Focus

Compiled by Thor Kommedahl

Because ice-nucleation proteins (INP) are larger than antifreeze proteins (AFP) in Pseudomonas syringae, INPs can grow on ice while AFPs bind to ice, report S. P. Graether and Z. Jin of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. (Biophys. J. 80:1169-1173, 2001)

Famoxadone, an oxazolidinone, controls ascomycete, basidiomycete, and oomycete pathogens on cereals, grape, tomato, and potato, report J. A. Sternberg and associates at EI du Pont de Nemours & Co., Newark, Delaware, and the Universität Hamburg, Germany. (Pest Man. Sci. 57:143-152, 2001)

Frequency and population density of nematode-trapping fungi were similar in conventional and organic plots, according to L. Timm and associates at the University of California, Davis. (Mycologia 93:25-29, 2001)

The adnA transcriptional factor is a fitness advantage for Pseudomonas fluorescens to spread and survive to control disease or decontaminate soil, according to B. Marshall and associates at Tufts University in Boston and Medford, Massachusetts. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 67:852-857, 2001)

Trehalose sprayed on wheat leaves induces resistance to powdery mildew, 50% and 95% control, by activating host defenses, report P. H. Reignault and associates at Université du Littoral Cote d'Opale, Calais, France. (New Phytol. 149:519-529, 2001)

In a nonpathogenic strain of Erwinia herbicola, 65% of cells had a greater gene expression (ipdC) for indoleacetic acid biosynthesis on bean leaves than did cells in culture, report M. T. Brandl and associates at the University of California, Berkeley. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 98:3454-3459, 2001)

Elicitors from Fusarium graminearum foster structural protein deposits in wheat cell wall matrices to favor host defense, report W. El-Gendy and associates at University of Westminster and John Innes Centre, UK; University of Alexandria, Milling/Cairo, Egypt; Agriculture and Agri-Food, Canada; and Instituto de Tecnologia, Portugal. (J. Exp. Bot. 52:85-90, 2001)

Lead, aluminum, and other heavy metals inhibit rhizomorphs of Armillaria ostoyae and impair disease in spruce-fir stands, report P. M. Wargo and A. C. Carey, USDA Forest Service, Hampden, Connecticut, and Connecticut Light and Power Co., Newtown. (For. Pathol. 31:5-24, 2001)

Aster yellows phytoplasma in rose was first found at a molecular level by M. Kaminska and associates at the Research Institute of Pomology and Floriculture, Pomologiczna, and Warsaw Agricultural University, Poland (J. Phytopathol. 149:3-10, 2001)

After 23 years with, then 10 years without, phosphate fertilization, mycorrhizal colonization in barley and wheat fields was low, report T. B. M. Dekkers and P. A. van der Werff at Wageningen University, Netherlands. (Mycorrhiza 10:195-201, 2001)

A reverse transcription-detection assay of immobilized, amplified product in a 1-phase system was developed for Potato virus Y by M. Nicolaisen and associates at the Danish Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Slagelse, and NUNC A/S, Roskilde, Denmark. (Plant Pathol. 50:124-129, 2001)

Publication no. D-2001-0327-01O