

*** REQUIRED**

NEMATODE ASSAY — DIAGNOSTIC

NCDA&CS Agronomic Division [Nematode Assay Lab](#)

Mailing Address: 1040 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1040

Physical Address (UPS/FedEx/DHS): 4300 Reedy Creek Rd, Raleigh NC 27607

Phone: (919) 664-1600

Lab Use Only

Date Rec'd

Initial



*	In State	\$10
	Out of State	\$20
Add Molecular Diagnosis + \$30		

CLIENT

ADVISOR

Farm ID	Amt Due \$ _____ Amt Paid \$ _____ Payment Method : <input type="checkbox"/> Check <input type="checkbox"/> Pay Online <input type="checkbox"/> Escrow Account: (provide Account Name or #) _____ * Party Responsible for Payment : _____	* Last Name	* First Name	Last Name	First Name		
Sampling Date		Business Name	Business Name				
* County (Where Collected)		Mailing Address	Mailing Address				
* State		City	State	Zip	City	State	Zip
Number of Samples		* Email	Email				
	Phone	PALS Account #	Phone	PALS Account #			

Box #	LAB NUMBER <i>(lab use only)</i>	* Sample ID	* Current Crop	Crop Last Year	Nematicide Applied (Last year)	Soil Type	* Plant Appearance				* Symptom Distribution		Roots Included
							Normal	Stunted	Yellow	Dead	Entire	Patches	?
1													
2													
3													
4													

Client Comments

KEY INFORMATION

Diagnostic testing is for problem samples or suspected problems. Samples submitted without diagnostic information may be analyzed as routine/predictive.



[Sample Collection](#)



[Sample Submission](#)

TAKING FIELD SAMPLES FOR DIAGNOSTIC NEMATODE ASSAY

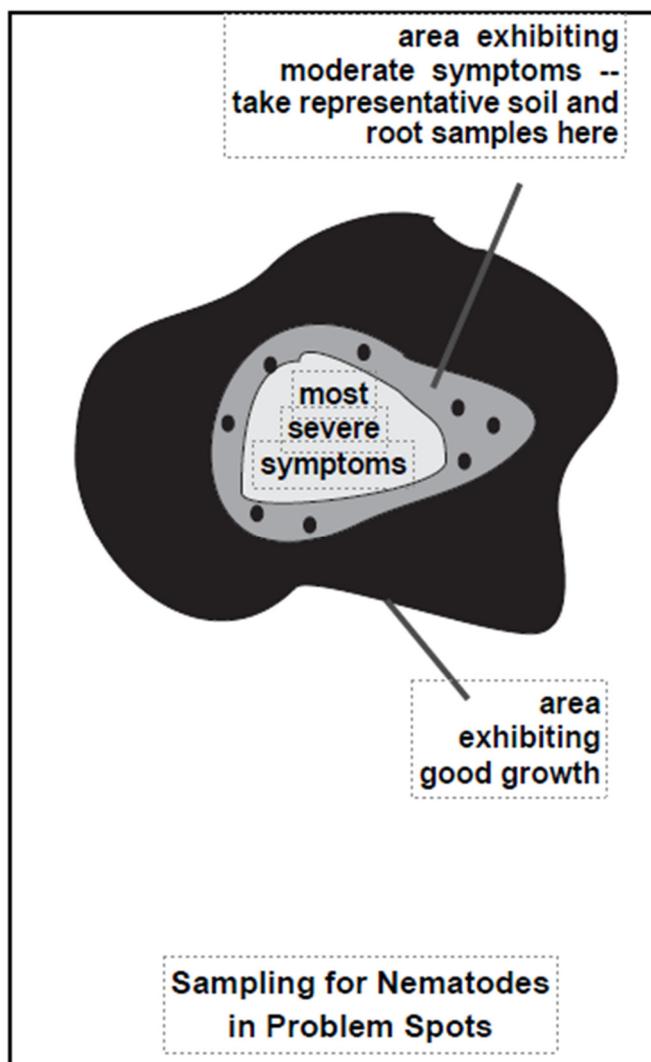
For accurate diagnosis, the laboratory needs good background information and a good sample. Provide detailed information about the suspected nematode problem in your field on the Nematode Sample Submission—Diagnostic form. Then collect and package the sample according to the instructions given below. .

COLLECTING ROOT AND SOIL SAMPLES

Soil samples for problem diagnosis should be collected from around the margin of the affected area, where plants are exhibiting moderate to severe symptoms. Samples should not be collected from the most severely affected area when these plants are dying or dead. If the field has more than one affected area, collect samples from several such areas.

For each sample, collect at least 20 soil cores from the root zone (0–4 inches deep in no-till areas, 0–8 inches in conventional crops). Fill a one-quart plastic bag approximately three-quarters full with soil that has been thoroughly mixed.

In addition to the soil sample, submitting root may assist with diagnosis. Collect root samples from plants exhibiting moderate to severe symptoms but not from dead plants. In collecting the roots, remove the plant carefully from the soil with a shovel or spade; do not pull it from the ground. After carefully shaking off the adhering soil, collect some of the smallest fibrous roots.



SUBMITTING SAMPLES

1. Place each sample in a plastic bag, seal the bag tightly to keep soil moist, and place in the Division's nematode assay sample box. Write the appropriate field number in the space provided on each box. This number identifies your sample in the laboratory, and it must correspond to the number in the SAMPLE ID column on this form. Send samples to the laboratory promptly.
2. If fertility analysis is also required, put excess soil in a standard soil sample box and send it along with the Diagnostic Soil Sample Information form to the Agronomic Division's soil testing laboratory .
3. Keep samples out of the direct sunlight to avoid overheating. Samples may also be damaged by heat if they are kept in the trunk of a car.
4. Record all information requested regarding field history, crop variety, symptoms, and pattern of affected areas on the submission form. This information is absolutely necessary for accurate diagnosis of the problem. If you have also sent samples from the same field to the soil testing laboratory, plant tissue analysis laboratory, or N.C. State University's Plant Disease and Insect Clinic for diagnosis, please make a note of this on the information form.

Thank you for using agronomic services to manage nutrients and safeguard environmental quality. — Steve Troxler, Commissioner of Agriculture