PLANTSAPCHECK
How to take a sample?

How many nutrients are taken up by the crop? A plantsap analysis can answer this question. Eurofins Agro introduces the following analysis: PlantsapCheck.

The way you take a sample is of great importance for the reliability and interpretations of the results. Always take care when taking samples. Please follow the instructions.

1) Before sampling

- Make sure that you have enough plastic bags for the samples. To prevent moisture loss it is important to put the samples as fast as possible in a bag that can be closed tightly.
- Make sure that you label the bags clearly; *write clearly, also write the crop type on the bag*
- Use the Eurofins Agro order form PlantsapCheck which can be found at www.eurofins-agro.com/nl-nl/orderformulieren The description on the bag should match the description on the plantsap form.

2) Sampling time

- Collect the material as early as possible in the morning.
- If you are going to repeat the sampling later on, collect the material always around the same time of day.

3) Which material to collect?

Eurofins Agro analyses old and young laminae (leaves without petioles) and petioles separately:

- Analysis of the young laminae provides an indication of the amount of nutrients taken up. Young laminae are the most active part of the plant.
- The older laminae are less active; analysis of old laminae provides insight into the stock of nutrients; certain nutrients can be relocated in the plant.

4) Sample taking

- Take a representative sample for your greenhouse. Collect material at at least 40 locations in your greenhouse (e.g. 8 rows, 5 samples in each row).
- Do not sample along the edge of the greenhouse.
- Do not sample plants that look different. However, if you want to know why these plants look different, sample them separately.
- Keep young and old leaves separate when collecting leaves.
- Divide the picked leaves in laminae (leaf only) and petioles; send in both separately, or send in the laminae.
- Collect the leaves with clean hands or wear gloves to prevent contamination of the samples
- After collecting put the material directly in a plastic bag and close it thoroughly.
- Do NOT freeze the material!

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5) Collect material

5.1 Strawberry

5.1a Laminae **5.1b** Petioles

5.2 Chrysanthemum

5.2a Full leaf

5.3 Cucumber

5.3a Laminae **5.3b** Petioles

5.4 Sweet pepper/bell pepper

5.4a Laminae **5.4b** Petioles

5.5 Tomato

5.5a Laminae **5.5b** Petioles

5.6 Other crops

5.6a Laminae **5.6b** Petioles

5.1 Strawberry (including target values)

5.1a Laminae

Young leaf = the youngest full grown leaf, include all laminae from the composite leaf
Old leaf = old leaf, which is still green! Include all laminae from the composite leaf
Lamina = leaf without petiole

Amount of laminae needed:
Young laminae: at least 205 grams
Old laminae: at least 235 grams

5.1b Petioles

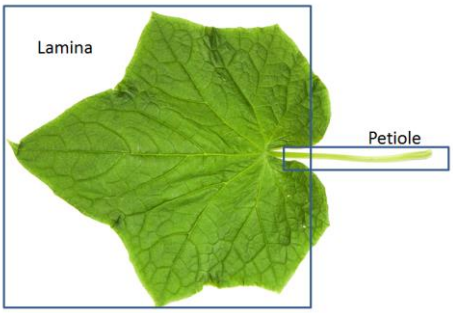
Amount of petioles needed:
Young petioles: at least 125 grams (derived from 130-170 young leaves)
Old petioles: at least 235 grams (derived from 95-125 old leaves)

5.2 Chrysanthemum (including target values)

Material = full leaf including petiole
Young full leaves = about 10 cm below top of the plant
Old full leaves = about 20 cm upward from the soil surface

Amount of full leaves needed:
Young full leaves: at least 90 grams (≈ 70 (number) young leaves)
Old full leaves: at least 85 grams (≈ 50 old leaves)

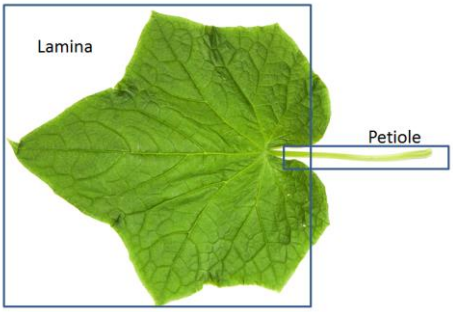
5.3 Cucumber (including target values)



5.3a Laminae

Young leaf = the youngest full grown leaf, this is about the 6th leaf from the top of the plant
Old leaf = part of an old leaf, which is still green!.
Lamina = leaf without petiole

Amount of laminae needed:
Young laminae: at least 110 grams (≈ 15-20 young leaves)
Old laminae: at least 104 grams (≈ 6-10 old leaves)`



Tip: for a representative sample we recommend that you send in at least 40- laminae

5.3b Petioles

Amount of petioles needed:
Young petioles: at least 80 grams (derived from ≈ 20-35 young leaves)
Old petioles: at least 95 grams (derived from ≈ 8-10 old leaves)

Tip: for a representative sample we recommend that you send in at least 40 petioles

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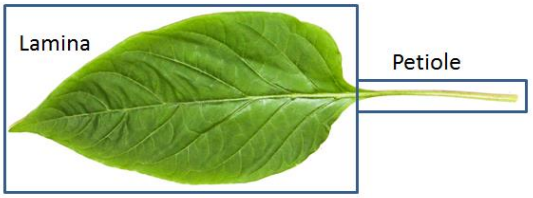
5.4 Sweet pepper/bell pepper (including target values)

5.4a Laminae

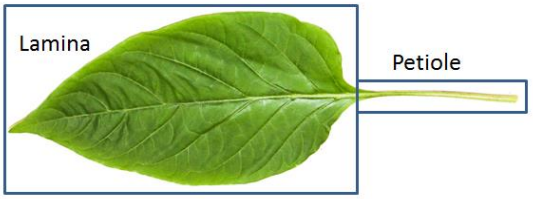


Young leaf = the youngest full grown leaf, this is about the 6th leaf from the top of the plant
Old leaf = old leaf, which is still green!.
Lamina = leaf without petiole

Amount of laminae needed:
Young laminae: at least 115 grams (≈ 50-80 young leaves)
Old laminae: at least 105 grams (≈ 26 old leaves)

Tip: for a representative sample we recommend that you send in at least 40 laminae

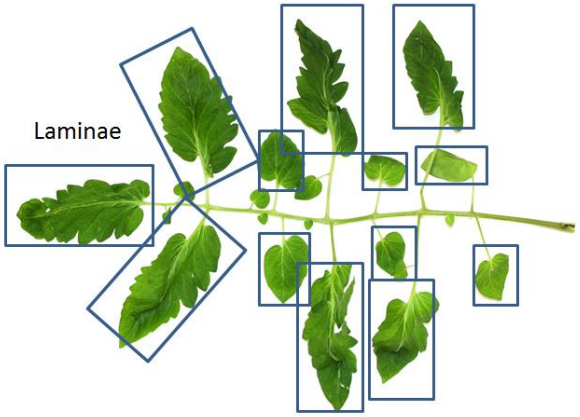
5.4b Petioles



Amount of petioles needed:
Young petioles: at least 105 grams (derived from ≈ -125-175 young leaves)
Old petioles: at least 105 grams (derived from ≈ 90-135 old leaves)

5.5 **Tomato** (including target values)

5.5a Laminae

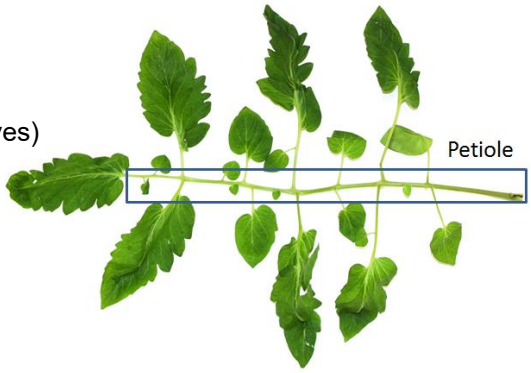


Young leaf = the youngest full grown leaf, this is about the 6th leaf from the top of the plant
Old leaf = old leaf, which is still green!.
Lamina = leaf without petiole

Amount of laminae needed:
Young laminae: at least 110 grams (≈ 45 young leaves)
Old laminae: at least 100 grams (≈ 10 old leaves)

Tip: for a representative sample we recommend that you send in at least 40 laminae

5.5b Petioles



Amount of petioles needed:
Young petioles: at least 100 grams (derived from ≈ 21 young leaves)
Old petioles: at least 105 grams (derived from ≈ 17 old leaves)

Tip: for a representative sample we recommend that you send in at least 40- petioles

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5.6 **Other crops** (no target values)

Laminae (leaf without petiole: at least 200 grams (young or old)
Petioles: at least 165 grams