Focus

Compiled by Thor Kommedahl

Resistance of diploid potato to both blackleg and tuber soft rot was obtained by E. Zimnoch-Guzowska and associates at the Plant Breeding and Acclimatization Institute, Mlóchów, Poland. (Am. J. Potato Res. 76:199-207, 1999)

The force exerted by appressoria of Colletotrichum graminicola in penetrating plant cells was 17 μN, report C. Bechinger and associates at the University of Konstantz, and Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany. (Science 285: 1896-1899, 1999)

Climbing and hairy nightshade and petunia harbor Phytophthora infestans, which causes potato late blight, but black nightshade, egg plant, green pepper, and tobacco plants do not, according to H. W. Platt of Agriculture and AgriFood Canada, Charlottestown, PE, Canada. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 21:301-307, 1999)

From studies of temperature effects in electrophoresis, transcript conformation is the basis for differential mobility in Prunus necrotic ringspot virus, according to A. Rosner and associates at The Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. (Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 105:413-415, 1999)

A double cross corn hybrid can be rotated with a susceptible squash crop to lower population densities of Meloidogyne incognita, report A. W. Johnson and associates at USDA-ARS, and the University of Georgia, Tifton, Georgia, and Mississippi State, Mississippi. (J. Nematol. 31:184-190, 1999)

Genomic libraries have been constructed for two endomycorrhizal fungi, Glomus versiforme and Gigaspora margarita, by M. L. Van Buuren and associates at Universitá di Torino, Consiglio Nazionale delle Richerche, Torino, Italy, and The Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Oklahoma. (Mycol. Res. 103:955-960, 1999)

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. manihotis can be detected in seeds of cassava with a dot blot assay, report V. Verdier and G. Mosquera of the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical and Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Cali, Columbia. (J. Phytopathol. 147:417-423, 1999)

Chestnut roots colonized by ectomycorrhizal fungi suppress infection by Phytophthora cinnamomi and P. cambivora, which cause the ink disease, report M. B. Branzanti and associates at Universitá degli Studi, Ancona and Bologna, Italy. (Mycorrhiza 9:103-109, 1999)

Lettuce mosaic virus and tomato spotted wilt virus cause diseases in Dimorphotheca sinuata in Greece, report I. N. Manoussopoulos and associates at the University of Thessaly, the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece, and IACR, Rothamsted, England. (Phytoparasitica 27:227-232, 1999)

No evidence was found for identifiable races in Fusarium oxysporum, which causes flax wilt, according to G. M. L. W. Kroes and associates at the Centre for Plant Breeding and Reproduction Research, and Wageningen Agricultural University, Wageningen, The Netherlands. (Plant Pathol. 48:491-498, 1999)

When foods made from corn are heated by frying or extrusion, mycotoxin fumonisins B1 and B2 are reduced without conversion to hydrolyzed fumonisin B1, report M. Pineiro and associates at the Laboratorio Technológico del Uraguay, Montevideo; Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada; and the FDA Center for Food Safety and Nutrition, Washington, DC. (Mycotoxin Res. 15:2-12, 1999)

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