

Do not fertilise from leaf tissue results, unless confirmed by soil analysis.
 Always consider soil sampling as a first priority.

Accurate sampling is critical for reliable results

Avoid contamination - wash your hands before sampling
 & use the disposable gloves provided.

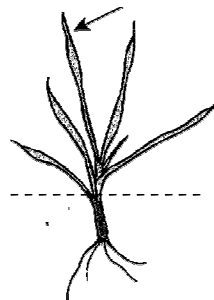
Avoid dirty leaves, as these will contaminate samples.

- **Orchards / Tree Crops / Vegetable Crops:**
 Select the most recent fully developed leaf - usually 3rd or 4th from the growing tip.
- **Grape Vines: (*Please separate leaf blades from petioles before sending*)**
Leaf Blade - sample 20-30 most recently mature leaf blades from each representative area (*remove petiole immediately after sampling blade*).

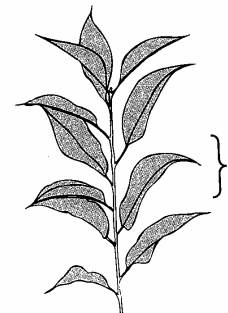
Leaf Petiole - at flowering collect 40-50 petioles from leaves opposite the basal bunch from each representative area (*remove blades from petioles before sending*).
- **Olives:**
 Select fully expanded mid-shoot leaves from new season growth.
 Collect 4 leaves per tree from 25 trees of a single cultivar.
- **Potatoes:**
 Select the petiole (or petiole & blade) of the 5th leaf from the growing terminal.
 *Always include growth stage information – ie. Tuber size – length of the longest tuber.
- **Cereals:**
 Take the whole top of the plant when young or collect 40 to 50 youngest mature leaves post tillering. Do not take seed head if it has emerged.
- **Lupins / Beans / Canola:**
 Collect 100 of the youngest mature leaves.
- **Deciduous Fruits:**
 In mid-summer collect 50 leaves from a mid-shoot position.



Grape Vines



Cereals



Deciduous Fruits

If leaves are wet, collect in a plastic bag and transfer to paper bag supplied for postage after drying off surplus moisture.