## SUBMITTER, PLEASE COMPLETE SHADED AREA ONLY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab Use only. PCN No.</th>
<th>SAMPLE INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY SUBMITTER</th>
<th>RESULTS. All recovered plant-parasitic nematodes are reported below.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field, site, or sample name or number</td>
<td>Sample type Check box(es)</td>
<td>Sp. ID? (extra $) Yes or No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>Other</td>
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Soil sample results are reported as nematodes/100 grams soil corrected for soil moisture; multiply this number by 20 for nematodes/"quart" (2000g) and by 2.5 for numbers of nematodes/250g. Root and top sample results are reported as nematodes/g fresh tissue.
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY NEMATODE TESTING SERVICE
2082 Cordley Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331-2902 (541) 737-5540

SAMPLING

SAMPLING PRINCIPLES
- A good sample is the best possible representation of the sample area in the required volume.
- In fields with discreet areas of symptomatic plants, sample from the edge of the affected area. Few plant-parasitic nematodes may remain where plant productivity has decreased, while more occur at or ahead of advancing symptoms.
- 5 acres is the maximum area that should be represented by one sample.
- Seal sample bags completely to prevent spillage, contamination, and abrasion.
- Keep samples away from heat and at original moisture content.
- Ship early in the week to avoid weekend delays in transit.

HOW TO SAMPLE SOIL
- Prepare a composite soil sample from at least 20 locations within the sampling area from the top 12 inches or to the depth of root growth if shallower than 12 inches. Use a soil sampling tube, a trowel, or a shovel.
- Thoroughly mix the sample in a bucket or other large container.
- Take several subsamples from the mixed composite soil sample to obtain about ONE PINT (500 cubic centimeters or one double handful) as the final sample. A surcharge is assessed for excessively large samples.
- Place this final sample in a soil sample bag or heavy plastic bag, such as a quart-size freezer bag. Avoid sandwich bags (too thin). Make sure that any paper bag you use has a waterproof lining.

HOW TO SAMPLE ROOTS
- Dig subsamples of fine absorptive roots from at least 10 locations within the sampling area. Mix subsamples as appropriate.
- Take several subsamples from the composite root sample to obtain about ONE PINT (500 cubic centimeters or one double handful) of root material for the final sample.
- Place this final sample in a soil sample bag or heavy plastic bag. Seal the bag to prevent drying.

SUBMISSION

LABELING INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES
- Each sample bag requires its own unique label. Soil or plant material in separate bags will be processed as separate samples.
- Plastic bags may be labeled on the outside with waterproof maker. However, waterproof marker may abrade to illegibility during shipment, especially if samples leak soil or moisture. To avoid label degradation, seal bags completely.
- When using separate paper labels, double-bag each sample in plastic bags and put the label between the two bags. Paper in soil disintegrates.

INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY COLLECTIVE SAMPLES
- Include this nematode test form or equivalent information in shipment with samples.
- Supply your name, address, and phone, as well as site identification, current crop, and cropping history on either a Nematode Sample Submission Form or on another paper. One submission form may be used for up to four samples: use one line on the form for each sample. (Forms may be photocopied). Do not rely on just the exterior mailing or return address label for sample identification.
- Protect paperwork in a separate plastic bag to keep it safe from moisture damage and abrasion.
- Avoid faxing or mailing the form separately from the sample.
- Place this final sample in a soil sample bag or heavy plastic bag. Seal the bag to prevent drying.

WILL YOU NEED SPECIES IDENTIFICATION?
We report plant-parasitic nematodes by genus (for example, Pratylenchus – lesion nematode – or Meloidogyne – root knot nematode) unless species identification is requested. If requested, we report by species (for example, Pratylenchus penetrans or Meloidogyne hapla) for an additional fee. Species identification may be helpful in assessing existing or potential nematode damage, because damage levels differ between both plant and nematode species. Phone (541) 737-5540 with questions.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

RESULTS AND INVOICE
- The original form will be mailed to you with your results.
- The original from also serves as your invoice. Invoicing information will be in the upper right corner.
- Results can be faxed upon request.

HOST RANGE AND DAMAGE LEVEL INFORMATION: NEMATODE TESTING SERVICE WEBSITE
Text documents summarizing many studies of plant-parasitic nematodes by species on plants by species are accessible at http://www.science.oregonstate.edu/bpp/Nematodes/index.htm

FEES

These fees are based on submission of samples taken according to the guidelines above. Additional fees may be assessed for deviations from these guidelines.


- Soil sample: extract and count plant parasites by genus: $25
- Root sample: extract and count plant parasites by genus: $25
- Species identification: $10 per genus per sample for routine species*; $55/hour for others
- Inadequately prepared submissions, including excessively large samples and wet, incomplete, or omitted paperwork: minimum of $10 per sample.

*Routine species identifications include species of plant-pathogenic genera commonly encountered in the Pacific NW quadrant of the United States: Pratylenchus penetrans, P. neglectus, P. crenatus, and P. thornei; Meloidogyne hapla, M. chitwoodi and M. naasi; Paratrichodorus allius, and Xiphinema americanum.

For other services including foliar nematode extraction and ID and cyst extraction and ID: phone (541) 737-5540 for information and fees