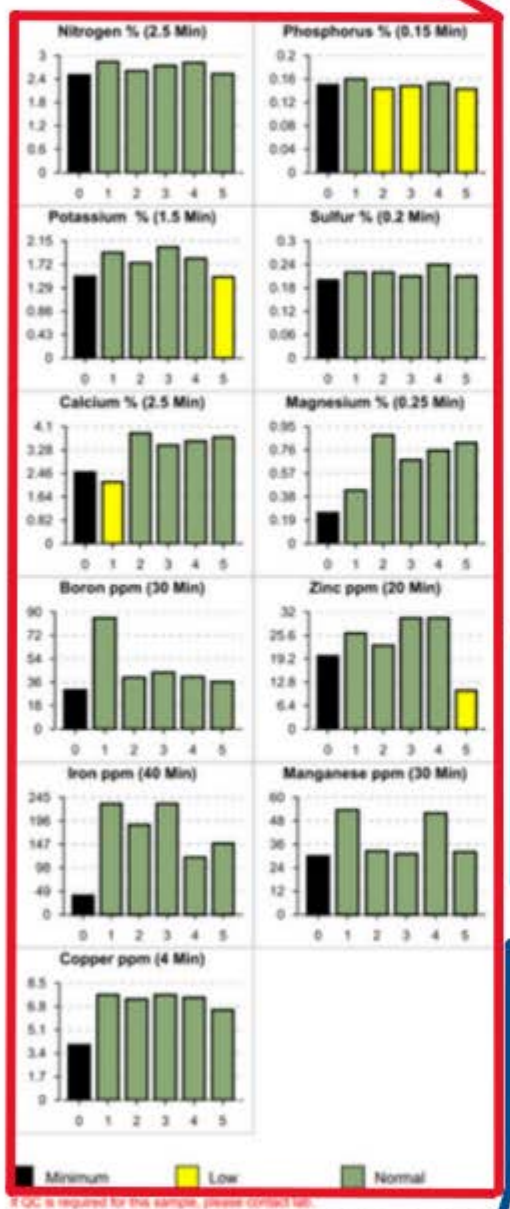
The graphs below depict the data from the purple table in a visual format. The x-axis is representative of the plots/fields and the y-axis shows macronutrients in terms of % and micronutrients in ppm.
A key is located below for determination of whether each analyte is present in low or normal levels.





**Denele Analytical, Inc.**
Agricultural and Environmental Analysis


Certified By:
ELAP Certificate No. 2714
Manure Analysis Proficiency (MAP)
North American Proficiency Testing (NAPT)
National Forage Testing Association (NFTA)
Family Farms Alliance (FFA)

## Plant Tissue Analysis

Approved By:
Report Date:
Order Number:
Date Received:
Submitted By:

Crop:
Variety:
Present Yield:
Purchase Order:

Grower:
PCA:

The sufficiency level is the minimum number that an analyte needs to be at without indicating deficiency or toxicity. Sufficiency levels are listed as plot 0 on the graphs.

| Sequence # | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample ID | Sufficiency Level | Plot 9 | North Front | Bench | Baby | Back 40 |
| Lab Sample ID | | T9193039A | T9193039B | T9193039C | T9193039D | T9193039E |
| Nitrogen % | 2.50 | 2.84 | 2.61 | 2.74 | 2.82 | 2.53 |
| Phosphorus % | 0.150 | 0.160 | 0.144 | 0.148 | 0.153 | 0.143 |
| Potassium % | 1.50 | 1.94 | 1.75 | 2.04 | 1.83 | 1.49 |
| Sulfur % | 0.200 | 0.220 | 0.220 | 0.210 | 0.240 | 0.210 |
| Calcium % | 2.50 | 2.16 | 3.87 | 3.45 | 3.59 | 3.73 |
| Magnesium % | 0.250 | 0.432 | 0.881 | 0.679 | 0.757 | 0.819 |
| Boron ppm | 30.0 | 85.5 | 39.7 | 43.5 | 40.2 | 36.3 |
| Zinc ppm | 20.0 | 26.2 | 22.9 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 10.5 |
| Iron ppm | 40.0 | 232 | 188 | 232 | 120 | 149 |
| Manganese ppm | 30.0 | 53.6 | 32.6 | 31.2 | 52.0 | 32.1 |
| Copper ppm | 4.00 | 7.64 | 7.33 | 7.64 | 7.44 | 6.55 |
| Molybdenum ppm | | | | | | |
| Nickel ppm | | | | | | |
| Cobalt ppm | | | | | | |
| Sodium % | 0.100 | 0.014 | 0.040 | 0.109 | 0.080 | 0.074 |
| Aluminum ppm | 1000 | | | | | |
| Chloride ppm | 3000 | | | | | |

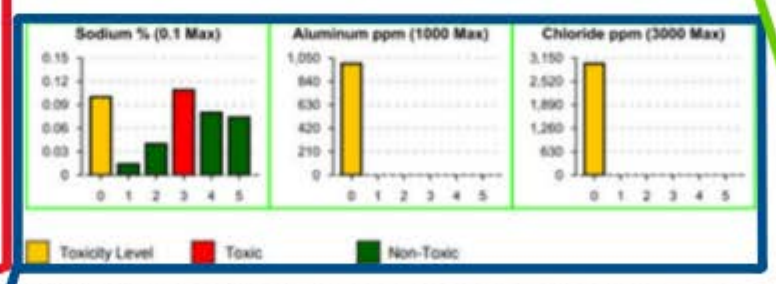
This table contains the values of each analyte in numerical form for each sample tested.

**Denele Integrated Ratios**

| Sequence # | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mass Balance | | **8.95** | **7.66** | **8.46** | **6.80** | **5.40** |
| Nitrogen | | -21.9 | -28.6 | -22.3 | -47.2 | -21.6 |
| Phosphorus | | -25.7 | -34.7 | -28.4 | -62.5 | -26.2 |
| Potassium | | -14.7 | -21.0 | -10.8 | -36.1 | -23.1 |
| Sulfur | | -23.8 | -25.0 | -24.7 | -38.4 | -18.9 |
| Calcium | | -39.6 | -2.71 | -10.1 | -14.3 | 6.72 |
| Magnesium | | 0.671 | 64.3 | 27.7 | 100 | 82.5 |
| Boron | | 30.7 | -12.8 | -7.57 | -23.4 | -8.59 |
| Zinc | | -14.0 | -22.3 | -5.20 | -6.90 | -87.0 |
| Iron | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98.2 | 100 |
| Manganese | | 2.44 | -25.8 | -25.3 | 10.4 | -17.5 |
| Copper | | 6.04 | 8.52 | 6.63 | 20.0 | 13.8 |
| Burn Tolerance | | 115 | 22.1 | -3.57 | 0.807 | -1.73 |

Mass balance values should be positive before considering integrated ratios. If this value is negative, something must be added to ensure it is positive before a higher yield can be achieved.

If the mass balance value is positive, find the largest negative number under integrated ratios for the field and fix that nutrient first before working up to the smallest negative number in order to increase yield.




These are the nutrients that can become toxic to your crop in high levels. Monitoring this is important for maintaining good yield.

Burn tolerance predicts the likelihood of salt burn. If the number is negative, the Na level needs to be offset with something like K, Ca, Mg, S.

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