

Resources for scouting and how to find them Week 3 Greenhouse Scout School

Elizabeth Lamb



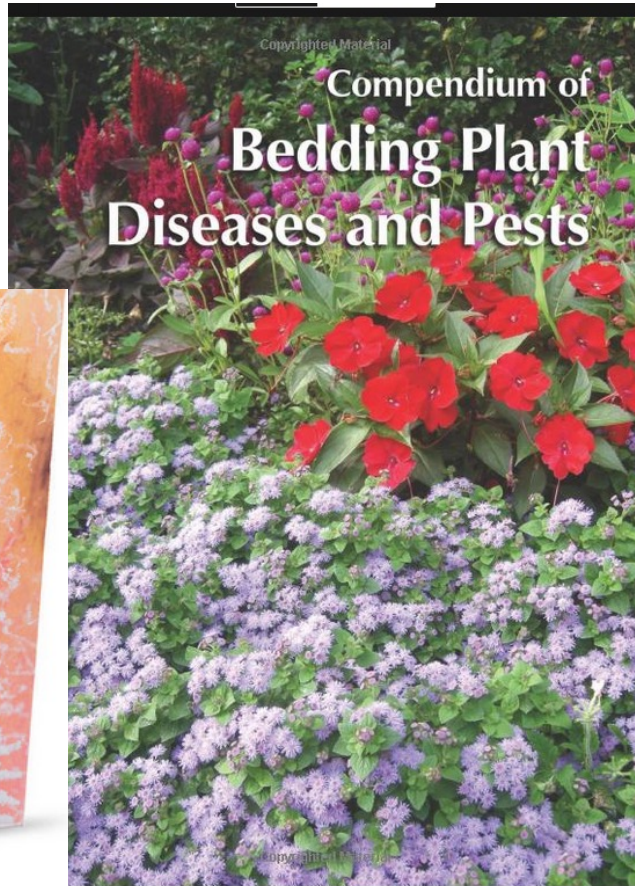
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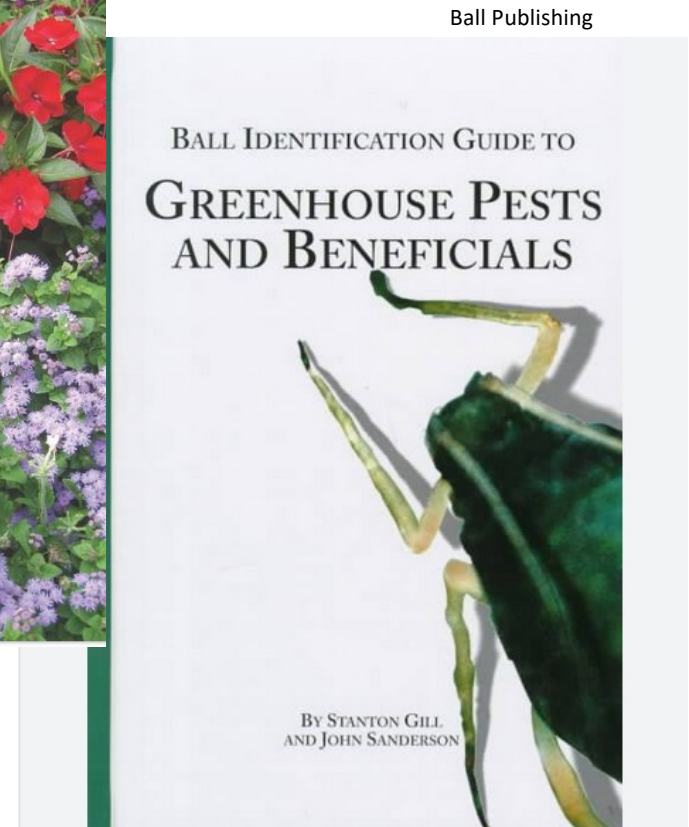
A few good books



Koppert



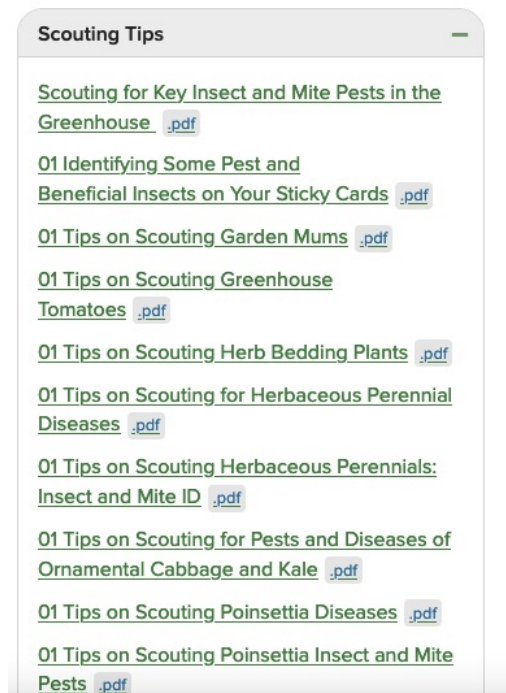
American
Phytopathological Society



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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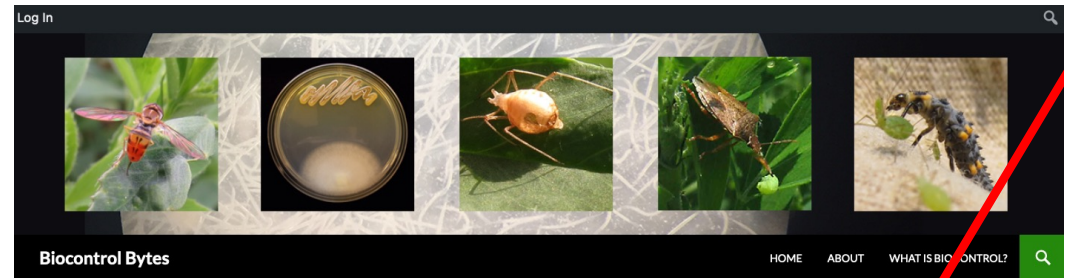
Diagnosing Plant Diseases of Floricultural Crops



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



AGRICULTURE, HOME GARDENS, IPM, ORNAMENTALS

YOU TOO CAN ID APHIDS...AND MANAGE THEM WITH BIOCONTROL

JUNE 25, 2019 AMARA DUNN

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Completely spam free, opt out any time.

ex: someone@mydomain.com

ONfloriculture

The Latest Floriculture IPM Information

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Thrips Identification Workshop for Growers: Coming to an Ontario Town

SUBSCRIBE TO BLOG VIA EMAIL

Up to date information

e-GRO Electronic Growers Resources Online

Fact sheets
Pest alerts



<https://www.e-gro.org/>



12.05 - Stachys byzantina: Sclerotinia (White Mold)

Stachys leaf dieback and upon careful investigation leaves with a pronounced white, cottony growth (mycelium) were observed. Along with the discovery of small, irregular-shaped, black clumps (sclerotia) on the underside of leaves touching the substrate surface, these signs aid in the identification of a Sclerotinia infection.

[Read Alert 12.05](#)



12.04 - Rudbeckia: Sclerotinia (White Mold)

Rudbeckia plant collapse and leaves with a pronounced white, cottony growth (mycelium) were observed. Along with the discovery of small, irregular-shaped, black clumps (sclerotia) on the underside of leaves touching the substrate surface, these signs aid in the identification of a Sclerotinia infection.

[Read Alert 12.04](#)

Trade journals and newsletters

GREENHOUSE
CANADA

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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

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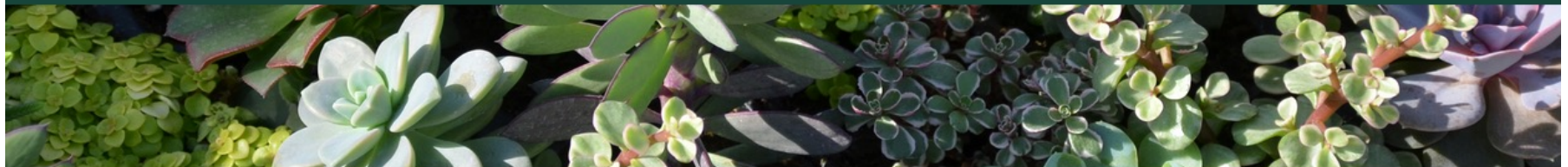
Ball Hort newsletters

Webinars

- Grow-ON
- E-GRO
- Sometimes they are archived on the website



<https://onfloriculture.com/>



New educational video series on Greenhouse Biological Control released by MSU Extension

[Jeremy Jubenville](#) and [Heidi Lindberg](#), [Michigan State University Extension](#) - March 11, 2025

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Start your journey toward effective biological control today!

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



Find your local office

Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) connects communities with research from Cornell University's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS) and the College of Human Ecology to enrich and empower New York state neighbors, local businesses, towns and cities. With a presence in all New York state counties and the five boroughs of New York City, local CCE offices provide programming and resources tailored to the needs of their communities. To find the people, resources and opportunities in your area, contact or visit an office near you.

[Find your local office](#)

Getting an accurate diagnosis

- University or private plant disease and insect diagnostic labs

Soil, Plant and Pest Center About Us Soil Analysis Forage Disease & Insect ID Tissue Nutrient Analysis Resources Blog



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.

PennState
College of Agricultural Sciences Department of Plant Pathology and Environmental Microbiology

Undergraduate Graduate People Research Extension & Outreach About

Home > About the Department > Facilities > Plant Disease Clinic

Plant Disease Clinic

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.

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/sereco-camera-free-vintage-clip-art/>



From Perennial Pulse – Paul Pilon



Plant sample diagnosis



Plant Diagnostic Sample Submission

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



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Add to
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↓ FREE ↗
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✉
Send to
email

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Cancel Landscape Ornamental Form 1 of 2 Next

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.

Navigation: < | >

Cancel Lab Selection Save

UConn
PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

Lab Connecticut

Tap the field above to select a lab.

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