

International Plant Sentinel Network



Submitting Physical Samples for Diagnostic Purposes

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Introduction

Where necessary you may be asked, or wish, to submit a physical sample to a diagnostic laboratory for further investigation

To ensure that rigorous testing can be completed on samples, it is important that they arrive at the laboratory in good condition

How samples are stored and packaged will directly effect the likelihood of them arriving in good condition

This guide provides help on how to submit a diagnostic sample and how measures change dependent on what type of material is being sent

Diagnostic Laboratory

- Contact your local diagnostic laboratory before sending a sample, it may be they ask for photographs before a physical sample
- Each laboratory is different and will have different submission forms that will need to be completed
- However, all will have similar requirements for physical samples in order to ensure a useful and viable sample is received securely. This guide provides tips that will help you ensure that your sample is useable.

Sample Choice





- An entire plant or several plants if practical
- Samples should preferably include material with a range of symptoms and levels of damage
- For symptoms on leaves or shoots which show general discolouration or dieback it is important to send roots, when possible and surrounding soil as this could suggest root damage



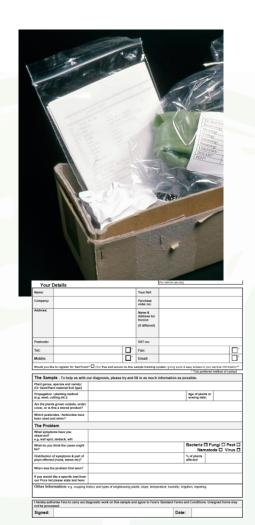
- For suspected disease include the boundary (referred to as the **leading edge**) between healthy and diseased tissue (as pictured opposite), include healthy material if possible for comparison
- Dead plants are unlikely to provide any information

Paperwork...

ALWAYS include text with samples detailing:

- Who sent the sample, contact info
- What is the host, your main concern, the main symptoms
- When were the symptoms first observed
- Where vague description of surrounding environment including whether any other surrounding species show any symptoms
- How has the site been treated, has there been any dramatic changes in management; e.g. use of pesticides, fertilisers etc.

Enclose with sample in a separate plastic bag/wallet



Packaging – Whole Plants

- Use plastic bags to keep (moist) soil on roots and away from the rest of the plant – growing media can contaminate a sample and cause additional problems
- Place the whole plant in a second plastic bag and inflate slightly before sealing
- Use crush-proof packaging to minimise damage caused during transit



Packaging - Parts of Plants

- Leaves and shoots
 - Suspected viruses; plastic bag, slightly inflate and seal
 - Other; wrap in slightly moist absorbent paper, place in plastic bag, slightly inflate and seal
- Fleshy items (fruit, vegetables, bulbs etc.)
 - Wrap in dry, absorbent paper
 - If rotting wrap items individually
 - Place in a plastic bag, slightly inflate and seal





Packaging - Samples

- Invertebrate Pest
 - Can be preserved in alcohol
 - Sealed in shatter proof container



- Soil samples (for suspected nematode problems)
 - Place about 500g of soil in a strong plastic bag and seal
 - Do not drop; nematodes are very sensitive and die if they are shocked which means they cannot be identified



Key Rules

- Send samples representative of the problem
- Package securely, use sturdy materials, try to minimise, as much as possible, the risk of contamination by soil
- Label packages clearly, inside and out
- Enclose paperwork in a separate plastic bag or wallet
- Samples should be dispatched either by express courier service or first-class post, sending samples over the weekend or a bank holiday should be avoided







For more info...

http://fera.co.uk/plantClinic/index.cfm

http://www.npdn.org/first_detector_training_modules



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