

Mailing Address (please print)

Signature

Name		Date	
Address			
	FL, Zip	Phone	
Email* *Please provide an email a	address to receive your results fa	ster.	

(signature only required for UF personnel for approval of chartfield charges)

UF/IFAS Analytical Services Laboratories Extension Soil Testing Laboratory

2390 Mowry Road/PO Box 110740/Wallace Building 631 Gainesville, FL 32611-0740

Email: soilslab@ifas.ufl.edu Website: http://soilslab.ifas.ufl.edu

PRODUCER CITRUS TEST FORM

Note: This lab only tests samples from Florida.

Direct any questions about this test or the interpretation of the results to your county UF/IFAS Extension agent.

Fill in all requested information, using one line per sample. Use additional forms for more than 8 samples.

Lab Use Only	County	Acreage	Test(s) Requested (see page 2)	Age of Tree (in yrs.)	Variety Code*	Sample ID (Standard Soil Test + P)	Trees 4+ yrs Sample ID (Leaf Tissue Test for P)	Expected Yield**	Cost

^{*} Variety Code: Please provide Variety Code: Orange - 63, Tangelo - 64, Tangerine - 65, Grapefruit - 66

Check ○ Money Order ○ Cash ○ Total____

Please enclose payment and this sheet in the same package as sample(s). Please make checks and money orders payable to UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA. Samples will not be processed without payment. Do not send cash through the mail.

Important Information for Soil Sample Collection and Submission

Before Sampling

- 1. When taking a soil sample, collect the sample near the dripline of the trees and not in the row middle.
- 2. A sampling program is most effective if it is done annually.
- 3. Soil sample bags, addressed shipping boxes, and test forms are available for free from your county UF/IFAS Extension office. Obtain the materials you need before completing your sampling plan.

Collecting Samples

- 1. In Florida, soil samples should be collected at the end of the summer rainy season (August to October) before fertilizing in the fall.
- 2. Sample from soil surface to depth of tillage, usually 0-6 inches.
- 3. Collect soil from 20 or more spots in each area, mixing these samples in a clean plastic bucket.
- 4. Spread the composited material on clean paper or other suitable material to air-dry. Do not send wet samples.
- 5. Mix the dry soil, and place about 1 pint of soil in a labeled sample bag.

Sending Samples to the Extension Soil Testing Laboratory

- Enter each sample's ID on its sample bag and in the Sample ID Standard Soil Test + P column. List each sample separately.
- Lime and fertilizer recommendations are provided only if the Variety Code is listed.
- 3. Include the Test Code for each desired test.
- 4. Enter the fee from the Test Cost list found on page 2 of this form.
- Add the costs of all samples and tests. Make check or money order
 payable to University of Florida. Checks written to other names will
 NOT be honored and will be returned, causing a delay in processing the
 samples.
- 6. Include the completed Producer Citrus Test Form and the check or money order in the shipping box with the sample(s).

Test Result

A soil test report will be emailed/mailed to you in 5–10 days after your sample arrives at the Extension Soil Testing Laboratory. Contact your county UF/IFAS Extension office if you have questions concerning the citrus test report.

^{**}Expected Yield: For trees 8+ years old, please provide expected yield in either boxes/acre or lb solids/acre

Test Code	Test Name	Determinations Made	Test Cost
C1	Standard Soil Test	pH, P, K, Ca, and Mg (for trees 1-3 years of age)	\$7
C2	Standard Soil and Tissue Test	pH, P, K, Ca, and Mg (for trees 4+ years of age)	\$15
C3	Micronutrient Test	Cu, Mn, Zn	\$5
C4	pH and Lime Requirement	pH and lime requirement	\$3
4	Organic Matter	percent organic matter	\$10
5	Electrical Conductivity (soluble salts)	conductivity in 1:2 soil:water	\$2

Important Information

- Soil testing is most useful for pH, P, Ca, Mg, and Cu; leaf tissue testing is valuable for all the elements.
- Nitrogen: N rates are standard for all citrus trees up to 3 years after
 planting. The tree variety (orange, grapefruit, tangelo, tangerine) is
 needed for trees 4–7 years old; for trees 8 years and older the variety also
 must be specified. If the variety is oranges, the expected yield in boxes/
 acre or lb solids/acre must be given.
- **Phosphorus**: For trees up to 3 years after planting, **only** a standard soil test is required. If a tree is 4 years or older, please provide a leaf sample for a leaf tissue test as well as a soil sample for a standard soil test.
- **Potassium**: The tree age must be given because the recommended K₂O rate coincides with the recommended N rate. For trees up to 3 years after planting, recommended rates are given in lb per tree. For trees 4+ years old, the K₂O rate is given in lb per acre.
- Magnesium: A standard soil test must be performed. Based on the results a recommendation will be given proportional to the recommended N fertilizer rate.
- Copper toxicity: A micronutrient soil test must be performed. A pH test is required when Cu is greater or equal to 25 mg/kg.
- **Soil pH**: Included in the standard soil test. Liming recommendations are given based on results to a target pH of 6.5.

How To Take, Prepare, and Submit Plant Tissue Samples (for Test Code C2)

- 1. Ensure that each sample contains at least a generous handful of plant material (approximately 1/2 gallon).
- 2. Be aware that spray residues, dust, or soil on leaves can affect sample results; avoid sampling recently sprayed leaves. If all tissue is dusty or spray contaminated, wash leaves gently with flowing distilled water.
- 3. Do not sample disease-, insect-, or mechanically damaged plant tissue.
- 4. Place tissue samples directly into a clean paper or cloth bag or envelope. Do not use plastic containers.
- 5. If the plant tissue is wet or succulent, allow plant material to air-dry for at least one day before mailing.
- Two samples are recommended when sampling plants suspected of nutrient deficiencies. Take one sample from normal plants, and another sample from abnormal plants.
- 7. The best time to collect 4- to 6-months-old spring flush leaves for testing is July and August. Avoid immature leaves because they change composition rapidly.