

PLANT THERAPY™

DATE: 17/06/14 **LAND USE:** Macadamia
NAME: Joe Bloggs **PADDOCK:** Western Shed
ADDRESS: c/- Ag Plus **SAMPLE REC:** 12/06/14
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 BUNDABERG QLD 4670

ELEMENT OR CATEGORY	YOUR LEVEL		ACCEPTABLE RANGE	DEFICIENT	ACCEPTABLE	EXCESSIVE OR TOXIC
N - Nitrogen	1.89	%	1.4 - 1.6 %			
P - Phosphorus	0.08	%	0.08 - 0.10 %			
K - Potassium	0.86	%	0.6 - 0.8 %			
S - Sulfur	0.18	%	0.18 - 0.25 %			
Ca - Calcium	0.67	%	0.6 - 1.0 %			
Mg - Magnesium	0.09	%	0.08 - 0.1 %			
Na - Sodium	0.01	%	<.02 %			
Cu - Copper	4	ppm	4.5 - 10 ppm			
Zn - Zinc	11	ppm	15 - 50 ppm			
Mn - Manganese	189	ppm	100 - 1000 ppm			
Fe - Iron	209	ppm	40 - 200 ppm			
B - Boron	29	ppm	40 - 75 ppm			
Mo-Molybdenum	0.2	ppm	N/A ppm			
Co-Cobalt	0.1	ppm	N/A ppm			
Si-Silicon	305	ppm	N/A ppm			
C-Carbon	51.2	ppm	N/A %			

NOTES:

- When a soil analysis is in balance, the leaf analysis should mirror the soil analysis. There should be no nasty surprises.
- Levels at the extremes of the acceptable range may be cause for concern.
Sodium and chloride figures can be affected by overhead irrigation with saline water.
- Oranges, lemons, grapefruit and mandarins may have slightly different requirements, but the above table should provide valuable general guidelines.
- Copper levels can be affected by copper sprays. Refer to soil test figures to avoid misinterpretation.
- Use Mulder's Chart (16.1./14) to help understand excesses and deficits in relation to the interplay of elements.
- Ideal levels for analysis are derived from the following sources: **Plant Analysis - an Interpretation Manual, 2nd Ed.**, CSIRO Australia, **Plant Nutrient Disorders 3 - Vegetable Crops**, NSW Agriculture. And **Plant Nutrient Disorders 1 - Temperate and Subtropical Fruit and Nut Crops**, NSW Agriculture.

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