Introduction

This publication presents in abbreviated form the fertilization recommendations for agronomic crops based on soil tests performed by the UF/IFAS Extension Soil Testing Laboratory (ESTL). It contains the basic information from which ESTL soil-test reports and fertilization recommendations are generated.

General Background

Soil testing is a tool in crop fertilization management. Its successful use requires that: (1) you send to the lab soil samples that best represent your field or management unit; (2) the laboratory uses legitimate methods for predicting fertility; and (3) the fertilizer recommendations are based on measured crop responses.

The ESTL extracts phosphorus (P), potassium (K), magnesium (Mg), and calcium (Ca) with the Mehlich-1 extractant and bases fertilization recommendations for those nutrients on the test results. Current interpretation of test results are presented in Table 1. Nitrogen (N) fertilization is not based on soil tests but rather is based on crop needs as documented in research literature.

Liming recommendations are based on the Adams-Evans lime requirement test, a calibration equation developed for Florida soils, and on the target pH for the crop for which the recommendation is being made.

Soil test reports from the ESTL are computer-generated from lab data and crop codes. If a cropping situation is not in the list of crop codes, routine soil tests may not be appropriate. In such instances, the local county agent should be consulted before soil samples are sent for testing. Reports contain the results of the tests (soil pH, ppm extractable P, K, Mg, and Ca), a rating of the P, K, and Mg (very high to very low), and the fertilization recommendation for the specified crop. The recommendation is composed of two parts: (1) the rates of N, P₂O₅, and K₂O fertilizer to apply; and (2) footnotes which give important information about fertilization management such as application timing, special crop requirements, etc.
Table 2 of this document contains crop codes, crop descriptions, target pH, N recommendation, P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} and K\textsubscript{2}O recommendations for each of the five soil-test rating levels, the footnotes which will be printed for each of the crop codes, and the references upon which the recommendations are based. The text of the footnotes referred to in Table 2 is given below.

**Text of Footnotes**

102. Apply all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5}, 30% of the K\textsubscript{2}O, and 30 lb N/A in a preplant or at-planting application. Four weeks after planting, sidedress the remaining 70% of the K\textsubscript{2}O. Apply the remaining 120 lb N/A in two or more sidedressings, one of which should be at 4 weeks after planting.

104. Apply all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5}, 30% of the K\textsubscript{2}O, and 30 lb N/A in a preplant or at-planting application. Four weeks after planting, sidedress the remaining 70% of the K\textsubscript{2}O. Apply the remaining 180 lb N/A in three or more sidedressings, one of which should be at 4 weeks.

106. Apply all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} and 30% of the K\textsubscript{2}O and N in a preplant or at-planting application. Topdress or sidedress the remaining 70% of the K\textsubscript{2}O and N. For small grains grown for grain, silage, or hay, topdress during late January or early February. For grain sorghum or forage sorghum, sidedress before plants are too tall to cultivate or approximately 4 weeks after planting.

107. Apply all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} and 30% of the K\textsubscript{2}O and N in a preplant or at-planting application. Apply the remaining 70% of the K\textsubscript{2}O and N in one sidedressing.

108. Application of 20 to 30 lb N/A may give vegetative response but is unlikely to increase harvested yield.

109. If peanuts are grown for seed or if they are virginia type, regardless of soil test, apply gypsum in a band over the potential pegging zone at early flower. Apply 400 lb gypsum/A for runner types and 800 lb gypsum/A for virginia types. Double these rates if broadcasting granular or phosphogypsum (bulk wet). For peanuts not grown for seed, apply gypsum as recommended above only if the calcium soil-test level is below 250 ppm Ca.

110. Apply 50% of the fertilizer at or before transplanting and the other half within 3 weeks of transplanting.

111. Apply 30 lb N/A, 50% of the K\textsubscript{2}O, and all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} fertilizer in a preplant or at-planting application. Apply 50 lb N/A and the remaining K\textsubscript{2}O after the first grazing period. Apply an additional 50 lb N/A after each subsequent grazing period.

112. When planting on a prepared seed bed, apply 30 lb N/A, 50% of the K\textsubscript{2}O, and all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} fertilizer in a preplant or at-planting application. Apply 50 lb N/A and the remaining K\textsubscript{2}O after the first grazing period. Apply an additional 50 lb N/A after each subsequent grazing period.

When overseeding established perennial grasses with cool season annual grasses, apply 50 lb N/A plus all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} and K\textsubscript{2}O after emergence. Apply an additional 50 lb N/A after each subsequent grazing period.

115. Apply all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} and K\textsubscript{2}O fertilizer in late fall. If legumes are planted in combination with oats, rye, wheat, and/or ryegrass, apply 30 lb N/A in a preplant or at-planting application plus one additional 50 lb N/A application after the grass is well established.

118. Apply 0.75 lb boron/A in the fertilizer or 0.5 lb boron/A as a foliar spray with the first fungicide application.

120. Fertilizer should contain 15 to 20 lb sulfur/A. Apply as a sulfate (e.g., gypsum, ammonium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, potassium sulfate, potassium magnesium sulfate), since elemental sulfur will react too slowly to supply the sulfur needs of the current crop.

121. Apply all of the P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} and K\textsubscript{2}O in spring or early summer when seedlings or regrowth are 3 to 4 inches tall. Species included are
aeschynomene, alyceclover, desmodiums, hairy indigo, perennial peanut, and other tropical legumes.

122. Species included are all true clovers (white, red, arrowleaf, crimson, subterranean), vetches, lupines, and sweet clover.

123. Apply all of the $P_2O_5$ and 50% of the $K_2O$ fertilizer in late fall. Apply the remaining $K_2O$ in early spring. If the alfalfa is mechanically harvested rather than grazed, apply an additional 30 lb $P_2O_5$/A and 60 lb $K_2O$/A after each harvest. An additional application of 100 lb $K_2O$/A in June or July may increase summer survival of alfalfa. Apply 3 lb boron/A per year to alfalfa in three 1 lb/A applications. Copper and zinc fertilizer may be needed if soil pH is above 6.5. The lime requirement shown is adequate for established alfalfa. However if the alfalfa has not yet been planted, apply and incorporate one ton of lime/A if the soil pH is below 6.6. Lime is especially important for establishment of alfalfa. It is not practical to incorporate lime once the alfalfa is planted.

124. UF/IFAS fertilization and liming recommendations are advisory in nature and emphasize efficient fertilizer use and environmentally sound nutrient management without losses of yield or crop quality. It is generally assumed the nutrients will be supplied from purchased, commercial fertilizer and the expected crop yields and quality will be typical of economically viable production. Growers should consider IFAS recommendations in the context of their entire management strategy, such as return on investment in fertilizer and the benefits of applying manure or biosolids (sewage sludge) to their land.

There is insufficient research available to support the use of UF/IFAS soil test results for environmental nutrient management purposes. Such use is discouraged until correlation is proven.

125. Grass species included are bermuda, star, digit, and rhodesgrass.

126. **FERTILIZATION MANAGEMENT NOTES FOR BERMUDAGRASS, STARGRASS, DIGITGRASS, AND RHODESGRASS**

**Establishment of New Plantings**

For establishment of new plantings, apply 100 lb N/A and split as follows: apply 30 lb N/A, all of the $P_2O_5$, and 50% of the $K_2O$ as soon as plants have emerged. Apply the remaining $K_2O$ and 70 lb N/A 30 to 50 days later.

**Maintenance Fertilization of Established Pastures**

For grazed, established stands, apply 80 lb N/A, all of the $P_2O_5$, and 50% of the $K_2O$ in early spring. Apply 80 lb N and the remaining $K_2O$ at mid-season.

Under intensive management in central and south Florida, up to 200 lb N/A may be economically viable for stargrass and bermudagrass. In that situation, apply 80 lb N/A, all of the $P_2O_5$, and 50% of the $K_2O$ in early spring, follow with 50 lb N/A in mid-season, and 70 lb N/A and the remaining $K_2O$ in mid- to late September.

**Making Hay, Silage, or Green Chop**

Apply 80 lb N/A and all of the recommended $P_2O_5$ and $K_2O$ in early spring. Apply an additional 80 lb N and 40 lb $K_2O$/A after each cutting, except the last in the fall. Include 20 lb of $P_2O_5$ in the supplemental fertilizer if the soil tested low or medium in P.

**Special Note if Applying Manure or Biosolids**

A different set of economic factors are usually considered when waste materials rather than purchased fertilizer are supplying the nutrients. Additionally, it is often impractical to follow the application timings discussed above when using waste materials from other operations.

127. Apply all of the $P_2O_5$, 50% of the $K_2O$, and 40 lb N/A at planting. Topdress the remaining N and $K_2O$ in late January. On land which lacks clayey soil within the top 6 to 8 inches of the surface, apply 5 to 10 lb sulfate-sulfur/A at
planting and 10 lb sulfate-sulfur/A in the
topdressing. Wettable or other elemental
forms of sulfur will react too slowly to supply
the sulfur needs of the current crop. On
flatwoods soils with pH above 6.1, apply 10
lb manganese/A. On better-drained sands
with pH above 6.5, apply 6 to 10 lb
manganese/A.

**128.** The recommended rates of fertilizer are
sufficient to produce soybean yields in the 60
bu/A range. If yields from this field have never
exceeded 40 bu/A under current management,
reduce P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O recommendations by 20
lb/A. If yields from this field have never
exceeded 25 bu/A, reduce P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O
recommendations by 40 lb/A. Often this
adjustment will mean that you will achieve your
yield potential without any P or K fertilizer
additions.

**129.** These recommendations are made
assuming adequate soil moisture will be
available either from rainfall or irrigation. In
south Florida, lack of adequate rainfall during
the cool season frequently causes stand failure or
limits growth. Under nonirrigated conditions in
south Florida, the probability of inadequate
moisture is high, and the likelihood that the crop
will benefit from applied fertilizer is low,
especially on the drier soils.

**130.** For grazing or hay production of perennial
peanuts, apply all of the P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O in early
spring. For hay production, make an annual
application of 20 to 30 lb sulfur/A. Apply as a
sulfate (e.g., gypsum, ammonium sulfate,
magnesium sulfate, potassium sulfate, potassium
magnesium sulfate). After each hay harvest,
apply an additional 15 pounds of P$_2$O$_5$ and 40
pounds of K$_2$O per ton of hay removed, unless
the soil tested high or very high.

**131. FERTILIZATION MANAGEMENT NOTES
FOR BAHIAGRASS**

Bahiagrass is probably the most widely-used
improved forage grass in Florida. It responds
well to grazing management and inputs such as
fertilization. However, it also can persist and
give satisfactory yields under little or no
management. Bahiagrass is a very efficient
forager and recovers nutrients from deeper
in the soil than other popular forage
grasses. Because of the wide range of
possible use and management levels,
recommendations for its fertilization differ
with the level of management and the
economic inputs. Management decisions
concerning liming and fertilization of
bahiagrass pastures are very sensitive to
cattle productivity and prices.

Recent field research has shown no yield benefit
to P or K fertilization of **grazed bahiagrass
pastures** in central and south Florida, so soil
testing for P & K is not necessary in this part of
the state. For purposes of this recommendation,
central and south Florida is the region south of a
line drawn east-west through Orlando. If you are
a producer from that region who has chosen to
soil test and wish to follow the standardized
recommendations for north Florida, those options
are discussed below.

**Establishment of New Plantings**

For new plantings, apply 80 lb N/A split as
follows: apply 30 lb N/A, all of the P$_2$O$_5$, and
50% of the K$_2$O as soon as plants have emerged.
Apply the remaining K$_2$O and 50 lb N/A 30 to 50
days later. If manure or biosolids are used as the
main source of nutrients, apply the entire annual
application once the plants are large enough to
withstand physical damage from the application.

**Maintenance Fertilization of Established
Bahiagrass Pasture**

Four fertilization options are presented below for
bahiagrass pastures. Choose the option which
most closely fits your fertilizer budget,
management objectives, and land capability.

If you will be only grazing your bahiagrass, you
should carefully consider the potential for
economical return on your investment in
fertilizer before using the Medium-Nitrogen or
High-Nitrogen options described below. The
added forage produced for the grazing animals may not be worth the added cost.

**Low-Nitrogen Option (for Grazed Pastures Only).** Do not use this option if you cut hay since nutrient removal by hay is much greater than by grazing animals. This option results in the lowest cost of purchased fertilizer. Apply around 50 lb N/A in the early spring to maximize much-needed forage. Do not apply P or K recognizing that N will be the limiting nutrient in this low-cost option.

**Medium-Nitrogen Option.** Apply 100 lb N/A in the early spring to provide much-needed forage. At this level of N fertilization, P and K may be limiting if your soil tested low in these nutrients. Apply 25 lb P2O5/A if your soil tested very low or low in P and none if it tested medium or high. Apply 50 lb K2O/A if your soil tested very low or low in K and none if it tested medium or high. Retest your soil every second or third year to verify P and K levels.

**High-Nitrogen Option.** Apply 160 lb N/A and the soil-test recommended rates of P2O5 and K2O for each of your pastures. Split the N into two applications of 80 lb N/A each, applying in early spring and early summer. The fertilization rates suggested in this option are high enough to allow bahiagrass pasture to achieve well above average production. Management and environmental factors will determine how much of the potential production is achieved and how much of the forage is utilized. A single cutting of hay can be made without need for additional fertilization.

**Fertilization of Pastures with Biosolids or Manure.** Apply no more than 160 lb of total N/A per application and no more than 320 lb of total N/A per year. (Note: In areas designated as phosphorus sensitive, the rate of application will be determined by other criteria).

**Special Note if Applying Manure or Biosolids**

A different set of economic factors are usually considered when waste materials rather than purchased fertilizer are supplying the nutrients. Additionally, it is often impractical to follow the application timings discussed in this footnote when using waste materials from other operations.

**Bahiagrass Cut Sometimes for Hay**

**For a Single Cut Per Year from Pastures.** If you used the **Low-N option** of pasture fertilization, apply 80 lb N/A and the soil-test recommended amount of P2O5 and K2O no later than six weeks before the growing season ends. If you used the **Medium-N option** of pasture fertilization, apply 80 lb N and 40 lb K2O/A no later than six weeks before the growing season ends. If you used the **High-N option** of pasture fertilization, you do not need any additional fertilization to make one cut of hay.

**Bahiagrass Grown Only for Hay**

**For Multiple Cuts of Hay.** Apply 80 lb N/A and the soil-test recommended rates of P2O5 and K2O in early spring. Apply an additional 80 lb N and 40 lb K2O/A after each cutting, except the last in the fall. Include 20 lb of P2O5/A in the supplemental fertilizer if the soil tested low or medium in P.

**Bahiagrass for Seed Production**

Apply 60 to 80 lb N/A and the soil-test recommended P and K in February or March. Graze until May, June, or July, depending on variety. Remove cattle before seed heads start to emerge and apply an additional 60 to 80 lb N/A.

If the bahiagrass is not grazed, do not apply fertilizer in February or March since this may stimulate excessive top growth. Mowing from February to April may be needed to remove excessive top growth. Apply the soil test recommended P and K and 60 to 80 lb N/A before seed heads first appear. Fertilize Pensacola in March/April and Argentine and Paraguay in May/June.

132. **HAY OR SILAGE (PERENNIAL GRASS)**

**For Multiple Cuts**
Apply 80 lb N/A and all of the recommended P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O in early spring. Apply an additional 80 lb N and 40 lb K$_2$O/A after each cutting, except the last in the fall. Include 20 lb of P$_2$O$_5$/A in the supplemental fertilizer if the soil tested low or medium in P.

*For a Single, Late Season Cut from Pastures.*

If you have not applied N in the past two months, apply 80 lb N/A and the soil-test recommended amount of P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O. If you have applied N in the past two months, do not apply any N now, but do apply the soil-test recommended amount of P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O. Any application of fertilizer should be made no later than six weeks before the growing season ends.

*Special Note if Applying Manure or Biosolids*

A different set of economic factors are usually considered when waste materials rather than purchased fertilizer are supplying the nutrients. Additionally, it is often impractical to follow the application timings discussed above when using waste materials from other operations.

**133. FERTILIZATION MANAGEMENT NOTES FOR LIMPOGRASS (Hemarthria)**

*Establishment of New Plantings*

For establishment of new plantings, apply 100 lb N/A and split as follows: apply 30 lb N/A, all of the P$_2$O$_5$, and 50% of the K$_2$O as soon as plants have emerged. Apply the remaining K$_2$O and 70 lb N/A 30 to 50 days later.

*Maintenance Fertilization of Established Pastures*

For grazed, established stands, apply 60 lb N/A and all of the P$_2$O$_5$ and K$_2$O in late winter or early spring. Apply an additional 60 lb N in late summer or early fall. For a minimum fertilization alternative, ignore the P and K recommendation and apply only 60 lb N per year.

*Making Hay, Silage, or Green Chop*
Table 1. Current Mehlich-1 soil-test interpretations used for agronomic crops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Very low</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Very high</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>20-35</td>
<td>36-60</td>
<td>61-125</td>
<td>&gt;125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>&gt;30</td>
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Table 2. Target pH, and recommended annual N, P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5}, and K\textsubscript{2}O fertilizer rates for agronomic crops. Phosphorus and K rates are based on interpretation of a Mehlich-1 soil test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Code</th>
<th>Crop Description</th>
<th>Target pH</th>
<th>N lb/A</th>
<th>P\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} lb/A</th>
<th>K\textsubscript{2}O lb/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Non-irrigated Corn</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>125 100 50 0 0 120 100 60 0 0</td>
<td>102, 120, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Irrigated Corn</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>175 140 70 0 0 175 140 70 0 0</td>
<td>104, 120, 124</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Grain Sorghum or Forage Sorghum for Silage</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>125 100 50 0 0 125 100 50 0 0</td>
<td>106, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Triticale, Oats, or Rye for Grain or Silage</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100 80 40 0 0 100 80 40 0 0</td>
<td>106, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>120 90 60 0 0 125 100 70 0 0</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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<td>100 80 40 0 0 100 80 40 0 0</td>
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<td>Soybeans</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Flue-cured Tobacco</td>
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<td>80 80 60 0 0 80 80 60 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sugarcane for Syrup</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100 80 40 0 0 100 80 40 0 0</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Summer Annual Grasses</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Warm Season Legumes or Legume-grass Mixtures</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>30 30 30 0 0 60 60 30 0 0</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Cool Season Legumes or Legume-grass Mixtures</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100 100 60 0 0 160 160 120 0 0</td>
<td>115, 122, 124, 129</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
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<td>125 125 80 0 0 160 160 120 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Improved Perennial Grasses (excluding bahia and limpo)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>40 40 0 0 80 80 40 0 0</td>
<td>124, 125, 126</td>
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Footnotes: AF70, AF111, SSAGR45 & SSAGR46

References: AF70 & SSAGR46, SSAGR46
Table 2. Target pH, and recommended annual N, P$_2$O$_5$, and K$_2$O fertilizer rates for agronomic crops. Phosphorus and K rates are based on interpretation of a Mehlich-1 soil test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Code</th>
<th>Crop Description</th>
<th>Target pH</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P$_2$O$_5$</th>
<th>K$_2$O</th>
<th>Footnotes</th>
<th>References*</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>lb/A</td>
<td>VL LO MED HI VH</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Cool Season Annual Grasses</td>
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<td>80 80 40 0 0</td>
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<td>AF70 &amp; SSAGR46</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Wheat for Grain</td>
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<td>80 100 40 0 0</td>
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<td>124, 127</td>
<td>SSAGR45 &amp; SSAGR46</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Perennial Peanuts</td>
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<td>30 30 30 0 0</td>
<td>60 60 60 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Bahiagrass, central and south Florida***</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Note: Soil testing is not recommended for bahiagrass pastures in central and south Florida.</td>
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<td>124, 131</td>
<td>BWG</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Bahiagrass, north Florida</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>(Note: Options are not presented on Producer Soil Test Information form.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>High-N option</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>40 40 0 0 0</td>
<td>80 80 40 0 0</td>
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<td>AF70 &amp; SSAGR46</td>
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<td>Medium-N option</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25 25 0 0 0</td>
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<td>Low-N option</td>
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<td>124, 131</td>
<td>AF70 &amp; SSAGR46</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Hay or Silage (perennial grass)</td>
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<td>Limpograss (Hemarthria)</td>
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<td>20 20 0 0 0</td>
<td>40 40 20 0 0</td>
<td>124, 133</td>
<td>MBA</td>
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</table>


** The N recommendation for this crop is discussed in Footnote 111, 112, or 132.

*** See Footnote 131. Soil testing is not recommended for bahiagrass PASTURES in central and south Florida because recent field research has shown no economical yield benefit to P and K fertilization of grazed bahiagrass in that region. For purposes of this recommendation, central and south Florida is that region of the state south of a line drawn east-west through Orlando. Decisions concerning liming and N fertilization of bahiagrass pastures are very sensitive to cattle productivity and prices.