

PLANT SAMPLING SUMMARY

To ensure accurate analysis and interpretation, it is **imperative** you use the correct sampling procedure.
Sample the **correct part of the plant at the correct growth stage** (see back page, contact Eurofins | APAL or your advisor if unsure)

Always wear **gloves** to avoid contamination.

Regular testing will result in superior interpretation

- Avoid spoiled, diseased, insect damaged, senescing or dead plant tissue.
- Avoid unusual areas in the paddock which can include poorly drained soils, sheep camps, headlands etc.
- Avoid areas of crops/pastures in the immediate vicinity of trees.
- Don't sample plants under moisture stress and avoid waterlogging.
- Avoid plants growing in dung or urine patches.
- Avoid sampling soon after foliar fertiliser application (If so request sample washing)
- Avoid contamination from dust, soil, sprays, fertilisers and your hands (Always wear gloves to avoid contamination)
- Be consistent in obtaining your representative sample, sample plants of similar vigour, variety, size and age.
- Sample early in the week; if storing samples over the weekend, dry or refrigerate.

Taking samples

For more detailed sampling information refer to our website www.apal.com.au

- Review your required tests from the submission form provided. If you need any guidance please consult **Eurofins** | APAL or your local advisor/agronomist.
- Determine an appropriate sampling plan.
- Ensuring a representative sample is obtained.
- Avoid unusual areas listed above.
- When trouble shooting take samples from good and poor growth areas to compare between the two.
- Ensure you are wearing gloves to avoid contamination. Avoid touching fence posts or anything that can cause contamination between samples. Use stainless steel cutting implements.
- Ensure the correct part of the plant is sampled. See back page for summary or for more detailed information refer to Eurofins | APAL.com.au
- Ensure enough sample is taken. Generally, aim to fill 1/2 to 2/3 of **Eurofins** | APAL's plant tissue bag.
- Plant sample bags should first be placed in the A4 clear plastic zip-lock bag (provided in kit), then placed into your courier bag or postage bag. **Express post is recommended.**

Sending samples

- Ensure submission form is correctly filled out with post code, test code, sample name, crop and growth stage
- If any extra testing is required please mark with a cross or note the code in other tests.
- **Samples must include 3 layers of containment.** The primary barcoded plant sample bag, A secondary sealed bag or box safely enclosing all sample bags. The outermost layer of packaging (post pack/satchel or box) which carries all the appropriate labelling information on the outside.
- *If the sample is from a Vineyard outside of South Australia, ensure you have also return the appropriate CA12 paperwork. Eurofins | APAL only accepts samples from PEZ – we do not accept samples from PIZ or PRZ.*

If using a courier as alternative to the postage envelope provided, please send to:

Eurofins | APAL (Adelaide)
Unit 3, 11 Ridley St
Hindmarsh SA 5007

or

Eurofins | APAL (Perth)
Unit 4, 158 Francisco St
Belmont WA 6104

Orchards / Tree Crops / Vegetable Crops:

Select the most recent fully developed leaf

Usually 3rd or 4th from the growing tip.



Grape Vines:

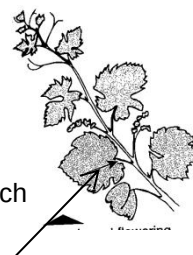
(Please separate leaf blades from petioles before sending)

Leaf Blade - sample 20-30 leaf blades taken from the base of a shoot and opposite a fruit bunch, from each representative area.

(remove petiole immediately after sampling blade).

Leaf Petiole - at flowering collect 40-50 petioles from leaves opposite the basal bunch from each representative area

(remove blades from petioles before sending).



Olives:

Select fully expanded mid-shoot leaves from new season growth.

Collect 4 leaves per tree from 25 trees of a single cultivar.

Potatoes:

Select the petiole (or petiole & blade) of the 5th leaf from the growing terminal.

*Always include growth stage information – ie. Tuber size – length of the longest tuber.



Cereals:

Take the whole top of the plant when young or collect 40 to 50 youngest mature leaves post tillering.

Do not take seed head if it has emerged.

Lupins / Beans / Canola:

Collect 100 of the youngest mature leaves.

Deciduous Fruits:

In mid-summer collect 50 leaves from a mid-shoot position.

Cotton:

Sample prior to or at first bloom or when the first squares appear.

Youngest fully matured leaves on the main stem. ~ 50-70 leaves

