



## CROP CODES *(Insert crop number & name on front of form)*

### Field Crops

- 401 Corn (Grain), No Till
- 402 Corn (Grain), Conventional
- 403 Corn (Silage), No Till
- 404 Corn (Silage), Conventional
- 405 Grain Sorghum
- 406 Wheat
- 407 Barley
- 408 Oats
- 409 Rye (Grain or Silage Only)
- 410 Soybeans
- 411 Small Grain-Soybean  
Double-Crop Rotation
- 412 Small Grain-Grain Sorghum  
Double-Crop Rotation

### Grasses & Legumes - Establishment (Seeding)

- 420 Erosion Control Mixtures
- 421 Hay & Pasture Mixtures
- 422 Critical Area Mixtures
- 423 Temporary Cover Mixtures

### Forage Production - Maintenance

- 437 Alfalfa, Alfalfa- Grass Hay
- 438 Red Clover - Grass Hay
- 440 Tall Grass-Clover Pasture
- 444 Tall Grass - Hay
- 445 Stockpiled Tall Fescue

### Commercial Vegetable Crops

- 457 Cucumbers
- 458 Muskmelons
- 462 Peppers
- 463 Potatoes, White
- 464 Potatoes, Sweet
- 465 Pumpkins
- 467 Squash
- 469 Sweet Corn - Fresh Market
- 471 Tomatoes - Fresh Market, Bare  
Ground

### Other Crops

- 488 Industrial Lawns
- 495 Apples
- 496 Peaches
- 497 Strawberries

## Collecting Soil Samples

Soil samples, improperly taken, often are misleading and can lead to poor germination, seedling growth, and vegetative cover. A sample weighs about one-half pound. A careful job of collecting samples must be done in order for such a small sample to adequately represent several acres of soil. To obtain a representative sample, it is necessary to collect (in a clean plastic bucket) 15 to 20 subsamples of about the same quantity. Depth of sampling should be 4 to 6 inches. A small pick and/or mattox is the best tool for collecting soil samples. The area represented by one sample should not be more than about 5 acres, depending upon uniformity of the soil. In sampling soil, collect subsamples that are more or less uniform in color, rock material, and amount of soil. If you think a certain area will be difficult to revegetate, sample it separately from those adjacent to it. Soil slopes should be sampled separately from bench areas.

*Reviewed by Steve Heckendorn, laboratory manager, Crop and Soil Environmental Sciences*

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