

## Submitting the sample

Complete form [AD-3 \(Nematode Assay Information\)](#) for pre-season samples taken to predict potentially harmful plant nematode populations. Complete form [AD-5 \(Nematode Problem-Diagnosis Information\)](#) for samples taken during the growing season to diagnose suspected nematode problems. To get accurate assay results and recommendations, you must provide details of crop history.

Use permanent ink to fill out forms and label boxes. Give each sample a unique identifier made up of five letters and/or numbers, and write it in the designated spaces on the sample box and in the SAMPLE ID space on the information form. Choose an identifier (five characters or less) that will help you remember which area it corresponds to, such as GOOD, BAD, COT1, COT2, BEANS or LAWN.

Plan to ship samples, along with information form(s) and the appropriate processing fee, so they will arrive as soon as possible.

## Obtaining the report

Completed reports are posted online. Select **Find Your Report (PALS)** on the [Agronomic Division home page](#) to access the report-search utility. Reports often contain hyperlinks to explanatory information.

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and Consumer Services**  
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Website: [www.ncagr.gov/agronomic-services](http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomic-services)

*For more information on  
sampling, interpreting agronomic reports or  
implementing recommendations,  
contact the regional agronomist  
assigned to your county.*

[www.ncagr.gov/agronomic-services/field-services](http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomic-services/field-services)

Agronomic Sampling Folder No. 4

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## Sampling for Plant-Parasitic Nematodes

Plant-parasitic nematodes are microscopic threadworms, most of which live in the soil and feed on plant roots. The Agronomic Division can assay soil samples for the presence of at least 46 different plant-parasitic nematodes. Nematode assay results can

- predict a nematode problem on a specific crop for the upcoming season,
- diagnose an existing nematode problem and/or
- suggest appropriate management strategies.

These strategies can increase crop yields, save on pesticide costs and minimize runoff of harmful chemicals into surface or ground waters.

## Taking a nematode soil sample

Follow the procedures below carefully. *The usefulness of assay results depends on the quality of the sample.*

- Use boxes, bags and information forms designed specifically for nematode assays. They are available from the NCDA&CS Agronomic Division, Cooperative Extension offices and many ag-chemical dealers.
- Take samples only when soil is in good working condition. It should not be frozen, nor should it be excessively wet or dry.
- Collect at least 20 soil cores to a depth of 4 to 8 inches. Thoroughly mix the cores together in a plastic bucket.
- Use this mixture to fill the plastic bag that comes with the nematode assay sample

box. Seal the bag tightly, and place it inside the sample box. Print your name, address and field number in the spaces provided on the box.

- If soils vary in the sampled area, take a separate sample for each soil type.
- Boxed samples must be protected from overheating and freezing. Do not place samples in direct sunlight, the trunk of a car or a freezer.

**Note:** Samples submitted for nematode assay cannot be tested for lime requirements or plant nutrients. For this information, you must submit a separate soil sample in a soil sample box with form AD-1: *Soil Sample Information*.

### **Sampling to predict a problem** (Fig. 1)

Sampling for predictive nematode assays takes place before the desired crop is in the ground. For annual crops, this is usually in late summer or early fall, soon after (or just before) harvest of the existing crop and several months before planting the next crop. Sampling close to harvest ensures that nematode populations are at their peak and that the assay will be a good indicator of any potential problems.

For perennial crops, plan to collect samples well before planting so there will be time to treat, if necessary. It is very difficult to manage nematodes on an established crop. In high-value established landscapes like golf courses, however, it can be prudent to sample for nematodes on a regular basis so management can be scheduled for off-peak seasons.

■ **Field crops.** Take a sample from each section of a field with a distinct crop history. For example, if a 4-acre field will be planted in tobacco next year and if half of it is currently planted with corn and half with soybeans, then you need to take two separate samples: one from the corn field and one from the soybean field.

To obtain representative samples from larger fields with uniform crop histories, divide fields into 4- to 5-acre units and then select samples from at least half of these units. Label samples carefully for your records.

■ **Home gardens.** One sample is sufficient, except for areas larger than one-half acre or where soil type differs greatly from one end of the garden to the other.

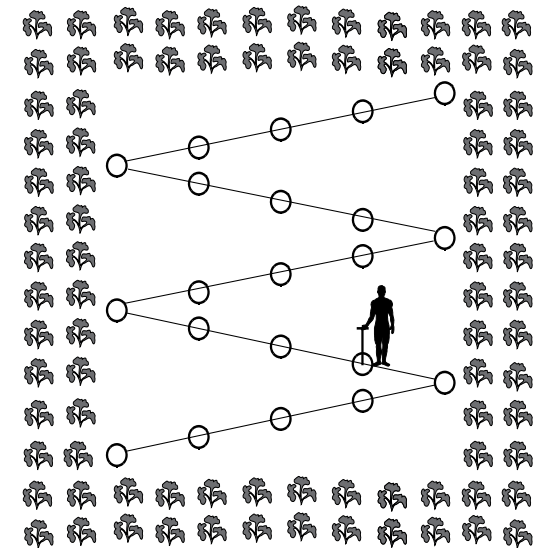
■ **Ornamentals, shrubs, trees & turfgrass.** Send a separate sample for each plant species and specify the plant name. For example, *American boxwood* is a good description; *Shrubs* is not.

### **Sampling to diagnose a problem** (Fig. 2)

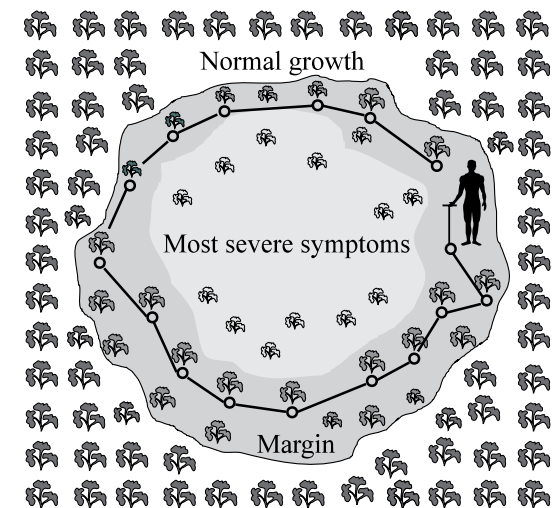
Use a combination of agronomic tests when trying to diagnose whether an existing plant growth problem might be due to nematodes. Collect a soil sample with roots for nematode problem diagnosis as well as a comparison sample from a nearby area where growth is more nearly normal. Because most problems have more than one cause, submit samples for soil nutrient and plant tissue analyses as well.

Package each different kind of sample separately. Submit diseased plant specimens to the NCSU Plant Disease and Insect Clinic (PDIC) through your NCDA&CS regional agronomist or county Cooperative Extension agent. As you fill out the *Nematode Problem-Diagnosis Information* form, indicate whether you have sent matching samples from the same area to the Agronomic Division's soil testing or plant analysis labs or to the PDIC.

You can collect samples for nematode assay any time plants are actively growing and the soil is in good working condition. Take soil from the root zone of plants that are affected but still alive. Never sample beneath dead plants. Include as many feeder roots with the soil as possible.



**Figure 1.** Sampling pattern for a 5-acre field with a distinct crop history. Collect at least 20 cores.



**Figure 2.** Sampling pattern for diagnosing nematode problems. Take soil cores from the margin of affected areas and only from the roots of affected plants that are still alive.