CROP GUIDE - Sandersonia (G/H)

Sampling Notes

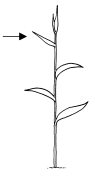
KB Item: 3495v3

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.

Two sampling periods for leaf analysis are proposed, depending on the growth stage of the crop.

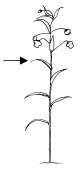
Leaf - Early Season

Sampling Time:	When the plants are between the 3-leaf stage and bud formation.
Plant Part	Youngest mature leaf.
Collect From:	-
Quantity per Sample:	50 leaves.
Recommended Tests:	Basic Plant (BP).
Comments:	Sampling early in the growing season will mean it is possible to correct deficiencies diagnosed in the current crop.



Leaf - Mid Season

Sampling Time:	After bud formation.
Plant Part	Youngest mature leaf.
Collect From:	Third or fourth leaf from the top.
Quantity per Sample:	50 leaves.
Recommended Tests:	Basic Plant (BP).
Comments:	This is the latter of the two recommended sampling times. While it will be too late to rectify any problems in the current seasons crop, it can provide valuable data to formulate the next seasons fertiliser programme.



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:	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

Sandersonia are thought to grow best in open, well drained soils.

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

Hill Laboratories data.
Kerry Ryan & Ass. Ltd. Sandersonia Research Link No1/93.

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