

example, if 20 % of your 100 ha paddock is black soil and 80% red soil, aim to take two sub-samples from the black soil and eight sub-samples from the red soil.

Figure 2 – Examples of sub-sampling patterns that will help to produce a representative sample: random (a), zigzag (b) and systematic diagonal (c). Crossed circles represent sub-sample locations. Black dashed lines represent a suggested pattern of travel while sampling. Grey dashed lines represent crop rows.

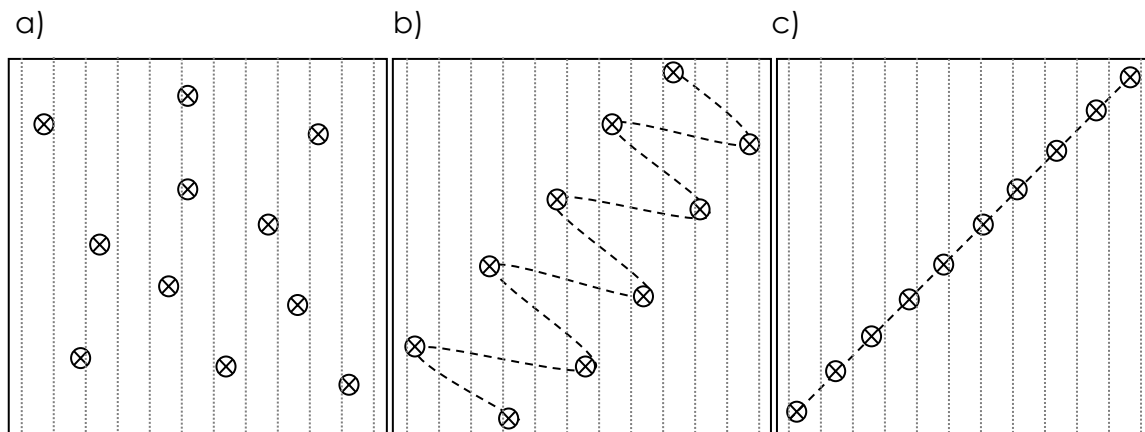


Figure 3 – Examples of a sub-sampling distributions for general (a) and specific (b) sampling. a) General sampling: Two sub-samples are taken in the black soil area (20% of total area) and eight sub-samples in the red soil area (80% of total area) to make one combined sample. b) Specific sampling: Five sub-samples are taken in the black soil area to make one combined sample and eight sub-samples are taken in the red soil area to make another combined sample, resulting in two, separate combined samples. Crossed circles represent sub-sample locations.

