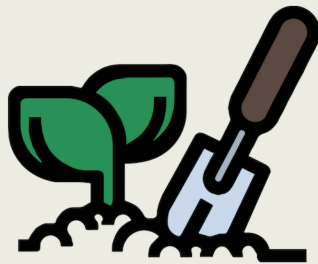


CSC

COMPLETE SOIL CHECK



Excessive Nutrients What should I do?

What to do if your report says your soil has excessive nutrients.

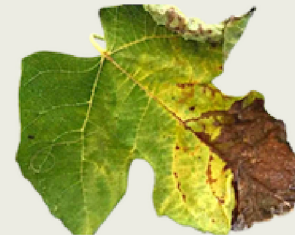
Listed within are the common symptoms for excessive nutrients in plants, and what to look out for. It is important to note that the excess of a nutrient is **not always detrimental** to plant growth. If your plants are starting to show signs of these symptoms it might be time to take remedial steps or choose species to plant that are not as sensitive to nutrients.

If you need support in working through any issues, you can reach out to the retailer you purchased your **Complete Soil Check** kit from.



EXCESSIVE NITROGEN (N)

- Rapid, lush leaf growth at the expense of flowers and fruits.
- Weak or spindly stem growth.
- Marginal burning of leaves.
- Can appear as 'salt burn' (browning of leaf tips).
- Susceptible to pests and disease.



EXCESSIVE PHOSPHORUS (P)

- Dark green, purplish or reddish leaves especially in the younger leaves.
- Yellowing in leaf veins due to apparent iron deficiency especially in P sensitive plants eg *Grevilleas* and *Banksias*.
- Reduced flowering and fruiting.
- Stunted growth & delayed maturity in leaves and stems.
- Susceptible to pests and disease.

EXCESSIVE POTASSIUM (K)

- There's no such thing as potassium toxicity, excess just results in salt stress.
- Brown or black leaf tips or margins
- Wilting
- Delayed maturity and stunting
- Poor fruit quality





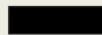
EXCESSIVE IRON (FE)

- Usually occurs in wet soils.
- Dark green leaves.
- Stunted growth of plants.
- Reduced flower & fruit production.
- Necrotic leaf spots.
- Leaf curling & rolling.
- Reduced root growth.



EXCESSIVE MANGANESE (Mn)

- Distorted leaf shape- curling, rolling or cupping of young leaves
- Brown spots on leaves
- Reduced plant and root growth
- Chlorosis of leaves
- Reduced flower & fruit production



EXCESSIVE ZINC (Zn)

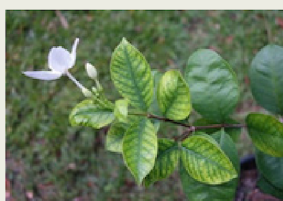
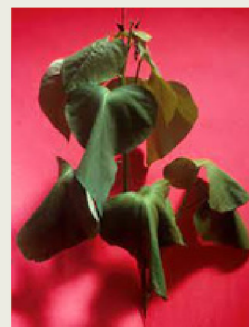
- White or burnt leaf margins.
- Stunted growth at growing tips.
- Reduced flower and fruit production.
- Reduced root growth.
- Leaf curling & rolling.
- Dead spots.





EXCESSIVE COPPER (Cu)

- Toxic levels that produce iron deficiencies.
- Wilted leaves, due to the copper toxicity causing damage to plant roots.
- Reduced flowering and fruiting.
- Stunted root growth.
- Necrotic leaf spots.
- Blueish appearing leaves.
- Leaf curling & rolling.



EXCESSIVE BORON (B)

- Chlorosis (yellowing) of leaves.
- Distorted leaf shape- cupping, rolling & curling of leaves.
- Leaf spots.
- Death of growing tips.
- Reduced flower & fruit production.

FURTHER GUIDES

