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## Soil Health Submission Form – FOR GROWER USE ONLY

Grower Information		Submitter Information		
		Ad	ccount #	
Name		N	ame	
Address		Ad	ddress	
City		Ci	ity	
State		St	ate	
Zip		Zip		
Field Informa	tion	I		
Field ID	- <u></u> -		Soil Depth	
Sample ID			Crop	
County				
Twn/Range	- <u></u> -		Soil San	For office use only
Section			Soil Sample 1: Physical & Biochemical	
Quarter	·			For office use only
Acres			For office use only Soil Sample 2: Soil Aggregate Stability	

Please contact AGVISE to learn which soil health test options may be required for programs.

Soil Health Analysis (mark desired tests) Soil Sample 1: Physical and Biochemical Analysis		
	24-hour CO <sub>2</sub> respiration (Solvita)	\$32.10
	4-day CO <sub>2</sub> respiration	\$42.10
	Active carbon (POXC, permanganate-oxidizable carbon)	\$23.25
	Total organic carbon (total carbon minus inorganic carbon)	\$22.95
	Soil organic matter (loss-on-ignition)	\$ 4.60
	Bioavailable nitrogen (ACE protein, autoclave citrate extractable protein)	\$35.10
	Total nitrogen	\$14.60
	Soil texture (sand, silt, clay, USDA class)	\$26.50
	Available water capacity (water holding capacity: 1/3 bar, 15 bar)	\$49.80
Soil Sa	ample 2: Soil Aggregate Stability	
	Soil aggregate stability (water-stable aggregation: 2000 μm, 250 μm, 53 μm sieves)	\$62.10
	Soil aggregate stability sand correction (>53 µm)	\$24.15

\*\*\*DO NOT PLACE PAPER FORM INSIDE DAMP SOIL SAMPLE BAG\*\*\*



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## Soil Health Assessment Soil Sampling Instructions

Soil health assessment includes more than traditional soil fertility analysis. Soil health encompasses physical, chemical, and biological soil properties, which all come together to provide a healthy, living soil for optimal plant growth. Traditional soil fertility analysis, supported with long-term university research, is still the approved practice for plant nutrient requirements and determining fertilizer rates. Yet, soil health assessment can complement your knowledge and practices to improve soil management. Following the proper soil sampling protocol will help you achieve the most accurate laboratory analysis results.

Since soil health assessment should track improvements in soil quality over time, ensure all soil sampling locations are GPS recorded. You will want to make accurate comparisons in future years.

## Soil Sample 1: Physical and Biochemical analysis

- 1. Record location with GPS. Take soil samples from 15 to 20 locations across the field or management zone.
- 2. Collect soil core with hand soil probe or hydraulic soil probe.
  - a. For conventional tillage: 0-6 inch soil depth
  - b. For reduced/no-till: 0-3 or 0-4 inch soil depth
- 3. Thoroughly mix soil cores in plastic container.
- 4. Place subsample in soil sample bag.
- 5. Write sample information on soil sample bag with permanent marker.

## Soil Sample 2: Soil Aggregate Stability

- 1. Record location with GPS. Take soil samples from 3 to 5 locations across the field or management zone.
- 2. Collect soil slice with clean spade or bulb planter. Do not use standard soil probe.
  - a. For conventional tillage: 0-6 inch soil depth
  - b. For reduced/no-till: 0-3 or 0-4 inch soil depth
- 3. Gently place soil slice into 1-quart plastic recloseable bag (e.g. Ziploc bag). Do not mix or break apart soil sample. Leave soil aggregates intact.
- 4. DO NOT dry, grind, or sieve the soil aggregate stability sample.
- 5. Write sample information on soil sample bag with permanent marker.



Soil slice for soil aggregate stability taken with tiling spade, trimmed down to 1-inch thick slice. Soil sample depth is 0-6 inch.

All prices in U.S. Dollars (USD). Effective April 1, 2025. Subject to change without notice.