

## SOYBEANS

Soil Test Recommendations for N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O (Pounds Per Acre)

Practice	Nitrogen	Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )				Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)				Notes	
	Soil Test Levels*										
	(NT)	L	M	H	V	L	M	H	V		
1. Establishment	0	40	20	0	0	80	40	0	0	1,2,3,4	

\*NT = Not Tested    L = Low    M = Medium    H = High    V = Very High

Notes: Lime recommendations from Lime Chart 2.

- Lime, phosphate and potash can be broadcast over the soil surface in fall, winter or spring. If soybeans follow established wheat, apply the phosphate and potash for soybeans when the wheat is topdressed with nitrogen in the spring, or at time of planting the soybeans.
- Nitrogen is not recommended since soybeans are legumes and when properly inoculated produce their own nitrogen.
- Treat soybean seed with two-tenths (0.2) of an ounce of molybdenum per bushel when soil pH is 6.5 or below. Apply either one-half (0.5) of an ounce of sodium molybdate per bushel or follow the product label for liquid hopper-box applied sources containing fungicides.
- Where only soybeans are to be grown, lime recommended may be omitted if water pH of the soil is greater than 5.6 and if soybean seed are properly treated with molybdenum.
- On soils having a coarse textured subsoil, 10 pounds of sulfur per acre as part of the fertilizer blend may benefit yield, especially where deficiency symptoms have been observed in the past or where plant tissue tests have suggested sulfur deficiency.

**Use Note 6 only as indicated in the note.**

- (Note 5 is used only when the pH is above 7.0 and the manganese test indicates a need for manganese.)  
Apply 20 pounds of manganese per acre as manganese sulfate just prior to planting.