# How to: Soil Sampling



#### Why bother?

- Cost!!!
- Do you really know what your nutrients are? And pH
- Is it time renovate? Or start over?
- Is the forage/hay getting what it needs?
- What direction is my forage going?
  - too much N = grass
  - too much clover = bloat (over 50%)
  - overall meeting needs of animals

#### Define the sampling area

- Uniform soil and management
- Look for changes in topography
- Check soil survey
- Grid maybe needed if the sampling unit has too much variation
- Rule of Thumb sampling unit not to exceed
  20 acres smaller is acceptable



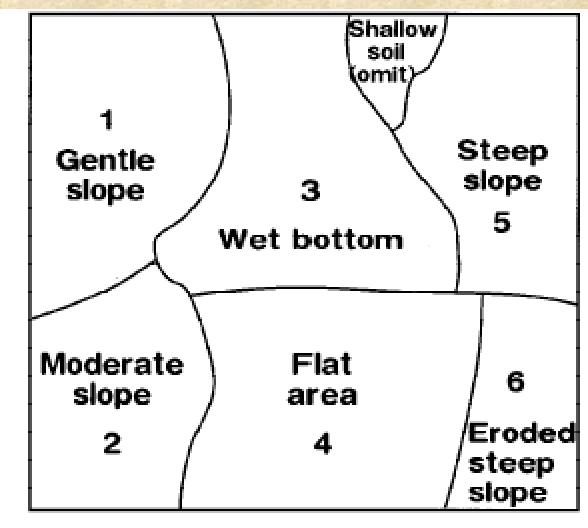


Fig. 2. A field with areas identified as sampling units.

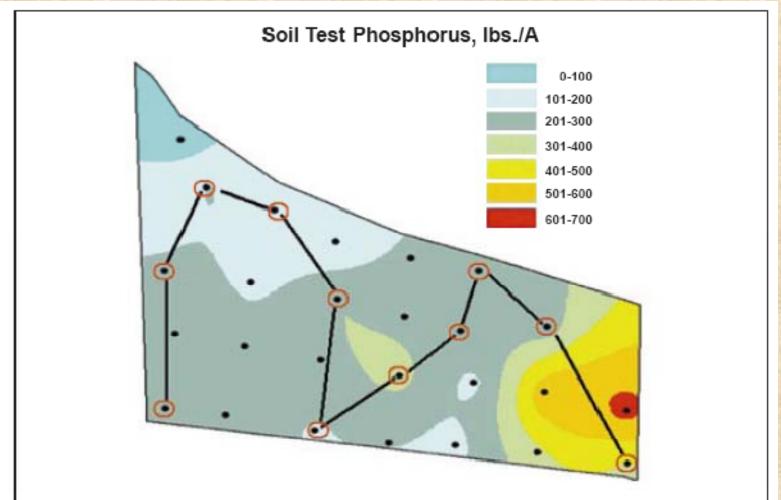


Figure 1. Soil phosphorus map for a 6-acre pasture developed from 26 separate samples taken at grid points (●). Black line indicates zigzag pattern where grid points encircled in red were composited into one sample to represent the entire field.

#### Sampling procedures

 Use proper equipment – PLASTIC bucket, soil probe, plastic or paper bags, spade or shovel can be used (be careful if testing for iron)

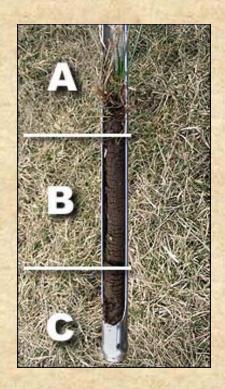




#### Sampling procedures

 Pattern – random zig-zag cover the field/unit, grid pattern – avoid bias!

Depth – 6 inches(8 maximum)



#### Sampling procedures

- Number of samples depends on size of sampling unit - approx. 20 sub-samples for 20 acre unit.,
  - mix sub-sample thoroughly into one sample.
  - need about 1-2 cups of soil to submit to lab

Table 1. Number of subsamples recommended for a representative composite sample based on field size.

Reld size (acres)	Number of subsample s
fewer than 5	15
5 to 10	18
10 to 25	20
25 to 50	25
more than 50	30

#### Other issues

- Observe animal activities watering sites, loafing areas – manure plies and urine spots
- Management of livestock intensive grazing – smaller pastures – sample each pasture individually.
- How well you know the field some variables are not obvious
- Sampling frequency once "dialed in" about every two years.
- Timing be consistent

