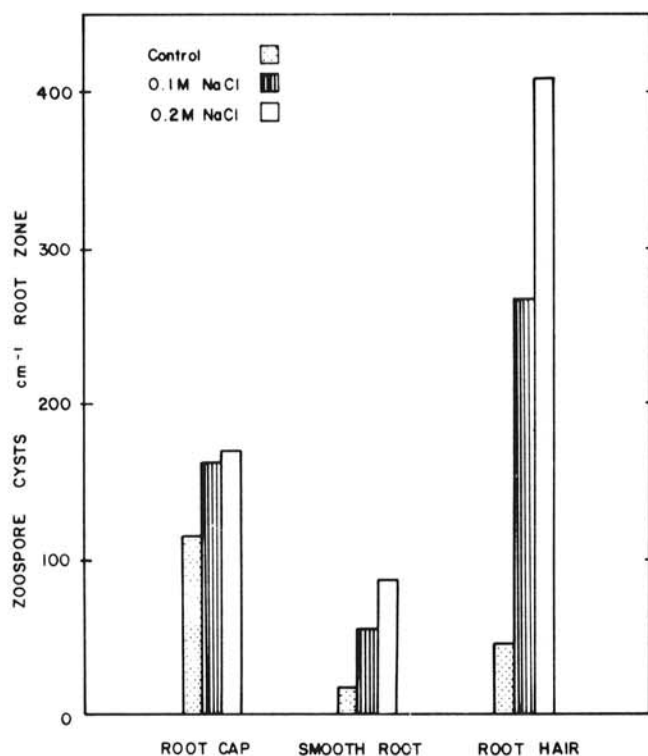


Errata
VOLUME 72, NUMBER 2, 1982

On page 216, in the article entitled "Effect of salinity stress on the development of *Phytophthora* root rot of chrysanthemum," by J. D. MacDonald, Fig. 4 should have been printed as below:



Abstracts

Some duplications and omissions occurred among the abstracts of presentations at the APS Northeastern Division meeting, as printed on pages 257-268. The following duplicates of other material should have been omitted:

On page 259, left column, abstract entitled "Control of powdery mildew on wheat and its subsequent effect on *Septoria* severity and yield," by H. Cole, Jr., and J. A. Frank.

On page 260, right column, second version of the abstract entitled "The influence of root and crown rot on the winter survival of wheat and barley plants," by J. A. Frank and H. G. Marshall.

On page 264, left column, second version of the abstract entitled "An approach to integrate control measures for use in apple scab management programs," by W. E. MacHardy.

The following three abstracts should have been included among those on pages 257-268:

WHEAT TILLER HEIGHT IN RELATION TO SEVERITY TO INFECTION BY *ERYSIPHE GRAMINIS* AND *SEPTORIA* SPP. S. C. Broschius and J. A. Frank, Department of Plant Pathology, Center for Cereals Research, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park 16802.

Wheat varieties, Hart, Roland, and Potomac, were grown in field plots to determine the effects of tiller height on the severity of infection by *Erysiphe graminis* (powdery mildew) and *Septoria* spp. At growth stage 10.5 (Large), 1 meter sections of rows were sampled and tillers sorted into 3 categories according to height. Leaves were rated individually for the percent tissue infected. At harvest, 1 meter row sections were sampled, tillers sorted by height, and thousand kernel weights (TKW) measured. Severity of both diseases decreased as tiller height increased and the cultivar x tiller height interaction was highly significant with respect to TKW. Potomac had the lowest severity ratings for both diseases on all leaves and the highest TKW in each height category. Hart had the lowest TKW in each category and mildew severities twice those of Roland on all leaves. Therefore, tiller height as well as varietal resistance influence disease severity and, consequently, yield.

INFLUENCE OF *PSEUDOMONAS PUTIDA* ON POTENTIAL SOFT ROT DEVELOPMENT OF HARVESTED POTATO TUBERS. P. D. Colyer and M. S. Mount, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Certified "Superior" potato seed pieces were planted in the field after having been dipped in a suspension of an antagonistic *Pseudomonas putida* isolate or in distilled water as a control. Harvested tubers were tested for soft rot potential by wounding each tuber ten times with a sterile toothpick and then incubating anaerobically for five days. Tubers were evaluated for soft rot potential by a visual rating scheme, percent weight loss due to soft rot, and the number of wounds from which rot developed. Results indicated that soft rot potential can be reduced by 15% following treatment with the antagonistic *P. putida*.

IMPACT OF *PSEUDOMONAS PUTIDA* ON NODULATION IN THE COMMON BEAN, *PHASEOLUS VULGARIS*. Howard D. Grimes and Mark S. Mount, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Pseudomonas putida, a potential biocontrol agent, was investigated for its effects on the beneficial soil bacterium *Rhizobium phaseoli*. A random block field plot design was used with treatments consisting of no bacteria, *P. putida*, *R. phaseoli*, and combinations of these. *R. phaseoli* was applied directly to the soil. *P. putida* inoculation was performed by soaking seeds for 15 minutes in a dH_2O -suspension. Statistical analysis of the first year's field data indicated that *P. putida* was able to stimulate *R. phaseoli* nodulation approximately 150% over the *Rhizobium* controls. *P. putida* appeared to have no effect on yield in the common bean. Evidence suggests that *P. putida* was not detrimental to *Rhizobium phaseoli* nodulation of the common bean, and may be very stimulatory and beneficial.