Focus

Compiled by Thor Kommedahl

Combined exposure of wheat to SO_2 and CO_2 stimulated growth and yield, according to S. S. Deepak and M. Agrawal of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. (Environ. Pollut. 104:411-419, 1999)

Based on molecular characterization, strains of Colletotrichum spp. with cylindrical conidia are included within C. fragariae, separate from C. gloeosporioides, by A. G. Buddie and associates at CABI Bioscience, Egham, UK; the University of Valencia, Spain; and the University of Salamanca, Spain. (Mycol. Res. 103:385-394, 1999)

Structures of Plasmodiophora brassicae, seen with scanning electron microscopy in root cortices of four non-Brassica spp., caused clubroot in B. rapa, according to J. Ludwig-Müller and associates at Johan Wolgang Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany, and IACR-Rothamsted, Harpenden, UK. (New Phytol. 141:443-458, 1999)

The biosurfactant viscosin produced by Pseudomonas fluorescens breaches the waxy cuticule to produce spreading decay in nonwounded broccoli, report P. D. Hildebrand and associates at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 20:296-303, 1998)

Tomato spotted wilt virus uses alfalfa mosaic virus RNAs as cap donors during mixed infection in Nicotiana benthamiana, according to D. Duijsings and associates at Wageningen Agricultural University, Wageningen, The Netherlands. (J. Virol. 73: 5172-5175, 1999)

Resistance in Myrobalan plum to root-knot acts only in late stages of nematode penetration by preventing feeding-site induction and development into the third nematode stage, according to R. Voisin and associates at INRA, Antibes Cedex,France. (Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 105:103-108, 1999)

The AGα subunit encoding gene is involved in the signal induction pathway leading to either appressorium formation or mating in Cochliobolus heterostrophus, report B. A. Horwitz and associates at Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, and Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. (Fung. Genet. Biol. 26:19-32, 1999)

Neither Thielaviopsis basicola nor Meloidogyne incognita are acute pathogens of cotton, but combined they decrease seedling survival and reduce seed cotton yield, according to N. R. Walker and associates at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and Hope, Arkansas. (J. Nematol. 30:415-422, 1998)

The Gaeumannomyces-Phialophora complex can be differentiated rapidly by means of random amplified polymorphic DNAs (RAPD), report C. Augustin and associates at the Institute of Land Use Systems and Landscape Ecology, Muencheberg, Germany; and IACR-Rothamsted, Herpenden, UK.(J. Phytopathol. 147:109-117, 1999)

In a nursery, four spores of Glomus fasciculatum per gram of soil was needed to obtain 50% colonization of tomato roots and reduce Meloidogyne incognita populations in roots by 60%, report M. Nagesh and associates at the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, India. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 106:82-87, 1999)

In a Douglas fir plantation planted in 1985 with seedlings inoculated with Laccaria bicolor strain 81306, this strain fruited abundantly beneath inoculated trees in 1994 to 1997 without selfing, report M.-A. Selosse and associates at INRA, Champenoux, France. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 65:2006-2014, 1999)

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