

Surveying for *Phytophthora ramorum* in ornamental nurseries, home landscapes, and forests in Georgia, USA.

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Six ornamental production nurseries in Georgia were surveyed for *Phytophthora ramorum* in 2003. No *P. ramorum* was detected in 946 plant samples (508 nursery and 438 nursery perimeter/forest). Other *Phytophthora* species, mostly *P. cinnamomi* and *P. parasitica*, were recovered from *Rhododendron* and *Pieris* leaves from 50 nursery and 2 perimeter samples. Trace forward surveys in 2004 identified 14 retail nurseries that received *P. ramorum*-infected camellia plants from Monrovia Nurseries, Azusa, CA. Adjacent plants, as well as the forested nursery perimeters were surveyed and no *P. ramorum* was detected. From January 2003 to March 2004, Georgia received 28,000 plants from Monrovia Nurseries in Azusa. A collaborative effort to recover purchased suspect *P. ramorum*-infected plants was initiated by the Georgia Department of Agriculture, Georgia Forestry Commission, and The University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. Three camellia samples were confirmed positive out of 221 home landscape samples. All known infected plants were removed and no *P. ramorum* was detected in a survey of landscape plants, soils, or forested environ away from the infected plant. *P. ramorum* was introduced into Georgia, however, there is no evidence that *P. ramorum* has spread or become established within retail nurseries, home landscapes, or forests.