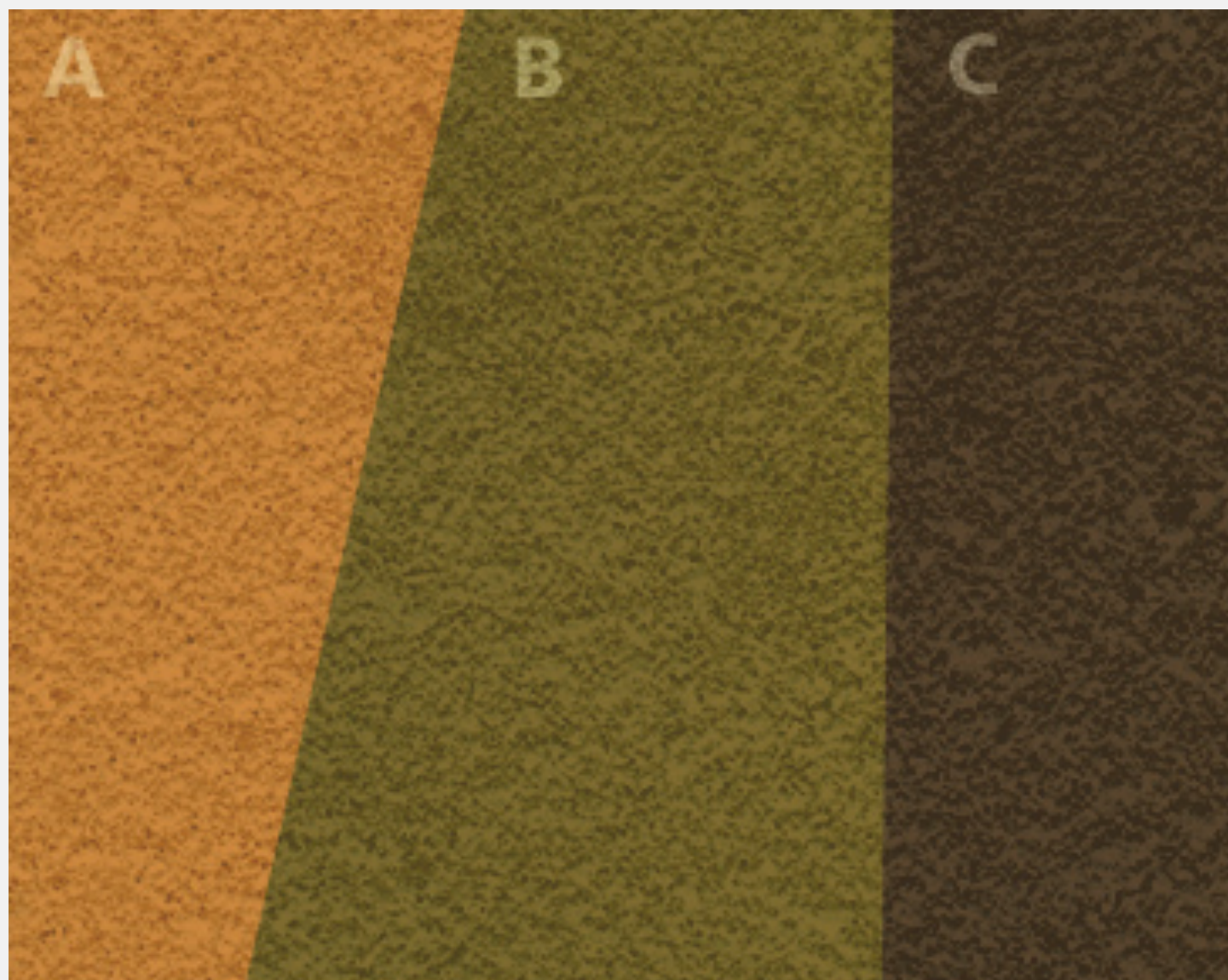




Rules for soil sampling

Sampling is the first and most important step when you want to diagnose soil quality through analysis. Sampling should be done after harvesting and always before fertilising or amending, removing plant debris from the top of the soil.

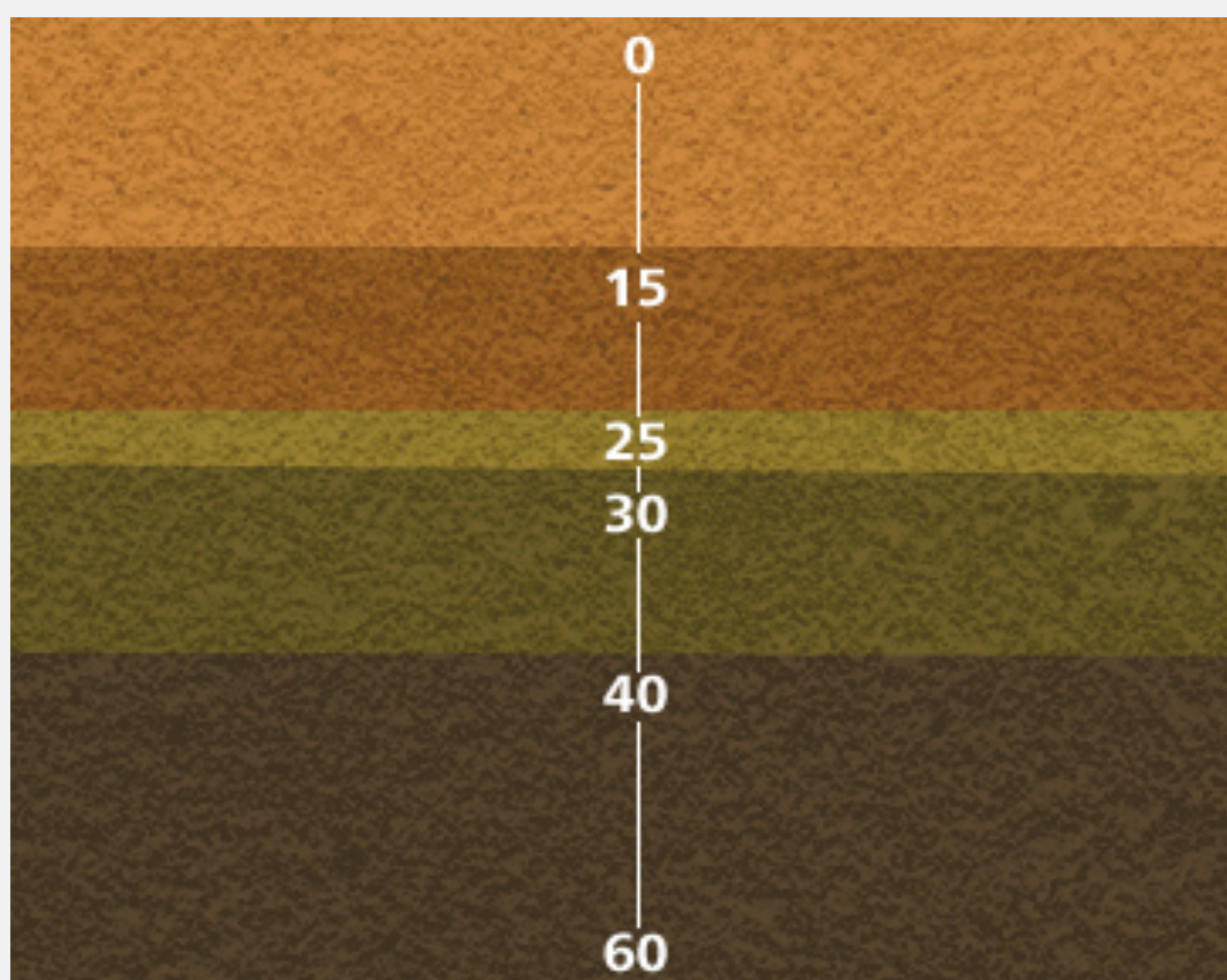
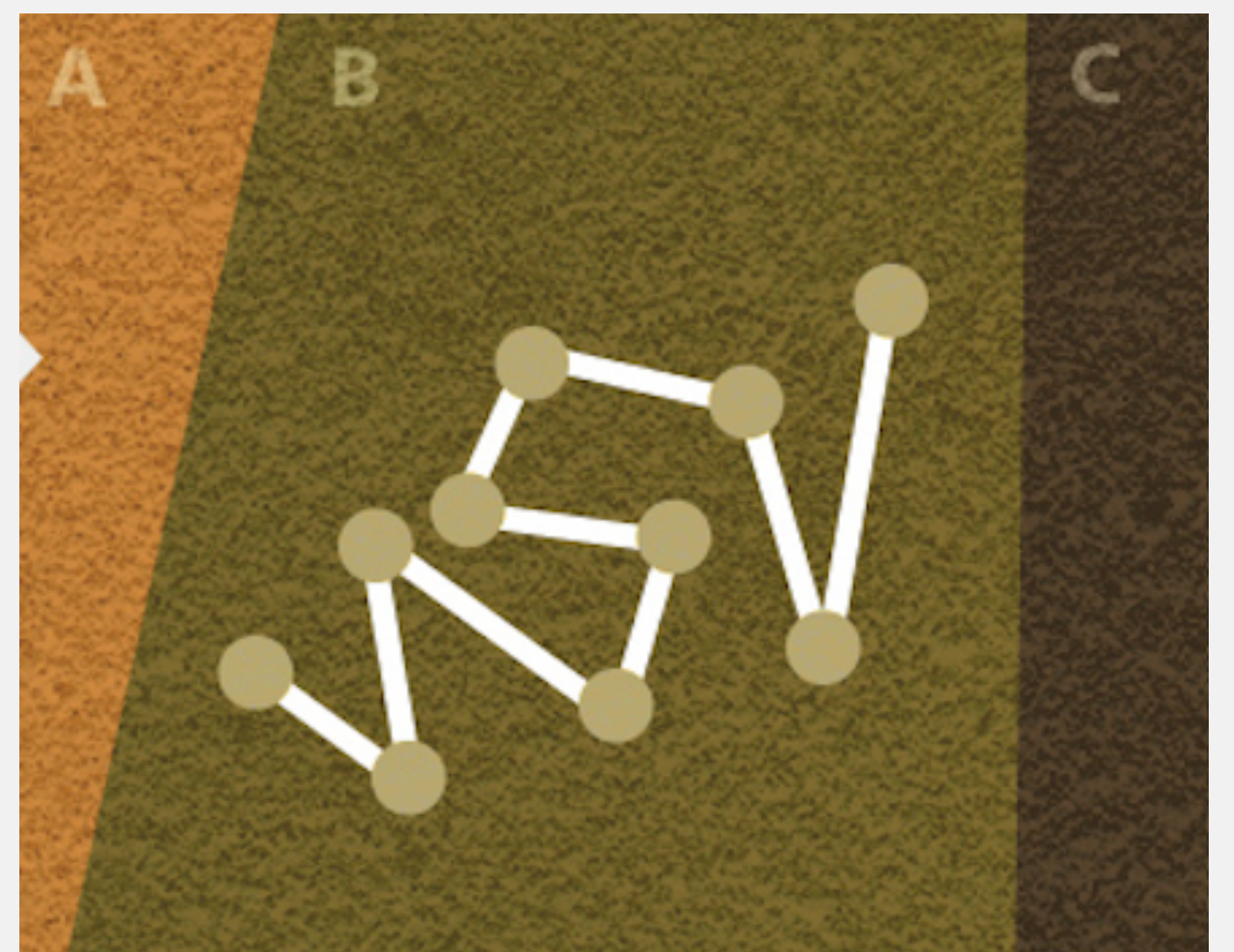


Step 1

Divide the area to be analysed into plots that are apparently uniform in appearance (colour, vegetation, etc.). Take one sample per plot, provided that the area is of a size and nature that can be fertilised independently.

Step 2

A soil sample is formed by mixing several soil portions (at least 10 or 12) taken from different parts of the plot.



Step 3

The depth at which you should take the sample will depend on the crop to be fertilised:

Meadows or non-tillage crops:

From the surface up to 15 cm.

Herbaceous crops:

From the surface up to 25-30 cm.

Woody crops:

From the surface up to 40 cm.

New plantations:

You should take two separate samples at different depths: one up to 30 cm (soil) and one from 30-60 cm (subsoil).