

Sentinel Plant Network



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American Public Gardens Association
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CONTINENTAL DIALOGUE ON NON-NATIVE
FOREST INSECTS & DISEASES
November 4 & 5, 2013
Pittsburgh, PA

Program Overview



The Sentinel Plant Network (SPN) is a collaboration between the American Public Gardens Association (APGA) and the National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN) and is funded through the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).



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Our Mission: To contribute to plant conservation by engaging public garden professionals, volunteers and visitors in the early detection of high-consequence plant pests and pathogens.



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Program Overview

APGA = Capacity •



- 500+ APGA member gardens
- 10,000+ public garden professionals
 - 61% of gardens surveyed are monitoring their collections regularly and 29 % when possible¹
 - 84% of gardens seek assistance with insect ID and 88% with plant diseases¹



¹ Kramer, A. and A. Hird. 2011. Building an International Sentinel Plant Network. *BG-Journal*. Vol. 8 (2).

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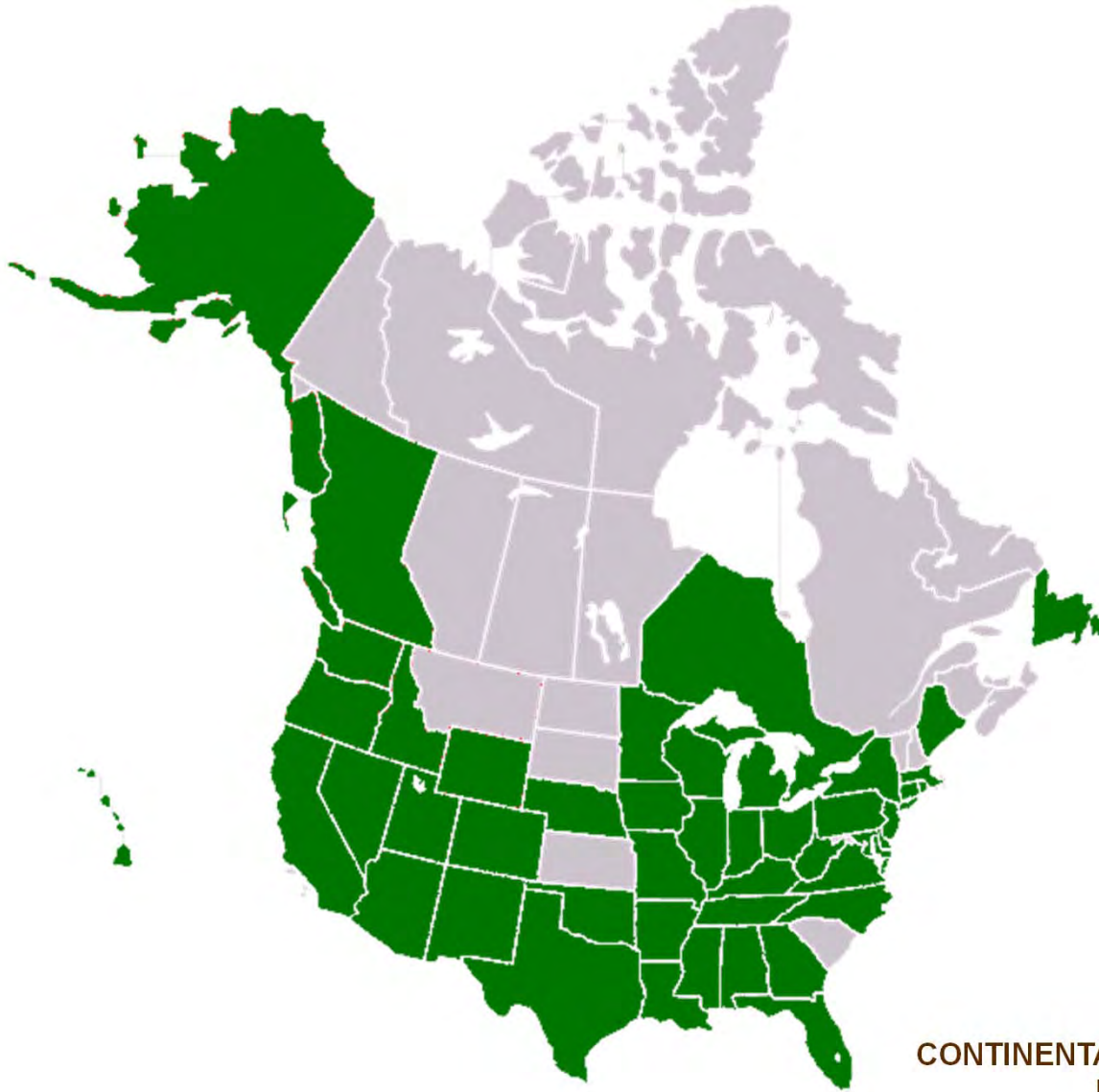


= *Expertise*



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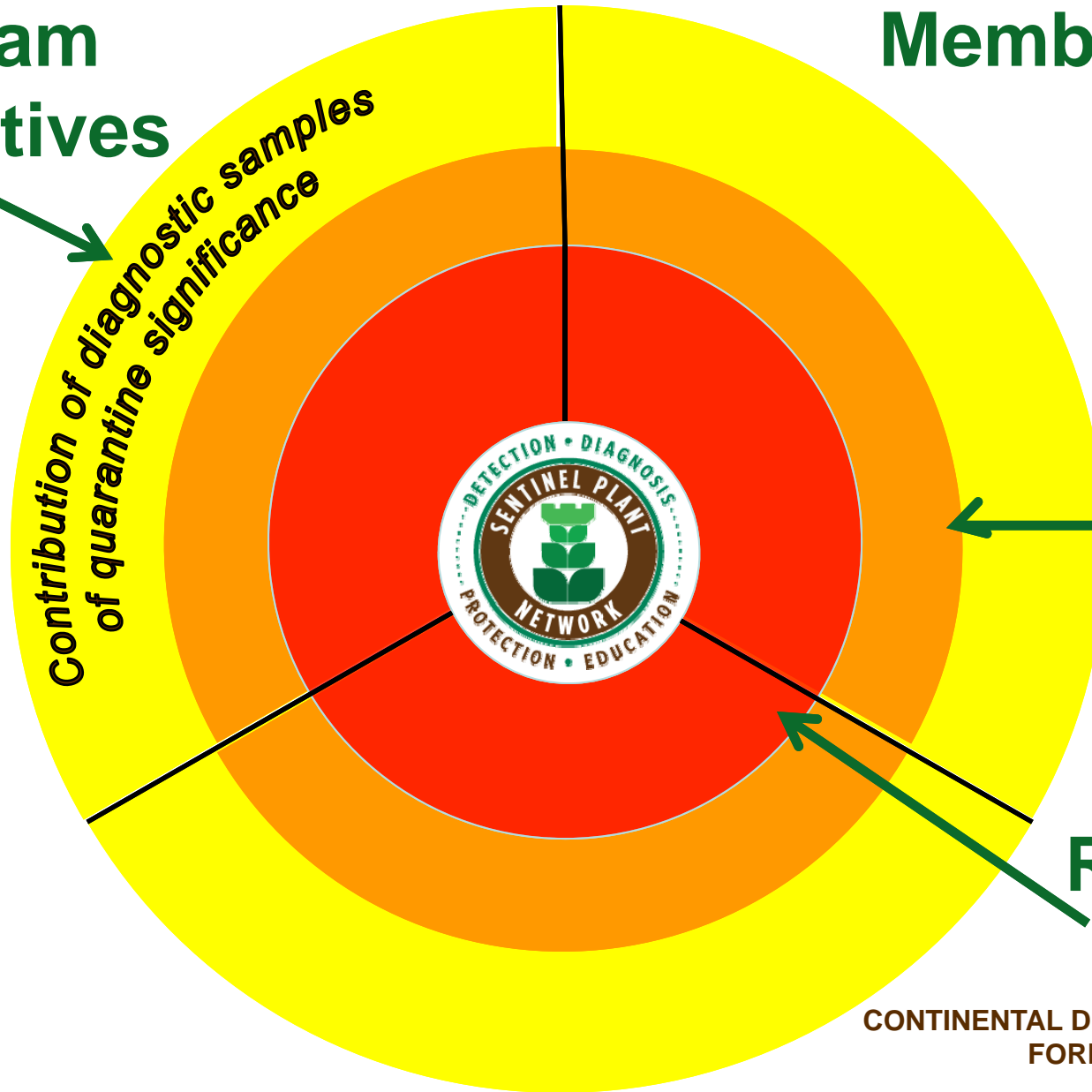
Program Overview

Program Objectives

*Contribution of diagnostic samples
of quarantine significance*

Member Garden Activity

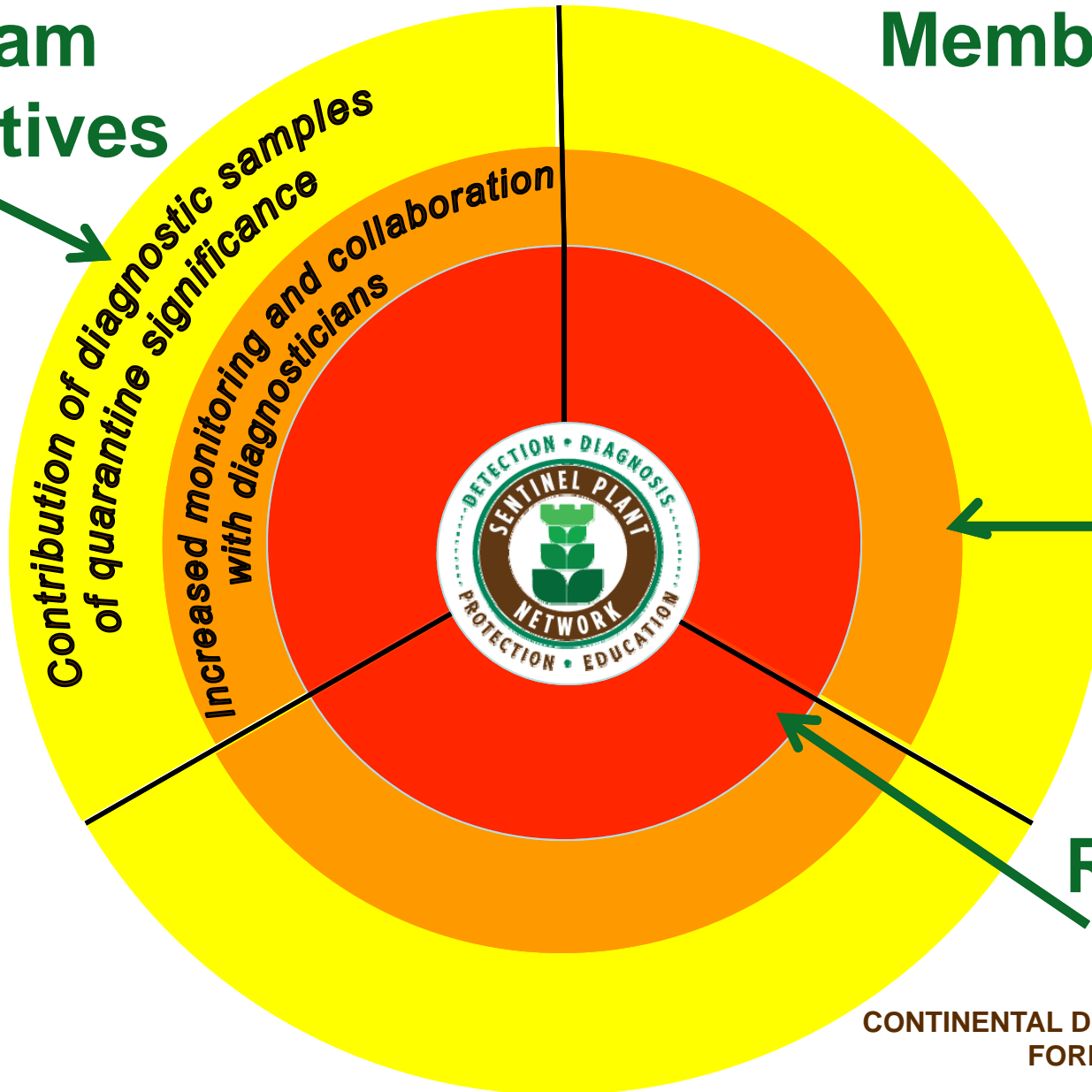
SPN Resources



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SPN Resources



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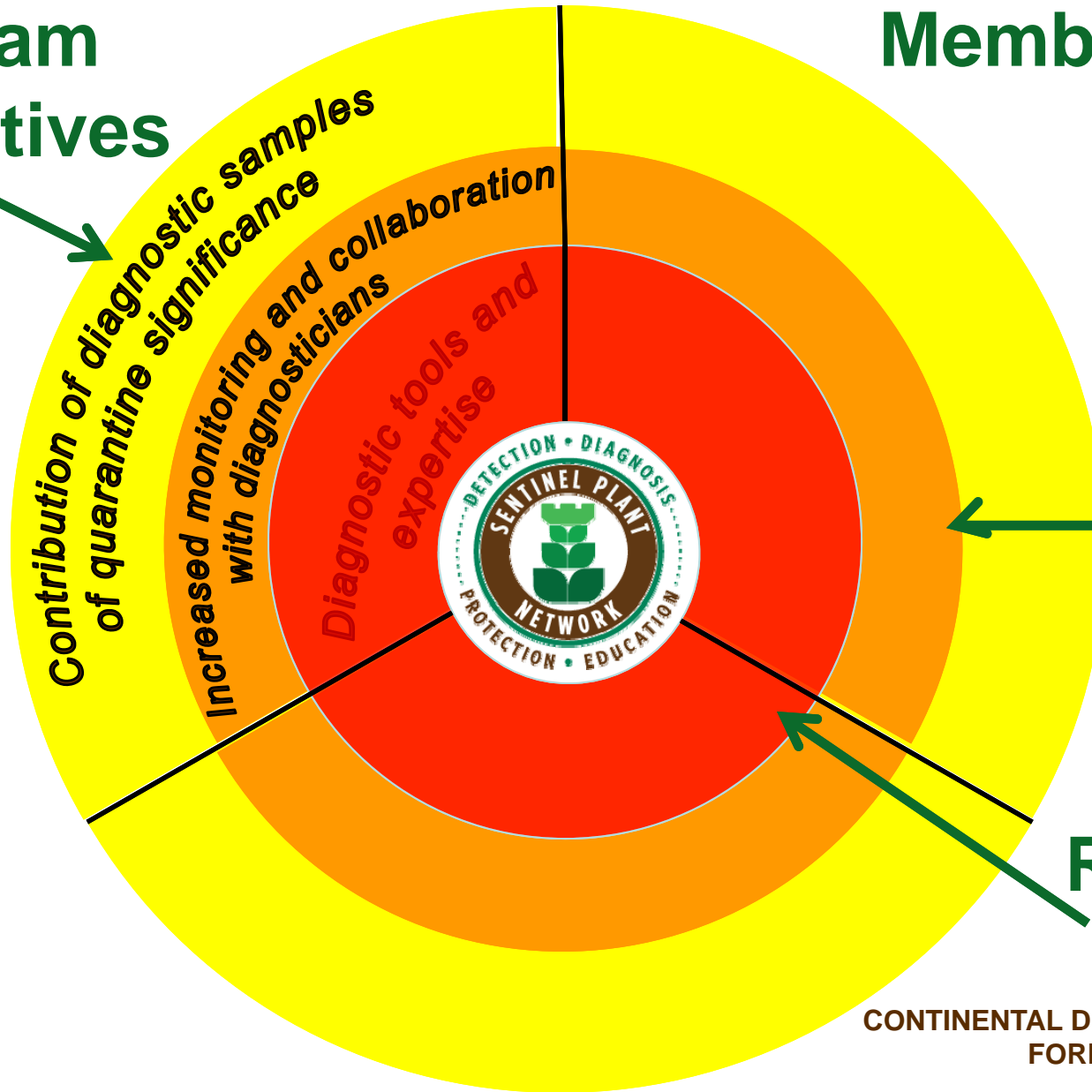
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Monitoring and Reporting Regional Workshops



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Monitoring and Reporting



[2013 APGA
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SPN Southeast Regional Chapter

This chapter of the Sentinel Plant Network provides regionally focused resources about high-consequence plant pests and diseases so that member gardens can monitor, identify and respond to these threats more effectively. The online discussion space enables members from different gardens to communicate about emerging issues with one another and with other stakeholders from the Southeast region such as diagnosticians from the National Plant Diagnostic Network and regulatory officials from the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Use the link below to join this section. If you are already a member and need help to add a resource, contribute to the discussion, or manage your subscription, please refer to our [FAQ page](#).



Resources

The Arnold Arboretum's ALB management plan (June 2010)
12/19/2012 - 2:13pm

The Arnold Arboretum's ALB monitoring protocol (June 2010)
12/19/2012 - 2:08pm

[View All Resources](#)
[Add Resource](#)



Discussions

APHIS Eradicates the Asian Longhorned Beetle from Middlesex and Union Counties, New Jersey
04/03/2013 - 4:15pm
Submitted By:
dstern@publicgardens.org

APHIS March 2013 Updates on Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM) and Shipping Requirements
04/03/2013 - 4:05pm
Submitted By:

[View All Discussions](#)
[Add New Topic](#)



Members

BETH HALL
4/22/13

PEDRA SAGE
4/4/13

RACHEL MCCARTHY
4/4/13

CASEY SCLAR
1/26/13

KRISTI ORCUTT
1/15/13

ROBERT MOTTERN

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www.publicgardens.org/content/spn-regional-chapters

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Reporting Resources

[SPN Packing Slip](#)



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NPDN Diagnostic Lab Contact Information

Click on the abbreviation for your state to be taken directly to that entry.

AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA,
ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND,
OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY;
Canada

Alaska

Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska

P.O. Box 75-8155

1000 University Ave

Fairbanks, AK 99775



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SPN Packing Slip

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Please use this packing slip **whenever** you are submitting a plant sample for diagnosis so that we can document the contribution that public gardens are making to the knowledge about plant pests and diseases!

After you have entered the information about the sample here, click "submit" and a preprinted packing slip will be emailed to you. Please print and include this packing slip with the sample submission form from your diagnostic lab. If you need help finding the forms for your state, check the listings on [this page](#).

Name of plant being submitted: *

Where you are sending the sample: *

(e.g. county extension office, state diagnostic lab)

Garden submitting the sample: *

Name of person submitting sample: *

Telephone: *

Email: *



Sentinel Plant Network
American Public Gardens Association
2011 University Road, Kennel Square, PA 15061
www.sentinelpantnetwork.org
Email: dschaefer@sentinelpantnetwork.org Phone: (717) 260-7143

Name of plant being submitted:

Where you are sending the sample:
(e.g. county extension office, state diagnostic lab)

Garden submitting the sample:

Name of person submitting sample:

Telephone:

Email:

Date:

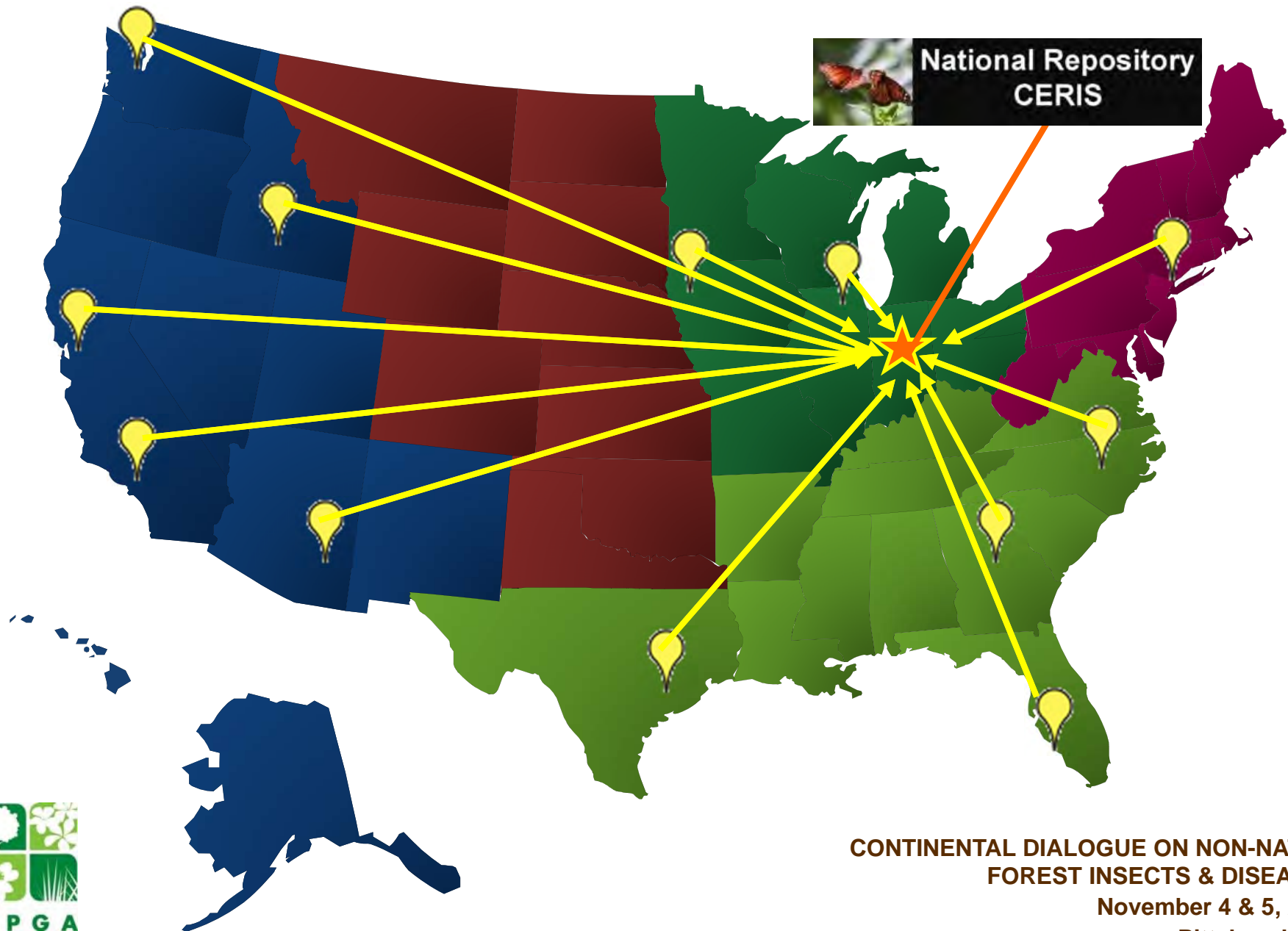
NOTE TO DIAGNOSTICIANS: It is very important to check the appropriate Sentinel Plant Network designation in your database system. For questions about processing SPN samples contact Rachel McCarthy, NEPDN Training and Education Coordinator, Cornell University
P: (800) 255-7871 (toll number) r.mccarthy@cornell.edu

The Sentinel Plant Network is a cooperative endeavor between the American Public Gardens Association and the National Plant Diagnostic Network and is funded by USDA-APHIS through the Farm Bill, Section 10201



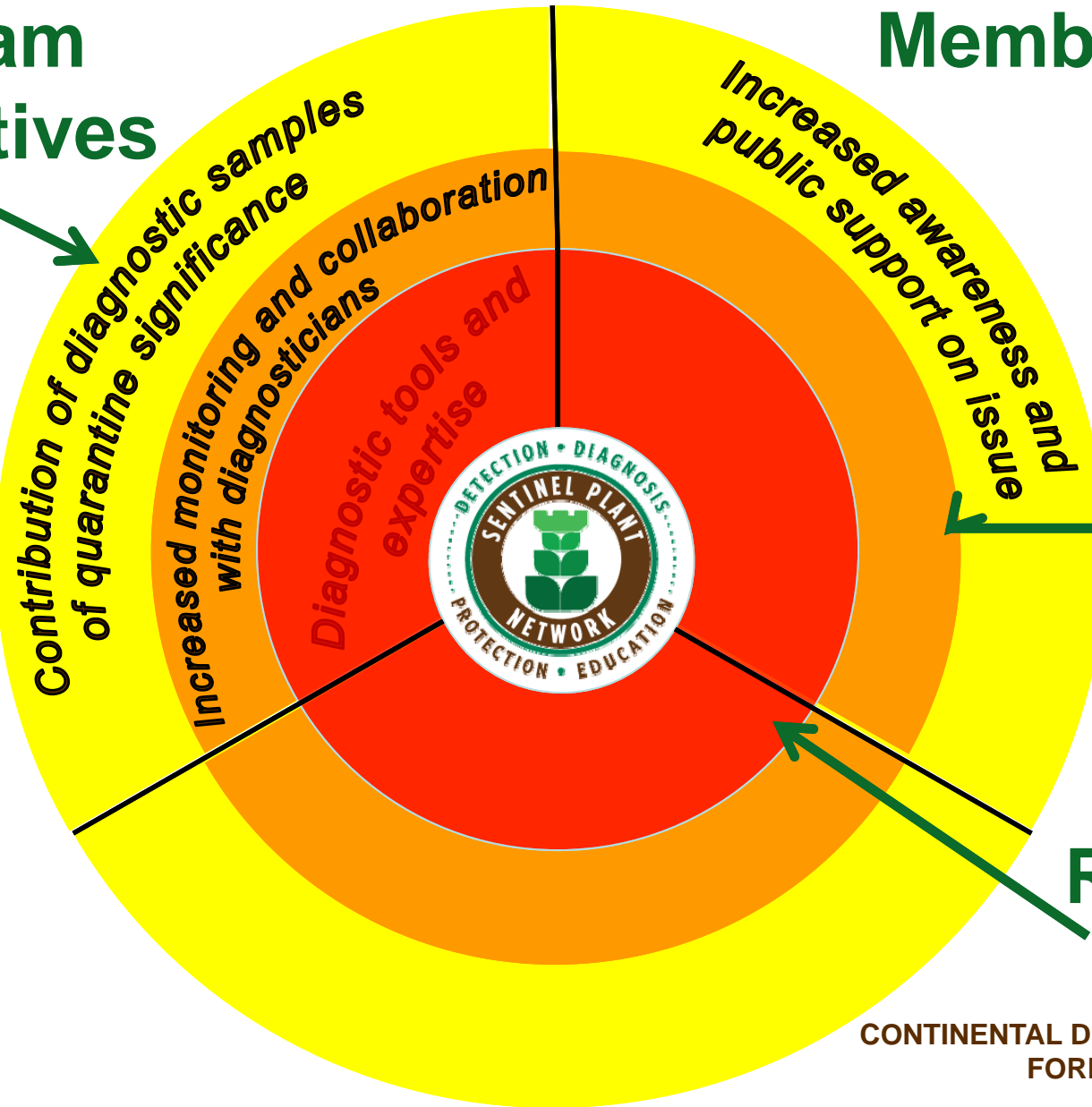
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Monitoring and Reporting



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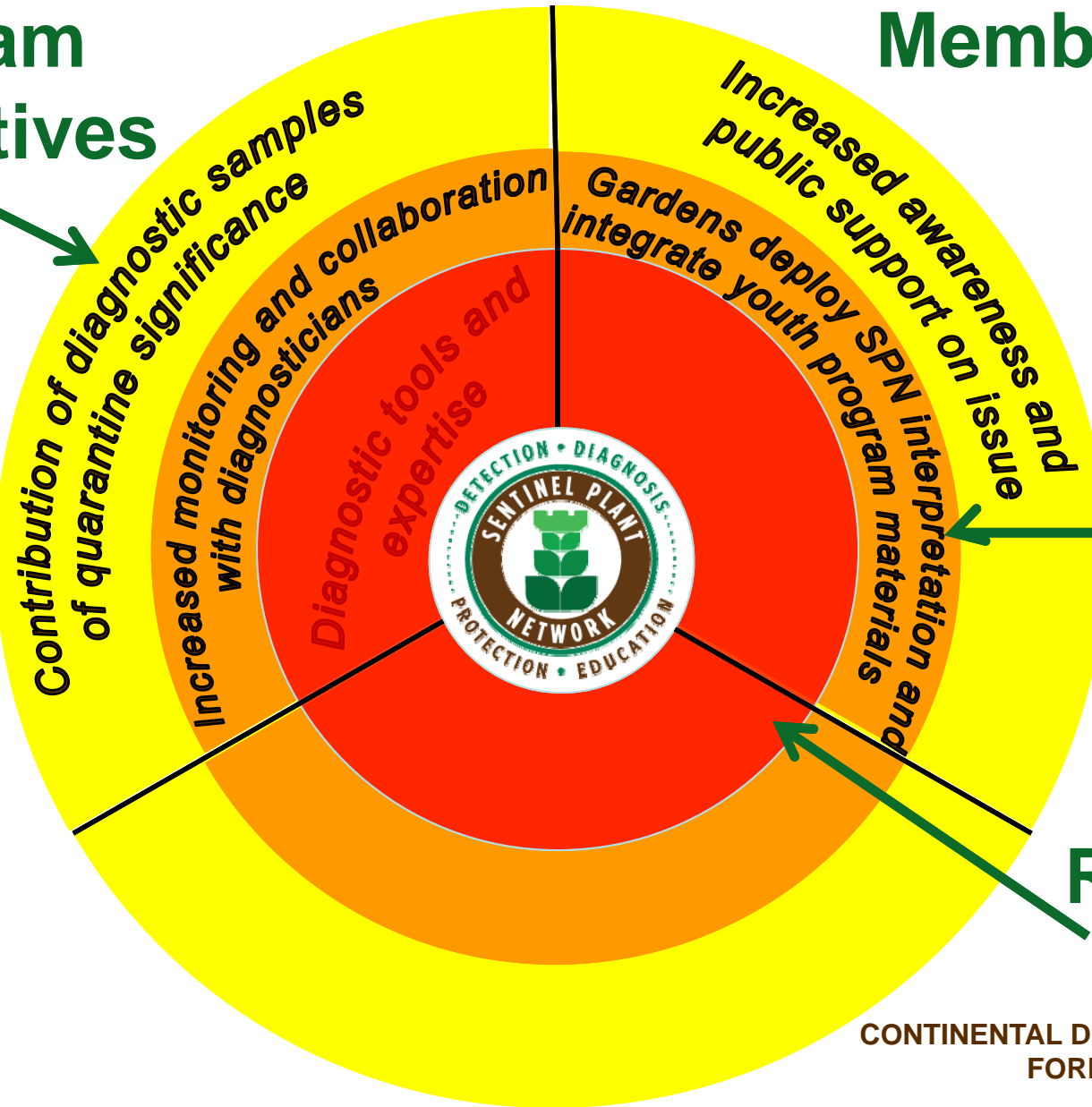
Program Objectives



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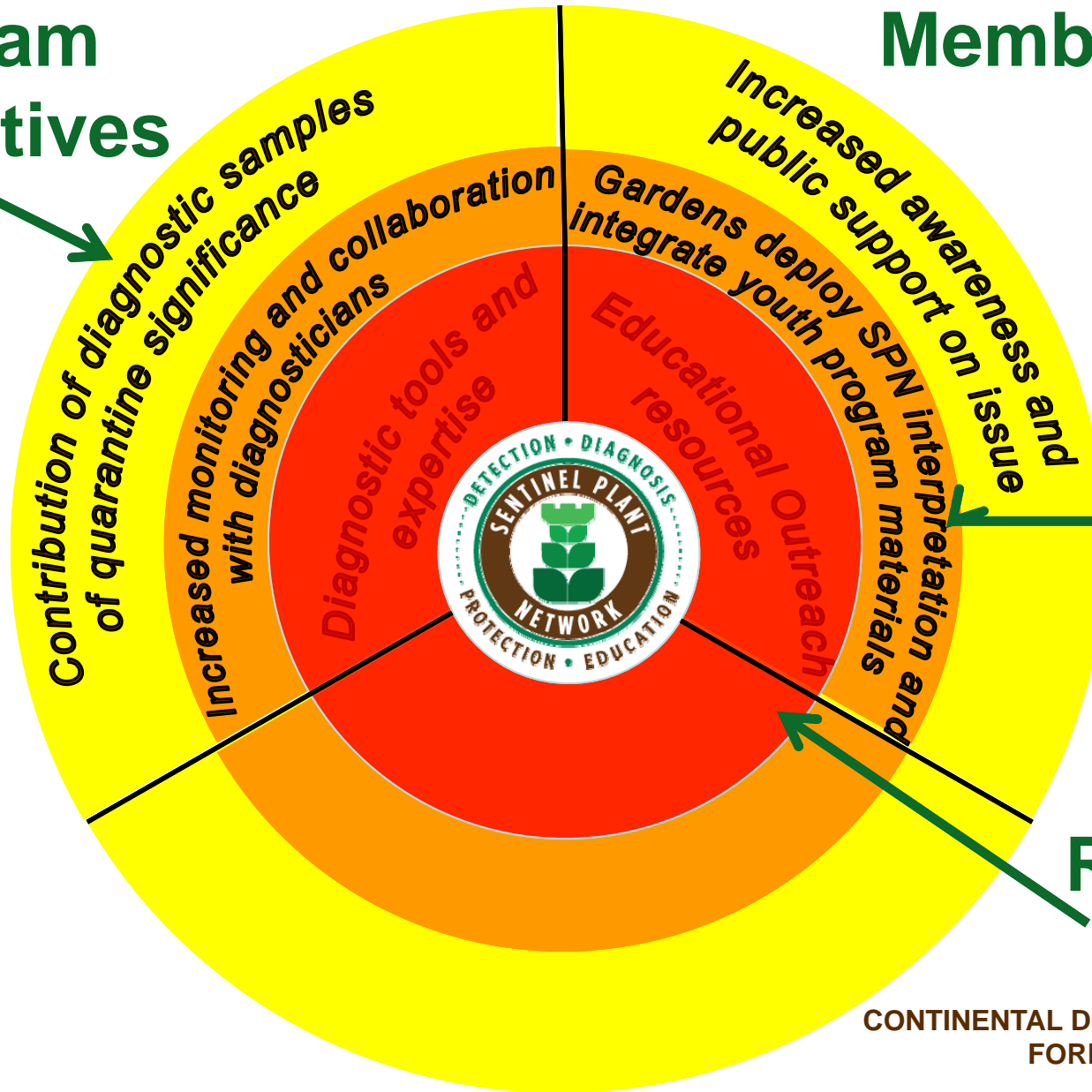
Member Garden Activity Capacity?

Over 70 million visitors to APGA gardens annually

SPN Resources

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Over 70 million visitors to APGA gardens annually
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Educational Outreach Materials



Public-facing website

- Introduction to various high consequence plant pests and pathogens (impact, life cycle, host species, symptoms)
- Links to educational YouTube videos and other web-based resources



www.sentinelplantnetwork.org

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Educational Outreach Materials



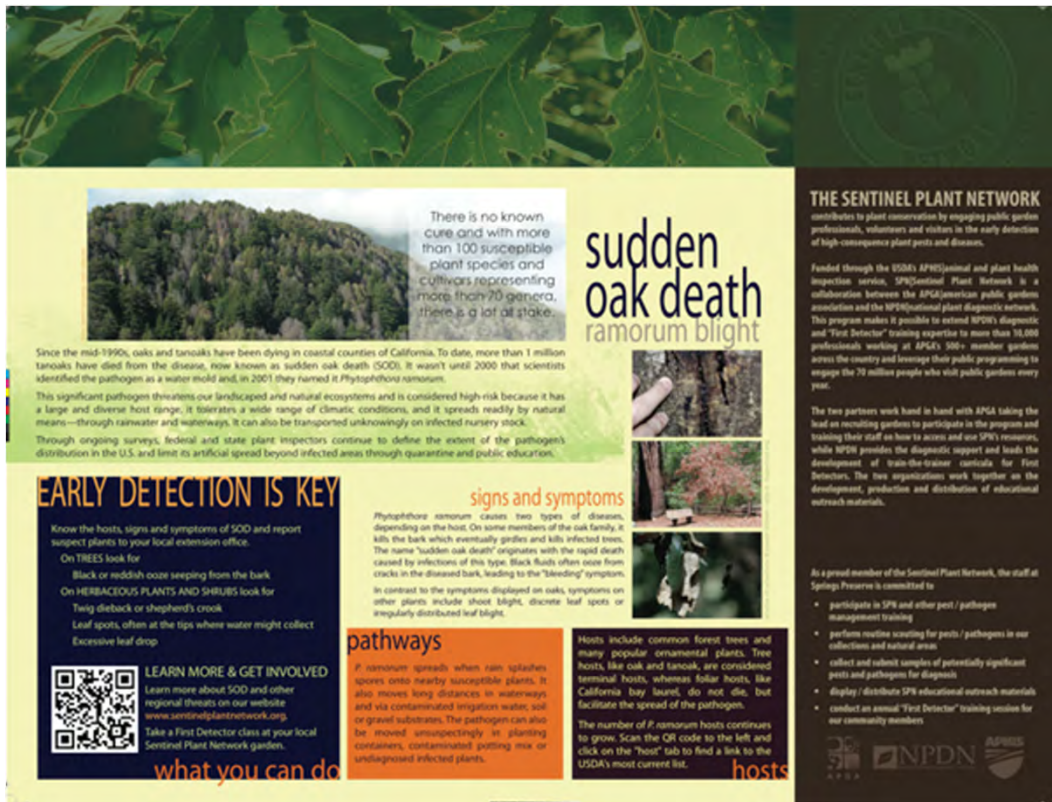
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Educational Outreach Materials



sudden oak death ramorum blight

There is no known cure and with more than 100 susceptible plant species and cultivars representing more than 70 genera, there is a lot at stake.

Since the mid-1990s, oaks and tanoaks have been dying in coastal counties of California. To date, more than 1 million tanoaks have died from the disease, now known as sudden oak death (SOD). It wasn't until 2000 that scientists identified the pathogen as a water mold and, in 2001 they named it *Phytophthora ramorum*.

This significant pathogen threatens our landscapes and natural ecosystems and is considered high risk because it has a large and diverse host range. It tolerates a wide range of climatic conditions, and it spreads readily by natural means—through rainwater and saplings. It can also be transported unknowingly on infected nursery stock. Through ongoing surveys, federal and state plant inspectors continue to define the extent of the pathogen's distribution in the U.S. and limit its artificial spread beyond infected areas through quarantine and public education.

EARLY DETECTION IS KEY

Know the hosts, signs and symptoms of SOD and report suspect plants to your local extension office.

On TREES look for:
Black or reddish ooze seeping from the bark
On HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND SHRUBS look for:
Twig dieback or shepherd's crook
Leaf spots, often at the tips where water might collect
Excessive leaf drop

signs and symptoms

Phytophthora ramorum causes two types of disease, depending on the host. On some members of the oak family, it kills the bark which eventually girdles and kills infected trees. The same "sudden oak death" originates with the rapid death caused by infections of this type. Black fluids often ooze from cracks in the diseased bark, leading to the "bleeding" symptom.

In contrast to the symptoms displayed on oaks, symptoms on other plants include shoot blight, discrete leaf spots or irregularly distributed leaf blight.

pathways

P. ramorum spreads when rain splashes spores onto nearby susceptible plants. It also moves long distances in waterways and via contaminated irrigation water, soil or gravel substrates. The pathogen can also be moved unsuspectingly at planting containers, contaminated potting mix or undigested infected plants.

hosts

Hosts include common forest trees and many popular ornamental plants. Tree hosts, like oak and tanoak, are considered "sentinel" hosts, whereas foliar hosts, like California bay laurel, do not die, but facilitate the spread of the pathogen.

The number of *P. ramorum* hosts continues to grow. Scan the QR code to the left and click on the "host" tab to find a link to the USDA's most current list.

THE SENTINEL PLANT NETWORK

contributes to plant conservation by engaging public garden professionals, volunteers and visitors in the early detection of high-consequence plant pests and diseases.

Funded through the USDA's APIS (Animal and plant health inspection service), SPN (Sentinel Plant Network) is a collaboration between the APGA (American public garden association) and the NPDI (National plant diagnostic network). This program makes it possible to extend NPDI's diagnostic and "First Detector" training expertise to more than 10,000 professionals working at APGA's 500+ member gardens across the country and leverage their public programming to engage the 70 million people who visit public gardens every year.

The two partners work hand in hand with APGA taking the lead on recruiting gardens to participate in the program and training their staff on how to access and use SPN resources, while NPDI provides the diagnostic support and leads the development of train-the-trainer curricula for First Detectors. The two organizations work together on the development, production and distribution of educational outreach materials.

As a proud member of the Sentinel Plant Network, the staff at Springs Preserve is committed to:

- participate in SPN and other pest / pathogen management training
- perform routine scouting for pests / pathogens in our collections and natural areas
- collect and submit samples of potentially significant pests and pathogens for diagnosis
- display / distribute SPN educational outreach materials
- conduct an annual "First Detector" training session for our community members

LEARN MORE & GET INVOLVED

Learn more about SOD and other regional threats on our website www.sentinelplantnetwork.org. Take a First Detector class at your local Sentinel Plant Network garden.

what you can do



sudden oak death signs and symptoms ramorum blight

is a foliar disease caused by a water mold called *Phytophthora ramorum*. This pathogen also causes sudden oak death, a forest disease killing millions of tanoaks and oaks in California and Oregon. The host list for this pathogen is lengthy and diverse. On ornamentals it can cause leaf spots, twig dieback, shepherd's crook or excessive leaf drop. On tree hosts it produces black or reddish ooze from the bark.

By participating in the Sentinel Plant Network and knowing the signs and symptoms of this serious disease, we are better prepared should it show up in our collections.

Educate to detect! Scan the QR code to learn more about ramorum blight and other regional threats then spread the word to help protect our plant resources!

EARLY DETECTION IS KEY

Diagnosis of ramorum blight and sudden oak death is complicated by the similarity of symptoms caused by this disease with those caused by other, less dangerous, pathogens, insects or adverse environmental conditions. The only way to confirm the presence of *P. ramorum* is to take a sample and analyze the symptomatic plant tissue in a laboratory.

what you can do

A, leaf spots on California bay laurel typically occur where water collects on the leaf. B, leaf spot symptoms on rhododendron. C, wilted shoot on Douglas fir and D, shepherd's crook and leaf blight symptoms on tanoaks.

LEARN MORE & GET INVOLVED

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Rhamnus californica (Rhamnaceae)
California buckthorn

Rhamnus californica is a known host for *Phytophthora ramorum*—the pathogen which causes ramorum blight and sudden oak death.

Scan this QR code to learn more or visit www.SentinelPlantNetwork.org

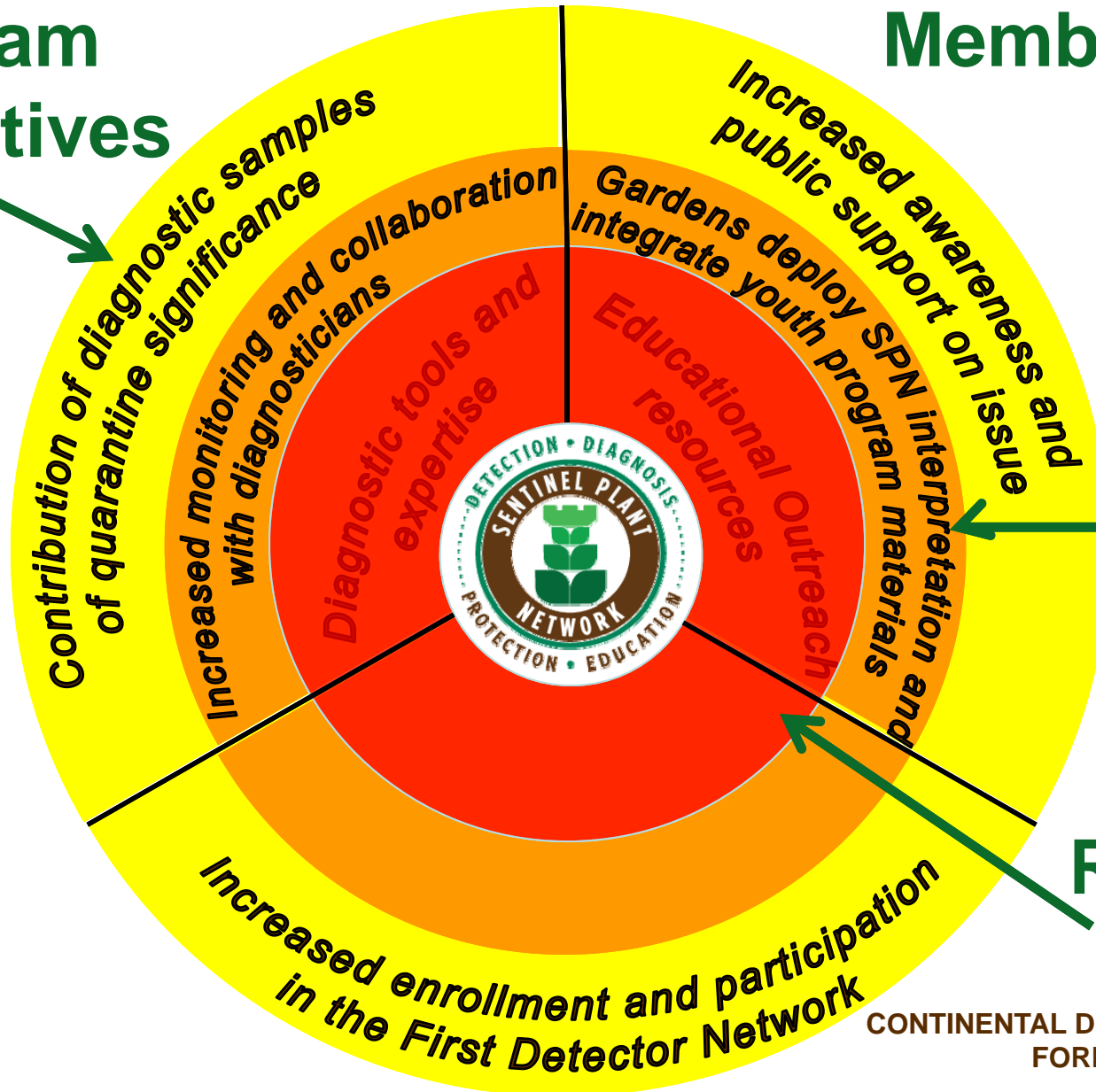
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Recruiting First Detectors



FD training – the numbers

- Traditional Training
 - Since 2003, over 12,000 participants have attended more than 800 training sessions
- E-learning
 - Since 2009, over 10,000 modules have been completed by registered First Detectors
- First Detector newsletter goes out to over 6,000 registered First Detectors



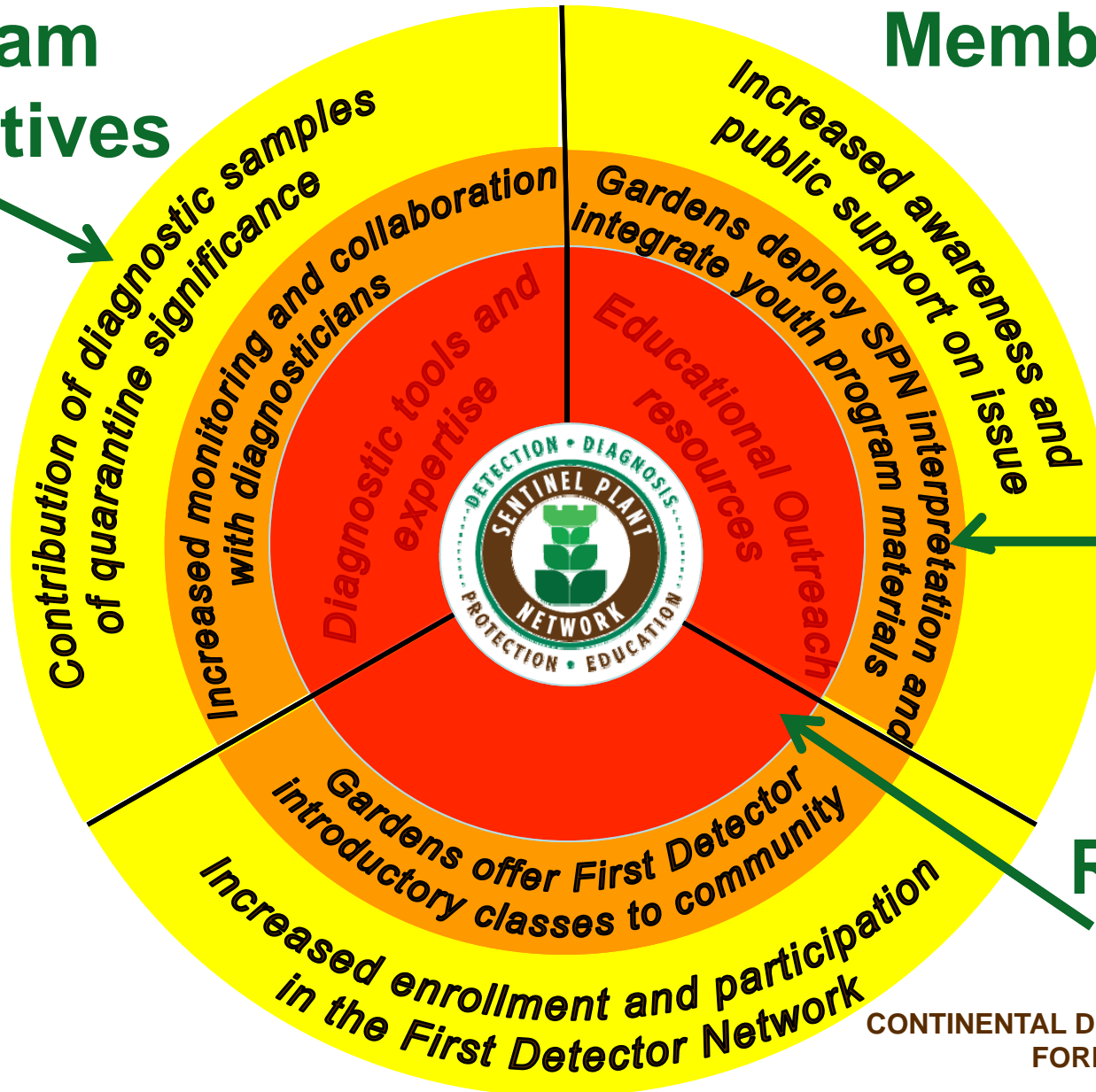
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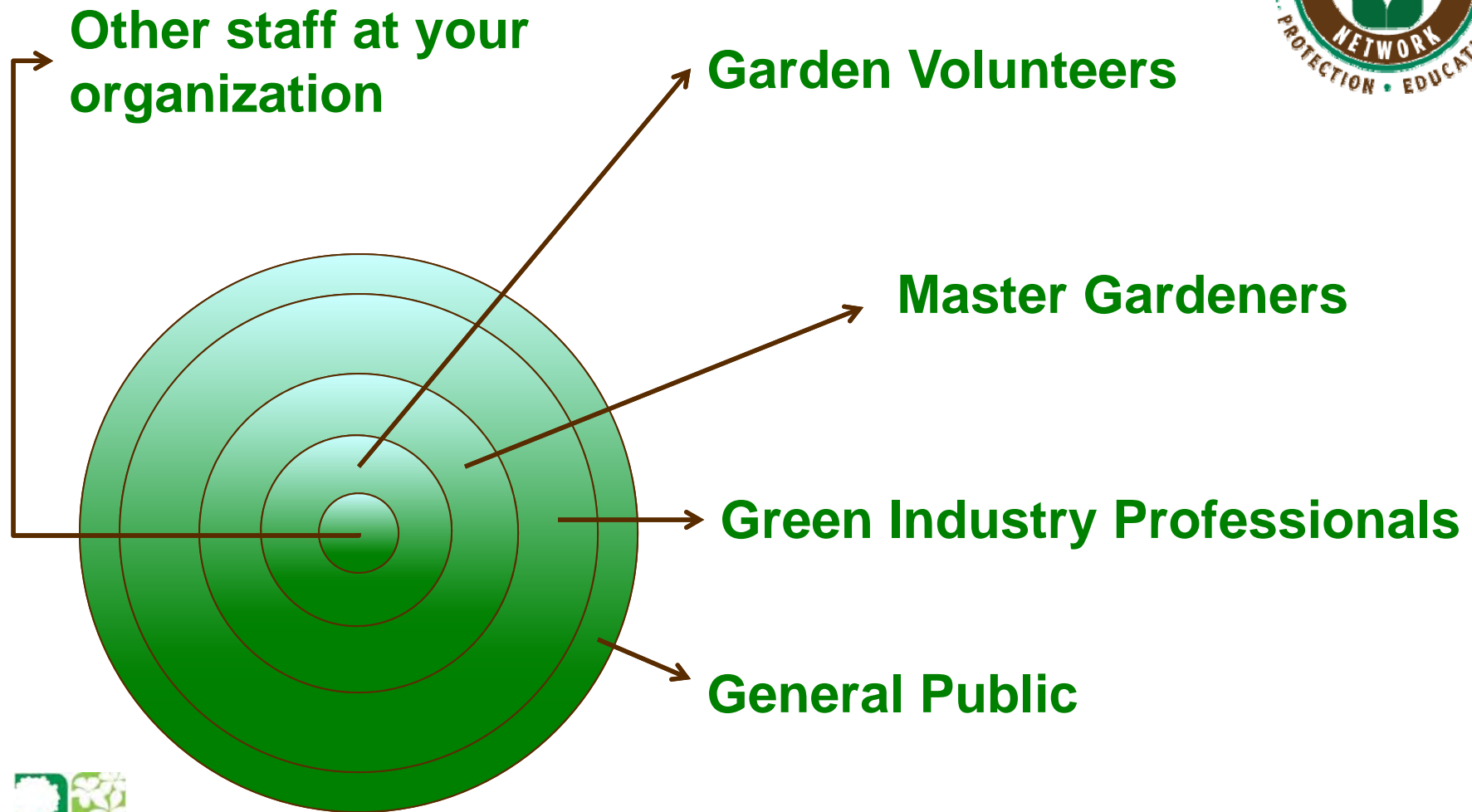
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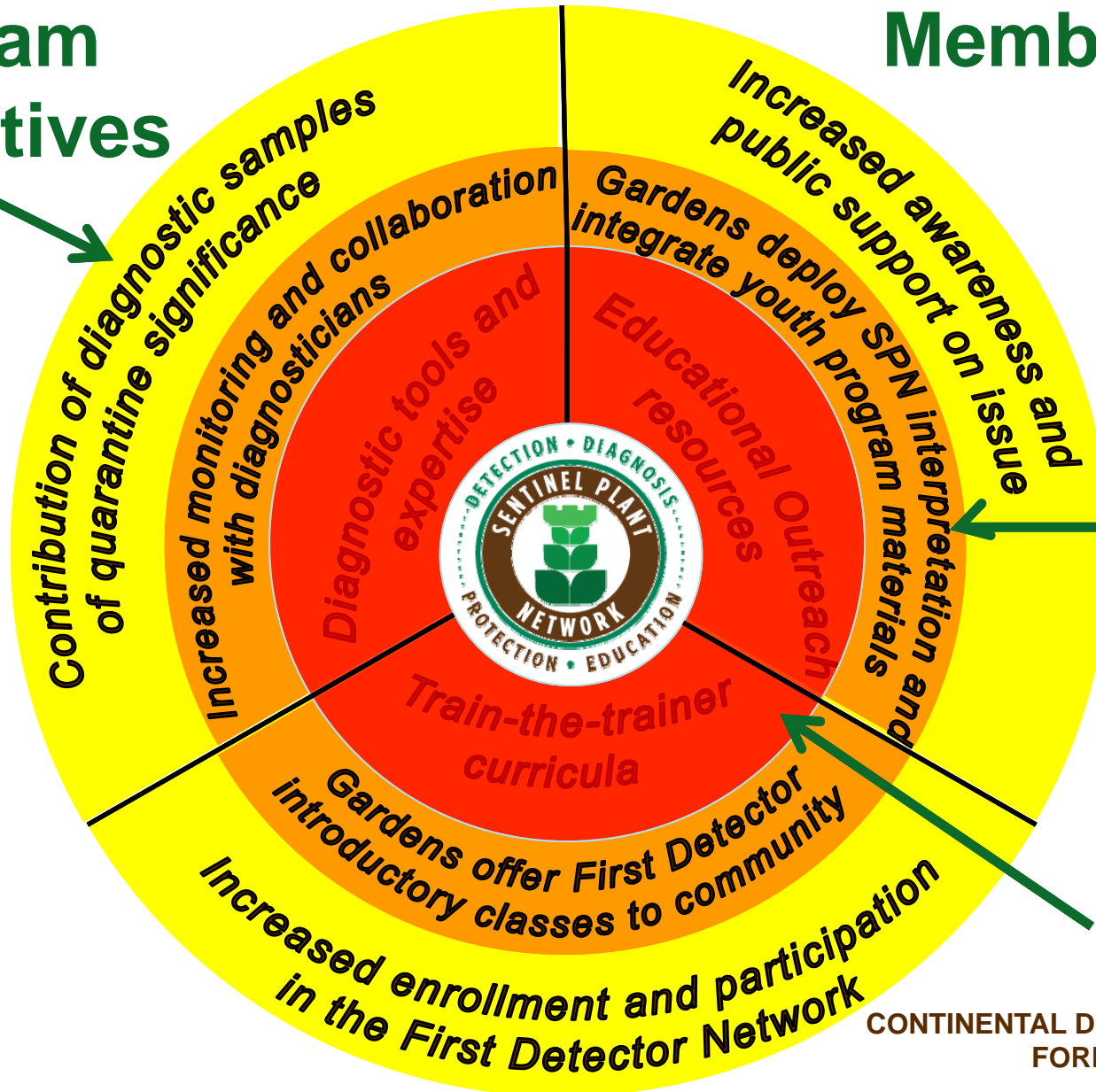
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Recruiting First Detectors

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First Detector (FD) Training Resources

Roster Template for FD Trainings

Please download this form when planning your class so that you can try to collect the appropriate information from your registrants. Directions are provided on the template but if you have questions please contact Sentinel Plant Network Manager, [Daniel Stern](#).



[print this page](#)

Train-the-Trainer Modules

[Introduction to the SPN Module](#)

[Submitting Samples to the NPDN Module](#)

[Simplified Illustration of NPDN's Chain of Custody and Communication Protocols](#)

[NPDN First Detector Training Modules and Resources](#)

Teaching Materials

SPN has developed implementation kits for member gardens to enhance FD training classes that they provide to their staff, volunteers, and community. Each unit in the implementation kit includes:



- 1 SPN hip pack
- 1 hand lens
- 1 specimen vial (plastic)
- 1 specimen bag (plastic)
- 1 SPN Brochure
- 1 NPDN Magnet
- 1 SPN Magnet
- 1 SPN lapel pin
- 1 region-specific pest/pathogen identification deck (see below)



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WHY do plants need heroes?

WHO are the Plant Heroes?

HOW can you be a Plant Hero?

BAD GUYS!



Ask a Hero



Can the Asian Longhorned Beetle really cause an ecological emergency by wiping out trees in communities?

Frankie Knows >>



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Emerald-Ash-Borer-Bashing
Aponi Star

She may be the youngest of the crew, but is very wise and crafty with winged insects. She helps locate a nasty bug called the Emerald Ash Borer. To protect trees, Aponi can use a special wasp to kick out the unwelcome borer.




Asian-Longhorned-Beetle-Battling
FRANKIE BARKER

He is the fastest rope climber in his high school, and the first to be seen high above in the treetops. Frankie is passionate about protecting trees, especially from the nasty Asian Longhorned Beetle. Frankie is goin' after them!



Ramorum-Blight-Bravin'
Nate Green

It's funky and it's mean. When we need the facts, we count on Nate Green! He knows that oak trees and other plants are getting hassled by a wicked water mold. Destructive pathogens, you now have a reason to run!



Redbay-Ambrosia-Beetle-Bustin'
Laura Wilkins

As a freshman college student, Laura studies ecology and science. She is a born leader and fierce fighter. Don't let her smile fool you-she is after her dreaded enemy, the Redbay Ambrosia Beetle!



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GLOSSARY

REPORT THE INVADERS!

INTERACTIVE TRACKING MAP

Interactive Tracking Map

Map courtesy of USDA - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's **Hungry Pests** campaign. The pests targeted by the Hungry Pests initiative are federally regulated invasive species whose introduction into the United States and spread within the country is assisted by the activities of the general public. These pests have the ability to cause significant harm to U.S. agricultural and environmental resources. Visit the [Hungry Pests website](#) to learn more about this campaign, find additional outreach materials and learn how to leave Hungry Pests behind!

SELECT A PEST BELOW TO SEE
WHAT STATES ARE IMPACTED.

- Asian Citrus Psyllid
- Asian Longhorned Beetle
- Citrus Greening
- Emerald Ash Borer
- European Grapevine Moth
- European Gypsy Moth
- False Codling Moth
- Giant African Snail
- Imported Fire Ant
- Khapra Beetle (wp)
- Light Brown Apple Moth

COUNTRY VIEW

TRACK BY STATE [SELECT A STATE](#)



Google

Map data ©2013 Google, INEGI, MapLink - [Terms of Use](#) Report a map error

Full or Partial Federal Quarantine Suitable Habitat



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The Official Plant Heroes Field Guide

Asian Longhorned Beetle
(*Anoplophora glabripennis*)

Redbay Ambrosia Beetle
(*Xyleborus glabratus*)

Ramorum Blight or
Sudden Oak Death
(*Phytophthora ramorum*)

Emerald Ash Borer
(*Agrilus planipennis*)



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ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

Identification

Top-view of
the Asian
Longhorned
Beetle. >>



2 cm

UGA2159062



2 cm

UGA2159067

<< Side-view of the
Asian Longhorned
Beetle.



UGA0949056

<< An adult
Asian longhorned
beetle can
measure over one
inch, has six legs,
a black body with
white spots, long &
banded antennae,
and sometimes
has blue feet!

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ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

Life Cycle



UGA0949054



<< An Asian longhorned beetle larvae, which can measure over an inch long!



UGA5017021

Close up of Asian Longhorned Beetle larva in the wood of a host tree.



UGA4798041

<< 4 stages of the Asian Longhorn Beetle life cycle. Top; left to right: Egg, Pupa, Adult Bottom: Larva