



Chlorophyll Content Meter for very small leaves

A lightweight hand-held device for the accurate and easy determination of chlorophyll content in very small leaves and difficult to measure intact samples.



Non-destructive

Accurate and reliable

Relative chlorophyll content (mg m⁻²)

Data averaging

Touch screen, colour graphic display

Hand-held, battery portable

Large 2Gb internal memory

Chlorophyll content determinations

The new CCM-300 is the world's first cost effective solution for the non-destructive measurement of chlorophyll content in very small leaves and other difficult to measure intact samples.

The OSI CCM-200 *plus* has established an outstanding reputation for the accurate and reliable determination of chlorophyll in broad leaves. However the absorption technique employed requires that the measuring area is fully covered by the sample, so restricting its use on many plant species.

New fluorescence technology

The CCM-300 uses a well established chlorophyll fluorescence technique, where light is absorbed at one wavelength and is re-emitted at a longer wavelength. This technique does not require the measuring aperture to be fully filled, allowing very small leaves, curved leaves and very thick samples to be measured quickly and non-destructively.

Recent advances in technology developed for the CCM-300, has significantly reduced the cost of this traditionally expensive technique.

Chlorophyll content of:

Conifers and needles

Grasses

Arabidopsis and other small leaves

Algae, moss and Lichens

Fruit

Cactus



Selected publications

Gitelson, A. A., Buschmann, C., & Lichtenthaler, H. K. (1999). The Chlorophyll Fluorescence Ratio F735/F700 as an Accurate Measure of the Chlorophyll Content in Plants. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 69(3), 296–302. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257\(99\)00023-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(99)00023-1)

Dănilă-guidea, S. M., Delian, E., Popescu, P. A., Drăghici, M. cristina, Mărgărit, G. lucica, Popa, E. E., Nicolae, I. cătălina, & Bădulescu, L. (2021). Analysis Of Some Physiological Indicators In Tomato Plants To Characterize The Effects Of Additional Lighting With Blue, Red And White Leds. *Notulae Botanicae Horti Agrobotanici Cluj-Napoca*, 49(2), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.15835/nbha49212330>

Ivanov, K., Vasilev, A., Mitkov, A., Nguyen, N., & Tonev, T. (2021). Application of Zn-containing foliar fertilisers for recovery of the grain productivity potential of Zn-deficient maize plants. *Italian Journal of Agronomy*, 16(2). <https://doi.org/10.4081/ija.2021.1759>

Kazerooni, E. A., Maharachchikumbura, S. S. N., Adhikari, A., Al-Sadi, A. M., Kang, S. M., Kim, L. R., & Lee, I. J. (2021). Rhizospheric Bacillus amyloliquefaciens Protects Capsicum annuum cv. Geumsugangsan From Multiple Abiotic Stresses via Multifarious Plant Growth-Promoting Attributes. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 12, 669693. <https://doi.org/10.3389/FPLS.2021.669693/BIBTEX>

Liu, S., Li, S., Fan, X. Y., Yuan, G. Di, Hu, T., Shi, X. M., Huang, J. B., Pu, X. Y., & Wu, C. S. (2019). Comparison of two noninvasive methods for measuring the pigment content in foliose macrolichens. *Photosynthesis Research*, 141(2), 245–257. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11120-019-00624-x>

Yang, W., & Li, P. F. (2018). Association of carbon isotope discrimination with leaf gas exchange and water use efficiency in maize following soil amendment with superabsorbent hydrogel. *Plant, Soil and Environment*, 64(10), 484–490. <https://doi.org/10.17221/463/2018-PSE>

Martos, S., Spanò, D., Agustí, N., Poschenrieder, C., Pintus, F., Moles, L., & Medda, R. (2017). A chitinase from Euphorbia characias latex is a novel and powerful plant-based pesticide against Drosophila suzukii. *Annals of Applied Biology*, 171(2), 252–263. <https://doi.org/10.1111/AAB.12369>

Shukla, M. R., Singh, A. S., Piunno, K., Saxena, P. K., & Jones, A. M. P. (2017). Application of 3D printing to prototype and develop novel plant tissue culture systems. *Plant Methods*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13007-017-0156-8>

Bussotti, F., & Pollastrini, M. (2015). Evaluation of leaf features in forest trees: Methods, techniques, obtainable information and limits. *Ecological Indicators*, 52, 219–230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.ECOLIND.2014.12.010>

Online resources

For [productenquiries](#), [devicemanuals](#), [brochures](#) and our official agents in your country: www.adc.co.uk

Follow us on our social media platforms:

Videotutorials:



YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@adcbioscientificltd2784>

Newsandupdates:



X.com(formerly Twitter): [@ADC_Biosci](#)



Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/adcbioscientific>

Proven scientific principles

The design of the CCM-300 is based on the work of Gitelson* (1999) using the ratio of fluorescence at 735nm/700nm to determine chlorophyll content. Each measurement takes only 5 seconds to perform and is presented as Chlorophyll Fluorescence Ratio (CFR) or as a relative chlorophyll content in mg m-2. There has proven to be a high degree of correlation to traditional chemical assays using this technique.

Battery portable and easy to use

Weighing only 275gms the CCM-300 is a lightweight, hand-held field portable instrument.

Powered by two AArechargeable batteries, the power efficient CCM-300 will operate for up to 8 hours between charging.

Programming and operation is via a colour, touch screen display.



Data averaging, storage and download

Data may be made as:

Single measurements.

2-30 measurements averaged (with applied sigma 2 standard deviation to exclude rogue data points).

The integral 2Gb data storage allows many thousands of experimental results to be saved, before downloading via the USB port. Stored data can be reviewed in the field.



ADC BioScientific Ltd.
Global House
Geddings Road
Hoddesdon
Herts. EN11 0NT
UK
Tel: +44 (0)1992 462527

Fax: +44 (0)1992 444245
sales@adc.co.uk www.adc.co.uk



+216 74 407 194
contact@amslabo.com
www.amslabo.com

Technical Specifications

Measured parameters: Chlorophyll Fluorescence Ratio (CFR) at 735nm/700nm, or relative chlorophyll content in mg m-2

Measurement area: Fiber optic probe with inner 3mm diameter circle. Samples smaller than 3mm can be measured accurately

Resolution: Ratio 0.01 or 1mg m-2

Repeatability: Typical ratio 0.03. Averaging of multiple samples recommended

Sample measuring time: 5 seconds

Noise: <+/- 2%

Source: One LED 460nm blue diode, half bandwidth 15nm

Detectors: Two solid state, high sensitivity detectors with band limiting filter sets. Simultaneous detection at 700nm to 710nm and 730nm to 740nm

Detection: Modulated light digitally controlled to minimise background detection. Temperature compensation for source and detector

Data modes: Single point and selectable 2-30 point average that disregards data beyond a 2 sigma standard deviation

Storage capacity: 2Gb non-volatile flash memory

User Interface: 240 x 320 pixel colour touch screen

Output: USB 1.1

Operating temperature range: 0-50°C

Batteries: 2 x Rechargeable AA batteries

Auto off interval: Programmable 0-20 minutes (with no key press or download)

Dimensions: 12 x 9 x 3 cm

Weight: 275g

Linear correlation to chemical assay:

41 mgm-2 to 675 mgm-2 with determination coefficient of $r^2=0.95$ or better

* Reference:

Gitelson A. A., Buschmann C., Lichtenhaller H.K.(1999). The Chlorophyll Fluorescence Ratio F735/F700 as an accurate measure of chlorophyll content in plants. *Remote sense. environ.* 69:296-302.