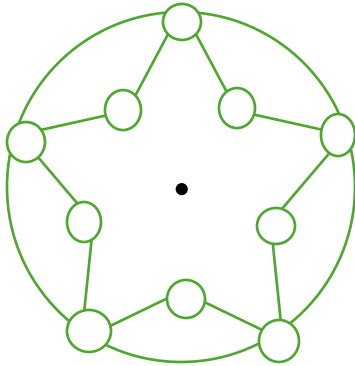


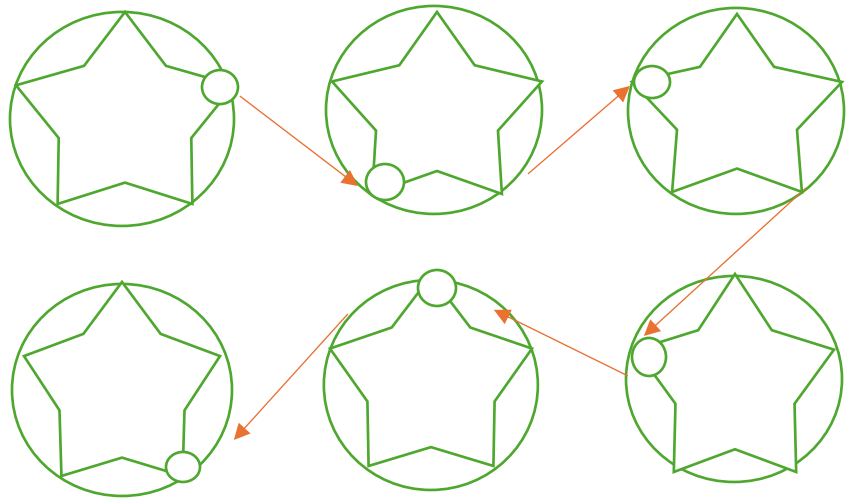
TPDDL Nematode Sampling Guidelines

Tree Sampling

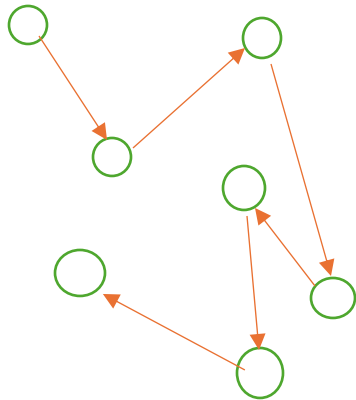


Remove leaf litter and sample around the tree in a star pattern from the outer to the inner regions of tree roots. Sampling depth should be 12 in. For Orchards, randomly sample from inner to outer regions on multiple trees.

Orchard sampling

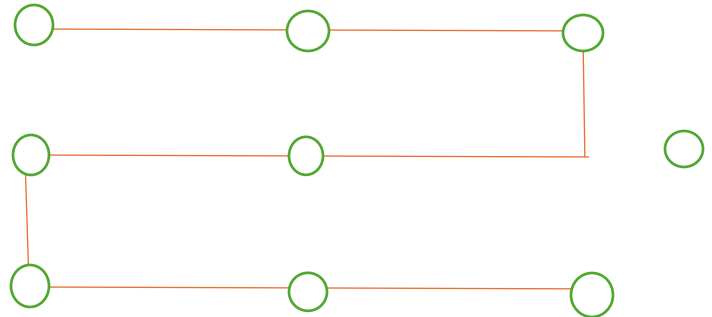


Fallow Land



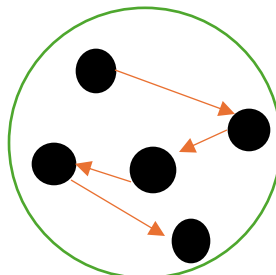
Fallow land should be sampled randomly at a depth of 6-10 in.

Row Crops



Row crops should be sampled at equal spacings throughout the whole field at a depth of 6-10 in.

Single sample in soil



Remove leaf litter from surface and take a random sampling of the area. Depending on tissue type, ensure sample depth is between 6 -10 in.

TPDDL Nematode Sampling Guidelines

Accurate nematode analysis depends on proper soil and/or plant sampling, packing, and shipping.

1. To determine nematode problems on plants, a sampling must contain plants, roots, and soil. Avoid dead plants, as decomposing or dead roots will often harbor fewer nematodes. A minimum of 500 cc (1 pint) of soil and/or roots are requested for proper nematode detection. Place the specimen in a bag for shipment.
2. Soil sampling: Scrape litter from the surface. Gather the sample with a shovel, trowel, auger, or other device. Sampling depth is dependent on the size of the plant: 3 to 6 inches deep on turf/lawn, 6 inches deep for most bedding plants, 8 to 10 inches for most woody ornamentals, 12 inches for trees. When taking soil samples from turf/lawn or an open area before planting, take a composite soil from approximately 20 different spots in the area. Combine the soil in a bucket and submit a subsample of 1 pint to 1/2 gallon.
3. Soil samples can be taken any time of the year when soil is not frozen or when there is sufficient moisture for cultivation. Samples taken soon after harvest are more reliable than those taken during winter months and/or early spring prior to root development. Soils that are excessively wet or dry will NOT give an accurate nematode determination. Optimum soil moisture content for sampling is when the soil is friable and crumbly.
4. If submitting more than one sample, clearly LABEL the outside of each bag with a permanent marker.
5. Seal the sample bag to keep the sample moist. A dried-out sample will not give an accurate nematode determination. DO NOT ADD ADDITIONAL WATER to sample.
6. Keep sample(s) out of direct sunlight and/or heat. Heat and UV light can kill nematodes. Keep the sample cool (refrigerated if possible), but not frozen.
7. Handle the sample gently to avoid crushing, which may result in inaccurate results.
8. Complete the TPDDL Plant Nematode Detection Form (D-827). Make sure the identification on the form matches the labels on the sample bags. Keep the form in a separate plastic bag from the sample(s). Use additional sheets or forms if submitting more than eight samples.
9. Ship samples to the above address by overnight delivery or mail early in the week to ensure fast delivery. Same-day or next-day service is recommended.