

Analysis of Fungicide Resistance in *Botrytis spp.* populations

Order and sample root sheet

To
 Bio-Protect GmbH
 Lohnerhofstr. 7
 D-78467 Konstanz

For queries:
 Dr. Stefan Kunz
 kunz@bio-protect.de
 +49 (0) 7531 690661
 Fax: +49 (0) 7531 690660
 mobil: +49 (0) 160 7011331

	customer	invoice address (if different)
Name		
Address		
Phone		
Mail		
VAT No.		

one sample consists of 20 isolates/applicators

Analysis	Costs (VAT not included)
SET: analyses on 7 active ingredients: fenhexamid, fludioxonil, cyprodinil, trifloxystrobin, boscalid, fluopyram, isofetamid	720 € /sample From 3 samples on 550 € /sample
SINGLE: One active ingredient at your choice	400 €/Sample
Further active ingredients	100 € per ingredient and sample

Nr.	Date of sampling	Sample identification sender	Culture/ variety	Analyses (SET or SINGLE, a.i's)	Sample code Bio-Protect Do not complete
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Date:

Signature:

Instructions for Sampling

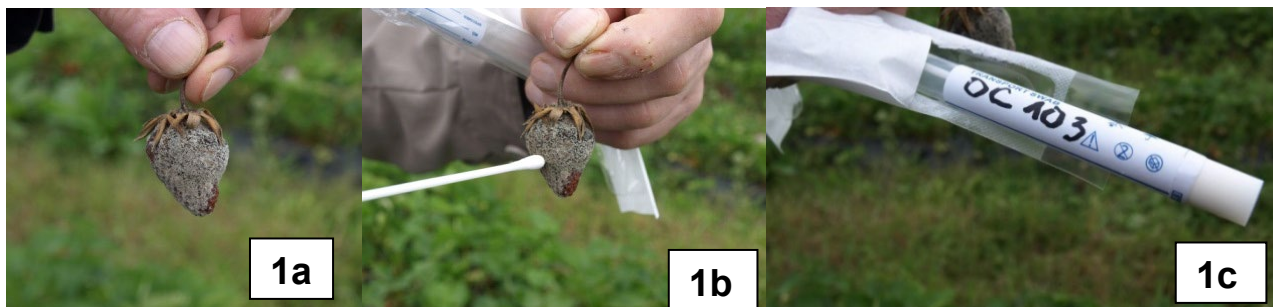
grey mould (*Botrytis spp.*) on berries or leaves

After ordering the resistance test, you will get 25 sterile applicators per sample for sampling parts of plants or berries infected with grey mould. Out of each plot, which should be examined, 25 fruits should be sampled to get at least 20 isolates for further analyses.

Basis for a successful evaluation and exploitable results is a careful and properly performed sampling of the infestation. Therefore we ask following the technical instructions:

The *Botrytis* symptoms should be dry when sampling!

In the field there should be fruits or other plant parts with clearly visible sporulation of the *Botrytis* infection (grey, fungal layer) (fig. 1a), in the ideal case there is already a "dust formation" just by gently touching the plant part or the berry.



Just before sampling the applicator is taken out of the sterile package. With a slight rotation the clogging cap of the tube is untightened and by carefully pulling the coloured cap the cotton swab can be pulled out. By slight contact with the fungal layer, the conidia of the pathogen can be transferred onto the cotton swab (fig. 1b) (visible by a slight grey coloration of the pad). The suchlike treated cotton swab is immediately replaced into the tube and the tube is labelled to assign the location of the isolate (fig. 1c).

Avoid contact of the sterile cotton swab with other things like working tools, plant parts, cloths, hands, etc....

The labelled applicators are sent back together with the filled sample route sheet.

To maximize the accuracy of the statement concerning the resistance status of the field and the different strains therein, it is indicated to collect fruits throughout the whole field. The most effective way of sampling is to take samples diagonally across the field