

Auburn University Plant Diagnostic Laboratory

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NEMATODE ASSAY REPORT Specimen # 2019-573

SUBMITTED BY Tom Davis 13600 Tom Gaston Road Mobile, AL 36695 tom@davis360.com		Vegetables (Mixed sp.)		METHOD SUBMITTED Mail	
		VARIETY		Vegetable	
tomwdavis560.com		INTERNAL LAB NO. Big Garden	\$10.00	September 9, 2019	
PHONE 251-222-5796	MOBILE, AL	SAMPLE MATERIAL Soil	AGE	RECEIVED BY LAB August 21, 2019	
CONDITION UPON ARRIVAL GOOD		DIAGNOSTICIAN(s) Kristie Siggers			
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS		DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE(S) Macroscopic Microscopic Elisa EM & Sect. EM QD EM SSEM Epifluor.	Extract & Gas Chr. Host Inoc Incl. Bdy Lab Cultu Media MIS		

Assay Results

NEMATODE TYPE	SOIL (NO./ 100 cc)	ROOTS (NO./ 10 grams)	TURF (NO./ 4 plugs)
Root-knot (Meloidogyne)	60		
Lesion (Pratylenchus)	4		
Spiral (Helicotylenchus)	16		
Stubby root (Trichodorus)	4		
Ring (Mesocriconema, etc.)	32		

Diagnosis/Recommendations

Diagnosis: Root-knot Nematode Damage (Meloidogyne incognita)

Determination: This crop is at high risk of damage caused by the nematodes indicated.

Comments: Root-knot nematodes were found in the soil sample submitted to the Diagnostic Lab for

nematode analysis. Root-knot nematodes are a major problem on vegetables, especially on broadleaf types like tomato, bean and cucurbits. The other nematodes detected are not a significant problem for vegetables. Please refer to the attached

extension circular ANR-30 on controlling nematodes in the home garden.

Control of root-knot nematodes in a homeowner garden is limited to choosing resistant varieties, rotation with non-host crops, fallowing, soil solarization, decreasing plant stress (proper irrigation and fertilization), and adding soil amendments to improve soil composition, moisture-holding capacity and physical characteristics.