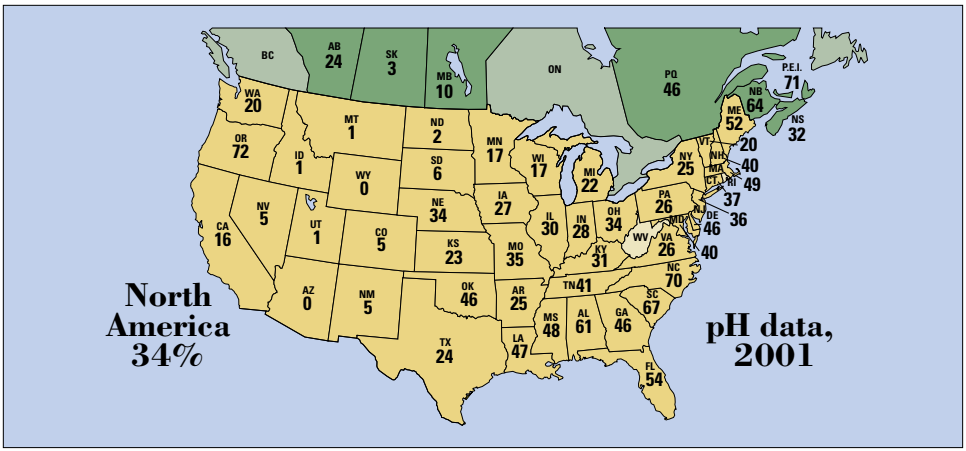

Figure 5. Percent of soils testing 6.0 pH or less.

The impact of manure production on regional soil test levels is apparent in this summary as it was in the 1997 summary. Generally, in regions where manure production is high relative to crop nutrient removal, a lower percentage of soils currently test medium or below in P, and percentages are trending even lower.

Results indicate the importance of regular soil testing because a large number of samples test in or near critical soil test ranges where nutrient recommendations vary greatly. These data also amplify the need for representative soil sampling.

Nutrient management should occur on a site-specific basis where the needs of individual fields, and in many cases areas within fields, are recognized. Therefore, a general soil test summary like this one has no value in on-farm nutrient management. Its value lies in calling attention to broad nutrient needs, in motivating educational and action programs, and in reminding farmers and their advisers of the importance of a soil testing program to monitor soil nutrient status.

More detailed information is included in Technical Bulletin 2001-1 and accompanying CD, available for purchase from PPI. Check the website at www.ppi-ppic.org or contact the Circulation Department, phone (770) 825-8082, fax (770) 448-0439. BC

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Correction to Data in Better Crops No. 4, 2001

A calculation error occurred in **Table 3** of the article "Spring Wheat Cultivar Response to Potassium Chloride Fertilization", which appeared on page 23 in *Better Crops with Plant Food*, No. 4, 2001. In the column listing mean yield response to chloride fertilizer for three years on fine sandy loam soil, the value for yield mean response should be 2.7 bu/A for the cultivar CDC Teal. The value is incorrectly shown as 8.0 bu/A. BC