PourThru Method for Large Containerized Crops

The PourThru method is a great procedure to determine the nutritional status of containerized crops. This Alert outlines the steps needed to perform a PourThru on larger containers for mix combination planters, herbaceous perennials, and nursery or specialty crops.

Large containers are often used to produce annual bedding plants, e.g., combination planters (Fig. 1A), tropical foliage plants (Fig. 1B), herbaceous perennials (Fig. 1C), nursery stock (Fig. 1D), and depending on the production system, sometimes specialty crops such as food crops (Fig. 1E) and hemp (Fig. 1F). Containerized crops grown in soilless substrate overtime can become susceptible to nutritional disorders. These disorders are related to pH drift or fertility [soluble salts also referred to as electrical conductivity (EC)] because of reduced residual limestone effect to buffer substrate pH over long crop cycles and use of controlled-release fertilizers or fertigation, respectively. The PourThru method is a quick and easy technique that allows growers to evaluate the nutritional status by determining substrate pH and EC of crops in-house without disturbing the root-zone or sacrificing plant material for nutrient analysis.

The PourThru Kit
Prior to conducting a PourThru, growers will need to gather a few tools and supplies thereby establishing a nutritional monitoring tool kit, which very greenhouse or nursery should own. Nutritional monitoring tool kit items include:

1. pH and EC meter.
   - Combination pH/EC meter is preferred, but separate, single point meters for pH and EC can be used.

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The general procedure to perform a PourThru on large container-grown crops is outlined below:

1. Irrigate 3 to 5 representative plants or the entire crop to container capacity using either clear or fertilizer water if you typically fertigate (Fig. 2). To know if you irrigated enough, check or watch to see if water is dripping from container drainage holes. Leaching between 10% to 20% is expected.
2. Wait 30 minutes to 2 hours for equilibration of nutrients in container solution before testing.

3. Calibrate the pH and EC meter before testing by following instructions provided by the manufacture (Fig. 3). Leachate pH and EC readings are only as accurate as the last calibration. It is recommended to only use fresh, standard solutions and never pour used solutions back into the original bottle.

4. Place a plastic collection saucer under each container to be sampled (Fig. 4).

5. Pour distilled water over the substrate surface, circling the plant (Fig. 5). Avoid applying the water to one location on the substrate surface. Table 1 provides values of the volume of distilled water to apply to varying container sizes. Apply enough water to collect 1.7 to 3.0 fl. oz (50 to 90 ml) of leachate each time you sample. However, the amount of water needed to apply will vary with the container size, crop, and environmental conditions.

6. Collect leachate from each saucer for pH and EC evaluation (Fig. 6). Note, keep leachate samples separated and samples >3.0 oz (90 ml) may cause dilution effect and provide lower EC readings. Table 1 provides the volume of leachate collected for the volume of distilled water applied to varying container sizes.

7. Test leachate samples and record the pH and EC values for the specific crop and cultivar (Figs. 7A–B). Testing should be performed as soon as possible. Leachate pH can change within 2 hours of sampling and minimizing leachate evaporation will result in little change for EC values.
8. Interpret results of the leachate samples (Fig 7C). Table 2 provides optimal pH and EC levels of containerized perennial, nursery, and specialty crops. For other crops not listed, use the e-GRO Nutritional Monitoring Advisor and search by scientific name.


By following these steps, growers will be able to determine the substrate pH and EC of their large containerized crop(s); mitigate nutritional disorders; and determine if correction procedures are required.
To learn more about nutritional monitoring procedures, refer to e-GRO’s fertdirtandsquirt.com. To learn more about determining initial substrate pH and sampling, refer to e-GRO Alerts 8-01: 1:2 Dilution Procedure: Determining Initial Substrate pH and 10-01: Sampling Substrates for Routine or Diagnostic Lab Analysis, respectively. To learn about leaf tissue sampling, refer to e-GRO Alerts 9-06: Target Leaf Tissue Sampling for Precise Nutrient Diagnosis. To learn about sampling irrigation water for analysis, refer to e-GRO Alerts 10-09: Sampling Irrigation Water for Routine Lab Analysis.

For a free downloadable corrective procedures poster (11” × 17”), refer to Corrective procedures for high and low substrate pH and electrical conductivity.

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Table 1. General guidelines for the volume of distilled water applied and estimated leachate collected for various nursery container sizes using the PourThru procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container size</th>
<th>Distilled water applied</th>
<th>Estimated leachate collected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ml</td>
<td>fl. oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 qt.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gal.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 gal.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 gal.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 gal.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Optimal pH and electrical conductivity (EC) ranges determined by the PourThru method of containerized perennial, nursery, and specialty crops grown in soilless substrates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>EC (mS/cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Herbaceous Perennials</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyssop (<em>Agastache foeniculum</em>)</td>
<td>6.0-6.5</td>
<td>1.3-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickseed (<em>Coreopsis</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>1.3-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanket flower (<em>Gaillardia aristate</em>)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>1.3-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral bells (<em>Heuchera</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>1.3-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta (<em>Hosta</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.5</td>
<td>1.3-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shasta daisy (<em>Leucanthemum</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.5</td>
<td>1.3-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender (<em>Lavandula</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>1.3-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscanthus (<em>Miscanthus</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.5</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian sage (<em>Perovskia atriplicifolia</em>)</td>
<td>5.5-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial sage (<em>Salvia nemerosa</em>)</td>
<td>5.5-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nursery Stock</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry (<em>Berberis</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood (<em>Buxus</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly bush (<em>Buddleja davidii</em>)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus (<em>Euonymus</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia (<em>Forsythia</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardenia (<em>Gardenia</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.5-5.8</td>
<td>1.3-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly (<em>Ilex</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper (<em>Juniperus</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>1.3-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose (<em>Rosa</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum (<em>Viburnum</em> sp.)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>2.0-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specialty Crop</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp (<em>Cannabis satvia</em>)</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
<td>1.0-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Development stage dependent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Nora Catlin
Floriculture Specialist
Cornell Cooperative Extension
Suffolk County
nora.catlin@cornell.edu

Dr. Chris Currey
Assistant Professor of Floriculture
Iowa State University
ccurrey@iastate.edu

Dr. Ryan Dickson
Greenhouse Horticulture and Controlled-Environment Agriculture
University of Arkansas
ryand@uark.edu

Thomas Ford
Commercial Horticulture Educator
Penn State Extension
tgf2@psu.edu

Dan Gilrein
Entomology Specialist
Cornell Cooperative Extension
Suffolk County
dog1@cornell.edu

Dr. Joyce Latimer
Floriculture Extension & Research
Virginia Tech
jlatimer@vt.edu

Heidi Lindberg
Floriculture Extension Educator
Michigan State University
wolleage@anr.msu.edu

Dr. Roberto Lopez
Floriculture Extension & Research
Michigan State University
rglopez@msu.edu

Dr. Neil Mattson
Greenhouse Research & Extension
Cornell University
neil.mattson@cornell.edu

Dr. W. Garrett Owen
Greenhouse Extension & Research
University of Kentucky
wgowen@uky.edu

Dr. Rosa E. Raudales
Greenhouse Extension Specialist
University of Connecticut
rosa.raudales@uconn.edu

Dr. Beth Scheckelhoff
Extension Educator - Greenhouse Systems
The Ohio State University
scheckelhoff.11@osu.edu

Dr. Ariana Torres-Bravo
Horticulture/Ag Economics
Purdue University
torres2@purdue.edu

Dr. Brian Whipker
Floriculture Extension & Research
NC State University
bwhipker@ncsu.edu

Dr. Jean Williams-Woodward
Ornamental Extension Plant Pathologist
University of Georgia
jwwoodwar@uga.edu

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