

Horticulture + international
BKA Free-living nematodes

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Eurofins Agro
Example
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The Netherlands

Analysis Test-/order reference: 728132/003709635 Date sampling: 17-08-2023 Date report: 18-08-2023

Results	Free-living nematodes number/100 ml	mineral fraction	incubation fraction	total number	seed potat.				
Aphelenchoïdes									
	Aphelenchoïdes	0	0	0					
Destructor nematodes									
	Ditylenchus destructor	0	0	0	+++				
Stem nematodes									
	Ditylenchus dipsaci	0	0	0	++				
Virus transferring root nematodes									
	Paratrichodorus	0		0					
	Trichodorus	0		0					
Free-living root nematodes									
	Helicotylenchus	0	0	0					
	Hemicriconemoides	0	0	0					
	Hemicyclophora	0	0	0					
	Paratylenchus spp.	20	0	20					
	Rotylenchus	0	0	0					
	Tylenchorhynchus	0	0	0					
Root-knot nematodes									
	Meloidogyne spp.	370	900	1270					
Root-lesion nematodes									
	Pratylenchus	0	0	0					
Burrowing nematodes									
	Radopholus	0	0	0					

Total number of Trichodoridae: 0

All Trichodoridae (Trichodorus and Paratrichodorus) are capable of transmitting the tobacco rattle virus and the pea early browning virus. Therefore the Trichodoridae that cause no direct crop damage can still be a potential risk for virus-sensitive crops.

Results The sample has been analysed for the following nematodes:

Free-living nematodes

<i>Aphelenchoides composticola</i>	<i>Hemicyclophora</i> spp.	<i>Paratylenchus bukowinensis</i>	<i>Radopholus</i> spp.
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	<i>Meloidogyne minor</i>	<i>Paratylenchus</i> spp.	<i>Rotylenchus uniformis</i>
<i>Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi</i>	<i>Meloidogyne naasi</i>	<i>Pratylenchus bolivianus</i>	<i>Rotylenchus</i> spp.
<i>Aphelenchoides subtenius</i>	<i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i>	<i>Pratylenchus crenatus</i>	<i>Trichodorus primitivus</i>
<i>Aphelenchoides</i> spp.	<i>Meloidogyne fallax</i>	<i>Pratylenchus neglectus</i>	<i>Trichodorus similis</i>
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i>	<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>	<i>Trichodorus viruliferus</i>
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.	<i>Pratylenchus thornei</i>	<i>Trichodorus</i> spp.
<i>Helicotylenchus pseudorobustus</i>	<i>Paratrichodorus nanus</i>	<i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i>	<i>Tylenchorhynchus claytoni</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus</i> spp.	<i>Paratrichodorus pachydermus</i>	<i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<i>Tylenchorhynchus dubius</i>
<i>Hemicriconemoides</i> spp.	<i>Paratrichodorus teres</i>	<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> spp.

Nematodes which cannot be determined at species level are reported as "spp." at the concerning group.

*) quarantine organism

Recommendat.

Tailored advice

Do you want tailor-made advice and guidance to control nematode problems? A nematode specialist can provide insight into what is the best strategy for your situation and can guide you through the implementation of a management plan.

Go to <https://www.eurofins-agro.com/nl-nl/advies-op-maat-bij-aaltjesproblemen> for more information.

Explanation

Legend risk potential damage

	No damage thresholds have been determined. Potential damage is unknown.
	Infestation undetected, no yield loss or damage is expected.
	Lightly infested, there is chance of light yield loss or damage.
	Moderately infested, there is chance of moderate yield loss or damage.
	Heavily infested, there is a chance of heavy yield loss or damage.

The ratings for the potential risk of damage is based on scientific trials. If no rating is given (white), the damage classes for this nematode-crop combination has not been scientifically determined yet. The actual damage of the crop is depending on several factors such as the weather, sowing or planting time, crop variety and the chemical, physical and biological properties of the soil.

The boundaries of the damage classes consist of absolute numbers. In reality, both the rating and the analytical results have a certain variation. The variation of the analysis results is largely due to sampling. Nematodes are not distributed uniformly in a field, and the sampling intensity is very important for a representative sample. For arable crops, one sample per hectare needs to be taken. For horticulture crops and sensitive crops, three samples per hectare are advised. When no nematodes have been found, this means the infestation is under the detection limit. This does not exclude that the specific nematode is not present in the field. When a sample is derived from a larger area larger than described, the chance that a nematode infestation is missed increases and the reliability of the results decreases. A small part of the variation is caused by the lab technique. Due to the inclusion of young larvae, the numbers of nematodes analysed with DNA (molecular detection) are in general higher compared to microscopic analysis. Low numbers of nematodes have a higher variation. In general, Meloidogyne have a higher variation due the potential presence of egg clusters.

Legend population growth

?	Unknown	No information is known about the host plant status.
-	Active decline	Crop causes an active decline of the nematode population that is higher compared to black fallow.
O	None	Crop causes a decline of the nematode population that is comparable to black fallow.
+	Small increase	Crop causes a small increase of the nematode population.
++	Moderate increase	Crop causes a moderate increase of the nematode population.
+++	Strong increase	Crop causes a strong increase of the nematode population.
R	Variety dependent	The population growth of the nematodes differs per variety of this crop.

Contact & info	Contact & info
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Sample reference:	1
Area (hectare):	
Soil type:	Alluvial clay
Sample taken by:	Others
Contact person sampling:	Klantenservice Agro: 0888761010
Sampling method:	MIN 1200
Receipt date:	18-08-2023

If possible, the sample will be stored for another two weeks at Eurofins Agro after sending out the report.

Samples that have been taken according to the correct intensity and protocol, give to its best endeavours an indication of the present harmful nematodes. The results of this sample are representative for the moment of sampling and only refer to the processed material. Infestations that are subsequently detected are not eligible to dispute the reliability of the analysis. resulting from decisions based on these results.

If the following information is shown in the reports, this information may have been provided by the client and may affect the valuation, advice and/or analysis result:
sampling time, soil type, crop.

Contact & info

The analyses were conducted at the laboratory of Eurofins Agro in Wageningen (NL).
All procedures have been completed within the maximum shelf life between sampling and analysis.
The results relate exclusively to the sample taken and received by Eurofins Agro, and to the material processed on 18-08-2023 and therefore to the sample analysed.

For a detailed description of the sampling and analysis methods used, visit www.eurofins-agro.com

Method	Methods
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Module:	Method:
Root nematodes	Em:VL Oostenbrink + molecular detection
Root nematodes	Em:VL Oostenbrink + microscopy
D. destructor	Em:VL Oostenbrink + molecular detection
D. dipsaci	Em:VL Oostenbrink + molecular detection
D. destructor	Em:VL Oostenbrink + microscopy
D. dipsaci	Em:VL Oostenbrink + microscopy
Rotylenchus uniformis	Em:VL Oostenbrink + molecular detection
Paratylenchus bukowinensis	Em:VL Oostenbrink + molecular detection
Em	House method