



Analysis of Fungicide Resistance in *Botrytis spp.* populations

Order

To

Bio-Protect GmbH
Lohnerhofstr. 7
D-78467 Konstanz

For queries:

Armin Weiß
weiss@bio-protect.de
Tel.: +49 (0) 7531 690662
Fax: +49 (0) 7531 690660
mobile: +49 (0)1712816532

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

Analysis of: Sample/samples (one sample consists of 20 isolates)

Sample numbers	Analysis	Costs (VAT not included)
	For 6 active ingredients: fenhexamid, fludioxonil, cyprodinil, trifloxystrobin, boscalid, fluopyram	690 € /sample From 3 samples on 490€ /sample
	One active ingredient at your option	395 €/Sample From 3 samples on 295 € / sample.
	Further active ingredients	95 € per ingredient and sample

A short report with listing of the resistance status of the isolates is included.

Detailed report with statement desired? Per sample 95 € yes no

Date:

Signature



Sample Code Bio-Protect:

Sample Route sheet:

For each sample comprising up to 20 applicators (isolates) fill a separate form

Sample number customer	
Number of applicators used	
Sample denomination used by the collector on the tube	
Date of sampling	
Plant species / variety stage of development	
Cultivation/ crop management	
Origin of plant material	
Spraying sequence fungicide treatment	
Classification of disease incidence	
Further symptoms	

Further information (in case you want to inform us of any additional details please use the back of the sheet)

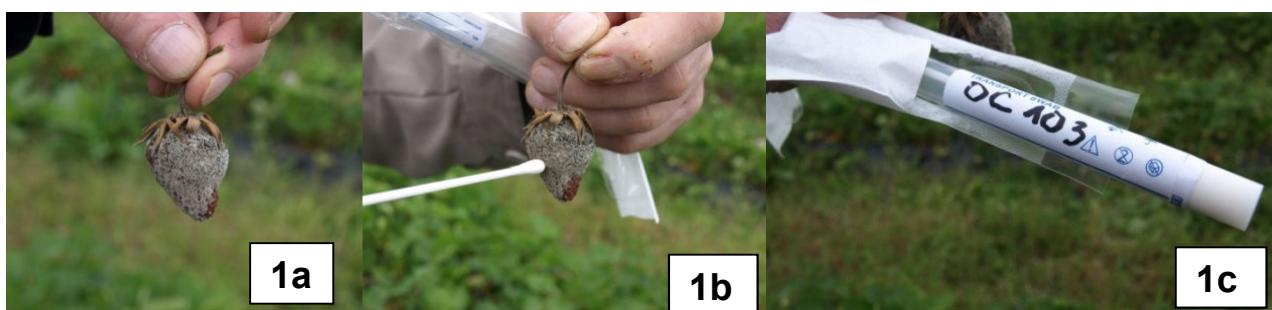
Instructions for Sampling (grey mould on berries):

After ordering the resistance test, you will get 20 sterile applicators per sample for sampling parts of plants or berries infected with grey mould. Out of each examined plot 20 fruits should be sampled to get at least 15 isolates for further analyses.

Basis for a successful evaluation and exploitable results is a careful and proper 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 removed out of the sterile package. With a slight rotation the clogging cap of the tube is loosened 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

If sampling is not possible for you in the above described manner, it is possible after previous consultation and to a limited extent to send us twenty single berries with clearly visible symptoms in a stable box (box for eggs for example) that will allow a separate storage of each berry. Each single berry has to be packed separately into aluminium foil to avoid mixing of conidia during transport. Furthermore they have to be labelled clearly to allow assignment to the sample route sheet.