



Corn Sap Sampling

Location

Take the following steps into account when collecting leaf samples:

- Avoid the outer rows of the greenhouse or field. Also avoid the first and last 10 meters of a row.
- Sample leaves with an average leaf quality. Sample abnormal plants with e.g. deficiency symptoms separately. Might a deficiency be present in the young or old leaves of the total crop, then sample these leaves regularly as a young or old leaf sample.
- Take into account the sunny and shady side of the plant. Always consistently sample the same side.

Time of sampling

It is strongly recommended to take the samples before 9:00 AM. The plant will then have enough leaf tension with proper moisture conditions.

Moisture on the sample

When the leaves are wet on the outside due to dawn or rain, the leaves can be dried with a tissue.

Leaves have to be dry from the outside to be analyzed because water will have an influence on the results.

Part of the plant

For sampling, take the youngest, fully formed leaf. For corn this will be the 3rd leaf from the top of the plant. Also take the oldest, healthy leaf. Take first fully expanded leaf. This is the 3rd or 4th leaf from the lowest part of the plant. From these leaves cut out the middle 4 inches. Removing the bottom 6 inches from the stalk this segment and the top from the tip down to this segment.

Sample Size

30 to 35 segments of both the youngest and oldest growth.

Frequency

Seedlings (V1-V4) can be sampled by sending 30 whole plants (for new growth analysis only). Sampling can begin from about 12 inches high (V5). Sample every two weeks or as required, depending on fertigation frequency.