



Nematode Surveys under the Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey (CAPS)

**Cooperative program
implemented by APHIS and
State departments of agriculture
designed to conduct
surveillance, detection, and
monitoring of agricultural crop
pests and biological control
agents**

**Including potato pests such as
Potato Cyst Nematode and
Golden Nematode**

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Program Aid No. 1830

The Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey

Detecting Plant Pests
and Weeds Nationwide

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Cover photo: Early detection of foreign plant pests and weeds minimizes agricultural production costs and results in an abundant and affordable supply of food and plant products for domestic and export markets. (The apple orchard image was taken by USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) photographer Scott Bauer. The picture of the false codling moth, which came from <http://www.forestryimages.org>, was taken by the Turta Grove Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Crops.)

This publication supersedes Program Aid No. 1710, "Plant Protection and Quarantine: Detecting Plant Pests and Weeds Through a National Survey Program," which was published in April 2002 and reprinted in September 2004.

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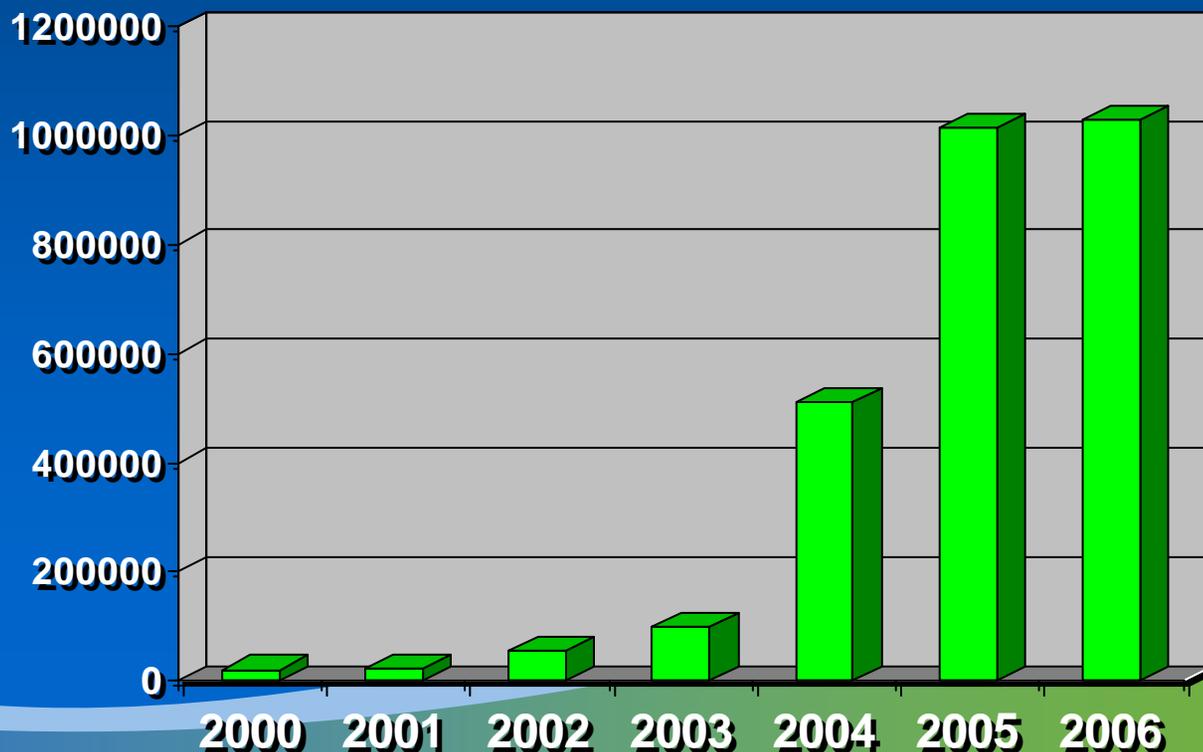


2000-2006

Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey (CAPS)

Potato Nematode Survey, 2000-2006

**Increased Survey
Investment**



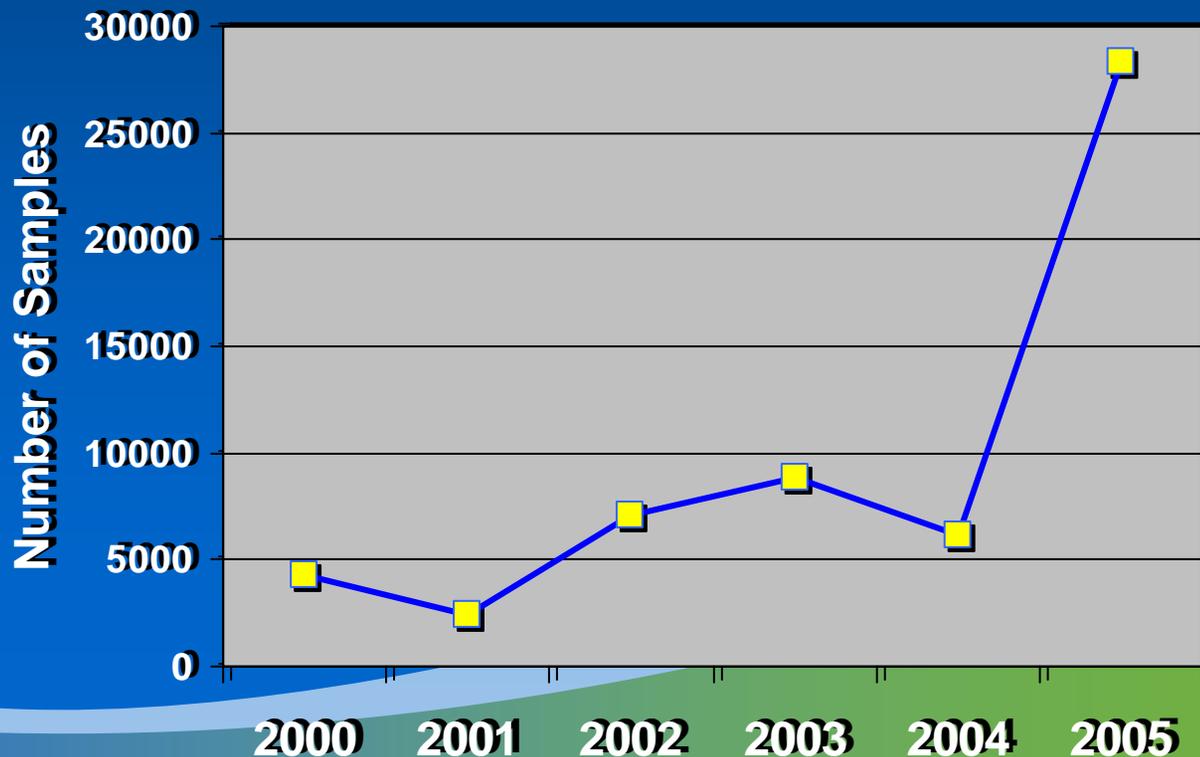
Plant Protection and Quarantine

2000-2006

Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey (CAPS)

Potato Nematode Survey, 2000-2006

Increased survey
intensity





2000-2006

Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey (CAPS)

Potato Nematode Survey, 2000-2006

Nationwide (excluding Idaho):

Number of soil samples collected	49,821
Number of negative samples for PCN	49,821
Number of positive samples for PCN	None



2000-2006

Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey (CAPS)

Potato Nematode Survey, 2000-2006

Idaho:

Number of soil samples collected	7,495
Number of negative samples	7,494
Number of positive samples	One

Plant Protection and Quarantine

Survey Methods:

State by State

Area Wide Survey

- NAPIS SMR 00290.
- Timing of survey should be near crop maturity, late summer/fall, harvest, or post harvest, depending on crop. Sugar centrifugation is a routinely used isolation method. Species level identification is necessary for nematodes of regulatory importance, DNA analysis is necessary in many cases. One sample per field is recommended. Each submitted soil sample should be a composite sample of 16-20 soil cores per field. Check with lab for submission procedure and amount of soil to be submitted for lab analysis.
- When surveying root crops that are piled or stored in storage areas or packing houses, it may be possible to survey tare dirt collected beneath processing conveyors. If utilizing this method, it is necessary to work in close consultation with the storage or packing houses to be certain that all source material will be of local origin, and not contain any out of state material. Source material needs to be traceable to county level within the state of origin. A composite sample of 16-20 soil cores should be collected from the tare dirt pile.

Plant Protection and Quarantine

