



APAL

Mail to:
PO Box 155, WELLAND, SA, 5007

Standard Plant Tissue Analysis (PT-1)

For prices visit:
www.swep.com.au

Or phone: +61 467398668

Client Information:

Name: _____ Contact Phone: _____

Postal address: _____ Mobile No: _____

_____ Postcode: _____

Email results: _____

Sample information:

(Please complete or circle choice)

Sample Name:	1:	2:
Growth stage *		
Symptoms <i>(if any)</i>		
Foliar sprays	Date & details	Date & details
<i>Fungicide</i>		
<i>Insecticide</i>		
<i>Other</i>		
<i>Trace elements:</i>		

Agent:**Special instructions:****Testing Requirements:**

NB. Plant Part refers to the material that makes up the sample (eg, Petiole, Leaf, Whole Plant, etc.)

Sample Name:	Plant type	Plant part	Area (Ha)	Amount
1:				\$
Options:				\$
2:				\$
Options:				\$
Total:				\$

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Directions on sending in plant samples

- **Collect your sample/s according to instructions below** and then place the sample in a plain brown paper bag. Please post as soon as possible after collection
 - **Complete all details on plant information sheet** with as much information you can and enclose the completed form with your plant sample.
 - **Include payment with your sample/s.** We accept payment by credit card, cheque or online payment at www.swep.com.au. Please contact us if you would like to pay via EFT.
 - **Please post to: EUROFINS APAL, PO BOX 155, WELLAND SA 5007.**
We recommend you use an express post satchel – for tracking and timely delivery.
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Collecting Plant Tissue Samples

The collection of plant tissue samples is done for one of two reasons:

- Diagnosis of plant nutrition problems (comprising material showing the particular symptoms to the greatest extent)
- Monitoring of crop health (comprising material from a 'typical' part of the block or plantation - normally covering about 0.5 -1.0 hectare). See Figure 1 below.

For monitoring, it is usual to make up the sample with fully expanded leaves taken as close as possible to shoot tips. For Diagnosis, choose material that is exhibiting symptoms of the problem.

In both cases (for tree and vine crops), take four leaves per plant and, where practical, with one from each quarter (ie. North, South, East and West).

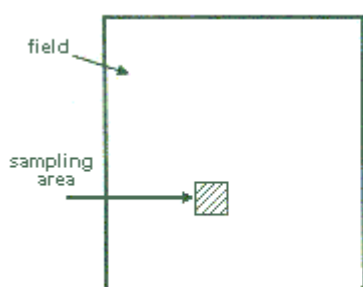


Figure 1

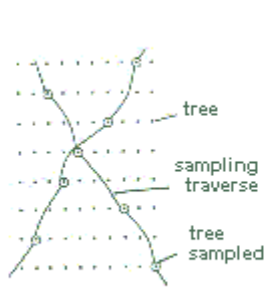


Figure 2

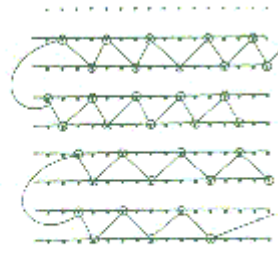


Figure 3

Where possible, it is best to follow an X or zigzag path through the block (Figures 2 & 3), placing leaves or other sample material directly into a plain brown paper bag.

Usually, a sample comprised of 30-100 leaves (depending mainly on the leaf size) will be sufficient. Take special care of the following points:

- Do not sample from plants under temperature or water stress. Sampling before 10am is preferred.
- Avoid sampling leaves after flowering or after shoot growth has stopped, unless the particular crop has a specific time requirement (eg. Vines at 75% flowering)..
- Before taking the sample, wash hands thoroughly or wear disposable plastic gloves.
- Do not send wet material as it may begin to rot in transit.
- Preferably send the material straight away. If this is not possible, refrigerate the samples (but do not freeze) in its paper bag until it can be sent.
- Each sample should represent a separate area and therefore will be charged per test/bag.