| Historical Wyoming *Phytophthora ramorum* Survey Summary | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report Generated: | 12/6/2006 12:49 | Data Range: | 7/21/2004 - 8/24/2006 |

* Generated by Wyoming Pest Detection Program -www.uwyo.edu/capsweb

| | SAMPLES TESTED FOR P. RAMORUM | | # SPECIES NEGATIVE VISUALLY | # GREENHOUSES VISITED (CUMULATED YEARLY) | # GREENHOUSES WITH NO HOSTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTY | NEGATIVE | POSITIVE | | | |
| ALBANY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BIG HORN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| CAMPBELL | 9 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 0 |
| CARBON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONVERSE | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| CROOK | 14 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| FREMONT | 17 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 0 |
| GOSHEN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| HOT SPRINGS | 8 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| JOHNSON | 9 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 4 |
| LARAMIE | 47 | 0 | 35 | 20 | 11 |
| LINCOLN | 7 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| NATRONA | 23 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| NIOBRARA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PARK | 15 | 0 | 24 | 7 | 4 |
| PLATTE | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| SHERIDAN | 10 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| SUBLETTE | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| SWEETWATER | 13 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 1 |
| TETON | 7 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| UINTA | 7 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| WASHAKIE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| WESTON | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **195** | **0** | **180** | **93** | **42** |

**P. ramorum has not been found in Wyoming**

**417 Survey activities for P. ramorum have been conducted in 20 Wyoming Counties**

195 Samples have been tested for P. ramorum

180 Species have been visually surveyed and were negative for P. ramorum in 17 Wyoming Counties

42 Greenhouses have been visited that had no host material for inspection in 11 Wyoming Counties

**67 Establishments have had survey activity for P. ramorum**

* 2004 - One minimum requirement sample of Lilac from Laramie County tested positive in two ELISA tests at UW. Later DNA testing of the sample by the USDA lab determined that it was negative for *P. ramorum*.
* 2005 - Two suspect samples of lilac from Laramie County tested positive in the initial ELISA tests at UW. Only one of those samples tested positive in the second Elisa test at UW. Because of the symptoms that were observed, and the fact that the tested plants were in close proximity to each other and other lilac and viburnum species, the plants were held from sale until the USDA result was determined. Both samples were forwarded to the USDA lab for final determination and were negative for *P. ramorum*.
* 2006 - One minimum requirement sample of common purple lilac from Park County tested positive in two ELISA tests at UW. Later DNA testing of the sample by the USDA lab determined that it was negative for *P. ramorum.*
* The ELISA test only indicates the presence of *Phytophthora* species; DNA is needed to determine if the sample has *P. ramorum* specifically. It is not uncommon for a lilac to have another type of *Phytophthora* infection.