

Mail or Bring Samples to:

UNH Cooperative Extension
Spaulding Hall – Room G28
38 Academic Way
Durham, NH 03824

Questions? Call 603-862-3200
Email: soil.testing@unh.edu
Visit: <http://extension.unh.edu/Soil-Testing>

Soil Testing Form - Commercial Plant Tissue Test

Instructions:

- Soil sampling instructions, and crop codes on page 2.
- Please print legibly.
- Please give each sample a unique name.
- Make checks payable to "UNH Cooperative Extension."
- Please allow 3 WEEKS for test results.

Name: _____ Business/Farm: _____ County: _____
 Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code _____
 Email: _____ Phone: _____ FAX: _____

Receive Test Results by (choose one): Mail Email FAX **Payment Type:** Cash Check Account

UNHCE ID# (leave blank)	Sample Name	Crop Codes*	Variety(s)	Apple Only - Root stock**	Size of planting - (Acres or # bushes/trees/ vines)	Plant Tissue Test \$26	TOTAL Sample Cost:
* List codes for all crops for which you would like recommendations. See list on page 2. ** Root stock codes are on page 2						TOTAL COST:	

*If you have **recently applied** fertilizer, lime or wood ash, please specify the type, date and amount applied to each sample:*

Is this test for (check one) _____ routine fertilizer recommendations? _____ diagnosis of a problem?

If this test is being used to diagnose a problem, or if you have other comments, please explain:

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Test descriptions

Tissue Test includes nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, manganese, iron, copper, boron and zinc. The interpretation of the results is based on the crop specified.

Crop Codes:

- 1 – Apple -
variety(s) - _____
root stock:
1a – Semidwarf (M.111, M.7, M.106)
1b – Dwarf (M. 26, Interstem, Mark)
1c – Very Dwarf (Bud9, M.9, M.27)
- 2 – Peach
- 3 – Pear
- 4 – Strawberries
- 5 – Blackberry
- 6 – Grape
- 7 – Highbush Blueberry
- 8 – Lowbush (wild) Blueberry
- 9 – Tomato
- 10 – Other _____

Directions for taking a plant tissue sample

Leaf Sampling Tips

- In general, it is usually best to sample many plants (with only a few leaves from each plant) rather than sample many leaves from only a few plants.
- Select the youngest, fully developed (mature) leaves for analysis. Do not select leaves from plants which are mechanically damaged, insect damaged, diseased or dead. Avoid leaves from border plants or leaves which are fully shaded by other foliage. Do not send sample plants that have been under prolonged stress.
- Avoid leaves which are contaminated with soil or dust or which have been recently sprayed. In general, plant leaves which have been exposed to normal rainfall are sufficiently clean for analysis. Samples can be washed briefly in a 2% non-phosphorus detergent solution and then rinsed carefully with clear water. However, in many situations the cleaning may do more harm than good.
- If you are trying to diagnosis a problem and are sampling plants that are showing an abnormal symptom, follow the above directions, but sample only from plants showing the problem.

Crop Information

- Blueberries: sample at least 40 leaves from 10 to 20 plants during the first week of harvest.
- Strawberries: sample at least 40 first fully expanded leaves from 10 to 20 plants, after renovation
- Brambles: sample at least 60 leaves from 10 to 20 non-fruiting canes during early-mid August.
- Grapes: sample 50 to 75 of the youngest full-expanded leaves from 10 to 20 vines at veraison (70 days after bloom, as the first fruit ripens). Separate petioles (leaf stems) from leaves, and send only the petioles for analysis.
- Tree fruits: sample 5 leaves from each of 10 trees from late July through early August. Select shoots at eye-level from around the outside of the trees that make a vertical angle of 45-60 degrees to the ground (avoid water shoots or suckers). Collect leaves from the mid-portion of the new shoot growth.
- Tomatoes: sample the youngest fully expanded leaflet from 8 to 10 plants.
- For other crops: call 603-862-3203 to determine the correct sampling procedures.

After Collection

Samples should be placed in paper bags and air dried (turn the bag frequently) or dried at 200 degrees Fahrenheit.