

Pear shoots inoculated with Pseudomonas syringae produced fireblight only on fresh wounds and shoots with no infection in 3-day-old wounds or in leaf scars, report R. A. Spotts and L. A. Cervantes at Oregon State University, Hood River. (Plant Pathol. 44:325-331, 1995)

The fungicide triadimenol applied to coffee seedlings disrupted rust hyphae in host tissue 24 and 48 h after inoculation, report T. A. Coutinho and associates at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. (Mycol. Res. 99:793-798, 1995)

Use of wheat multilines may not necessarily stabilize selection for virulence complexity in populations of Puccinia recondita f. sp. tritici, according to J. A. Kolmer at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. (Can. J. Bot. 73:1081-1088, 1995)

Melon necrotic spot virus causes leaf necrosis in greenhouse cucumber, report D.-R. Blystad and B. Nes at Planteforsk, Plantevnet Fellesbygget in Ås, Norway. (Växtskyddsnotiser 59:35-37, 1995)

Subgenomic RNA, designated RNA 1A, is the first subgenome to be detected in association with a nepovirus infection (cherry leafroll virus), report M. Brooks and G. Bruening of the University of California, Davis. (Virology 211:33-41, 1995)

Native grasses and forbs adapted to hot, dry sands suppress populations of the root lesion nematode when used as cover crops in this area, according to A. W. McKeown and associates at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Simcoe, and the Agriculture and Agri-Food Research Station in Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada. (Phytoprotection 75:139-142, 1995)

Mycoplasma-like organisms were detected for the first time in wild radish by C. Marcone and A. Ragozzino of the University of Naples, Portici, Italy. Infected plants were found near vegetable-growing areas in Salerno, Naples, and Caserta provinces. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 102:233-242, 1995)

Drying rice grains to a moisture content of 14% or below before storage will probably eliminate the rice stem nematode from grain, according to R. N. Perry of Rothamsted, Harpenden, England. (Int. Rice Res. Notes 20[2]:21-22, 1995)

Increased guttation in cucumber plants increased susceptibility to gummy stem blight. Actively guttating plants were more susceptible than nonguttating plants, but guttation, although important, was not essential for infection, according to P. C. St. Amand and T. C. Wehner of North Carolina State University, Raleigh. (J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 120:673-680, 1995)

Yield and number of potato tubers from individual plants were influenced most by planting diseased tubers, infected with Phoma foveata, and in decreasing order by the two first neighbors, the two second neighbors, and by the two adjacent plants in rows on either side, report G.A. Hide and associates at IACR-Rothamsted, Harpenden, England. (J. Agric. Sci. 125:51-60, 1995)

Plant defensins, a novel class of antimicrobial peptides, are expressed constitutively in radish seeds, tobacco flowers, pea leaves, and potato tubers, or in a pathogen-modulated manner, according to W. F. Broekaert and associates at Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Heverlee, Belgium, and ZENECA Agrochemicals in Bracknell, England. (Plant Physiol. 108: 1353-1358, 1995)