

Resources for scouting and how to find them

Week 5 Greenhouse Scout School

Elizabeth Lamb



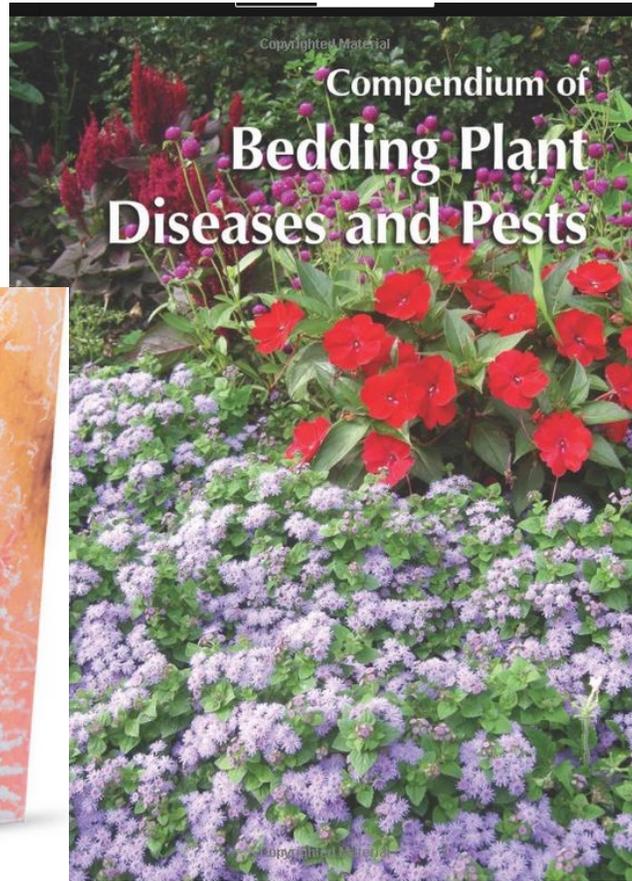
Cornell University
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*Cornell Cooperative Extension
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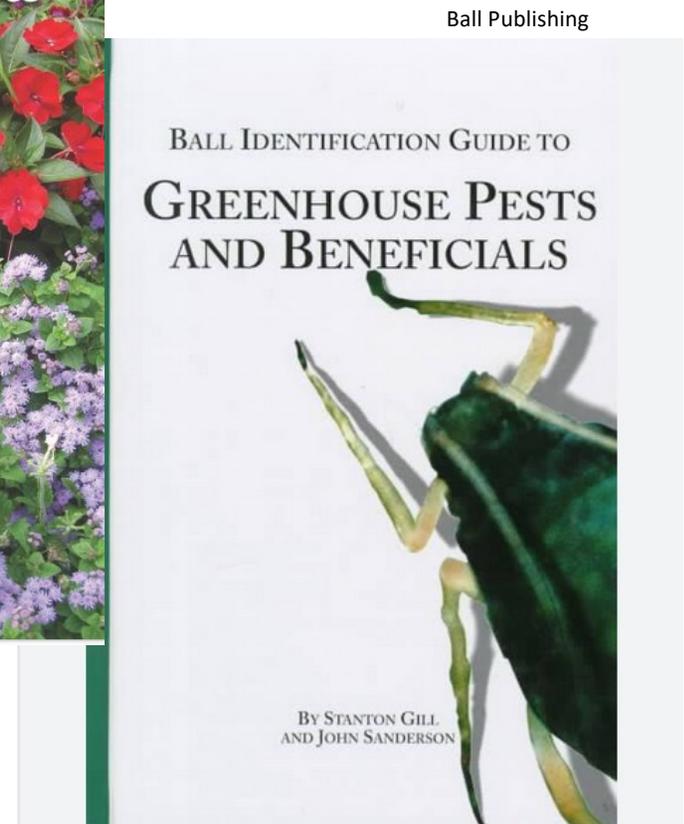
A few good books



Koppert



American
Phytopathological Society



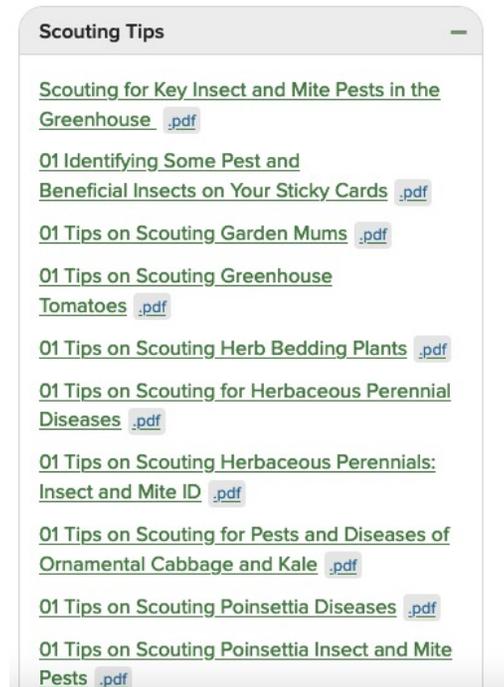
University websites



<https://www.uvm.edu/~entlab/Greenhouse%20IPM/Scouting.html>

There is lots of poor-quality information on the internet. Look for .edu websites

<https://ipm.cahnr.uconn.edu/greenhouse-publications/>



Fact sheets

<https://ag.umass.edu/greenhouse-floriculture/fact-sheets/diagnosing-plant-diseases-of-floricultural-crops>

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Diagnosing Plant Diseases of Floricultural Crops



An accurate diagnosis of disease is important for successful implementation of an IPM program. Different pathogens are controlled by different fungicide chemistries. Bacterial diseases are not controlled with fungicides, and some bacterial diseases are easily mistaken for fungal diseases. Some fungicides have a narrow spectrum of activity. Abiotic factors such as high soluble salts, nutrient imbalances, or chemical injury can mimic the symptoms of plant pathogens. In addition, if you know the disease, you can usually find information regarding the environmental conditions necessary for disease development. You could also find out if the pathogen is seed-borne, soil-borne, and whether other crops in the greenhouse are susceptible.

The ability to make an accurate diagnosis on-site is dependent on a disease that has unique symptoms. Also, the grower needs to have previously identified the problem, or have a good illustration or written description. There are a number of diseases that can be easily identified on-site, and there are many that can only be diagnosed in a lab. If you are a Massachusetts commercial flower grower and are unsure of the cause of symptoms, you can send a specimen to the UMass Extension [Plant Diagnostic Lab](#).

Blogs and newsletters and things you can subscribe to



ONfloriculture

The Latest Floriculture IPM Information



Up to date information

Thrips Identification Workshop for Growers: Coming to an Ontario Town

SUBSCRIBE TO BLOG VIA EMAIL

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Features > **Crop Protection Inputs**
A good scout: be prepared
May 13, 2011 By Dave Harrison

Keeping pests on the run can keep growers hopping. But a good integrated pest management program will tip the balance in the growers' favour, and the heart of any IPM strategy is effective crop scouting.

Sticky cards are essential scouting tools

Jiffy GROWING SOLUTIONS
Want to raise your level of productivity?
Take advantage of Preforma's global tray offering!

Editors' Picks

- ▶ In the hot house: How high temperatures impact greenhouse tomato fruit development
- ▶ Rising to the challenge of greenhouse strawberry production
- ▶ Growing outside the box
- ▶ Sweet potatoes take root in Alberta
- ▶ What consumers want: Growing the garden centre shopping experience

On-line or in your mailbox

GrowerTalks

GPN

Greenhouse Canada

Ball Hort newsletters

Webinars

- Many!
- Sometimes they are archived on the website
- Often if you register, you get the recording

<https://onfloriculture.com/>



The image shows a YouTube video player interface. The video title is "Greenhouse IPM 101, Vol. 3: Scouting - the Keystone of IPM...". The video content is a slide titled "MONITORING" with a list of bullet points: "Good hand lens (20x). Microscope optional.", "Be consistent (same time each week).", "Know your gh action threshold and work ahead of the economic damage threshold.", "Watch for changes each week.", "Remember what you saw last week(s).", "Pay attention to problem locations.", and "Early indicator plants ..check on bankers." The slide also features an image of a hand lens and a photo of a man in a blue shirt looking at plants. The video player includes a red play button, a "Watch later" button, and a "Share" button. At the bottom, it says "Watch on YouTube".



July 28th, 2026 | 1:00 PM EST

Thrips Get Lit: Bright Ideas for Thrips Management and UV-C Research Updates

Speaker: Dr. JC Chong, SePro and Dr. Somaiyeh Ghasemzadeh, UVT



[Register For This Webinar](#) →

[+ About This Webinar](#)

Greenhouse
MANAGEMENT



Production Fight Club: Thrips and mites in ornamentals

December 04, 2024



Principles of IPM and Why They Matter

Now on Demand!

Original Airdate: June 18, 2025

Presented By BioWorks



[Watch Now!](#)

But I want to actually talk to someone!

- Cooperative Extension
 - Depending on the state, there may be an office in each county
 - They may or may not have someone who specializes in greenhouse production
 - But they can usually help you find someone
- University faculty who work on the organism or production system
 - Doesn't have to be your state

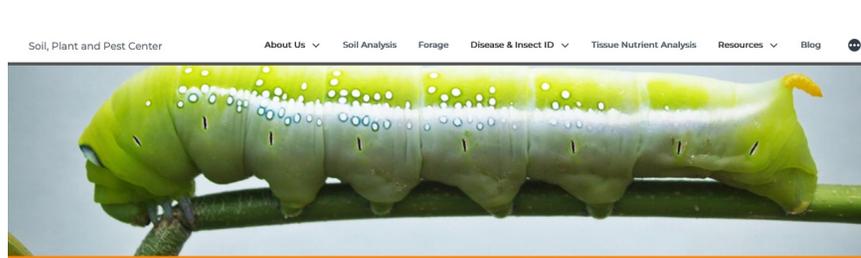


Region Offices: Western – Central – Eastern
4-H Centers: W. P. Ridley, Columbia – Clyde M. York, Crossville – Clyde Austin, Greeneville – Lone Oaks Farm , Middleton



Getting an accurate diagnosis

- University or private plant disease and insect diagnostic labs



Home > Plant Pests > Insect Identification

INSECT IDENTIFICATION

The plant pest lab can identify insect pests. We specialize in identification of insects that are plant pests.

Sampling Instructions:

Submission sheets: Please print and mail the [Submission Sheet](#) when sending samples to the lab. Please fill out the submission sheet with as much detail as possible.

Shipping: Samples used to be preserved in alcohol, but that is a shipping hazard. County offices have or can order propylene glycol vials from the Center for safe shipping. **Please contact your county office** for these safe shipping vials.

Payment: Sample payment may be made online, by check in the mail with the sample, by phone with a card, or in person. Please refer to the [submission sheet](#) for updated pricing scales. Samples cannot be processed without payment and necessary information.



The Plant Disease Clinic is a service and education function of the Department of Plant Pathology and Environmental Microbiology and provides clinical diagnoses of plant diseases for approximately 2,000 samples submitted annually by Pennsylvania agricultural producers, urban gardeners, and homeowners.

The Plant Disease Clinic only accepts samples from Pennsylvania. If you are located outside of Pennsylvania, you can visit the [National Plant Diagnostic Network](#) website to find a diagnostic lab in your state.

Mailing Samples

1. Please read [instructions for selecting and sending specimens](#). If you are not sure what type of sample to collect, contact the Clinic at PlantClinic@psu.edu or 814-865-2204.
2. Include a copy of your completed [Specimen Information Form](#) with your sample.
3. Ship samples via U.S. Mail, FedEx, or UPS. Samples shipped via FedEx or UPS are delivered directly to Buckhout Lab. Samples shipped via U.S. Mail are delivered to the University mail distribution center first and may take extra time to be delivered to the lab.

Plant sample diagnosis



Plant Diagnostic Sample Submission

Developed by: Incubed
Countries: Canada,US
Languages: English



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✉ Send to email

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Cancel Landscape Ornamental Next
Form 1 of 2

Cultivar (if known)
Elijah Blue

Planting Size * required
8 **Plants** Acres

% Plants Affected * required
75 %

Approximate age of plant(s)
2 Years

Cancel Photos + Finish

Images ⓘ

This close-up reveals yellowing near the base of the fescue.

Describe this photo (required)

Photo Tips Done

Details: Include whole plant, middle distance and close up photos.

Cancel Lab Selection Save

UConn
PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

Lab Connecticut

Tap the field above to select a lab.

Connecticut

Illinois

Indiana

Kentucky County ANR/HORT Agents Only

What's this?



Taking good pictures

- There are a lot of websites out there with suggestions on smartphone photography
- There are some tricks
- Take more pictures than you think necessary
- Take pictures of the whole plant/whole greenhouse, etc. to get an idea of the spread of the damage and patterns

<https://olddesignshop.com/2014/06/seroco-camera-free-vintage-clip-art/>



From Perennial Pulse – Paul Pilon

