PLANT TISSUE

For lab use only

Submitted By: _____
Contact Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ Postal: _____
Phone: _____
Cell: _____
Fax: _____
Email 1: _____
Email 2: _____
Date Submitted: _____

Reported By: Email ◯ Web ◯ Fax ◯ Mail ◯

Submitted For: _____
Contact Name: _____

The lab requires a minimum fresh sample weight of 200g to perform the nutrient analysis.
* The price for Plant Diagnostic testing varies depending on the sample results.

Sample ID	Description	Plant Type	**Basic Analysis** Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, calcium	**Complete Analysis** Basic analysis plus zinc, manganese, copper, iron, boron, sulphur	Aluminum	DNA Multiscan - Basic	DNA Multiscan - Diagnostic	Plant Diagnostics *	

Please make cheque payable to SGS Canada Inc, or contact the laboratory with credit card information. Please contact the laboratory for pricing information. Sample Retention: Perishable samples 2 weeks/ Non-perishable samples 3 months. Extended retention times must be advised and may be subject to additional costs. This document is issued by the Company under its General Conditions of Service accessible at https://www.sgs.com/en/terms-and-conditions (Printed copies are available upon request.) Attention is drawn to the limitation of liability, indemnification and jurisdiction issues defined therein.

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Plant Analysis

Plant analysis measures the nutrient content of plant tissue. Comparing the results against “normal” and “critical” values for the crop can indicate whether nutrient supply is adequate for optimum growth. Plant analysis is particularly useful for diagnosing micronutrient deficiencies.

Sampling

Time of sampling and the part of the plant sampled have a major effect on nutrient levels within a plant. See the table below for sampling recommendations. Results may be difficult to interpret if samples are taken at times other than recommended. However, plants suspected of being nutrient deficient should be sampled as soon as the problem appears. In these cases, it is advisable to take two samples, one from the problem area and one from a good area. Comparison of these samples will assist in interpretation.

Samples for plant analysis should be taken from at least 50 plants distributed throughout the area chosen for sampling. **Each sample should consist of at least 200 grams of fresh material**. Problem areas should be sampled separately. When taking samples for plant analysis take care not to contaminate the sample with soil. Even a small amount of soil will cause the results to be invalid, especially for micronutrients.

Sampling Recommendations for Various Crops

Crop	Stage of Growth	Part of Plant
Alfalfa or other perennial legumes	Late bud stage	Entire plant from mowing length
Corn	Initial silking	Middle 1/3 of ear leaf
Cereal Grains and Forage Grasses	Early heading	Top two leaves
Soybeans or White Beans	Initial flowering	Top fully developed leaf
Canola	Prior to seed set	Top fully developed leaves

Other crops:
A general recommendation is to sample the most recently developed plant parts, just prior to flowering.

Sample Preparation

1. Plant parts contaminated with soil will not provide accurate analyses, wash off with distilled water.
2. Avoid contact of samples with galvanized or brass materials or other possible contaminants.
3. Deliver fresh samples directly to laboratory. If samples will be stored or in transit for more than one day, they should be dried completely. Air-dry samples, or dry in an oven at temperatures up to 65ºC.

Note: Do not store or mail samples in plastic bags.

Soil Analysis

A soil sample, representative of the area from which the plant sample was selected, should be taken and submitted at the same time as the plant sample. Be sure to keep the soil and plant separate.

Samples received without payment or prior credit arrangement will not be processed.

The price for Plant Diagnostic testing varies depending on the sample results