

CROP	PIANT PART	TIME OF SAMPLING	STATUS	----- N	----- P	% K	----- Ca	----- Mg	----- S	----- Fe	----- Mn	-ppm Zn	----- B	----- Cu	----- Mo
Strawberry	MRM leaf	Transplants	Deficient	<2.8	0.25	1.5	0.3	0.3	-	50	30	25	25	5	-
			Adequate range	2.8 3.5	0.25 0.40	1.5 3.0	0.3 1.5	0.3 0.6	- -	50 100	30 100	25 40	25 40	5 10	- -
			High	>3.5	0.40	3.0	1.5	0.6	-	100	100	40	40	10	-
	MRM leaf	Initial flower	Deficient	<3.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.25	-	50	30	20	20	5	-
			Adequate range	3.0 4.0	0.2 0.4	1.5 3.0	0.4 1.5	0.25 0.50	-	50 100	30 100	20 40	20 40	5 10	- -
			High	>4.0	0.4	3.0	1.5	0.50	-	100	100	40	20	10	-
	MRM leaf	Initial harvest	Deficient	<3.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.25	-	50	30	20	20	5	-
			Adequate range	3.0 3.5	0.2 0.4	1.5 2.5	0.4 1.5	0.25 0.50	-	50 100	30 100	20 40	20 40	5 10	- -
			High	>3.5	0.4	2.5	1.5	0.50	-	100	100	40	40	10	-
			Toxic(>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-
	MRM leaf	Midseason	Deficient	<2.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.20	0.8	50	25	20	20	5	0.5
			Adequate range	2.8 3.0	0.2 0.4	1.1 2.5	0.4 1.5	0.20 0.40	0.8 1.0	50 100	25 100	20 40	20 40	5 10	0.5 0.8
			High	>3.0	0.4	2.5	1.5	0.40	1.0	100	100	40	40	10	0.8
			Toxic (>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-
Strawberry	MRM leaf	End of season	Deficient	<2.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	-	50	25	20	20	5	-
			Adequate range	2.5 3.0	0.2 0.3	1.1 2.0	0.4 1.5	0.2 0.4	-	50 100	25 100	20 40	20 40	5 10	- -
			High	>3.0	0.3	2.0	1.5	0.4	-	100	100	40	40	10	-

SS-VEC-42
JANUARY, 1991

PLANT TISSUE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION FOR VEGETABLE CROPS IN FLORIDA

BY
GEORGE HOCHMUTH
DON MAYNARD
CHARLES VAVRINA
ED HANLON

AUTHORS ARE ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, PROFESSOR, AND ASSISTANT PROFESSOR RESPECTIVELY OF VEGETABLE CROPS, AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF SOIL SCIENCE.

Soil Testing Rating

Rating	<u>Coastal Plain</u>		<u>Piedmont, Mountain and Limestone Valley</u>	
	Phosphorus lbs. P/A	Potassium lb. K/A	Phosphorus lbs. P/A	Potassium lbs. K/A
Low	0-30	0-70	0-20	0-120
Medium	31-60	71-170	21-40	121-250
High	61-100	171-275	41-75	251-400
Very High	100+	275+	75+	400+

Recommendations:

Nitrogen Rate: See Comments*

Desired pH: 6.0-6.5. If the soil pH is less than 6.0, see Lime Table B, page 29.

Magnesium: If soil test Mg is low and lime is recommended, use dolomitic limestone.

Other: Boron - 0.5lb. B/A in the preplant fertilizer.
Sulfur - 12lb. S/A

<u>Rating</u> Phosphorus	Potassium			
	Low	Medium	High	Very High
	(Pounds N-P ₂ O ₅ -K ₂ O per Acre)			
Low	*-120 - 130	*-120 - 70	*-120 - 0	*-120-0
Medium	*-90 - 130	*-90 - 70	*-90 - 0	*-90 - 0
High	*-60 - 130	*-60 - 70	*-60 - 0	*-60 - 0
Very High	*-0 - 130	*-0 - 70	*-0 -0	*-0 - 0

000. *Nitrogen Fertilization

* On coarse textured soils(sands, loamy sands, sandy loams) apply a total of 110-120 lbs. N/A.

Higher rate of N can affect fruit quality. Broadcast 60 lbs. N/A in the fall prior to bedding. Apply 50-60 lbs. N/A in the spring through the drip system. Begin applications when vigorous spring growth begins. Apply at a rate equivalent to 60 lbs. N/A/day for the length of the growing season.

The N can be injected daily, weekly, or bi-weekly. N can be supplied through the drip system using either N solutions or calcium nitrate (CaNO_3).

* On heavy textured soils(sandy clay loams and heavier) apply a total of 80-90 lbs. N/A. Broadcast 40

lbs. N/A in the spring through the drip system. Begin applications when vigorous spring growth begins. Apply at a rate equivalent to 0.50 lbs. N/A/day for the length of the growing season. The N can be injected daily, weekly, or bi-weekly. N can be supplied through the drip system using either N solutions or (CaNO_3).

The majority of phosphorus(P_2O_5) and all the potassium (K_2O) should be applied in the fall prior to bedding. If a spring application of phosphorus is made apply in one application and limit the application rate to 10 to 15 lbs. P_2O_5 /A. Recent research shows that all the potassium (K_2O) can be applied preplant.

Do not exceed 0.5 lb. B/A in the preplant fertilizer application. Base any spring applied B through the system on plant analyst.

If S is not applied in the preplant fertilizer, on coarse textured soils apply the equivalent of 1 lb. S/A/week for 12 weeks through the drip system. Nitrogen-S solutions or magnesium sulfate can be used to supply the sulfur(S).

Plants should be monitored using plant analysis.