



SAP Analysis

A Full Nutritional Guide



What is SAP analysis?



- SAP analysis offers a highly accurate and topical assessment of the true nutrient status of the plant while it is growing.
- Whereas conventional tissue testing reports the level of nutrients in a sample, including those locked up and unavailable in cell walls and storage cells.
- SAP analysis measures only the actual level of crop available nutrient present for plant growth.
- Like a blood test, a SAP test can give an accurate indication of a plants current nutrient status and pick up deficiencies or imbalances before visual signs appear.
- Helps growers and agronomists to make informed decisions at key timings and make more accurate use of nutrients and avoid wastage.

Why use OMEX SAP Testing?

- Accurate assessment of the available nutritional status of growing crops.
- In-house analysis through Scientific Agricultural Partnership (SAP®) laboratories.
- Simple visual interpretation of whole plant nutrient status.
- Each sample interpreted by a team of agronomists.
- Data-led agronomic decisions.
- Identify deficiencies before they are visible.
- Choose the most appropriate timing for the right nutrition inputs.

Sustainable Farming Future

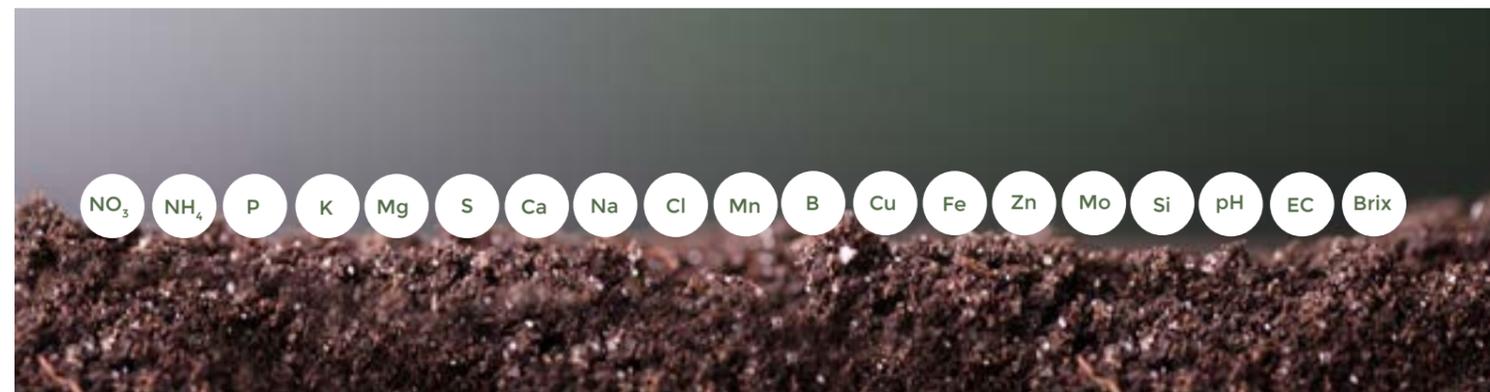
SNIP SAMPLE SPRAY

As farming enters a new sustainable dawn, it's vital farmers have a thorough understanding of what their crops need to thrive. Using the SAP analysis system, growers can rest assured they're not over or under applying. Sustainably producing food requires accurate monitoring of the crops nutrient levels and SAP Analysis offers a highly accurate and topical assessment of the true nutritional status of the plant. Whereas conventional tissue testing reports the level of nutrients in a sample, including those locked up and unavailable for growth in cell walls and storage cells, SAP analysis measures only the actual level of crop nutrients available for plant growth.

SAP Facts

- SAP is a unique service using purpose built laboratories and SAP extraction process.
- 20+ parameters are analysed to give a complete picture of the plant's nutritional status.
- The crucial database used to interpret the SAP analysis results has been built up over 25+ years
- On farm trials have shown improvements in marketable yield and quality when the SAP system is used.
- Fast turnaround of results and advice **-72 hours from reception.**

20+ Parameters Analysed



Five Simple Steps

Snip, Sample, Spray

5 steps to SAP Analysis



Step 1: Take the sample

SAP sampling procedures are crop specific. Full details and sampling instructions are supplied in your dedicated 'SAP Pack'. You can sample when problems are seen, when the crop is under stress, or prior to a growth surge.

You should take your sample in a representative manner, either in a pre-marked "W" or in a straight line and select the oldest actively growing leaf from at least 20 plants.

Please provide a minimum 150g sample



Step 2: Preparation

Once we've received your sample our expert lab and research team prepare the samples for testing using the facilities of the Scientific Agricultural Partnership (SAP®) laboratories.

The laboratories specialise in the extraction, analysis and interpretation of sap samples taken from growing plants.



Step 3: Analysis

The sample is then analysed to show 20+ different parameters including: NO_3 , NH_4 , P, K, Mg, S, Ca, Na, Cl, Mn, B, Cu, Fe, Zn, Mo, Si, pH, EC and Brix.



Step 4: Results

The results from the sample are then assessed by our team of FACTS qualified agronomists who provide the farmer with an easy to interpret bar chart, alongside agronomist comments. These recommendations are emailed within **72 hours of receipt of the samples**.



Step 5: Application

With rapid turnaround sample results, alongside dedicated Crop Nutrition Agronomists comments, you can apply exactly what your crop needs this Spring.



"Accurately measuring your crops, will not only ensure your farm is working towards a more sustainable future, but gives the plant the best chance of achieving it's optimum yield potential."

Scott Baker, Business Growth Director

SAP Sampling

Crop Guides

Initial Instructions

Please provide a minimum 150g sample

Once you've requested a SAP test, OMEX will send you a SAP pack full of information on how to perform your sample, based on what results you're wanting to see. The below guide gives you a basic understanding of how to complete your SAP test, per crop. All SAP samples should follow the below advice:

- Sample early in the morning or late evening. Do not sample during bright sunshine or in windy conditions.
- Take the oldest actively growing leaf from plants at regular intervals along a straight sampling line through the field, taking sufficient leaves to fill the sample bag. Refer to sampling instructions for specific details.
- Exclude all air from the bag and seal.
- Complete the SAP registration form, giving as much detail as possible. Full details ensure that our recommendations are as comprehensive as possible. If further samples are required, sample bags will be posted to you, prior to the sample date.
- Enclose the sample and registration form in the postage bag and place in post box. IN WARM WEATHER DO NOT POST IF COLLECTION IS NOT DUE FOR A NUMBER OF HOURS. In this situation keep the sample cool in a fridge and post close to the collection time. Samples should NOT be frozen.



Cereals

Before tillering: Cut all new growth During tillering: Cut the whole plant above the oldest actively growing leaf Ear stage: Cut the two top leaves including the internode.

Sampling should be done at least twice during a growing season:

- a) During tillering
- b) Start of ear emergence

If protein is of importance a 3rd sample should be taken 14 days after sample two.

ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE SAMPLE IS NOT CONTAMINATED WITH SOIL.



Please provide a minimum 150g sample



Potatoes

The **first** sample should be taken 2/3 weeks after full crop emergence or when the plants top-growth is 6 inches across providing that the plant has been emerged for at least 2 weeks.

The **second** sample should be taken 14 days after any treatments have been applied following the first test.

The **third** sample should be taken 14 days after any treatments have been applied following the second test.

The correct leaf to take will be the oldest, actively growing, healthy one.

PLEASE NOTE THAT WITH VARIETIES WHICH GROW A LONG STEM THE APPROPRIATE LEAF MAY HAVE BEEN SHADED AND BECOME PALE GREEN. IN THIS SITUATION SELECT A LEAF WHICH MAY BE SLIGHTLY YOUNGER BUT HAS FULL COLOUR. ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE SAMPLE IS NOT CONTAMINATED WITH SOIL.



OSR (Winter)

First sample should be taken in the spring at the start of stem elongation.

Second and subsequent samples should be taken 14 days after any treatments have been applied following the previous test. The oldest healthy, actively growing leaf should be used.

ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE SAMPLE IS NOT CONTAMINATED WITH SOIL.



OSR (Spring)

First sample should be taken in the spring at the start of stem elongation.

Second and subsequent samples should be taken 14 days after any treatments have been applied following the previous test. The oldest healthy, actively growing leaf should be used.

ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE SAMPLE IS NOT CONTAMINATED WITH SOIL.



SAP Sampling

Crop Guides

Please provide a minimum 150g sample



Sugar Beet

The **first** sample will be taken when the crop is in the EIGHT LEAF STAGE.

The **second** sample will be taken 14 days after any treatments have been applied following the first test.

The **third** sample will be taken 14 days after any treatments have been applied following the second test.

When the sugar beet leaves are getting large (samples 2-3) the number of plants used to take a sample from can be reduced from the normal TWENTY down to TEN. When doing this always ensure that the sample is taken from the FULL length of the sampling line to be representative of the field.

ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE SAMPLE IS NOT CONTAMINATED WITH SOIL.



Carrots

The **first** sample will be taken when the crop has 10 cm (4 inches) of top growth.

The **second** sample will be taken 14 days after any treatments following the first test.

The **third** sample will be taken 14 days after any treatments following the second test.

A **fourth** sample may be necessary where the crop is in the ground over a long period.

PLEASE NOTE: Always cut the sample from the LEAFY area and send the oldest, actively growing part from the outer edge of the growth. Do not send the bare stalk.

ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE SAMPLE IS NOT CONTAMINATED WITH SOIL.

Please provide a minimum 150g sample



Onions: Drilled and Sets

Before 25cm plant height: Cut all growth above ground.

After 25cm plant height: Cut the 2 main growing leaves.

Over wintered and large onions: Take the biggest active growing leaf.

The first sample in a programme should be taken when the plant is 9" tall. Subsequent samples should be taken 14 days after any foliar nutritional treatment.



Salad Onions

Before 15 cm plant height: Cut all growth above ground.

After 15 cm plant height: Cut the 2 main growing leaves.

The first sample in a program should be taken as soon as there is sufficient growth. Because of the small size of the crop take more samples than the 20 suggested. The bag should be a minimum of a quarter full.



Vines (with and without trickle irrigation)

SAP Samples should be taken every 3 weeks on the new shoots.

Use 1-2 leaves from the base of the new growth.

START SAMPLING WHEN THE LEAVES ARE FULLY DEVELOPED.

"Crops accurately measured for nutrition, help farmers meet sustainability targets, boost crop health and overall achieve better quality yields"

Chris Pacey, District Sales Manager



SAP Sampling

Crop Guides

Please provide a minimum 150g sample



"In substrate production it is important to utilise SAP analysis as part of a holistic strategy, evaluating drip in, drip out and substrate analysis to complete the picture of nutrient movement within a plant."

Dr Neil Holmes, OMEX Soft Fruit Agronomist

As a rule, always collect fully expanded new leaf growth to indicate the movement of nutrients in the vascular tissue.



Strawberries and Raspberries

The **first** sample should be collected once a fully expanded mature leaf has grown out of the crown (strawberry) or on a lateral (raspberry).

Repeat sample the crop every 3-4 weeks during the season or when early signs of a deficiency are present.

In substrate crops, sample leaf tissue approximately 7 days after a change in the feed recipe has been made or when you know that the fresh feed recipe has been applied to the crop for a minimum of 5 days.

SOIL/GROWING MEDIA CONTAMINATION COULD SKEW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.

Please provide a minimum 150g sample



Blueberries

Blueberries are precocious, so wait for the leaves to fully develop before taking the first sample, i.e, post bloom.

Sample the crop at approximately shoot tip set.

Repeat sample the crop every 3-4 weeks, or if a nutrient imbalance is anticipated. If growing in substrate ideally, SAP sample at the same time as drip-in and growing media are sampled.

Sample in August prior to senescence to assess trace elements. Sampling once senescence has begun is too late as it will skew the results. In any case, remedial treatments may need to be applied before senescence begins.

SOIL/GROWING MEDIA CONTAMINATION COULD SKEW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.



Stone Fruit (Plums & Cherries) & Top Fruit (Apples & Pears)

Wait for bloom to be complete and then collect middle leaves from the current year's growth.

Sample at post-bloom, during ripening, harvest and post-harvest.

Early season samples can check for balanced nutrition to support the developing vegetative and generative tissues.

Later season samples can check for the appropriate macro nutrients and trace elements prior to harvest and winter dormancy.

SOIL/GROWING MEDIA CONTAMINATION COULD SKEW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.



SAP Sampling

Crop Guides

Please provide a minimum 150g sample



Bedding/Pot Bedding

The first sample should be collected once fully expanded mature leaves have grown. Due to the nature of these crops many small samples should be taken to consider size of plants. Fill bag to at least a third but no less.

Pot Plants: Repeat sample the crop every 2-3 weeks during the season.
Pack Bedding: Repeat sample the crop every 1-2 weeks during the season.

Alternatively sample when early signs of a deficiency are present. Sampling of growing media may also be carried out to gain an overall understanding of plant environment.

SOIL/GROWING MEDIA CONTAMINATION COULD SKEW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.



Hardy Ornamental Nursery Stock (HONS)

The first sample should be collected once fully expanded mature leaves have grown. Due to the nature of these crops many small samples may be needed in early stages to consider size of plants, latterly this should become easier.

For stock/mother plants SAP can be done 2-3 times per year.

Repeat sample the crop every 2-3 weeks during the reason for Spring early Summer crops, particularly Herbaceous plants. Every 3-4 weeks for mature plants, shrubs and trees.

Alternatively sample when early signs of a deficiency are present. Sampling of growing media may also be carried out to gain an overall understanding of plant environment.

SOIL/GROWING MEDIA CONTAMINATION COULD SKEW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.

Please provide a minimum 150g sample



Protected Edibles

The first sample should be collected once fully expanded mature leaves have grown. Try to take from the whole plant and laterals to get the best representative sample.

Repeat sample the crop every 2-3 weeks, or if a nutrient imbalance is anticipated or when early signs of a deficiency are present.

SAP sample at the same time as drip-in, sampling of growing media may also be carried out to gain an overall understanding of plant environment.

SOIL/GROWING MEDIA CONTAMINATION COULD SKEW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.



Herbs

The first sample should be collected once fully expanded mature leaves have grown. Due to the nature of these crops many small samples should be taken to consider size of plants. Fill bag to at least a third, but no less.

Repeat sample the crop every 1-2 weeks during the season for Pot Grown Herbs, and every 2-3 weeks for any stock, or when early signs of a deficiency are present. Sampling of growing media may also be carried out to gain an overall understanding of plant environment.

SOIL/GROWING MEDIA CONTAMINATION COULD SKEW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.



New OMEX Online Portal

OMEX has launched a new, easy-to-use SAP portal designed to make requesting SAP sample kits quicker and more convenient for our customers.

SAP analysis provides valuable insights into crop nutrient uptake, helping identify deficiencies early and supporting more precise nutrient management throughout the growing season.

Request Your SAP Sample Kit

You can request a SAP sample kit in two simple ways:

Visit www.omex.com

Navigate to the SAP request page and submit your request online.

Scan the QR code.

Scan the code to go directly to the SAP request page on your mobile device.

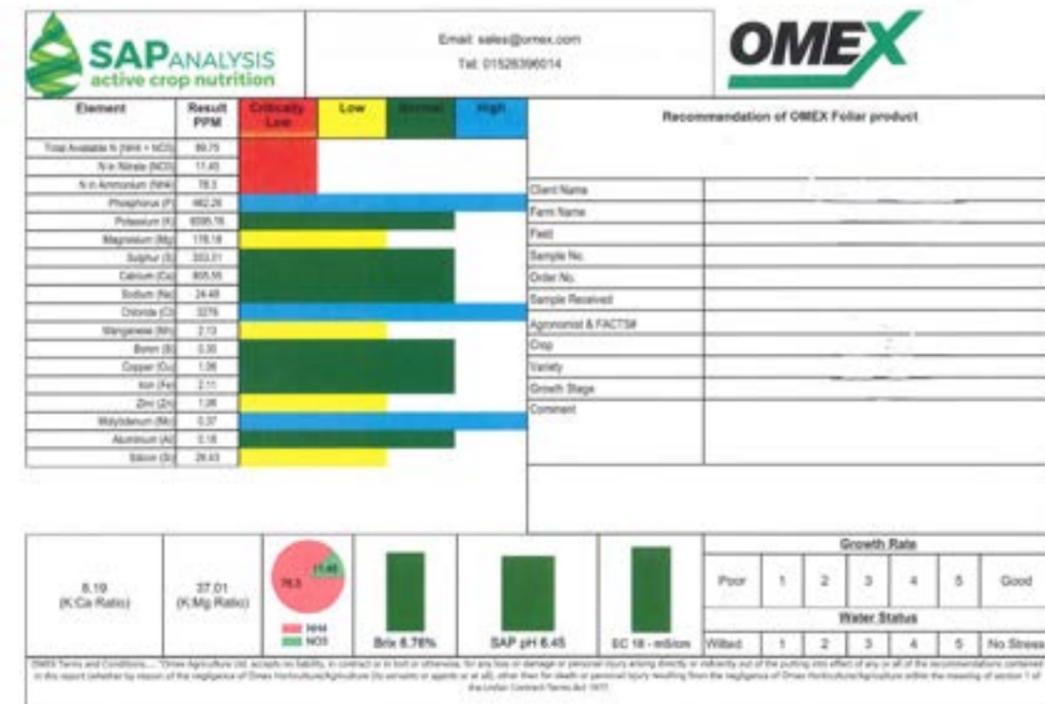


How the SAP Sampling Process Works

- **Request your SAP kit**
Submit your request online via the QR code or by visiting www.omex.com
- **Receive your SAP sampling pack**
Your pack will be dispatched from OMEX at Estuary Road and labelled with a unique reference number to ensure accurate sample tracking.
- **Collect and return your sample**
Follow the instructions provided and return your crop sample to the OMEX SAP team for analysis.

What Happens Next?

- **Sample received confirmation**
Once your sample arrives at OMEX, the system is updated and you will receive an email confirming receipt of your sample.
- **Laboratory analysis**
Your crop sample is analysed by our specialist SAP laboratory team.
- **Results and agronomy advice**
You will receive an email notification when your analysis is complete, followed by tailored recommendations from the OMEX agronomy team to support crop performance and nutrient management.



**Ready to optimise your crop performance?
Get in touch today to arrange your SAP analysis.**





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