

Questions to determine the need to submit a homeowner sample  
for *Phytophthora ramorum* testing<sup>1</sup>  
*Phytophthora ramorum* Educate to Detect Program (PRED)

1. Is the plant located in California?
  - a. Yes – go to California Oak Mortality Task Force’s California Woodland and Nursery Plant Questionnaire ([http://www.ncipm.org/sod/master\\_gardener\\_key.pdf](http://www.ncipm.org/sod/master_gardener_key.pdf) )
  - b. No - go to 2
2. What plant or plants are affected?
  - a. The plant is a camellia, rhododendron, viburnum, pieris, kalmia or lilac purchased since 2002 - go to 5
  - b. The plant is **adjacent to** a camellia, rhododendron, viburnum, pieris, kalmia or lilac purchased since 2002 - go to 3
  - c. None of the above - unlikely to be *P. ramorum*. Do not submit sample.<sup>2</sup>
3. Is the plant known to be a host for *P. ramorum*? (Go to host list <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/sod/usdasodlist.html> )
  - a. Yes - plant name appears on the list of hosts or associated hosts for *P. ramorum*, or plant belongs to the same genus as a listed host or associated host - go to 4
  - b. No - plant name does not appear on the list of hosts or associated hosts, nor does the plant belong to the same genus as a listed host or associated host - unlikely to be *P. ramorum*. Do not submit sample.<sup>2</sup>
4. Is the plant a member of the oak family (tanoak, red oak, pin oak, beech, chestnut, chinquapin)?
  - a. Yes - go to 6
  - b. No -- go to 5
5. Does the plant display foliar symptoms of leaf spots, defoliation, or stem dieback similar to those shown on the photos of plants infected with *P. ramorum*? (<http://www.ncipmc.org/sod/ppt/images.html>)
  - a. Yes - **Contact your Master Gardener or County Extension Agent for testing.**
  - b. No - unlikely to be *P. ramorum*. Do not submit sample.<sup>2</sup>
6. If the plant is a member of the oak family, does it display the following symptoms?
  - a. Bleeding from the bark without wounds, cracks, or insect holes (<http://www.ncipmc.org/sod/ppt/bleeding/index.html>) . Bleeding does not have a foul odor. In advanced stages of the disease, bleeding may be accompanied by widespread, rapid death of the crown. **Contact your Master Gardener or County Extension Agent for testing.** Observe surrounding nursery plants and repeat questionnaire starting at question 2 if symptoms are present.
  - b. No bleeding from the bark, or bleeding is associated only with wounds, cracks, or insect holes - unlikely to be *P. ramorum*. Do not submit sample.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Developed by Jennifer Parke, Oregon State University and Susan Frankel, U.S. Forest Service.

<sup>2</sup> Information on other plant diseases and disorders is available through the Master Gardener program at your County Extension office.