



CROP GUIDE - Rose (G/H)

Sampling Notes

KB Item: 3493v3

The nutritional status of this flower is monitored using soil tests and plant analysis. Monitoring regularly is important to help sustain optimum levels and avoid nutritional disorders. If disorders do occur, rapid diagnosis is necessary to assist correction.

Interpretive information on this Guide pertains to indoor roses.

Leaf

Sampling Time: From when the buds are approximately pea size till the petals begin colouring.

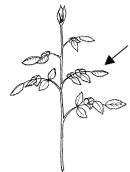
Plant Part: Five leaf leaflets, including petioles.

Collect From: Flowering shoots.

Quantity per Sample: 20 leaflets.

Recommended Tests: Basic Plant (BP).

Comments: Just prior to flowering or during early flowering is considered to be the appropriate time to sample. However, regular leaf analyses should be obtained through the growing season (e.g. 6 - 8 weekly intervals) in order to monitor the effect of liquid feeding programmes being used.



Soil

Sampling Time: Prior to crop establishment, and then before the spring growth.

Core Depth: 15cm.

Collect From: From the rooting zone of the plants.

Quantity per Sample: 12 - 20 cores.

Recommended Tests: Basic Soil (BS), Soluble Salts (SSg).

Comments: Soils should be sampled to a 15 cm depth from the rooting zone of the plants. Discard the top 1 cm, as this may contain abnormally high fertiliser levels arising from surface evaporation of water.

If a problem is suspected during the growing season, then a sample should be taken from the rooting zone immediately adjacent to the plant. Collecting a second sample from an unaffected area may help identify the cause of the problem.

Comments

Roses are known to be very sensitive to salt stress. Soluble salts levels should be below 0.15%.

Results for copper, zinc and manganese in leaves sprayed with fungicides will not be reliable due to adhering spray residues on the leaves.

Iron deficiency symptoms may exist even when leaf levels appear satisfactory. This may be due to the presence of physiologically inactive forms of iron within the tissue. Also, soil contamination of leaves growing near the ground may elevate total iron results.

References

Bunt, A.C. 1976. Modern potting compost. George Allen and Unwin, p 129.

Cresswell, G.C. and Weir, R.G. 1997. Plant nutrient disorders 5. Ornamental plants and shrubs. Inkata Press.

Disclaimer

Normal Range levels shown as histograms in test reports relate specifically to the sampling procedure provided in this crop guide. The Normal Range levels in test reports and Comments provided in this Crop Guide are the most up to date available, but may be altered without notification. Such alterations are implemented immediately in the laboratory histogram reports. It is recommended that a consultant or crop specialist be involved with interpretations and recommendations.