



Promoted by



SOIL HEALTH CARD

Right of every farmer!

Farmer Name: Sudheer K
Mobile Number: 9447971783
Village Name: Mankara
Taluka: Palakkad
District: Palakkad
State: Kerala

Field Name: Sudheer 2
Soil type: clay loam
Soil Density: 1.22 g/cm³
Depth at which sample collected: 20.00 cm
Date Tested: 20-09-2025
Report generated on: 20-09-2025

Supervisor's name: Simplify Agri

Crop : Pulses]
Equipment used: SoilSens NutriSens

Nutrient in the Soil			Interpretation	Suggestion
Element	Value	Unit		
pH	6.80	-	High	
EC	2.80	dS/m	High	
Organic Carbon	0.87	%	Optimum	-
Nitrate-Nitrogen	21.41	ppm	Medium	-
Phosphate-Bray	-	ppm	-	-
Phosphate-Olsen	18.3	ppm	High	-
Potassium	134.80	ppm	Very High	-
Sulphur	-	ppm	-	-
Zinc	-	ppm	-	-

Soil Analysis Based Recommendations

Here are the fertilizer application recommendations based on

soil test values.

- Urea Application:
 1. Nitrogen is medium.
 2. 0.00 kg/ha at the time of planting/sowing
- SSP (Single Super Phosphate) Application:
 1. Phosphorus is high
 2. 0.00 kg/ha at the time of planting/sowing
- MOP (Muriate of Potash) Application:
 1. Potassium is very high.
 2. 0.00 kg/ha at the time of planting/sowing
- FYM Application:
 1. The organic carbon of soil is high. Use the recommended dose of organic manure at the time of land preparation.
- The ideal nitrogen (N), potassium (K), and phosphate (P) fertilizers for pulses in Uttar Pradesh, India, can vary depending on the specific crop and soil nutrient levels. However, here are some commonly used fertilizers for pulses:
- Nitrogen (N) Fertilizers:
- Nitrogen is generally required in lower quantities for pulses compared to other crops due to their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen. However, a small amount of supplemental nitrogen can be beneficial during the early growth stages.
- Common nitrogen fertilizers used for pulses include urea and ammonium sulfate.
- Phosphorus (P) Fertilizers:
- Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for pulse crops, especially during the early stages of growth and development.
- Common phosphorus fertilizers used for pulses include diammonium phosphate (DAP) and single superphosphate (SSP).
- Potassium (K) Fertilizers:
- Potassium is important for pulse crops as it helps in overall plant growth, water uptake, and nutrient utilization.
- Common potassium fertilizers used for pulses include muriate of potash (MOP) and potassium sulfate (SOP)

- **Inoculation with Rhizobium:** Pulses have the ability to form a symbiotic relationship with nitrogen-fixing bacteria called rhizobia. Inoculating pulse seeds with specific rhizobium strains enhances nitrogen fixation, leading to improved crop growth and reduced dependence on synthetic nitrogen fertilizers.
- **Proper Seed Treatment:** Treat pulse seeds with fungicides or biocontrol agents to protect them against seed-borne diseases. This helps ensure healthy seedlings and reduces the risk of early plant losses.
- **Intercropping and Relay Cropping:** Consider intercropping pulses with compatible crops to maximize land utilization and diversify income streams. Relay cropping, where one crop is planted before the previous crop is harvested, can also be practiced with pulses to maximize productivity and optimize resource utilization.
- **Weed Control:** Since pulses have limited competitiveness against weeds, it is crucial to implement effective weed control strategies. Timely and proper weed management practices such as hand weeding, mulching, and the use of herbicides, if necessary, are essential to prevent weed competition and ensure optimum crop growth.
- **Water Management:** Pulses generally require less water compared to other crops. Practice efficient irrigation methods, such as drip irrigation or alternate wetting and drying (AWD) techniques, to optimize water usage and avoid water stress or waterlogging conditions.
- **Avoid Excessive Nitrogen Fertilization:** Pulses have the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen through rhizobia. Therefore, they have lower nitrogen requirements compared to other crops. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilization, as it can lead to excessive vegetative growth, reduced nodulation, and imbalanced nutrient uptake.
- **Harvesting at Appropriate Maturity:** Harvest pulses at the appropriate maturity stage to ensure optimal yield and quality. Depending on the pulse crop, this could be when the pods turn yellow, dry out, or start to split. Timely harvesting prevents yield losses due to shattering or pod decay.
- **Post-Harvest Handling:** Handle harvested pulses with care to avoid physical damage. Properly store the harvested

produce in clean and dry conditions to prevent moisture absorption, fungal growth, and insect infestation.

After consulting an expert, you are advised to take action based on the suggestions.

**Sincerely,
SoilSens.**

For any further queries related to agriculture, reach out to

CONTACT

**PHONE:
9744365219**

**WEBSITE:
<https://www.soilsens.com>**

**EMAIL:
info@soilsens.com**

Promoted by



Disclaimer: The suggestions are based on the data provided by the farmer and recommendations are based on the package of practise. The farmer should consult his supervisor before taking