



# **PHYTOTOXKIT**

## **Test procedure**



**1**

**RAPID METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF  
THE WATER HOLDING CAPACITY (WHC) OF  
TEST SOILS**



**2**

SIEVE AIR-DRIED SOIL THROUGH A SIEVE WITH A 2MM MESH  
TO ELIMINATE ALL COARSE MATERIAL



### 3

- FILL A GRADUATED CYLINDER TO THE 50 ML MARK WITH DISTILLED WATER
- FILL A 100 ML BEAKER WITH 90 ML SIEVED SOIL



**4**

POUR THE 50 ML WATER IN THE BEAKER WITH THE SOIL



**5**

MIX THE WATER THOROUGHLY WITH THE SOIL TILL THE SOIL IS COMPLETELY WATER SATURATED



**6**

WAIT FOR THE SOIL/WATER MIXTURE  
TO REACH EQUILIBRUM, LEADING TO  
A WATER SATURATED SOIL PHASE  
AND A LAYER OF WATER ON TOP



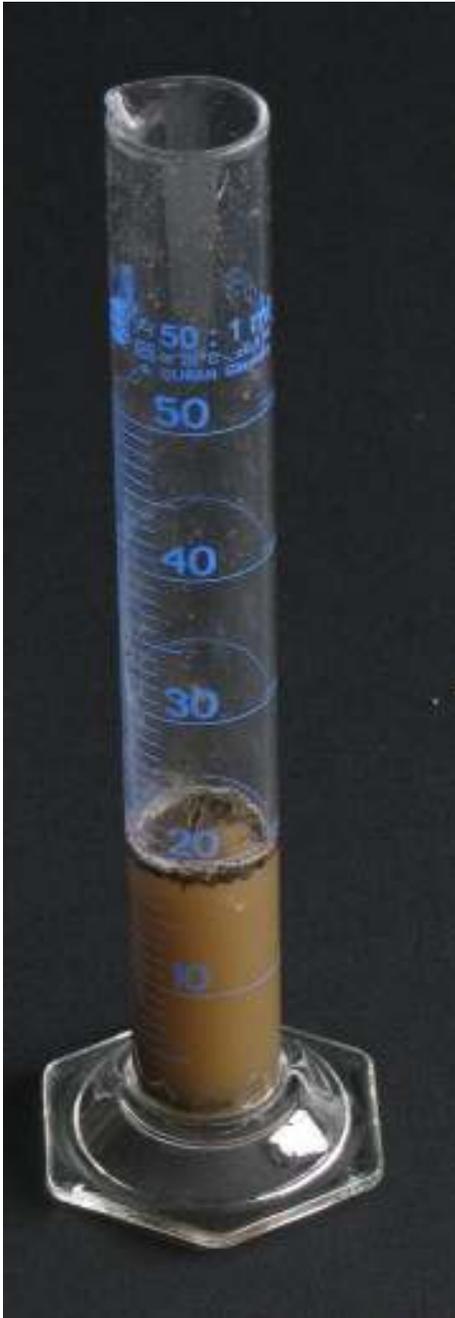
**7**

CAREFULLY POUR THE SUPERNATANT IN A GRADUATED 50 ML CYLINDER,  
TAKING CARE NOT TO CARRY OVER (SOLID) SOIL PARTICLES



8

WAIT FOR A FEW MINUTES AND POUR AGAIN THE WATER ON TOP OF THE SOIL  
IN THE GRADUATED CYLINDER



# 9

CALCULATE THE VOLUME OF WATER ( $V_{sat}$ ) NEEDED FOR COMPLETE HYDRATATION OF THE TEST SOIL.

THIS VOLUME IS EQUIVALENT TO THE VOLUME OF WATER THAT HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE SOIL (= 50 ML) MINUS THE VOLUME OF SUPERNATANT WATER (S) RECOVERED IN THE GRADUATED CYLINDER

$$V_{sat} \text{ (ML)} = 50 - S$$



**10**

**ADDITION OF REFERENCE SOIL AND TEST SOIL TO THE TEST PLATES  
AND HYDRATATION OF THE SOILS**

**1. CONTROL SOIL**



**11**

POUR THE CONTENTS OF ONE BAG WITH REFERENCE SOIL (90 ML) IN THE LOWER COMPARTMENT OF A TEST PLATE



**12**

- TAKE A 50 ML SYRINGE AND FILL IT TO THE 35 ML MARK WITH DISTILLED WATER (35 ML is the volume of water giving 100% water saturation of 90 ML reference soil)
- EMPTY THE CONTENTS OF THE SYRINGE BY DROPPING THE WATER SLOWLY OVER THE WHOLE SURFACE OF THE SOIL IN THE TEST PLATE



# 13

- WAIT A FEW MOMENTS FOR THE WATER TO HYDRATE THE SOIL COMPLETELY
- WITH THE AID OF A SPATULA, SPREAD THE WET SOIL EVENLY OVER THE TOTAL SURFACE OF THE BOTTOM COMPARTMENT OF THE TEST PLATE



**14**

FLATTEN THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL TO OBTAIN A LAYER OF UNIFORM DEPTH



# 15

## 2. TEST SOIL

- FILL A 100 ML BEAKER TO THE 90 ML MARK WITH THE SIEVED TEST SOIL
- TRANSFER THIS VOLUME OF SOIL TO THE BOTTOM COMPARTMENT OF A TEST PLATE



# 16

- HYDRATE THE TEST SOIL WITH A VOLUME OF WATER EQUAL TO  $V_{sat}$  (see PICTURE 9)
- PROCEED FURTHER AS INDICATED IN PICTURES 12 TO 14 TO FLATTEN THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL



# 17

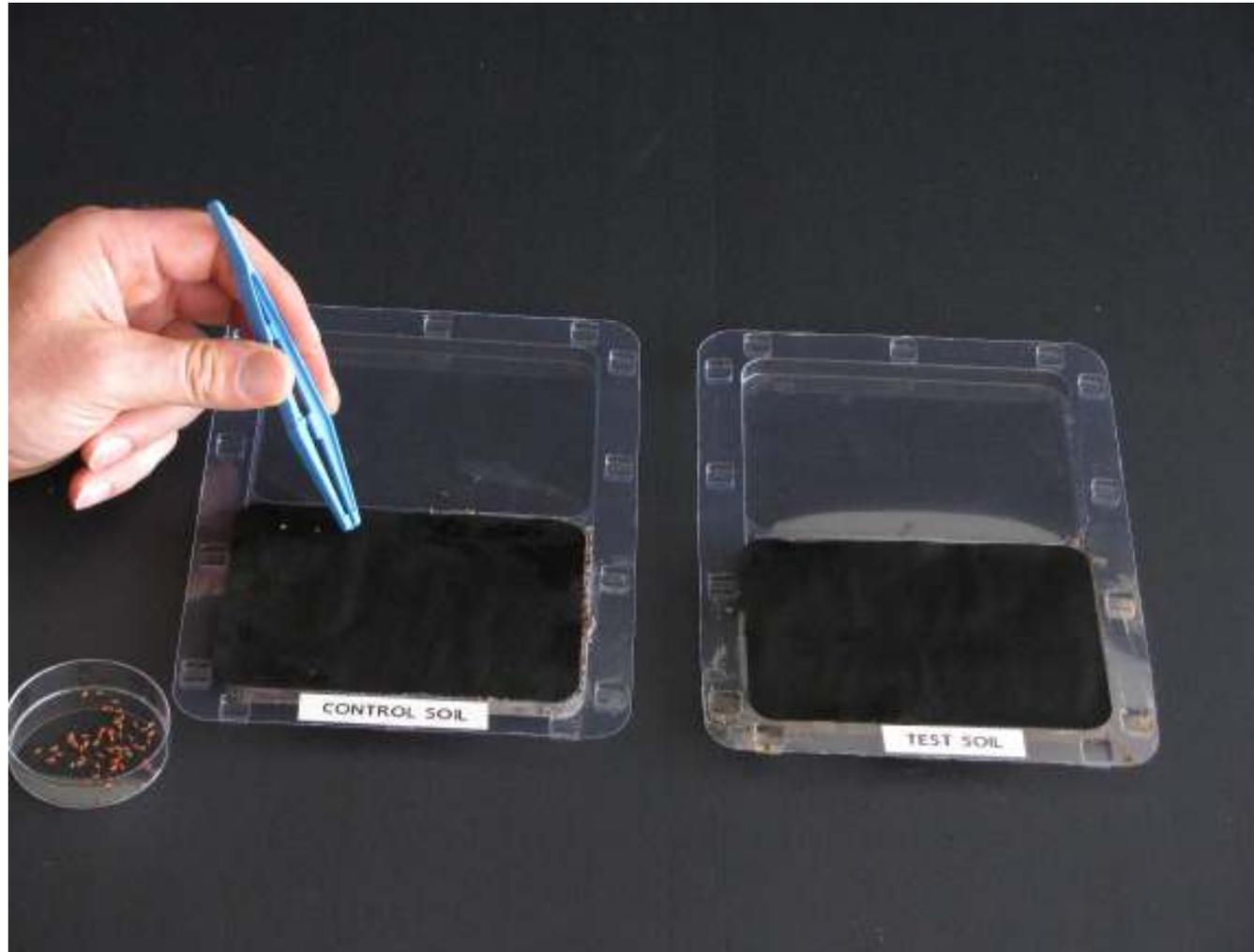
## PLACING OF THE FILTER PAPER AND SEEDS IN THE TEST PLATE

### 1. PLACING OF THE FILTER PAPER



**18**

PUT A BLACK FILTER ON TOP OF THE HYDRATED (CONTROL AND TEST) SOILS IN ALL THE TEST PLATES AND WAIT UNTIL THE FILTER IS COMPLETELY WET



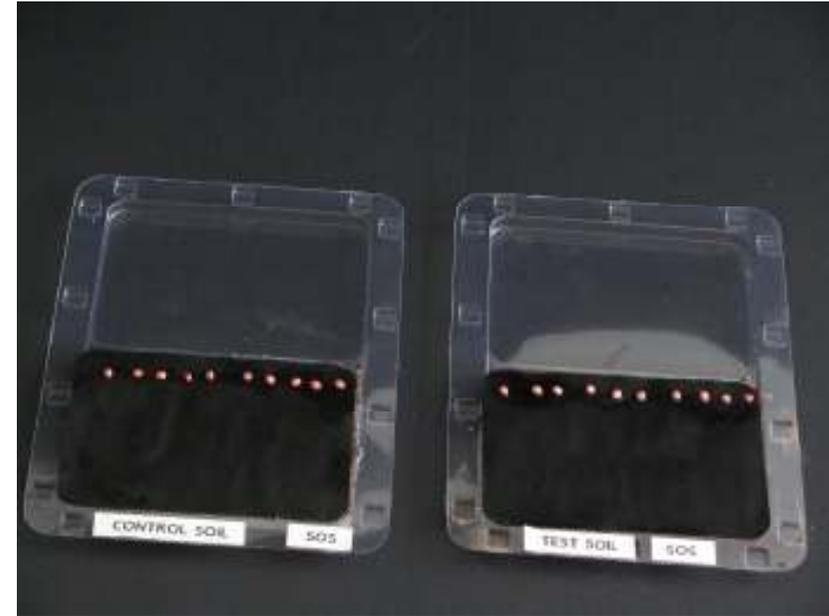
**19**

**2. PLACING OF THE SEEDS**



## 20

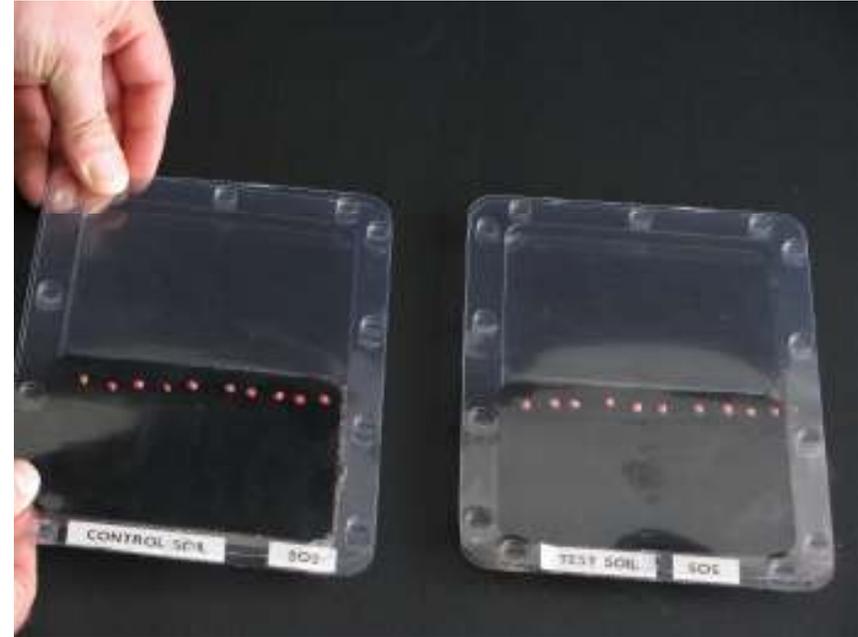
- PLACE 10 SEEDS OF THE SAME TEST PLANT ON TOP OF THE FILTER PAPER (IN ONE ROW AND AT EQUAL DISTANCE OF EACH OTHER).
- THE SEEDS SHALL BE PLACED NEAR THE TOP OF THE FILTER PAPER, (AT ABOUT 1 CM OF THE MIDDLE RIDGE OF THE TEST PLATE)



# 21

PHYTOTOXKIT TESTS ARE NORMALLY CARRIED OUT IN 3 REPLICATES WITH 3 DIFFERENT SEEDS :

- \* THE MONOCOTYL SORGHO (*Sorghum saccharatum*) (SOS)
- \* THE DICOTYL GARDEN CRESS (*Lepidium sativum*) (LES)
- \* THE DICOTYL MUSTARD (*Sinapis alba*) (SIA)



# 22

### 3. CLOSING OF THE TEST PLATES

CAREFULLY PLACE THE COVER ON THE TEST PLATE AND CLICK THE PROTRUDING PARTS INTO THE CORRESPONDING HOLES OF THE BOTTOM PART

# 23

## INCUBATION OF THE TEST PLATES

PUT THE TEST PLATES VERTICALLY IN THE  
CARDBOARD HOLDERS (6 plates per holder)





# 24

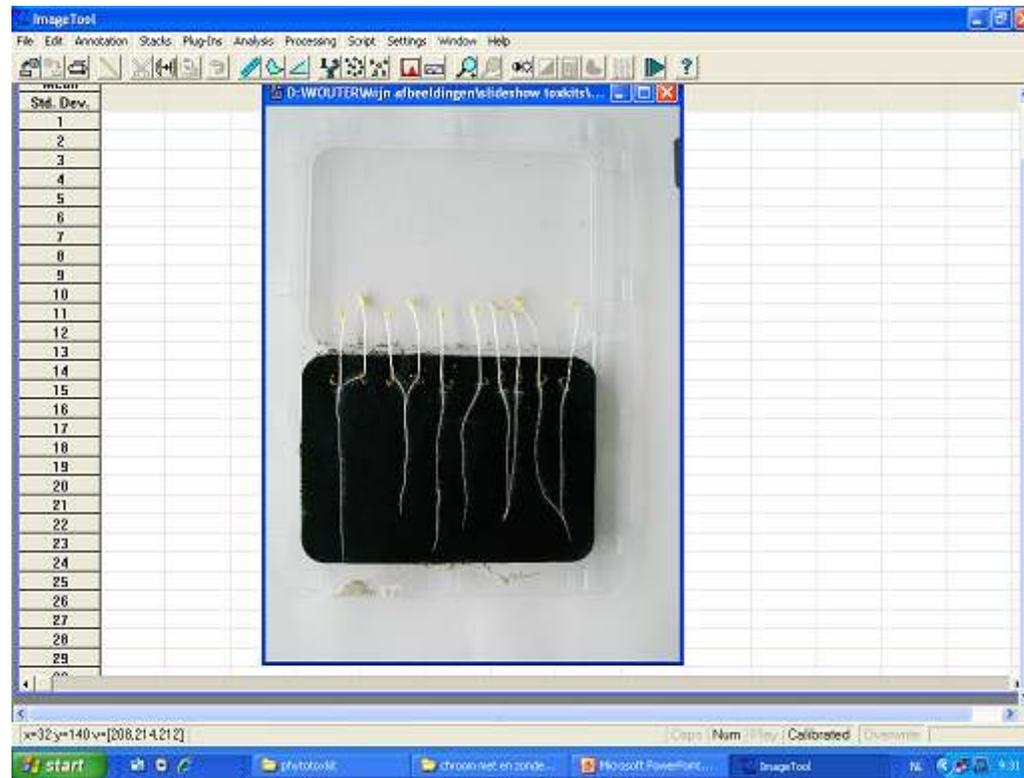
PUT THE CARDBOARD HOLDERS WITH THE TEST PLATES IN THE INCUBATOR AND INCUBATE AT 25° C, FOR 3 DAYS, IN DARKNESS



# 25

## IMAGE RECORDING AT THE END OF THE EXPOSURE PERIOD

- TAKE THE TEST PLATES OUT OF THEIR HOLDER
- PUT THE PLATES ON A HORIZONTAL SURFACE
- TAKE A PICTURE OF EACH PLATE (e.g. WITH A DIGITAL CAMERA)
- TRANSFER THE PICTURES TO A COMPUTER FILE



# 26

## ANALYSIS AND MEASUREMENTS

- MEASURE THE LENGTHS OF THE ROOTS (AND THE SHOOTS) WITH AN APPROPRIATE IMAGE ANALYSIS PROGRAM
- PERFORM THE PRESCRIBED DATA TREATMENT TO CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE SEED GERMINATION AND GROWTH INHIBITION OF THE PLANTS IN THE TEST SOIL VERSUS THE REFERENCE SOIL