

PLANT PROBLEM II	pE-mail	_ Where collected (t	County
Business City, State, Zip ) ck appropriate box below) er/Farmer	p E-mail use	_ Where collected (t	FOR PDL Rec'd by Date Rec'd Date Ans'd County
Business City, State, Zip  Ck appropriate box below)  er/Farmer	p E-mail use	C	Date Rec'd Date Ans'd  town)
Business City, State, Zip  Ck appropriate box below)  er/Farmer	p E-mail use	C	County
City, State, Zip  Ck appropriate box below)  er/Farmer	E-mail use □ Nursery Crop consultant	C	County
City, State, Zip  Ck appropriate box below)  er/Farmer	E-mail use □ Nursery Crop consultant	C	County
)	E-mail use	□ Field grown	
er/Farmer	e ☐ Crop consultant	☐ Field grown ☐ Other	
er/Farmer	e ☐ Crop consultant	☐ Field grown ☐ Other	
course	e ☐ Crop consultant	☐ Field grown ☐ Other	
	□ No		
ا le to UNH-PDL) for \$20.00			
, ,	per sample. Charges for ad	Iditional testing will k	be invoiced.
PLANT INF	FORMATION		
	Cultivar/Variety:		
□ wilt □ rot □ ster	m canker	□ dead areas □ abnormal col □ abnormal gro □ fungus-like g	owth
		Date planted: _	
□ drip/trickle Free □ flower/veg. garden □ r □ moderate □ p	quency: (time	es per week) t	otected
	☐ rot ☐ ste ☐ lea ☐ Medium ☐ Lig ☐ Approx. plant ag ────────────────────────────────────	□ rot □ stem canker □ leaf spots, scab, blight □ Medium □ Light % plant affect ■ Approx. plant age: Height:  SITE INFORMATION □ full shade □ partial shade □ drip/trickle Frequency: (time □ flower/veg. garden □ near sidewalk/driveway/stree □ moderate □ poor <u>Terrain:</u> □	□ rot □ abnormal col □ abnormal gro □ abnormal gro □ leaf spots, scab, blight □ fungus-like gro □ Medium □ Light % plant affected □ Date planted: □ SITE INFORMATION □ full shade □ partial shade □ partial shade □ drip/trickle Frequency: □ (times per week) □ flower/veg. garden □ near sidewalk/driveway/street □ greenhouse □ moderate □ poor Terrain: □ sloped □ lead

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Common name \_ Causal agent \_\_\_\_\_

## HOW TO COLLECT AND SEND SPECIMENS FOR DISEASE DIAGNOSIS

Correct diagnosis of a plant disease depends upon receiving a *fresh*, *suitable sample*. Adherence to the following is necessary for a timely, accurate diagnosis.

## **COLLECTING SPECIMENS:**

- 1. Complete a PLANT PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION FORM. The completed form and payment <u>must</u> be included with each plant specimen. Make checks payable to **UNH-PDL.** \$20 fee per sample.
- 2. Carefully examine all plant organs, including roots, if possible. Take time to select representative samples from all parts displaying symptoms or fungal growth.
- 3. Generally, specimens showing a range of symptoms are best for diagnosis purposes.
  - a. It is often desirable to have healthy plants for comparison. Include them if possible.
  - b. All specimens should be fresh when collected. COMPLETELY DEAD OR DRY PLANT MATERIAL IS OF NO VALUE.
- 4. Send generous amounts of material.
  - a. *Herbaceous/small plants*: Send the entire plant, if possible, including roots and surrounding soil. Dig (don't pull) plants with a shovel or trowel.
  - b. Leaves: Send several stages of symptoms. Place several leaves between cardboard, file cards or magazine pages, then in an OPEN plastic bag. <u>DO NOT</u> wrap leaves in wet paper towels. Place in a padded envelope or box.
  - c. *Fleshy parts*: Wrap in dry paper towels, then in an <u>OPEN</u> plastic bag, then in a box with additional paper padding.
  - d. **Cankers:** Include healthy portions from above and below the canker. Place in an <u>OPEN</u> plastic bag and then in a box.
  - e. *Twigs, branches, and stems*: Collect from the plant area just starting to show symptoms. Place in a plastic bag and then in a box.
  - f. **Turfgrass diseases:** A 4-6" sample from the transition area between the healthy and diseased portions of grass is most useful. Include roots and soil to a depth of at least 2" and foliage showing a range of symptoms. Keep the sample moist and cool, but <u>do not</u> add water or seal tightly in plastic. Wrap the sample in several layers of newspaper and pack it snugly in a sturdy box. IF you suspect an unusual problem, take a sample before spraying any fungicide. It is often difficult to make an accurate diagnosis after a fungicide has been applied.
  - g. **Vascular wilt:** Plants or plant parts that suddenly wilt may be infected with a vascular disease. Take branch or stem sections ¼ to 1 inch in diameter and 4 to 6 inches long from the wilting plant or recently wilted plant part. Try to avoid sending plant material that has been dead for any length of time. Wrap in plastic to maintain moisture.
- 5. **Never** mix samples from different plants in the same bag.

## SHIPPING:

Samples should be hand delivered if possible, or sent by the fastest means. Please note that only certain overnight carriers can deliver directly to the building (ex. UPS, Federal Express). Other wise, your specimen will be delivered to campus Mail Services and may sit for a few days before arriving at the lab, possibly rendering the specimen useless. Two-day Priority Mail, available through the US Postal Service, provides delivery directly to the building, is cheaper than overnight, and samples arrive "fresh". Do not send samples late in the week; Monday-Wednesday shipping is best. **Be patient** – disease culturing takes anywhere from several days to several weeks. Include your phone number.

Lab Address: Plant Diagnostic Laboratory

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38 Academic Way (formerly College Road)

Durham, NH 03824-3544 Telephone: (603) 862-3200 Fax No: (603) 862-2717 Make check payable to UNH-PDL, **\$20 per sample.** (sample = each plant species)