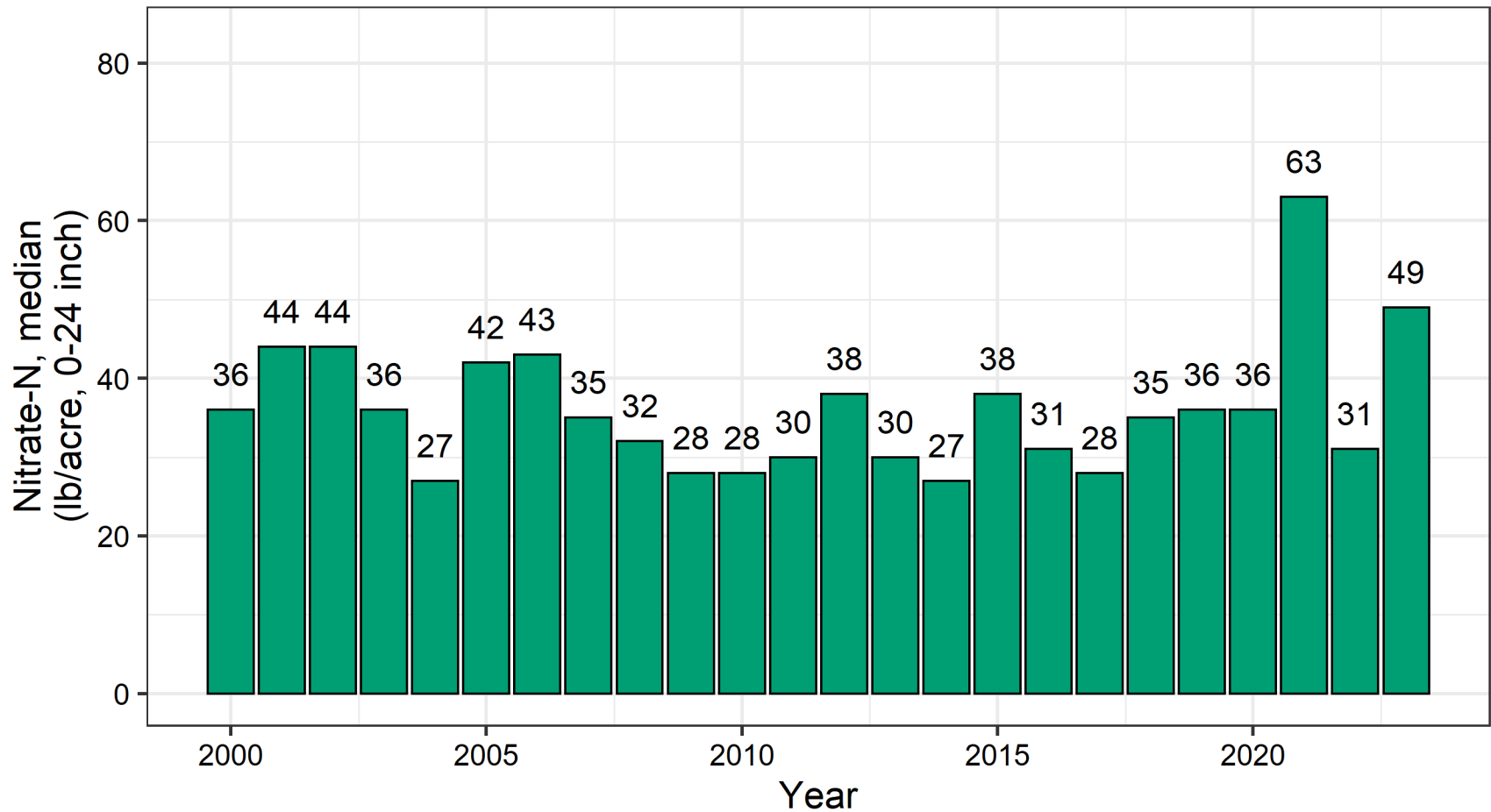
Residual nitrate following wheat in 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
AGVISE Laboratories, Inc.

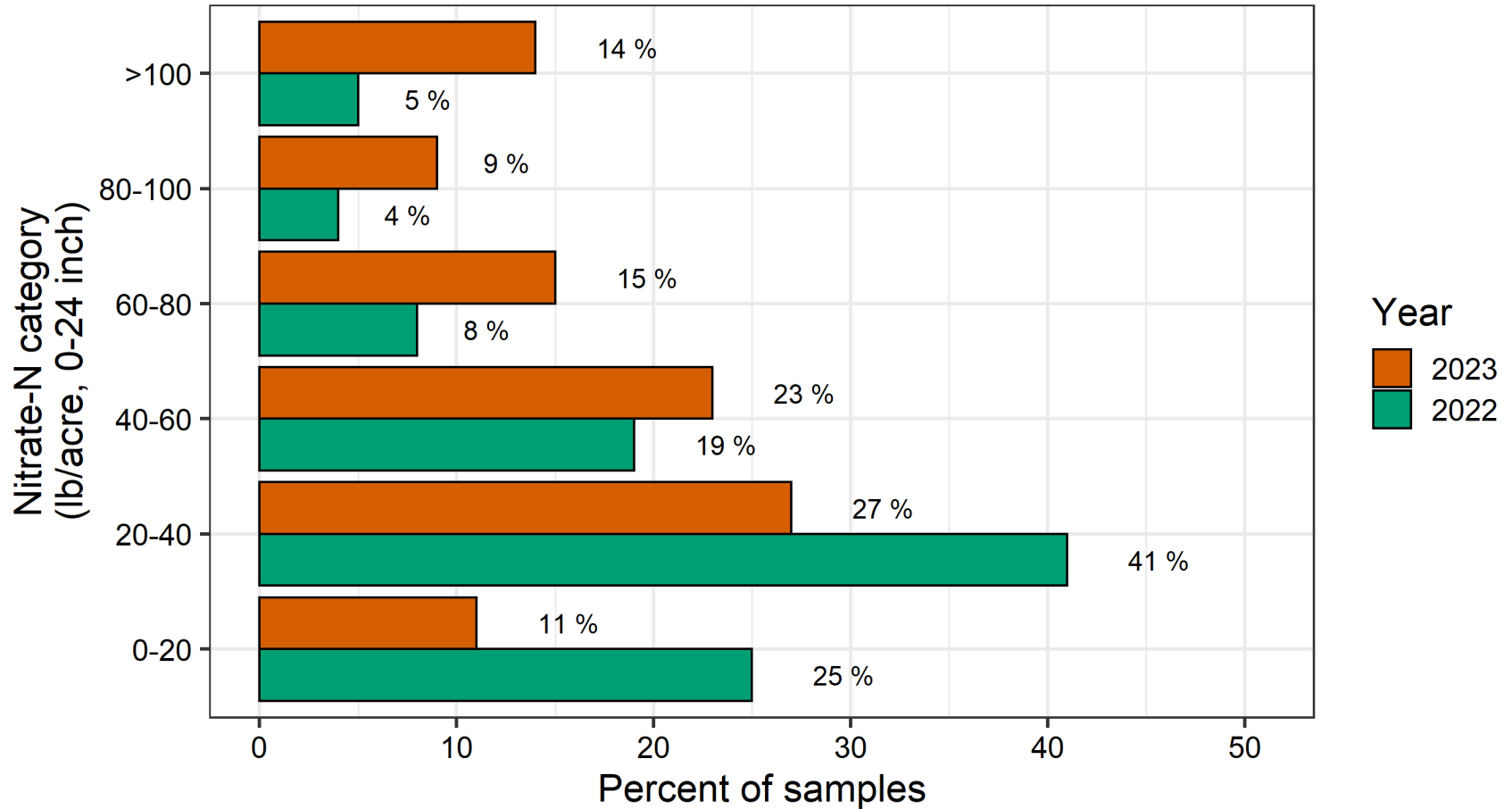
Residual nitrate following wheat

Trend from 2000 to 2023



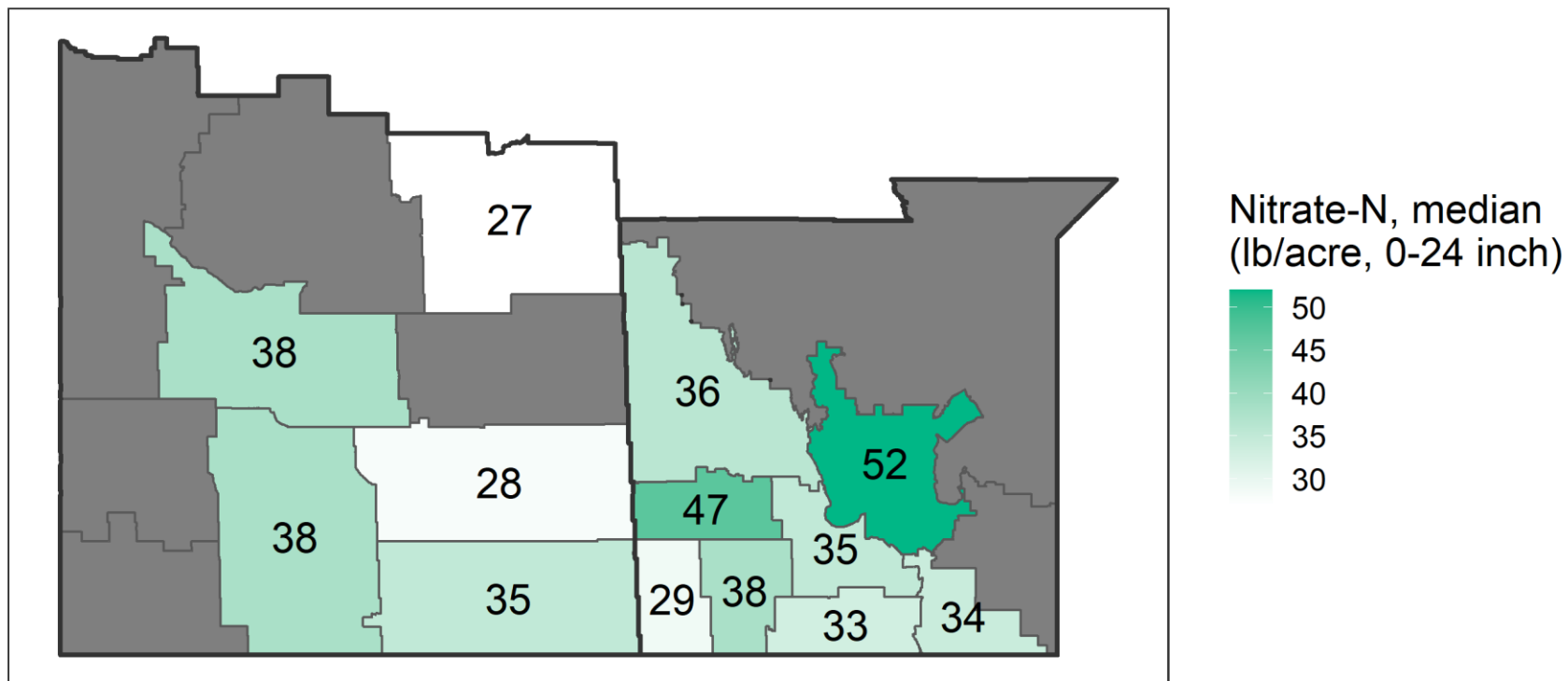
Data not shown where $n < 100$
AGVISE Laboratories, Inc.

Residual nitrate variability following wheat in 2022 & 2023



Data not shown where n < 100
AGVISE Laboratories, Inc.

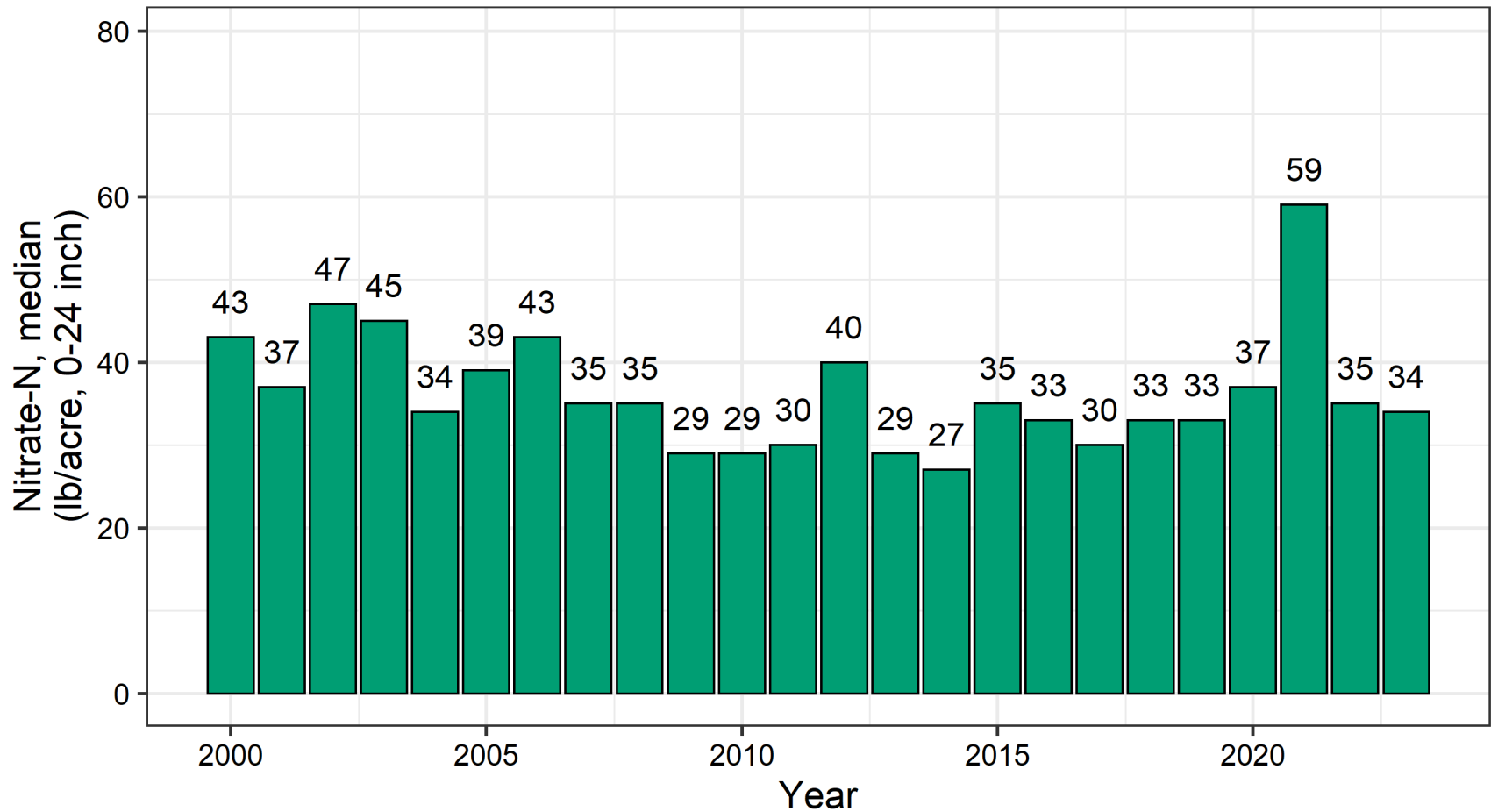
Residual nitrate following canola in 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
AGVISE Laboratories, Inc.

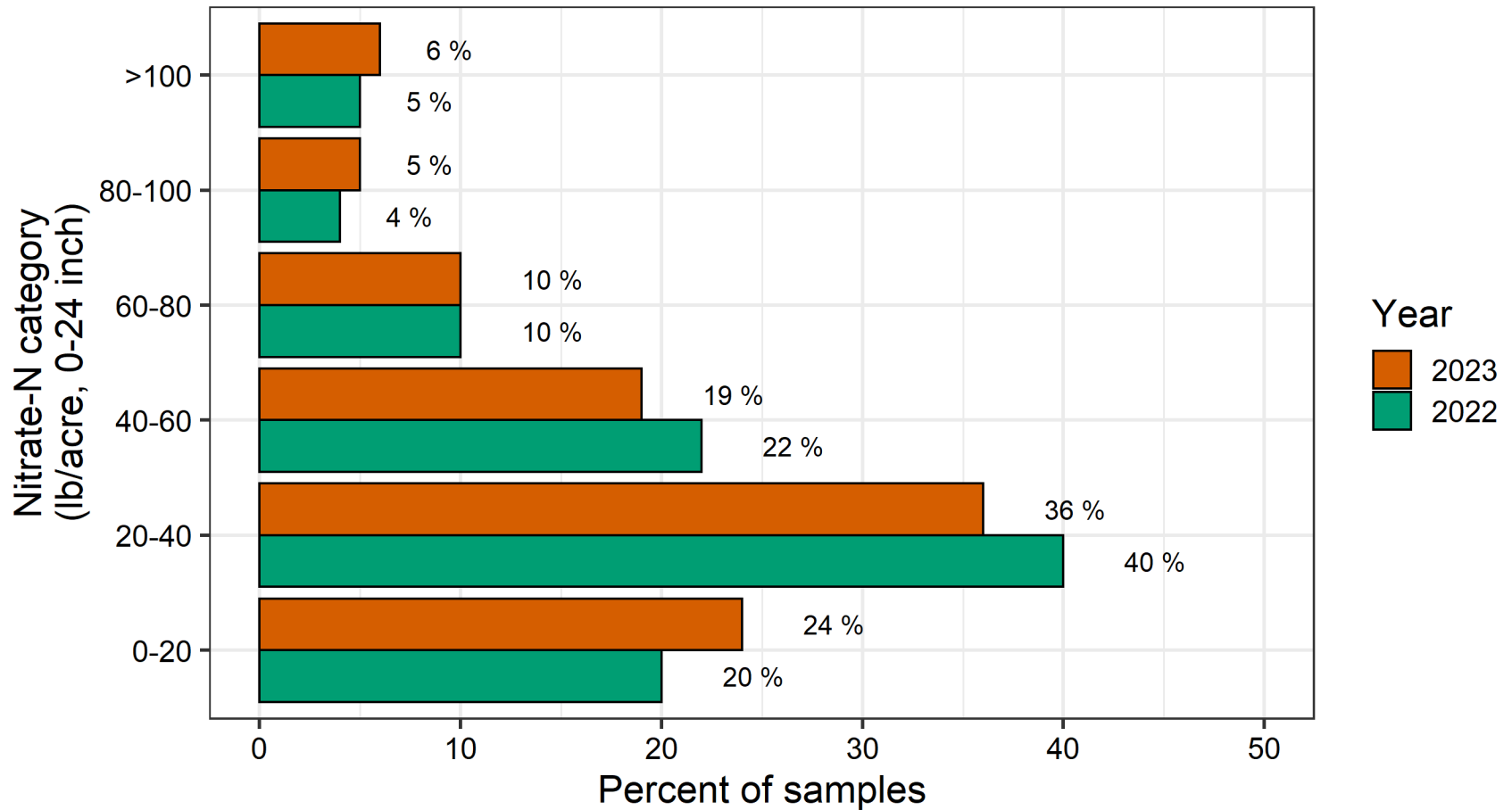
Residual nitrate following canola

Trend from 2000 to 2023

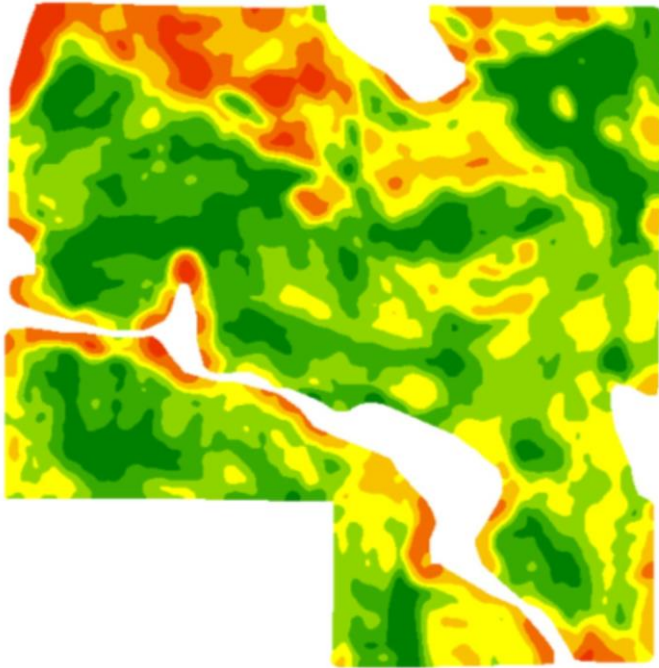


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Residual nitrate variability following canola in 2022 & 2023



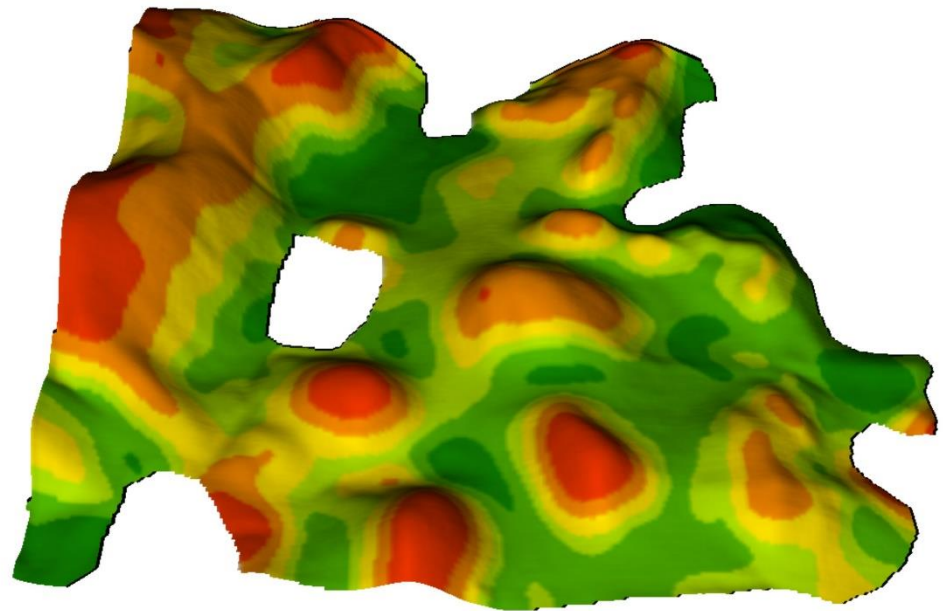
Data not shown where n < 100
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Factors of Soil Formation (Jenny, 1941)

- Climate
- Living organisms
- Relief (topography)
- Parent material
- Time

Spatial Variability

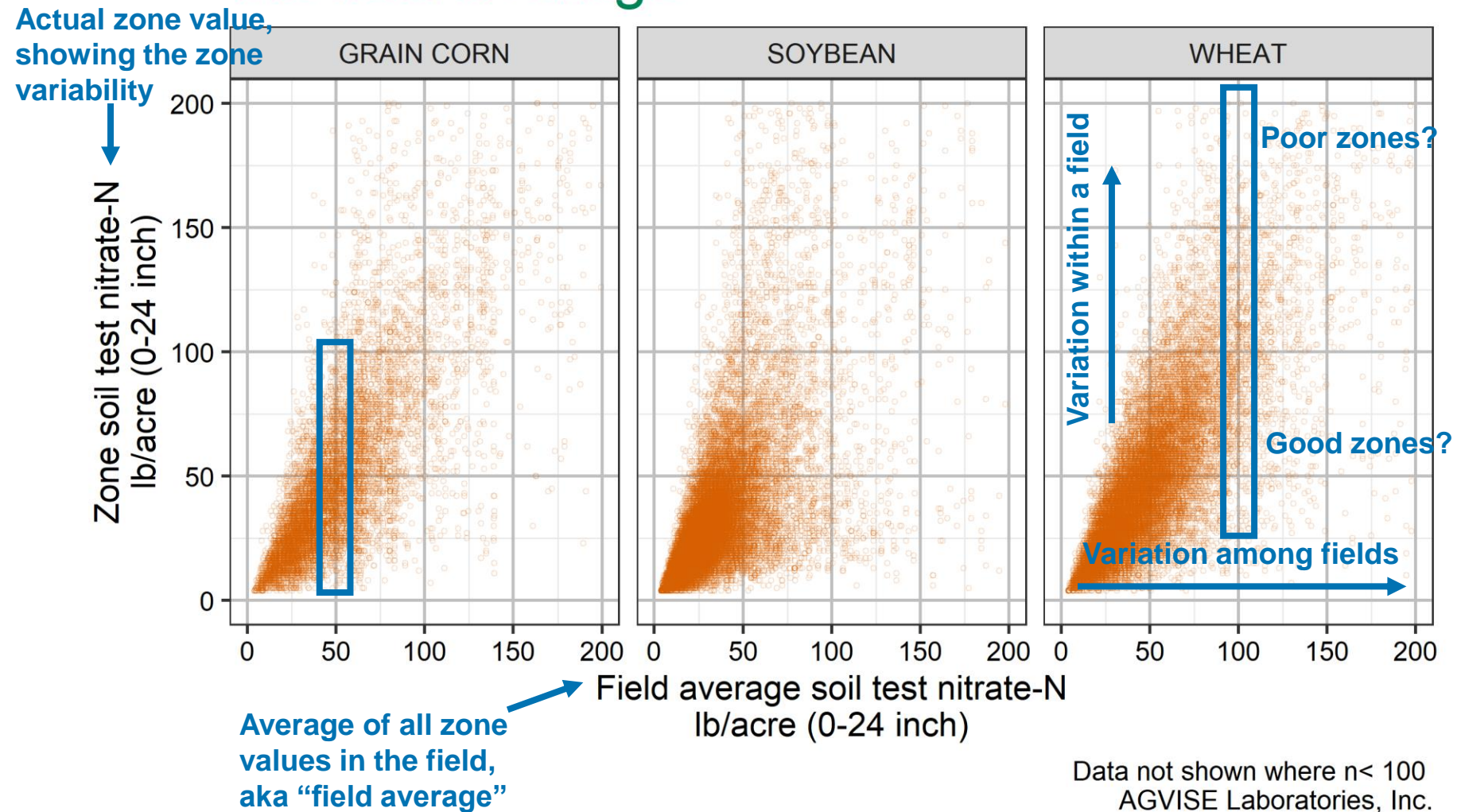


Zone soil sampling reveals field variability

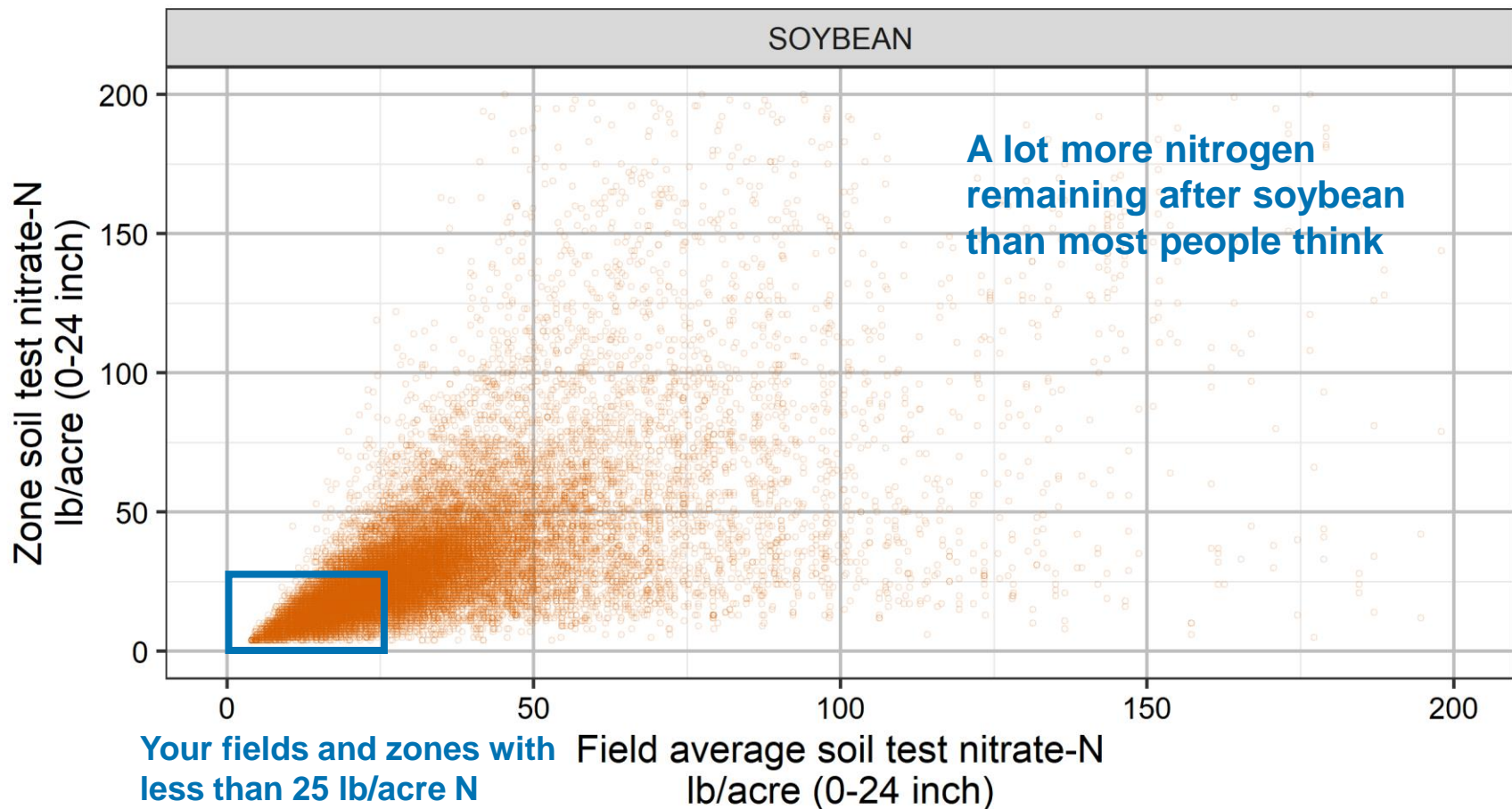
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Number of zones per field	Nitrate-N lb/acre, 0-24 inch	Olsen P ppm	K ppm	pH	EC(1:1) dS/m	SOM (%)
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Summary of 24,000 precision soil sampled fields from Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota; AGVISE Laboratories, 2023.

Soil test nitrate-N zone variability within the field average



Soil test nitrate-N zone variability within the field average

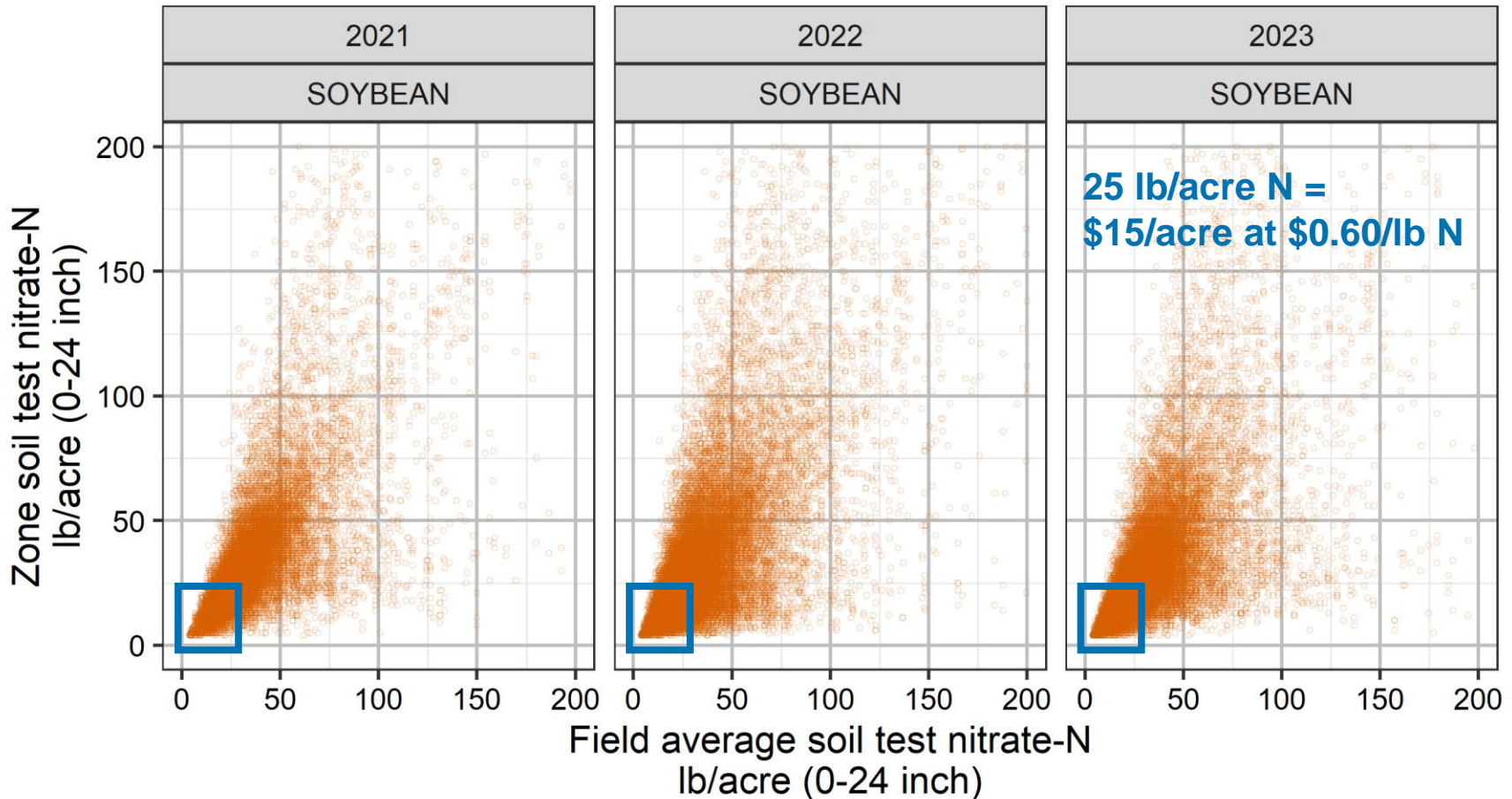


Data not shown where $n < 100$
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Summary of 27,000 precision soil sampled fields from Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota; AGVISE Laboratories, 2023.

Soil test nitrate-N zone variability within the field average



Data not shown where $n < 100$
AGVISE Laboratories, Inc.



Summary of precision soil sampled fields from Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota; AGVISE Laboratories, 2021-2023.

#4: Phosphorus and Potassium

Questions we can explore

- Extent of low soil test P and K
- Field variability

Phosphorus (P), 0-6 inch topsoil

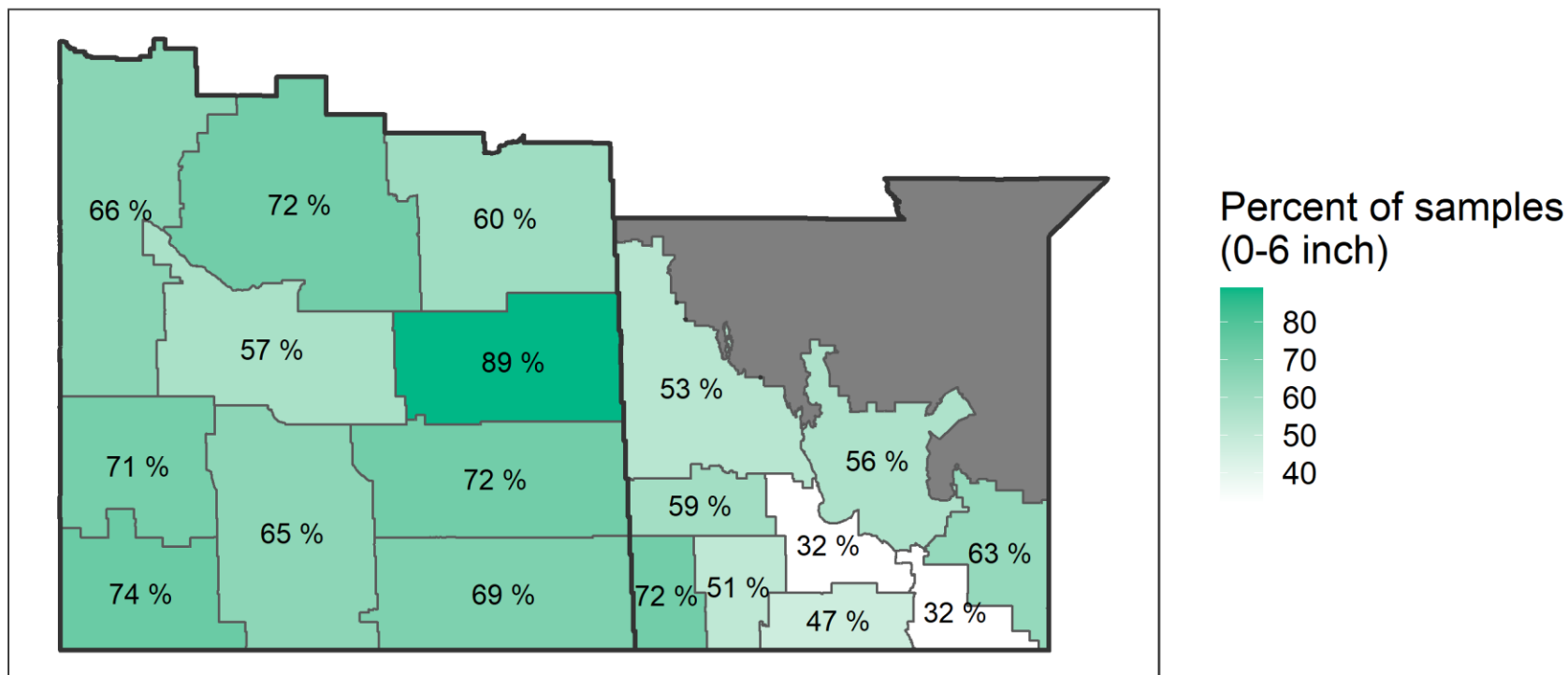
Bray P1 or Olsen P method

Bray P1 fails on calcareous soils, delivers false low STP result.

Olsen P is accepted method throughout the region.

Soil test category	Soil test P (ppm)	
	Bray P1	Olsen P
	pH<7.3	pH 5.5-8.5
Very Low	<5	<3
Low	6-10	4-7
Medium	11-15	8-11
High	16-20	12-15
Very High	>20	>15

Soil samples with soil test phosphorus below 15 ppm (Olsen P) in 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
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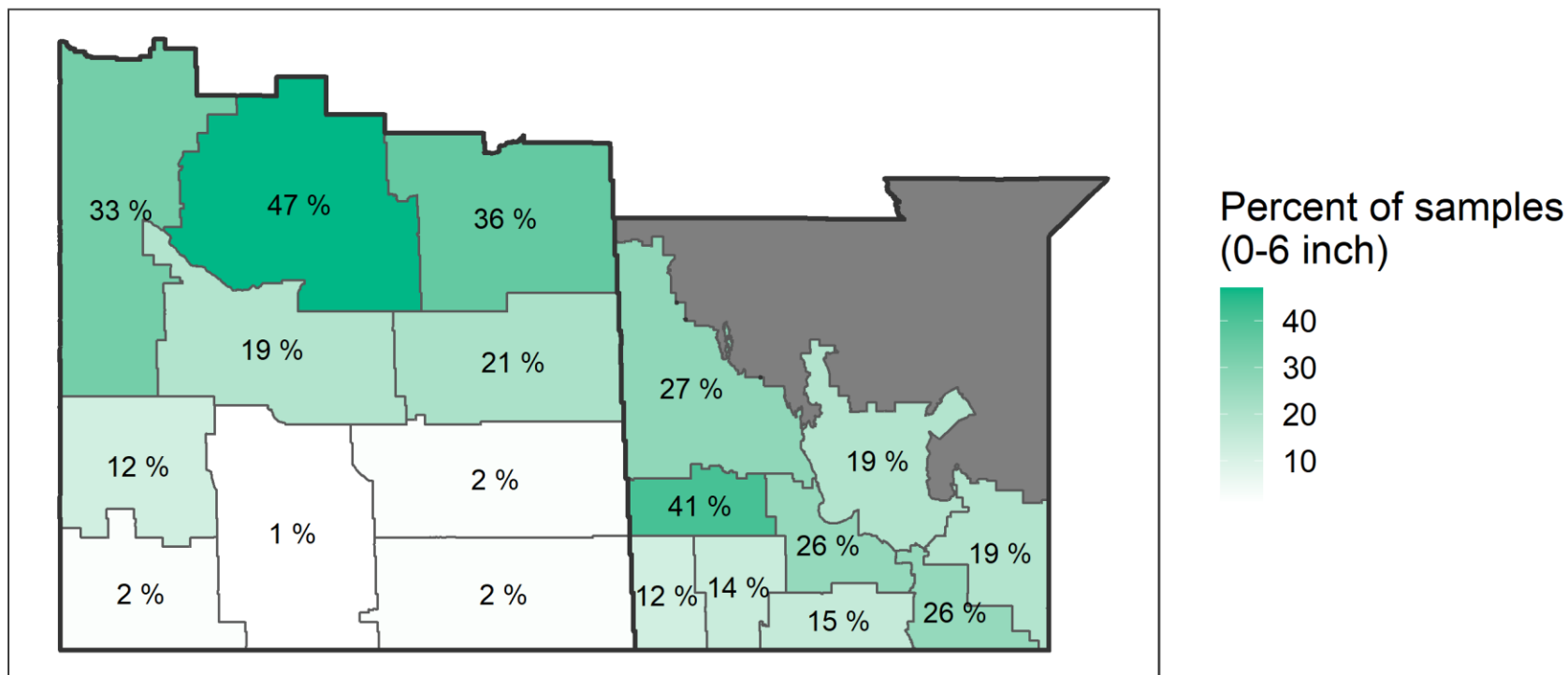
Potassium (K), 0-6 inch topsoil

Ammonium acetate K method

Soil test K critical level varies based on soil texture and clay mineralogy. Historically, 150 or 160 ppm STK across all soils – still works for low K requirement crops.

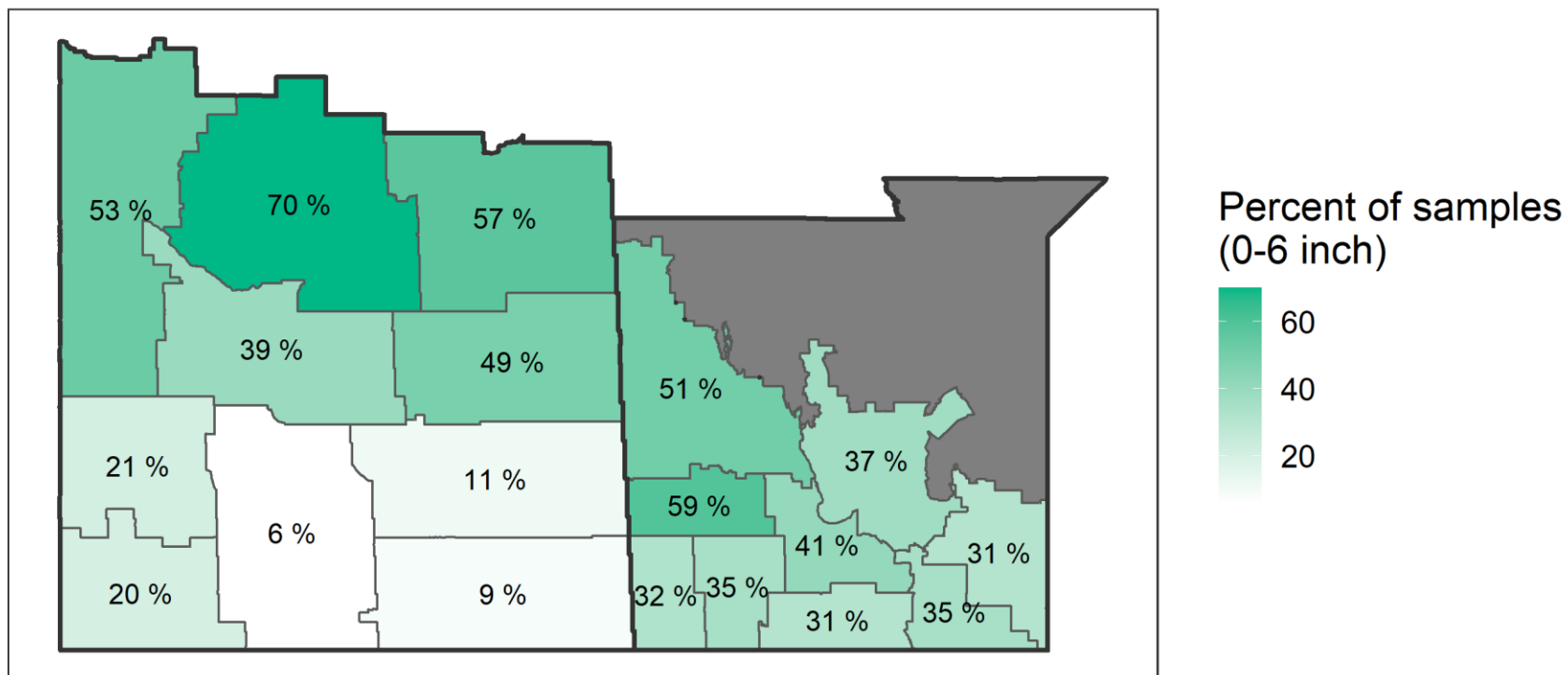
Soil test category	Soil test K (ppm)	
	Coarse-textured	Medium- & fine-textured
Very low	<30	<50
Low	31-60	51-100
Medium	61-90	101-150
High	91-120	151-200
Very high	>120	>200

Soil samples with soil test potassium below 150 ppm in 2023



Data not shown where $n < 100$
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Soil samples with soil test potassium below 200 ppm in 2023



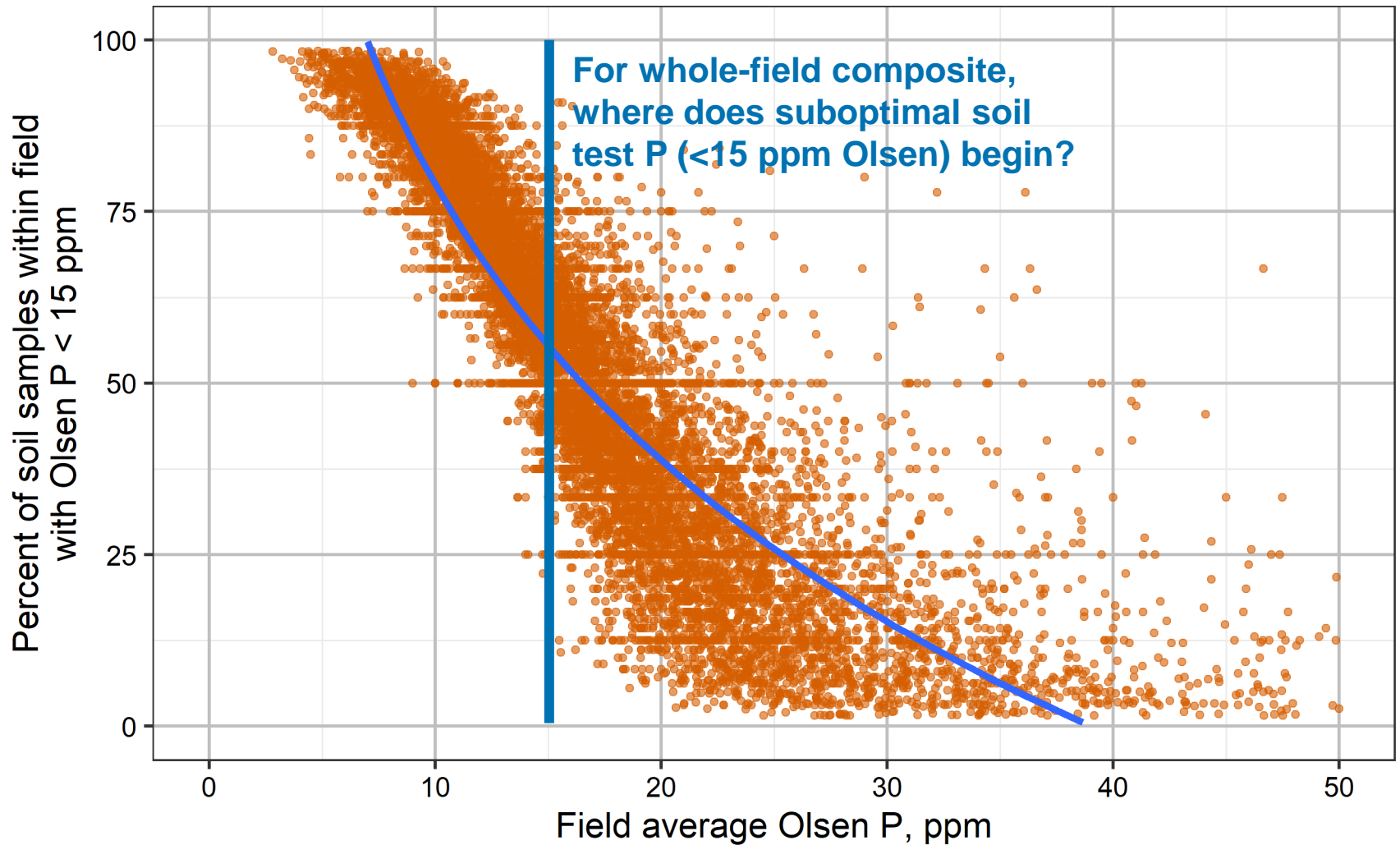
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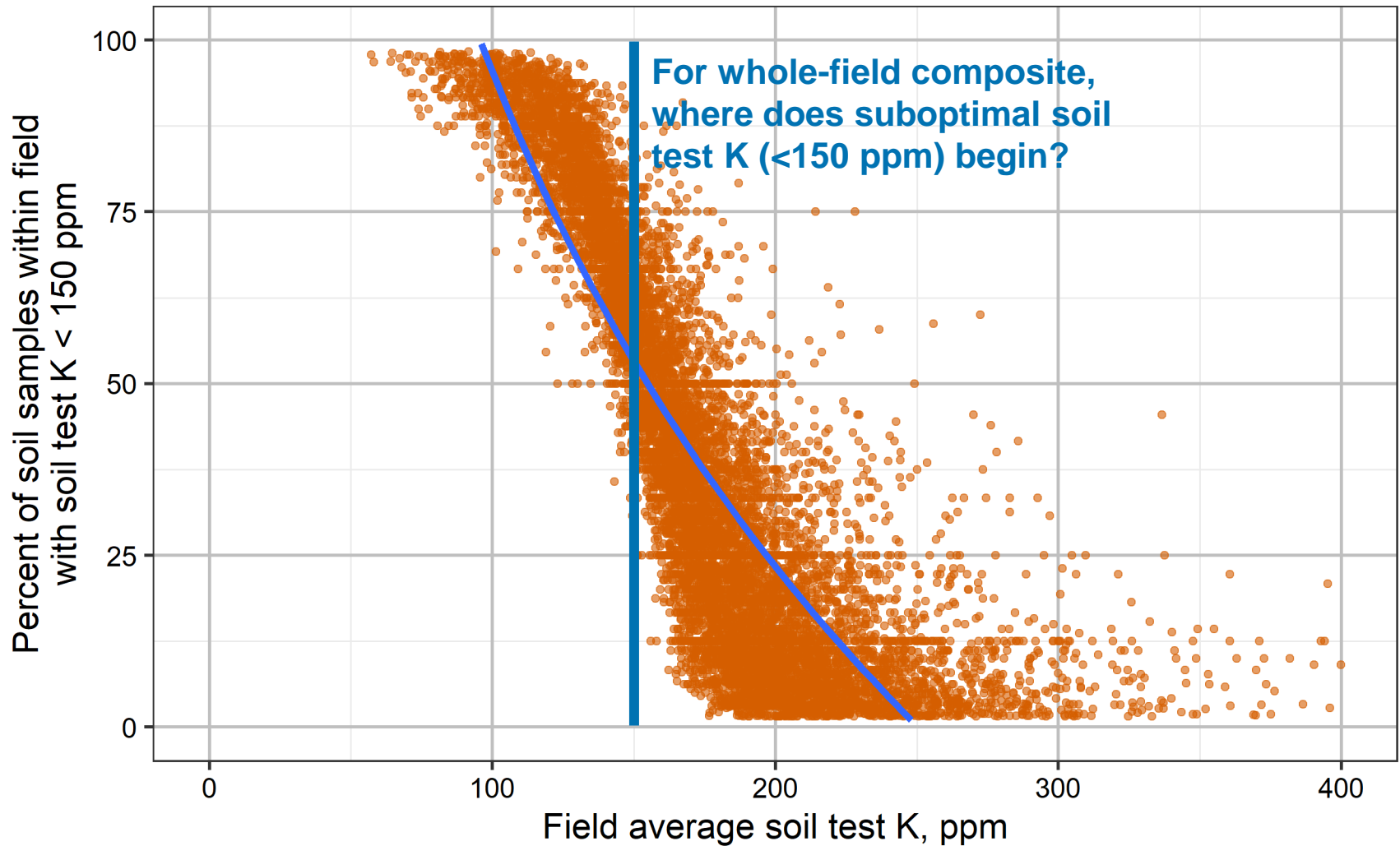
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Soil test P (Olsen) variability within fields



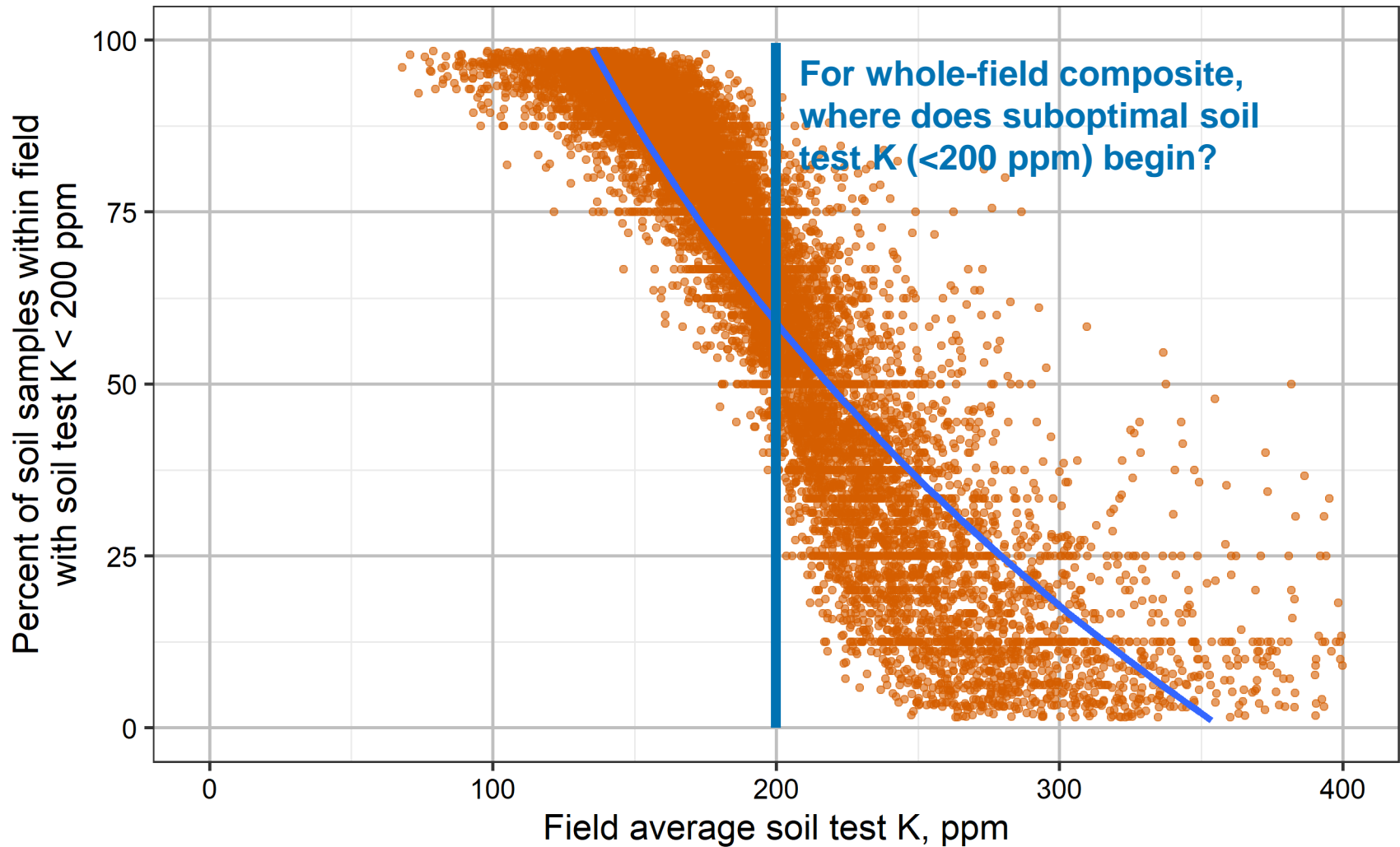
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Soil test K variability within fields



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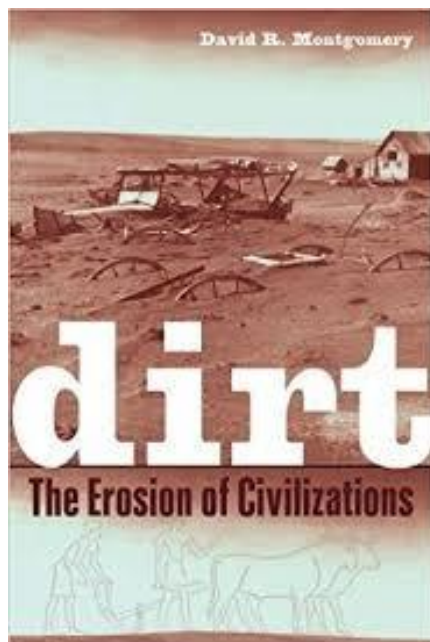
Soil test K variability within fields



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Lessons about phosphorus and potassium

- Distinct regionality in STP and STK trends
- Higher STK critical level at 200 ppm includes FAR more soil samples in the suboptimal soil test category
- STP and STK variability is hidden in whole-field composite soil samples



If you want to learn more about humankind's long struggle with soil erosion...

Thank you for your kind attention!

Are there any questions?

Remember: Your soil test is only as good as the soil sample.



 johnb@agvise.com

 [@jsbreker](https://twitter.com/jsbreker)