

PAK CHOY

Take first fully expanded leaf out from the growing point of the plant. BE SURE TO TAKE WHOLE LEAF & STEM (petiole), not just the leaf blade.

Take **40 to 60 leaves**, randomly across the sampling area. The part to be tested is the petiole (leaf stalk) and the midrib.

If you require a Sap 4 comprehensive analysis please collect **twice** as many tops.

Monitoring program

Begin sampling at five leaf stage, continue to heading stage, weekly or fortnightly.

Additional Notes:

- Brassica crops generally extract sap quite well, however more leaves per sample provides a better representation of the sample block.
- Place samples into a plastic sample bag, not in paper, as paper will dry out the sample and may not allow for enough sap to be extracted for the analysis requested.



1ST FULLY EXPANDED LEAF

- To ensure that the laboratory is able to perform the entire test suite required and that the optimal levels supplied on the laboratory report are relevant, please ensure that the above instructions are followed when sampling.

PAK CHOY

DIFFERENTIAL SAP ANALYSIS

Sampling for new leaf and old leaf testing:

- Take the the first fully expanded leaf out from the growing point. BE SURE TO TAKE WHOLE LEAF & STEM (petiole + midrib), not just the leaflets. This will be your NEW LEAF SAMPLE.
- Take an old leaf from the same growing stem. BE SURE TO TAKE WHOLE LEAF & STEM (petiole + midrib), not just the leaflets. This will be your OLD LEAF SAMPLE.
- Sample randomly across the block to obtain a representative sample. If the petioles are small, more petioles will need to be collected. If the old leaves are dry, more petioles will need to be collected. The part to be tested is the midrib.



NEW LEAF
(1ST FULLY
EXPANDED LEAF)

OLD LEAF

Monitoring program:

Begin sampling at five leaf stage, continue weekly or fortnightly until heading stage.