

no, A



CARROTS

(Western Oregon-West of Cascades)

Good Management practices are essential if optimum fertilizer responses are to be realized. These practices include use of recommended varieties, selection of adapted soils, weed control, disease and insect control, good seed bed preparation, proper seeding methods, and timely harvest.

Because of the influence of soil type, climatic conditions, and other cultural practices, crop responses from fertilizer may not always be accurately predicted. Soil test results, field experience, and knowledge of specific crop requirements help determine the nutrients needed and the rate of application.

The fertilizer application for vegetable crops should insure adequate levels of all nutrients--optimum fertilization is essential for top quality and yields.

For carrots, fertilizer materials are usually broadcast and worked into the seed bed ahead of planting.

The suggested fertilizer applications are based on a 24 inch row spacing.

Recommended soil sampling procedures should be followed in order to estimate fertilizer needs. Your county agent can provide you with soil sampling instructions and soil sample bags and information sheets.

NITROGEN (N)

Rates of 60 to 100 lbs of N/A are suggested. Broadcast N before planting or part of the N can be applied as an early season top dressing.

PHOSPHORUS (P)

Broadcast P and work into the seedbed before planting.

If the OSU soil test for P reads (ppm):	Apply this amount of phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)-lbs/A:
0 to 20	120 - 150
20 to 50	90 - 120
over 50	60 - 90

The P content of fertilizer is expressed as the oxide (P₂O₅) on fertilizer labels. Multiply P₂O₅ by 0.44 to convert to P.

POTASSIUM (K)

Broadcast K and work into the seed bed before planting.

If the OSU soil test for K reads (ppm):	Apply this amount of potassium (K ₂ O)-lbs/A:
0 to 75	120 - 180
75 to 150	90 - 120
150 to 225	60 - 90
over 225	none

The K content of fertilizer is expressed as the oxide (K₂O) on fertilizer labels. Multiply K₂O by 0.83 to convert to K.

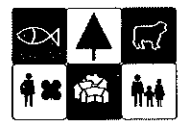
SULFUR (S)

Fertilizer materials used should supply a minimum of 15 to 20 lbs of S/A.

S is contained in several fertilizer materials used to supply other nutrients.

MAGNESIUM (Mg)

To date, there have been no observed indications of yield response from applications of Mg to carrots in the Willamette Valley. Trial applications of 10 to 15 lbs Mg/A are suggested with soil test values below 1 meq Mg/100g soil.



Mg can also be supplied in dolomite which is a liming material that reduces soil acidity to about the same degree as ground limestone. Dolomite should be mixed into the seed bed several weeks in advance of seeding.

for carrots. Usually carrots are grown on sandy river bottom soils which usually have adequate levels of calcium and magnesium.

A lime application is suggested where the soil pH is below 5.6.

BORON (B)

Apply 2 to 4 lbs of B/A (broadcast and disk in before planting).

If the OSU buffer test for lime reads:

Apply this amount of lime (T/A):

below 5.2	4 - 5
5.2 - 5.6	3 - 4
5.6 - 5.9	2 - 3
5.9 - 6.2	1 - 2
over 6.2	0

OTHER NUTRIENTS

Responses of carrots to nutrients other than those discussed in this guide have not been observed in western Oregon.

The liming rate is based on 100-score lime.

LIME

At present, lime is not generally recommended

Lime should be mixed into the seed bed at least several weeks before seeding. A lime application is effective over several years.

P, K, Mg, B, and lime suggestions are based on soil test values from the Soil Testing Laboratory, OSU, Corvallis, Oregon.

These recommendations are based on experiments conducted by H. J. Mack and T. L. Jackson, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station.

Prepared by N. S. Mansour and H. J. Mack, Horticulture and E. Hugh Gardner and T. L. Jackson, Soil Science, Cooperative Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University. Reviewed by a committee of Western Oregon County Extension Agents.