TABLE 2. Symptomatic plant samples were collected from the field and subsamples divided for plating on selective medium for ND pathogen isolation or processed for DNA extraction and diagnosis with molecular markers.

		CDFA Analysis[a]			Mitochondrial Marker System[b]				
Host	# Samples	Pathogen	Culture Isolation	*P. ramorum* ITS Amp.	Genus Specific	*P. ramorum* Specific	*P. pseudosyringae* Specific	*P. nemorosa* Specific	Sequence Confirmation[c]
Umbellularia californica	14	*P. ramorum*	12	14	14	14	0	ND[d]	4-*P. ramorum*
	9	*P. ilicis*-like[e]	9	0	5	0	5	ND	5-*P. pseudosyringae*
				0	4	0	0	4	4- *P. nemorosa*
	6	None	0	0	3	0	0	3	3- *P. nemorosa*
Rhododendron sp.	6	None	0	0	2	0	0	ND	1-*P. syringae*
	2	*P. ramorum*	2	2	2	2	0	ND	
	1	*P. syringae*	1	0	1	0	ND	ND	1- *P. syringae*
Aesculus californica	3	ND	ND	0	0	0	ND	ND	
Acer macrophyllum	6	ND	ND	0	0	0	1-0, 5-ND	ND	
Arbutus menziesii	2	ND	ND	0	0	0	ND	ND	
Sequoia sempervirens	3	None	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	
Sambucus sp.	1	None	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	
Salal sp.	1	ND	ND	0	0	0	ND	ND	
Pseudotsuga menziesii	1	ND	ND	0	0	0	ND	ND	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	2	None	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	
Rhamnus californica	1	None	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	
	1	None	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	
	1	*Phytophthora* sp.	1	0	1	0	0	ND	
Manzanita sp.	1	*P. ilicis*-like	1	0	0	0	0	ND	

[a] Plant samples from the field were processed at the California Department of Food and Agriculture by plating on selective medium and confirming species identification based on morphological criteria and amplification of extracted DNA with the *P. ramorum* specific ITS primers of Garbelotto et al. (2002). Not all samples were cultured for pathogen isolation.

[b] Extracted DNA was amplified using the mitochondrial based *Phytophthora* genus-specific, *P. ramorum*, *P. nemorosa*, and *P. pseudosyringae* species specific primer pairs.

[c] The *Phytophthora* genus-specific fragment was sequenced and compared to sequence data from known cultures listed in Table 1 to confirm isolate identification.

[d] ND = Not Done.

[e] *P. ilicis*-like refers to either *P. nemorosa* or *P. pseudosyringae* as noted in Rizzo et al. (2002), further classification based on morphology was not done.