

Plant Nematode Sample Submission Form

Submit samples, the white copy of this form, and a check for the appropriate fees to:

Plant Disease Clinic
 327 Bessey Hall
 Department of Plant Pathology
 Iowa State University
 Ames, Iowa 50011
 (515) 294-0581

For Office Use Only	
SCN or Lab No.	_____
Date Rec.	_____
Mailed	_____
Faxed	_____
Check No.	_____ Dated _____
Amount Enclosed	_____

See reverse side of form for selection of tests and instructions on collection and shipping plant and soil samples for nematode analysis. Please attach payment. (See prices on back.)

County of owner: _____	Date: _____
Owner: _____	Submitted by: _____
Address: _____	Address: _____
Phone: _____	Phone: _____

Send results to Owner or Sender

Field name/ Sample number						
Acreage sampled						
Current crop, variety and stage						
Cropping history						
Soil type*						
Symptoms						
Test desired? (see back)						
Results						

*1=light, 2=medium, 3=heavy; or use other descriptions as necessary

Procedure for Taking Nematode Soil Samples

When to Sample

For complete nematode counts, soil samples should be taken any time from mid July to early October. In Iowa, the greatest number of nematodes typically are found around the roots of annual plants from mid summer through fall. Most species of plant-parasitic nematodes can be detected at any time of the year, however.

For soybean cyst nematode egg counts, soil samples can be collected at any time of the year. An ideal time to sample fields for soybean cyst nematode is in the fall, after harvest and before the soil freezes. However, soil samples collected during the growing season from near the row of stunted and/or yellow soybeans may reveal whether soybean cyst nematode is the cause of the observed symptoms. **The only time soil samples should not be collected is when soil conditions are very wet; nematodes are difficult to extract from soil with the consistency of mud.**

How to Sample

For soybean cyst nematode egg count or complete nematode count analysis, collect a soil core or 1/4 cup of soil (a subsample) from 10 to 20 different locations within an area no larger than 10 to 20 acres using a soil sampling probe, hand trowel, or shovel. Walk over the entire area to be sampled in a zigzag pattern (Fig. 1), taking care not to sample for “hot spots” or areas of severely damaged plants only. Collect soil from the top 8 inches, directly in the root zone. Combine all of the subsamples in a bucket and mix the soil thoroughly. From the mixed soil sample, place approximately 1 to 2 pints of soil into a plastic bag or paper soil test bag and label. **For complete nematode analysis**, you should also include some fibrous or feeder roots.

How to ship the samples

Place each soil sample in a separate bag and seal securely. Label each bag, using a permanent marker, with the grower’s name and the field name or sample number that corresponds to the information listed on the front of this form. Avoid storing the samples in direct sunlight and ship the samples along with a completed Plant Nematode Sample Submission Form and check for the appropriate fee to:

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Ames, Iowa 50011

Make checks payable to Iowa State University.

... and justice for all

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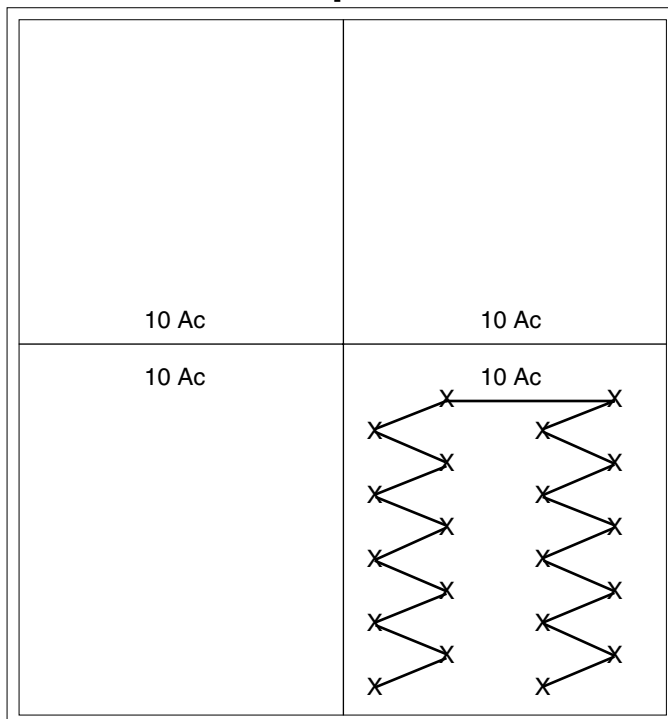


Fig. 1. Zigzag sampling pattern for 10 acres of a 40 acre field.

Tests Available and Fees

1. Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) egg count*	\$15.00
Out of State	\$20.00
2. Complete nematode count**	\$30.00
Out of State	\$60.00

*Soybean cyst nematode is a common disease problem on soybeans in Iowa. An SCN egg count is recommended to detect this pest.

**A number of different nematode species can infect corn. A complete nematode count is recommended to detect plant-parasitic nematodes on corn.

File: Forms 3

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