

Where is strep-resistant fire blight in New York?

Save fire blight infected trees and strikes, and...

Call one of the persons below to come and collect samples and take data on the situation:

Debbie Breth - 585-747-6039

Julie Carroll - 315-787-2430

Sample information (samples without information will not be processed)

Date collected _____

Collector's name _____

Grower name _____

Street address _____

City _____

County _____

Fire blight sprays applied in 2012

Date

Material

Date	Material

GPS coordinates of the sample collected _____

Part of the tree infected is (circle) -

blossom cluster

current shoot

young wood

trunk

Length of strike (ft. in.) _____

Variety _____

Rootstock _____

Age of tree _____

If a newly planted tree, from what nursery? _____

Instructions for sampling

It is only possible to isolate the bacteria (*Erwinia amylovora*) from fresh, active lesions, where healthy tissue meets the diseased tissue - the lesion margin.

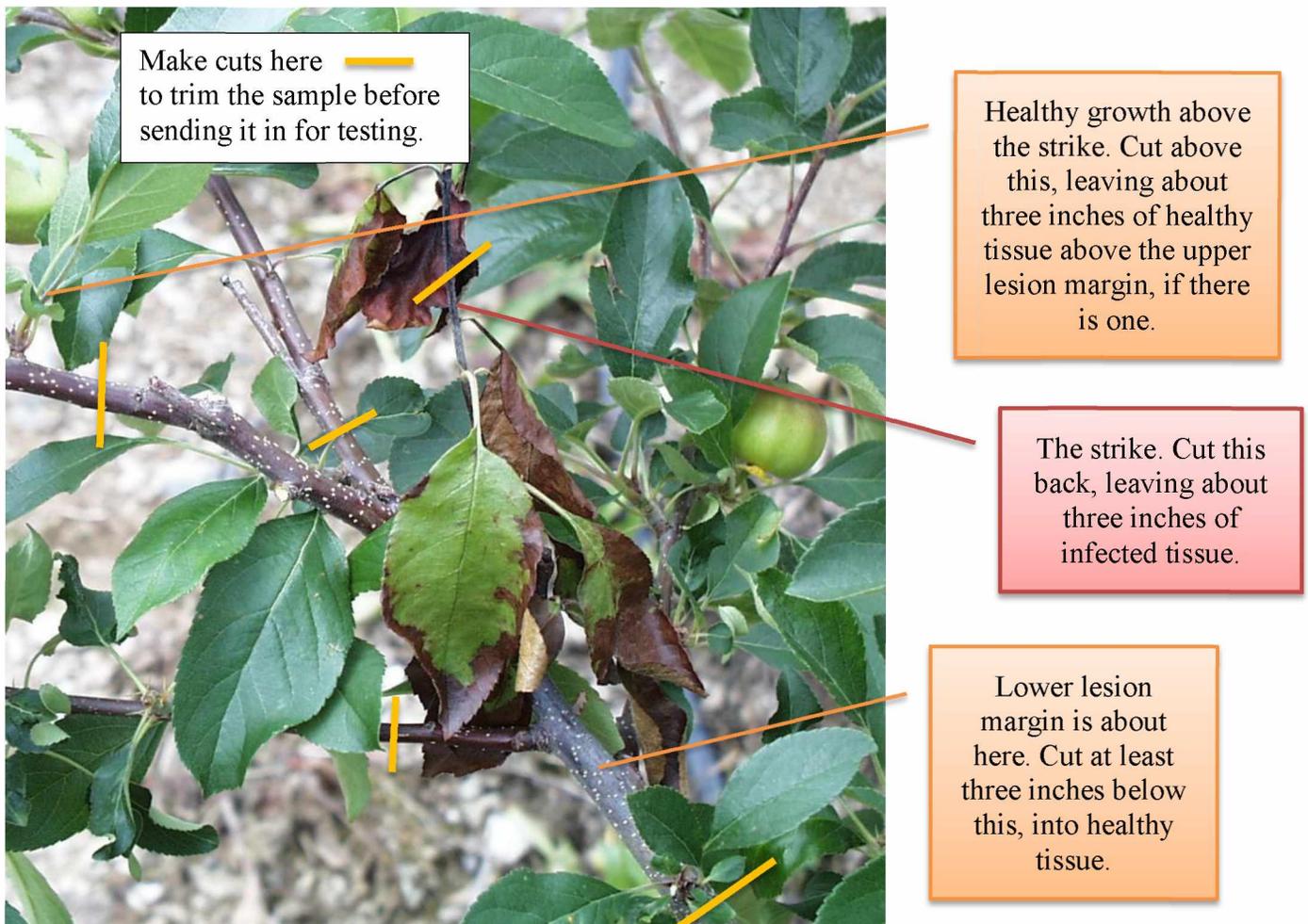
It is impossible to isolate fire blight bacteria from dead, dried out tissue.

The Lesion Margin

Collect samples that include about 3 inches of healthy tissue beyond the infected tissue, and include about 3 inches of infected tissue. Do not submit all the dead branch of the strike, this is often too long and can be cut back, as described, to 3 inches of infected tissue above 3 inches of healthy tissue.

If possible, refrigerate infected trees and strikes and protect them from drying out prior to submitting samples or calling someone to collect the samples.

Do not collect entire branches or trees unless symptoms are unusual.



Fire blight strike on current shoot (photo courtesy of D. Rosenberger).

