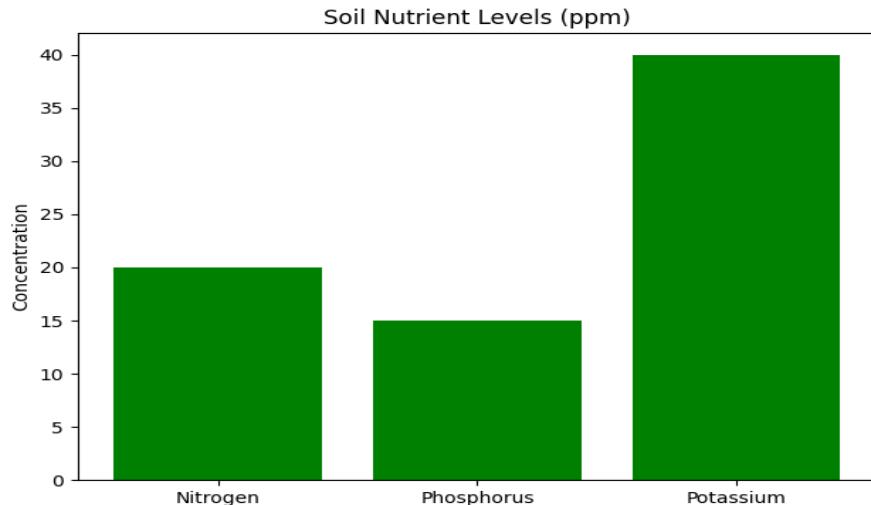


FarmMatrix Advanced Soil Health Report

Date: May 28, 2025



Soil Health Report

Sample Date: [Insert Date Here]

Sample Location: [Insert Location Here]

Parameter Analysis & Interpretation:

Parameter	Value	Interpretation
pH	6.8	Slightly acidic. This pH is generally suitable for most crops, but some prefer slightly higher pH levels.
Nitrogen (ppm)	20	Low. Nitrogen is crucial for vegetative growth. This level indicates a deficiency and may lead to slow growth and yellowing of leaves.
Phosphorus (ppm)	15	Low. Phosphorus is essential for root development and flowering/fruiting. Similar to Nitrogen, low levels can limit crop yield and quality.
Potassium (ppm)	40	Moderate. While not deficient, levels could be improved to enhance stress tolerance and disease resistance.
Organic Carbon (%)	0.9	Low. Indicates poor soil structure, low water holding capacity, and limited nutrient availability for plants.
EC (dS/m)	1.0	Low. Suggests low salinity, which is positive. However, this doesn't necessarily reflect the overall nutrient availability.
Moisture (%)	18	Moderate. Within a range suitable for many crops, but irrigation might be needed depending on other factors.
Temperature (°C)	27	Warm, favorable for most plant growth.

Ideal Crop Recommendations:

Given the current soil conditions, crops that tolerate slightly acidic conditions and are relatively less demanding of nutrients would be ideal. These include:

* **Legumes:** These plants fix atmospheric nitrogen, improving soil nitrogen content over time (e.g., beans, peas, lentils).

* **Cover Crops:** Fast-growing plants like rye, oats, or vetch will improve soil structure, suppress weeds, and add organic matter.

* **Vegetables with moderate nutrient demands:** Leafy greens like spinach and kale have a moderate nutrient requirement and are well-suited to this soil profile.

Fertilizer & Treatment Guidance:

Organic Approach:

- * **Compost:** Applying a generous amount of well-rotted compost (at least 5-10 cm depth) will significantly increase soil organic matter and improve soil structure.
- * **Manure:** Well-composted animal manure provides a balanced supply of nutrients and improves soil organic matter.
- * **Cover cropping:** Integrating legumes in cover cropping rotations helps to naturally replenish soil nitrogen.
- * **Biofertilizers:** Inoculants containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria can be used to enhance nitrogen fixation by legumes.

Chemical Approach:

- * **NPK Fertilizer:** A balanced NPK fertilizer (e.g., 10-10-10 or a formulation tailored to the specific crop) should be applied to provide essential nutrients.
- * **Potassium Sulfate:** Potassium sulfate can be used to increase potassium levels.

****Important Note:**** The specific amounts of fertilizer required will depend on the chosen crop and further soil testing.

Soil Improvement Tips:

- * **No-till farming:** Minimize soil disturbance to maintain soil structure and protect organic matter.
- * **Crop rotation:** Rotating crops helps to maintain soil fertility and prevent pest and disease build-up.
- * **Mulching:** Applying organic mulch (straw, wood chips) helps to retain moisture, suppress weeds, and improve soil structure.
- * **Water management:** Efficient irrigation practices prevent nutrient leaching and maintain optimal soil moisture levels.

Final Soil Health Rating:

Considering the low organic matter, low nitrogen, and low phosphorus levels, the overall soil health rating is **Fair**.