



## CROP GUIDE - Lettuce

### Sampling Notes

KB Item: 3466v4

The nutritional status of this vegetable crop 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.

Lettuce can be grown under glass or as a field crop. The interpretive data provided in test reports are for glasshouse crops.

#### Leaf

**Sampling Time:** When the head has reached half size.

**Plant Part:** Wrapper leaf.

**Collect From:** -

**Quantity per Sample:** 20-30 leaves.

**Recommended Tests:** Basic Plant (BP).

**Comments:** The recommended sampling time is when the head is half size. If sampling prior to this, select the youngest mature leaves.

To help diagnose an obvious problem, leaves showing the first signs of the distinctive symptoms should be collected as soon as abnormalities appear. If sampling outside the normal sampling time it is useful to take a second sample of similar, healthy leaves from nearby unaffected plants for analysis as a comparative standard.



#### Soil

**Sampling Time:** Prior to crop establishment.

**Core Depth:** 15cm.

**Collect From:** Randomly throughout the area to be planted.

**Quantity per Sample:** 12 - 20 cores.

**Recommended Tests:** Basic Soil (BS), Sulphur profile (S), Available Nitrogen (AN)

**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.

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## Comments

Winter lettuce requires higher levels of fertility than summer lettuces, in particular nitrogen and phosphorus.

Lettuce can also develop calcium, manganese and copper deficiencies.

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.

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## References

van Eysinga, J.P.; Roorda, N.L. and Smilde, K W 1981. Nutritional disorders in glasshouse tomatoes, cucumbers & lettuce, Wageningen.

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Blackmore, L.C; Searle, P.L and Daly, B.K. 1987. Methods for chemical analysis of soils. NZ Soil Bureau Scientific Report 80. NZ Soil Bureau, DSIR.

Weir, R.G. and Cresswell, G.C. 1995. Plant nutrient disorders 3. Vegetable crops. Inkata Press.

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## 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.