

**Special Analysis Interpretation Sheet**  
**0.1 Normal HCl Extractable Arsenic (As), Cadmium (Cd)**  
**Nickel (Ni), Lead (Pb) and Zinc(Zn)**

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This test analyzes for soil test levels of Arsenic (As), Cadmium (Cd), Nickel (Ni), Lead (Pb) and Zinc (Zn) with 0.1 Normal HCl. Following are the interpretations for these elements in Louisiana soils with this extractant.

-----parts per million-----

<b>Soil Test Rating</b>	<b>Arsenic</b>	<b>Cadmium</b>	<b>Nickel</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Zinc</b>
Low	<2.0	<5.0	<10.0	<10.0	<1.0
Medium	2.0-6.0	5.0-10.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	1.0-2.5
High	6.1-12.0	>10.0	>20.0	>20.0	>2.5
Very High	>12.0				

Arsenic - These levels are based on the probability of developing straighthead disease in rice. This condition has been associated with soil arsenic levels. These levels are not human health advisory levels. High arsenic levels are usually due to past use of arsenic based pesticides. However, some soils naturally contain high levels of arsenic.

Cadmium – Cadmium is not essential for plant growth. A low level is desirable. A high level is probably due to contamination.

Nickel – Nickel is not essential for plant growth. A low level is desirable. A high level is probably due to contamination

Lead – High lead levels are often found around older neighborhoods and roads. The source of the lead is usually lead-based paint and gasoline. Limited study has shown plant uptake of lead is very low if the soil pH is 7.0 or higher. There is some danger of children or animals ingesting soil containing very high levels of lead.

Zinc – Zinc deficiencies are observed in Louisiana on rice, corn, ryegrass, pecan trees and other crops. Zinc deficiency is the most common micronutrient deficiency in the state. It is more likely to occur on over-limed or alkaline soils. Soil and/or foliar applied zinc is used to correct the deficiency.