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USE THIS FORM FOR PLANT NUTRIENT SAMPLE SUBMISSION FOR <u>FIELD CROPS</u> FOR UMASS RECHARGE. See page 2 for sampling instructions, fees, and description of services. Complete Recharge information requested below.

Main contact:			Principal	Investigator:			Method of re	eceiving results	
Name:		Name:	Name:						
Business Name:		UMass Dep	UMass Department:			US Mail (please include \$2 for postage & handling)			
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Date Sampled: Crop: Growth Stage: Plant spacing or population Lime:tons/ac Manure: tons Was manure incorporated? Fertilizer application rate(s	ement and soil information If leaves are discolored, does color variation occur: Variety: Image: Discolored along leaf margins Variety: Image: Discolored along leaf margins			t stage)					
GL Unit Speed Type	Account Code	Fund Code	Amount	GL Unit	Speed Type	Account Code	Fund Code	Order #	
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Dept. ID:	Project/Grant:			Signature:					

Sampling Instructions

General Sampling Procedure:

For a routine evaluation of nutritional status, results will be compared with those from the scientific literature. It is extremely important that samples are collected at the growth stage(s) and from the plant part for which plant nutritional data have been evaluated.

Specific sampling instructions for most common commercially grown field crops in New England are provided here. This is not a complete list. Contact the lab for sampling instructions for crops not listed here.

Samples should reflect areas with uniform management and soil type. Where differences occur within a block, sampling should be refined to represent these changes. Samples should represent only one cultivar, but should be collected from several different plants within the block.

When a nutrient deficiency is suspected, always attempt to collect a sample from plants in the affected area and a second sample from plants of the same variety in an area showing normal growth. This will allow for direct comparison of nutrient levels and may aid in diagnosing specific nutrient deficiencies.

When collecting tissue samples, you should avoid: diseased or dead plant material; tissue that has been damaged by equipment or insects; plant tissue that has been stressed by excessive heat, cold, or moisture. Seed should not be sampled because it does not generally reflect the nutrient status of the whole plant.

After collecting your composite sample, it is a good idea to rinse the tissue with clean water to remove pesticides, foliar applied nutrients, and soil particles. Place wet samples on a clean paper towel to dry. Once dry, carefully place sample in a small paper bag labeled with your sample ID and complete the submission form. Hand deliver or mail the sample, submission form, and a check or money order payable to UMass to the address listed at the top of this form.

Plant Tissue Nutrient Test Descriptions & FeesHay, JStandard Tissue Test: \$45.00Prior tA determination of the Total Tissue P, K, Ca, Mg, Na, Zn, Cu,Prior tMn, Fe, and B. Analysis by ICP Spectroscopy of acid wetdigestion in Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, and HydrogenPeroxide in a block digester. Also included, Total Nitrogen bycatalytic combustion.Standard Tissue Test Without Total Nitrogen: \$30.00 Same

as standard tissue test but without N

Growth stage	<i>sampling instruc</i> Plant part collected	Number of plants sampled
Field Corn Early vegetative, less than 12"	Entire shoot w/o roots	15 to 20
Late vegetative, prior to tasselling	Youngest fully developed leaf	15 to 20
From tasselling to early silking	Entire ear leaf	15 to 20
Soybean Early vegetative, less than 12"	Entire shoot w/o roots	15 to 20
During initial flowering	Youngest fully developed leaflet	20 to 25
Small grain Jointing, Zadocks growth stage 30	Entire shoot w/o roots	30 to 40
Alfalfa, clover, Just prior to bloom	, and other forag Entire leaflet collected about 1/3 of the way down the plant	
	and forage grass nergence, or at og st	