**Soil Fertility Introductory Check-up**

**Place a “T” for a true response or an “F” for a false response for each question**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The primary macronutrients include Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. There are 17 identified essential elements for plants.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Adding lime will decrease soil pH.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Micronutrients are just as essential for plant growth as macronutrients, but are needed in smaller amounts.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Clay soil particles carry a positive charge.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. A soil with a pH of 5 is alkaline.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Iron is most available in low pH soils.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Phosphorus is the key nutrient in chlorophyll production.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. There are positive and negative forms of Nitrogen.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A nitrogen deficiency causes a purple tint to leaves and stems.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Nickel is the most recently identified essential element.

\_\_\_\_ 12. Soil test samples for field crops should be taken in the top 2-3 inches.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Anhydrous ammonia is classified as a fluid fertilizer.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Potassium is key to providing disease and pest resistance in plants.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Sulfur is a micronutrient.

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Most top soil losses are due to wind erosion.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. The key water polluting nutrient is Potassium.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Soil sampling for field crops should be done every five years.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. It is best to use multiple soil testing labs in order to check for consistent results.

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. In Ohio, soils west of Columbus are usually alkaline.