

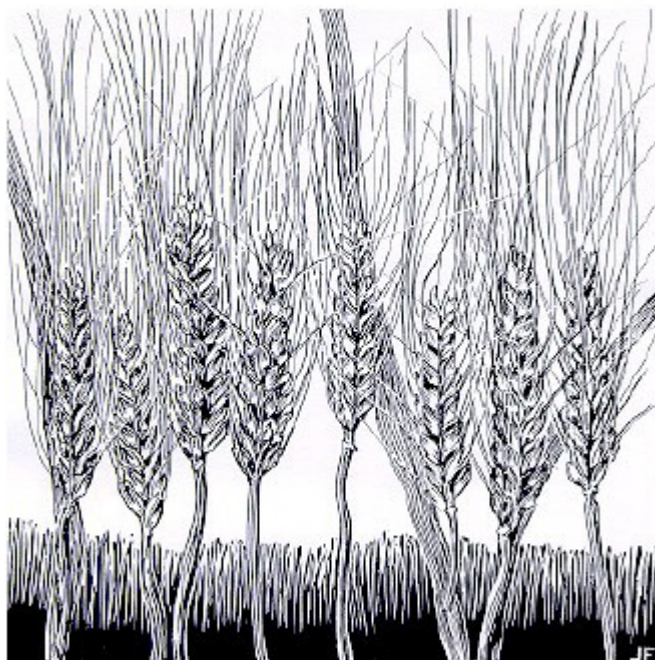


United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Plant Protection and Quarantine

NATIONAL KARNAL BUNT

SURVEY PROCEDURES



[Drawing of wheat heads by Joel Floyd, retired USDA employee]

June 2026*
(*replaces March 2026 version)

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BACKGROUND

Karnal bunt (KB) is caused by the fungus *Tilletia indica* Mitra. This plant pathogen was first reported in 1931, infecting wheat growing near the city of Karnal in the Indian state of Haryana – hence the common name “Karnal bunt”. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection Quarantine (PPQ) National Karnal Bunt Survey was initiated in 1996 in response to the detection of KB disease in the United States (U.S.). Since then, this survey has provided invaluable negative-occurrence data to support the export of U.S. wheat to foreign markets. USDA-APHIS-PPQ continues to explore new survey, detection, control, and analysis methods for the KB program. As new information becomes available, PPQ will update these survey protocols and associated program guidance and regulations. For more information refer to the [APHIS Karnal Bunt Program Website](#).

PURPOSE

The purpose of the National KB Survey is: (1) to provide the basis for U.S. certifying officials to issue phytosanitary certificates and additional declarations, if required, by the countries to which we export (or may export) wheat, and (2) to establish a record of KB pest-free areas in the United States. The survey also functions as a valuable surveillance tool, enabling rapid response by APHIS-PPQ and its partners in the event of a new detection.

Why the KB program and participation in the KB National Survey are important.

The cooperative KB program is a vital part of the U.S. agriculture safeguarding continuum and is consistent with the mission, vision, and strategic goals of PPQ. The KB program and national survey protect the health and value of U.S. wheat, durum wheat, and triticale. In a highly competitive global marketplace, the United States is one of the world’s leading wheat exporters: more than 40% of the countries that imported U.S. wheat in 2023 consider KB a quarantine pest and maintain trade restrictions for it. The National KB Survey helps protect these U.S. exports by providing the survey data to certify that shipments have originated in U.S. KB-free areas. It also advances the well-being of U.S. consumers by ensuring the continued availability of affordable, high-quality wheat products in the domestic marketplace. Overall, the KB program and national survey help safeguard 1.98 billion million bushels and 45.3 million acres of wheat harvested across the United States, valued at \$9.85 billion (NASS, 2025). The U.S. exported 826 million bushels of wheat, valued at \$6.3 billion; wheat products valued at \$166 million; and wheat flour valued at \$154 million to 102 countries (FAS, GATS 2025).

NATIONAL SURVEY AREAS

The National KB Survey covers areas in wheat-producing states where KB is currently not known to occur.

CROPS TO BE SURVEYED

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.), and triticale (*Triticosecale rimpaui* C. Yen & J.L. Yang [*Secale cereale* × *Triticum aestivum*] *Triticum aestivum* L. × *Secale cereale* L.) from producing counties. Note: common and scientific names shown as listed in the USDA Plants Database (USDA NRCS, 2024).

PROTOCOLS FOR COLLECTING GRAIN SAMPLES

General Intent and Design

The National KB Survey collects representative samples from counties where susceptible host crops are produced according to statistics provided by USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The number of samples is based on the average production of each host for the most recent available 5-year period, which may be obtained through the NASS website: www.nass.usda.gov/. Refer to Appendix A for detailed instructions.

The survey does not aim to sample every local elevator or farm; instead, it is designed to represent the overall crop production within significant wheat-producing areas (areas producing over 1 million bushels in a 5-year average). An area may be defined as a single county or as several counties that, when combined in a composite sample, meet the million-bushel production mark. See the “Sampling Intensity” section below for additional details on composite samples. One composite survey sample should be submitted for each million bushels of production. **However, no county should be surveyed more frequently than every other year.**

Sample Size and Retention

The official sample size for the bunted kernel analysis is **four (4) pounds** (1.814 kgs). APHIS-PPQ requests that all samples submitted to the National KB Sample Processing Laboratory meet but not substantially exceed that weight. **Any samples received that weigh less than 4 pounds will not qualify as official for the purpose of this survey.**

A Sample Information Form (Appendix B) should be filled out for each individual sample at the time of collection. The person submitting the sample should also retain an additional 250-gram sub-sample (8.818 ounces), stored in a Nalgene® bottle or similar appropriate container. This sub-sample should be cross-referenced to the source sample, in case additional testing becomes necessary. If the sample is a composite of grain from multiple counties, a 250-gram reserve sample from each of the counties should be held separately when possible. This approach ensures that, when warranted, further testing of the sub-samples can be conducted to identify the specific county that produced the bunted kernel.

Once the official 4-pound sample has been found free of KB, the 250-gram reference sample may be disposed of in the regular trash. If a bunted kernel is found in the 4-pound sample, any unused portion of the 250-gram sub-sample must be disposed of using an APHIS-approved method, as follows:

1. Autoclave using the following parameters:
 - Temperature: 250 degrees Fahrenheit (121 degrees Centigrade)
 - Pressure: 15 pounds per square inch
 - Time: minimum of 30 minutes
 - Heat: steam heat
 - To ensure adequate heat penetration, restrict grain depth to 2 inches when treating loose in trays. When treating in packages, restrict individual package weight to 5 pounds (or less) and leave ample spacing in between packages.
2. Incineration
 - Incineration to ash at an incinerator that is signed to a valid PPQ compliance agreement.
3. Landfill
 - Deep burial at a landfill that is signed to a valid PPQ compliance agreement.

Timing of Survey Sampling

The ideal time to sample grain for KB is soon after harvest; however, grain samples may be collected at any time. One important consideration is that the longer after harvest the samples are collected and analyzed, the greater the likelihood is that a positive detection will require regulation of a larger area, due to downstream grain movement that may have occurred in the meantime. Trace-back and trace-forward efforts also tend to become more difficult as time passes. Samples can be taken from local elevators before the harvest is complete if the samples are representative of the county in which they were taken and otherwise meet the minimum requirements stated in this sampling protocol.

Sampling Intensity

Samples should be collected in parallel with the wheat harvest and in proportion to host production from producing counties. Counties with KB-free status should be sampled only every other year. A yearly survey can be maintained by sampling one half of the state's wheat-producing counties each year. As noted above, the sampling requirement is one 4-pound sample for each 1 million bushels of production in counties meeting that production threshold. When possible, single-county samples will preferably include grain from at least 10 different individual producers to ensure an adequate scope of representation for the county.

In cases where individual counties do not reach the million-bushel production threshold on their own, multiple counties may be combined into a composite sample. Composite samples should

be prepared with careful attention to the relative amounts of grain included from each source county. Because all the grains in an ideally random sample equally represent a portion of 1 million bushels of production, composite samples need to be drawn in a proportional manner. For instance, if 4 counties are to be combined, the 4-pound sample should not be 1 pound from each county, but a percentage of 1 million bushels based on each county's contributing production. Refer to Table 1 for an example of proportional sampling.

Table 1. Example of Proportional Sampling.

County	Bushel Production	Sample Percentage	Sample Weight (lb.)
County A	100,000	.10 = 10%	.40
County B	180,000	.18 = 18%	.72
County C	300,000	.30 = 30%	1.2
County D	420,000	.42 = 42%	1.68
Totals:	1,000,000	100%	4 pounds

Sampling Methods

Samples taken at points of aggregation near their production areas (local elevators) are a practical source of host material for the survey and usually represent the best crop profile. Aggregation-point samples will generally be a composite of grain from many producers across a given county, and in some cases across multiple counties. Each individual sample, however, should consist entirely of one species: grain of different KB-susceptible hosts should not be mixed.

If a county has more than one elevator where grain is aggregated, then the elevator chosen for sampling should be the one that best represents the entire county. If a county appears in the NASS data but has no elevator, samples for that county should be taken from the elevator(s) to which the grain is shipped. This may require sampling at elevators in adjacent counties, or even in adjoining states.

At the beginning of the year, the State KB Survey Coordinator should create a list of all elevators to be surveyed in the state and identify the contact person for each location. In states where PPQ is not the survey leader, a PPQ representative should visit participating elevators on an occasional basis to ensure overall integrity of the sampling process, provide information, and answer any questions concerning the program.

Each elevator normally takes a moisture and/or quality sample from each arriving load. If arrangements can be made with the elevator to save all (or most) of these samples by placing them in a barrel, national survey samples may be taken when each barrel reaches

capacity. This approach provides a representative sample of all or most of the wheat received at the elevator. The 4-pound sample (adding 250 grams more for the reference sub-sample) should be collected using either a small grain probe or a plastic cup to draw grain from several locations within the barrel. Once national survey samples have been taken, the elevator may empty the barrels.

If the barrel sample method cannot be used, wheat should instead be run out of the elevator's storage/transfer bins and collected from the belt using disposable 16-ounce plastic cups, until a 4-pound sample has been accumulated (including 250 grams more, for the reference sub-sample). Mechanical samplers (diverters) should be used, if available, for collecting samples from a belt. If samples are collected using this method, they should be taken from each available bin in the elevator (when possible). The collector should ask the elevator to run grain from the first bin for a short time, taking a sample directly from the belt or other accessible point. The process should be repeated for the next bins in succession until complete. All of the bin samples should then be combined, mixed, and the official composite 4-pound sample taken.

Other possible sources of samples for the survey include research stations/labs (to which producers have submitted grain samples for other purposes, and excess is available), farm storage bins, mills, trucks/combines, and rail cars. When collecting grain from these sources, every effort should be made to draw as representative a composite sample as possible. Questions about sampling procedures, methods, and sources may be directed to the KB national program managers (Table 3).

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND PROCESSING

Processing Laboratories

The USDA-APHIS-PPQ National KB Sample Processing Laboratory is located in Phoenix, Arizona (AZ). Samples are processed as they arrive, in the order they are received. Test results are reported to the submitting state and the APHIS KB program managers, usually within one to two weeks. The PPQ standard for analysis of grain samples is bunted kernel examination (FR, 2004; NAPPO, 2016).

States may opt to screen and analyze their own samples at a different lab. However, the screening standard that must be used is the bunted kernel examination, and all facilities must be approved by APHIS prior to analyzing KB samples (Table 2). PPQ does not provide resources to state labs for processing samples, except in those states with regulated areas.

Packaging of Samples

Place each grain sample in a new heavy-duty paper bag. Double bag the samples if heavy-duty bags are not available. Roll down the top of the bag to squeeze out as much air as possible, then securely seal the bag shut with strong packing tape (do not use staples). Clearly mark the sample number on each paper bag. Place each paper-bagged

sample into its own, secondary 6 mil plastic bag, along with a completed Sample Information Form (Appendix B), and then seal the plastic bag with a zip tie. These packing materials are available from PPQ as the KB Sample Survey Kit and can be ordered from IPHIS (Appendix C). If the PPQ Kit is not being used, then all materials should be of similar type and quality. Appendix C summarizes these instructions with pictures.

Samples should be shipped in a sturdy, crush-resistant box. Do not use soft mail or envelope bags, which can readily tear or puncture in transit. **Limit the weight of each shipping box to 36 pounds (9 samples) or less.**

Shipping of Samples

For states that use the PPQ Phoenix, AZ laboratory to analyze their samples, the *samples should be shipped using a ground delivery service* to the address below:

USDA-APHIS-PPQ
Becky Van Cleave
3640 E. Wier Avenue, Suite 1
Phoenix, AZ 85040
(602) 431-3216
becky.j.van.cleave@usda.gov

Samples should be shipped as soon as possible after collection. Do not stockpile or send them all at once; doing so disrupts the seasonal workflow of the lab and risks unnecessarily delaying the detection of KB-positive samples. Lab analysis and reporting will occur in a timely manner, generally within one to two weeks, so results will be available before potentially contaminated source grain can move farther down the marketing channel.

It is highly recommended to write the permit number of the PPQ Phoenix, AZ lab on a sheet of paper inside the shipping box, or on the outside of the box near the shipping label. This may help avoid delays with interstate shipments. The current permit number is available by contacting the lab (see Table 2) or by searching e-File. A shipping account is also available for use by cooperators and federal personnel when sending National KB Survey samples to the PPQ Phoenix, AZ lab. For further information, please contact the PPQ KB National Operations Manager (Table 3).

Table 2. Approved KB Sample Processing Laboratories.

State	Location	Contact Information
Arizona	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 3640 E. Wier Avenue Suite 1 Phoenix, AZ 85040	Becky Van Cleave Telephone: (602) 431-3216 Email: becky.j.van.cleave@usda.gov
California	California Department of Food & Agriculture Plant Pest Diagnostics Center 3294 Meadowview Road Sacramento, CA 95832	For current lab contact information, consult the applicable APHIS-PPQ State Plant Health Director
Delaware	University of Delaware Cooperative Extension Plant Diagnostic Lab 151 Townsend Hall Newark, DE 19716	For current lab contact information, consult the applicable APHIS-PPQ State Plant Health Director
Oklahoma	Oklahoma State University Entomology & Plant Pathology Department 315 Noble Research Center Stillwater, OK 74078	For current lab contact information, consult the applicable APHIS-PPQ State Plant Health Director

SAMPLE ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

National survey samples submitted to the PPQ Phoenix, AZ lab are analyzed using an optical seed sorting machine. The high-speed optical sorter isolates suspect bunted kernels from samples, can process a 4-pound sample in less than a minute, and typically will reduce the number of kernels that need to be examined to about 8% of the original sample. All suspect kernels are then visually examined by trained personnel.

APHIS approved laboratories may also use grain inspection machines and visual examinations by trained personnel to analyze samples for bunted kernels.

When a state's sampling is done for the year and its final samples are being submitted, the State KB Coordinator will notify the receiving laboratory that its season is over. The laboratory will in turn issue a summary report for that state within 10 days of the last samples received. A copy of this report should also be e-mailed to the [State Plant Health Director \(SPHD\)](#) (if different from the State Coordinator) and to the PPQ KB national program managers (Table 3).

Negative Sample Reporting

The laboratory conducting the sample analysis will report negative sample findings to the State KB Coordinator of the submitting state. The report should be sent by e-mail as soon as available but no more than one week after completion of the analysis. The [State Plant Health Director \(SPHD\)](#), if different from the State Coordinator, should also receive a copy of the report, along with the PPQ KB national program managers (Table 3).

Preparation, Processing, and Confirmation of Suspect Positive Samples

When a suspect positive sample is detected at the initial screening lab, it must be confirmed by a recognized APHIS-PPQ KB specialist. Procedures for preparing a bunted kernel specimen and a microscope slide with teliospores are outlined in the Laboratory Procedures document on the APHIS-PPQ KB website.

Slides and specimens should be packed carefully in small cardboard boxes, so they do not break during shipping. The small specimen boxes should be placed within a larger, crush-resistant box with ample packing material. Copies of all relevant specimen documentation must be included inside the shipment.

When a suspect KB sample is submitted for diagnostic confirmation, the submitter should immediately notify all the following:

- The [State Plant Health Director \(SPHD\)](#)
- The State KB Coordinator in the state from which the suspect bunted kernel originated
- The PPQ Domestic Diagnostic Coordinator (PPQ.Domestic.Diagnostic.Coordinator@usda.gov)
- PPQ's National Operations Manager and National Policy Manager (Table 3).

For submitters with access to PPQ's Agricultural Risk Management (ARM) system, a Diagnostic Request (DR) should be created, and specimens should be routed according to the instructions on the DR. Submitters without access to ARM should contact their SPHD and prepare [PPQ Form 391](#). Further guidance is available on the APHIS website here: [Request Official Confirmation of Preliminary Pest Identifications of Domestic Samples](#).

Notification and Disposal of Positive Samples

PPQ will notify the SPRO and the SPHD by email when the identification is final. If the sample is positive, any associated sub-samples retained at screening labs, or retained at the office of origin, must be disposed of, when no longer otherwise needed, using an approved method (page 5).

NATIONAL PROGRAM CONTACTS

Table 3. National KB Program Contacts

Role	Name, Address	Phone, Email
National Policy Manager	Lynn Evans-Goldner USDA-APHIS-PPQ 5601 Sunnyside Ave. GWCC, 3-WS-1308 Beltsville, MD 20705	Phone: (301) 851-2286 Email: lynn.evans-goldner@usda.gov
National Operations Manager	Alec Ormsby USDA-APHIS-PPQ 2150 Centre Ave Building B, 3E10 Fort Collins, CO 80526	Phone: (970) 216-3312 Email: alec.ormsby@usda.gov
Science and Technology Plant Pathologist	Marian Bolton 920 Main Campus Drive Raleigh, NC 27606	Phone: (919) 855-7417 Email: marian.bolton@usda.gov

DATA MANAGEMENT

State Survey Coordinators or their designees should enter all national KB survey data into the National Agricultural Pest Information System ([NAPIS](#)) database. Additionally, the results can be put into the PPQ “Integrated Plant Health Information System” ([IPHIS](#)) database, but this step is not recommended because PPQ expects to retire IPHIS in 2027.

States are responsible for their own data entry. Staff at the PPQ Phoenix laboratory cannot perform that task on their behalf. Each state should complete its NAPIS data entry as follows (unless otherwise specified within a cooperative agreement):

- First record for the state and/or county **within 48 hours** of PPQ confirmation.
- All other records, including positive and negative survey data, **within two weeks** of receipt.

Type of Data to Enter

Survey data entered should capture:

- Four-pound samples that represent a selected county with 1,000,000 bushels of production or more. (A 4-pound sample should be taken for every 1,000,000 bushels: see the guidance on sampling procedures above.)
- Four-pound samples that represent multiple counties with a combined total of 1,000,000 bushels of production or more, in cases where each individual county produces less than 1,000,000 bushels on its own.

How to Enter Data

Data for KB national survey samples will be entered based on county. Three possible scenarios are:

1. Sample ST-100 was drawn from one county in **one** location; therefore, it is entered once.
2. Sample ST-101 was drawn from one county with several locations. This sample is a composite; however, it should be entered once.
3. Sample ST-102 was drawn from four counties from several locations, or from one aggregated location. This combined sample would be entered **four times** under each individual county, so that each county receives credit for participating in the survey. *With each entry, indicate in the remarks section that the sample represents a composite, and list the names of the other counties.*

NAPIS Codes and Definitions

Selected codes for use with the NAPIS Karnal Bunt survey template are provided below, along with their definitions.

Not all of the template categories are shown in these guidelines: only the ones where information on available options may help with the correct and accurate entry of records. Refer to the on-line NAPIS/CAPS “data definitions” page, under the NAPIS “data entry” tab, for additional details, if needed.

Table 4. NAPIS template category for “Data Source”

Code Number	Definition
11	USDA-APHIS
13	state department of agriculture
14	university/extension
16	joint state/federal
18	state experiment station
20	state agriculture department of forestry
46	county agriculture department
99	unspecified/other

Table 5. NAPIS template category for “Site”

Code Number	Definition
24000	grain, general
24007	common wheat, <i>Triticum aestivum</i>
24011	triticale, <i>Triticosecale rimpaui</i>
24016	durum wheat, <i>Triticum turgidum</i>
24018	winter wheat, <i>Triticum aestivum</i>

24019	spring wheat, <i>Triticum aestivum</i>
28065	wheat, <i>Triticum</i> spp.

Table 6. NAPIS template category for “Crop Life Stage”

Code Number	Definition
10	mature
13	post-harvest

Table 7. NAPIS template category for “Crop Situation”

Code Number	Definition
24000	stored grains
28037	field or agronomic
29013	field inspection for export
29015	research center / experiment station
61012	farm seed/grain storage
71011	grain elevator
77004	commercial storage / warehouse

Table 8. NAPIS template category for “Funding Source”

Code Number	Definition
4	state
6	other

Table 9. NAPIS template category for “Survey Name”

Code Number	Definition
93	program: Karnal bunt

Table 10. NAPIS template category for “Pest”

Code Number	Definition
FLBBNBF	Karnal bunt, <i>Tilletia indica</i>

Table 11. NAPIS template category for “Pest Life Stage”

Code Number	Definition
P1	pathogens – asexual

Table 12. NAPIS template category for “Survey Method”

Code Number	Definition
3011	general tissue sample

Table 13. NAPIS template category for “Sample Description”

Code Number	Definition
23	X pounds of grain from each of Y locations

Table 14. NAPIS template category for “Descriptor Units”

Code Number	Definition
373	samples

Table 15. NAPIS template category for “Diagnostic Lab”

Code Number	Definition
0442	Arizona Plant Inspection Station, APHIS-PPQ, Nogales, AZ
0816	Plant Pest Diagnostics Center, CDFA, Sacramento, CA
0830	Plant Diagnostic Clinic, U of Delaware, Newark, DE
1403	Karnal Bunt Processing Lab, APHIS-PPQ, Phoenix, AZ
4602	Wheat Pathology Lab, Oklahoma State U, Stillwater, OK

[Note: All positive samples/records must show Lab 0442. Negative samples/records may show any of the listed labs, depending on where the final negative determination was made. In most cases, that will be lab 1403.]

Table 16. NAPIS template category for “Confirmation Method”

Code Number	Definition
9000	light microscope
9020	optical scanning

[Note 1: Code 9000 should be entered for all positive samples/records; it is also an option for use with negative samples/records.]

[Note 2: Code 9020 should be entered for negative samples/records only.]

Technical Assistance

For technical assistance with NAPIS, contact NAPIS User Support:
<https://napis.ceris.purdue.edu/support>.

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A – NASS Data Instructions

- 1) Begin at the “Quick Stats” page of the NASS website:
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/index.php.
- 2) Select the “Quick Stats Lite” option, as shown in the screenshot below.

Appendix A Job Aid 1. Screenshot of NASS Quick Stats Tools, Quick Stats Lite Option

The screenshot shows the NASS website's 'Quick Stats Tools' page. The header includes the USDA logo, 'United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service', and social media links. A navigation bar contains links like 'Data & Statistics', 'Publications', 'Newsroom', 'Surveys', 'Census', 'About NASS', 'Contact Us', and 'Help'. Below the navigation bar, a breadcrumb trail reads 'You are here: Home / Quick Stats'. The left sidebar, titled 'Explore Statistics', lists various categories: 'Quick Stats' (highlighted with a red star), 'By State', 'By Subject' (with sub-links for Crops and Plants, Demographics, Economic and Prices, Environmental, Livestock and Animals, and Research, Science, and Technology), 'Charts and Maps', 'Pre-Defined Queries', and 'Census of Agriculture'. Below this is 'I Want To' with links to 'Ask a specialist', 'Request a Blank Survey Form', and 'Request a Special Tabulation'. The bottom section is 'About NASS Estimates' with links to 'Understanding Agricultural Statistics', 'Data Quality Measures', and 'Citation Request'. The main content area, titled 'Quick Stats Tools', features four tool cards: 'Quick Stats' (described as the most comprehensive tool), 'Quick Stats Lite' (described as a more structured approach), 'Census Data Query Tool' (CDQT), and 'JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)'. Each card has a description and a blue arrow icon. A red arrow points from the 'Quick Stats' link in the sidebar to the 'Quick Stats Lite' card. Another red arrow points from the 'Quick Stats Lite' card to the 'Quick Stats Lite' link in the sidebar. A third red arrow points from the 'Quick Stats Lite' card to the 'Quick Stats Lite' link in the sidebar. A fourth red arrow points from the 'Quick Stats Lite' card to the 'Quick Stats Lite' link in the sidebar. A fifth red arrow points from the 'Quick Stats Lite' card to the 'Quick Stats Lite' link in the sidebar. 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- 3) Follow the prompts to obtain the wheat production by county. See the example in the next screenshot. Ideally, choose the 5 most recent years to calculate the average. However, NASS may have gap-years in data or may lack county-level coverage entirely for certain states. In those cases, use the 5 most recent years for which the data are available, or determine the missing county-level production figures from an alternate source.

Appendix A Job Aid 2. Screenshot of NASS Quick Stats Lite Option, Wheat Production by County

The screenshot displays the NASS Quick Stats Lite interface. At the top, the USDA logo and "United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service" are visible. A navigation bar includes links for Data & Statistics, Publications, Newsroom, Surveys, Census, About NASS, Contact Us, and Help. A search bar labeled "Search NASS" is present. Below the navigation bar, a breadcrumb trail shows "You are here: Home / Quick Stats / Lite". The main heading is "Quick Stats", followed by a sub-heading "Quick Stats Lite".

The "Select Sector - Group - Commodity - View" section allows users to select one item from each box. The "Sector" dropdown is set to "CROPS". The "Group" dropdown is set to "FIELD CROPS". The "Commodity" dropdown is set to "WHEAT". The "View" dropdown is set to "Acreage, Yield and Production - Irrigated / Non-Irrigated".

The "Select Year - Geographic Level - State - Location" section allows users to select one or more items from each box. The "Year" dropdown is set to "2017". The "Geographic Level" dropdown is set to "COUNTY". The "State Name" dropdown is set to "ARIZONA". The "Selected Location" dropdown is set to "ARIZONA, SOUTHERN, PINAL".

A "Get Data" button is located at the bottom left of the selection area. At the bottom right, it says "Last Modified: 05/04/2018". The footer contains the text "~ Providing Timely, Accurate and Useful Statistics in Service to U.S. Agriculture ~" and a list of links including NASS Home, USDA.gov, Data.gov, USA.gov, WhiteHouse.gov, Economics, Statistics and Market Information System (ESMIS), No Fear Act - NASS Data, FOIA, Privacy Policy and Assessments, Security Statement, Information Quality, Non-Discrimination Statement, Guidance Documents, and USDA Policies and Links.

- 4) Multiple years and counties can be selected by holding down the “Ctrl” or “Shift” button. After selecting the “Get Data” button at the bottom of the screen, an option will be available to download the results as a spreadsheet for easier sorting and analysis.

APPENDIX B – Sample Information Form

NATIONAL KARNAL BUNT WHEAT GRAIN SURVEY SAMPLE INFORMATION FORM	
STATE	SURVEY YEAR:
NAME OF FACILITY WHERE SAMPLE WAS TAKEN	
CITY AND STATE OF FACILITY	
PRODUCTION COUNTY AND STATE	
TYPE OF WHEAT (HARD RED WINTER, DURUM WHEAT, TRITICALE, SOFT WHITE WINTER, etc.) Please Specify Variety	
DATE SAMPLE WAS TAKEN	
SAMPLE TAKEN FROM (GRAIN ELEVATOR, TRUCK, MILL, RESEARCH STATION, FARM STORAGE, RAIL CAR, etc.)	
NAME, AND TELEPHONE # OF PERSON SUBMITTING SAMPLE	
AGENCY OF PERSON TAKING SAMPLE (FEDERAL, STATE, UNIVERSITY, etc.)	
STATE SURVEY SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EXAMPLE: TX -100)	

Each state KB Survey Coordinator should establish and assign State Survey Sample Identification numbers for their state. The sample number should consist of the two-letter state abbreviation plus a sequential three-digit number beginning with 100 (e.g., TX-100). However, states that prefer a different numbering convention may use that instead. The original form should be completed on site as the sample is taken. Additional copies can be made for the State Plant Health Director and the State Plant Regulatory Official. The original form should accompany the sample to the lab that performs the analysis.

APPENDIX C – Sample Packaging Instructions

KB Sample Kits may be used for the National Survey (Figure 1). In IPHIS, order item #137, Karnal Bunt Survey Kit, consisting of one heavyweight brown paper bag, one 6-mil plastic bag, one zip tie, and one 16-oz collection bottle. **If other packaging material is used, it must be equivalent in quality/format to the above items.**

Appendix C Job Aid 1. Screenshot of IPHIS ordering system for Karnal Bunt Survey Kit



Figure 1. KB Sample Kit.

When submitting National KB Survey samples to the lab for processing, they **must be** four (4) pounds to meet the official standards (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Pan of wheat kernels on scale to confirm four-pound weight.

Using the KB Sample Kit, put the official sample into the sturdy paper bag (Figure 3). Label the paper bag, using a permanent marker, with the sample number from the Sample Information Form (Figure 4).



Figure 3. Four-pound sample of wheat in sturdy paper bag.

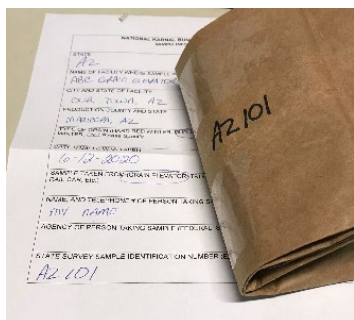


Figure 4. Sample bag labeled with number from Sample Information Form.

Use the collection jar to retain a 250-gram subsample from the excess wheat in your survey sample (Figure 5). Note the sample number on the jar for cross-reference. Maintain the subsample until the lab results are known.



Figure 5. Subsample of wheat kernels in collection jar.

The paper bags should be sealed with clear shipping package tape to prevent spillage (Figure 6). **Do not use staples.**

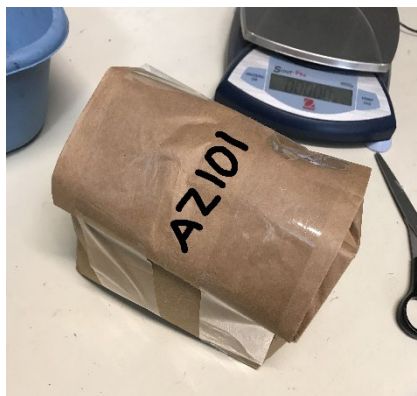


Figure 6. Labeled sample bag sealed with clear shipping package tape.

Place each four-pound grain sample into the 6-mil plastic bag provided in the KB Survey Sample Kit (Figure 7).

Place the completed “Sample Information Form” inside the plastic bag (Figure 7).

Seal the plastic bag with the enclosed zip tie (otherwise known as a cable tie) provided in the KB Survey Sample Kit (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Final sample bag and Sample Information Form in a plastic bag, sealed with a zip tie.