Focus

Compiled by Thor Kommedahl

A Citrus tristeza virus protein (p23) induces virus-like symptoms in transgenic Mexican lime plants, and its accumulation exacerbates symptoms, report R. Ghorbel and associates at Instituto Valenciano Agrarias, and the Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Valencia, Spain. (Mol. Plant Pathol. 2:27-36, 2001)

The retrotransposon MGLR-3 in Magnaporthe grisea is homologous to gypsy-class retrotransposons and is ubiquitous among hosts, reports S. Kang, Pennsylvania State University, University Park. (Fungal Genet. Biol. 32:11-19, 2001)

Early planting lowers population of Heterodera glycines on soybean during the growing season regardless of cultivar, report R. D. Riggs and associates at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and Delta Center, Portageville, MO. (J. Nematol. 32:334-342, 2000)

Of plasmid-borne virulence determinants in Pseudomonas syringae pv. Tomato, the plasmid PT23 has genes that double lesion area in tomato, report A. Sesma and associates at Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamploma, Spain, and University of the West of England, Bristol, UK. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 58:83-93, 2001)

The soybean cyst nematode and nutrient stress can increase numbers of Phytophthora infestans-infected soybean plants according to R. Kaitany and associates at Michigan State University, East Lansing. (Nematropica 30:193-199, 2001)

Mycosphaerella cryptica and M. nubilosa threaten juvenile eucalypt plantations in Tasmania, report A. W. Milgate and associates at the University of Tasmania, CRC for Sustainable Production Forestry and CSIRO, Hobart, Tasmania. (For. Pathol. 31:53-63, 2001)

Both oxolinic acid and gentamicin sulfate significantly reduced severity of fire blight on pear according to D. Shtienberg and associates at The Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. (Phytoparasitica 29:143-154, 2001)

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides on St. John's wort is detectable by soaking seeds 2 days before placement on a low-nutrient medium, report U. Gärber at Institut für Pflanzenschutz im Gartenbau, Germany. (Nachrbl. Dtsch. Pflanzenschutzd. 53:11-13, 2001)

Most of the nitrogen in spores of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi comes from soil, according to A. Nakano and associates at Nagoya University, Toyota Biotechnology and Afforestation Laboratory (Aichi), Japan, and Pennsylvania State University, University Park. (Mycorrhiza 10:267-273, 2001)

By isozyme analysis, 61 Rhizopus strains were put into R. stolonifer, R. oryzae, and R. microsporus groups by G.-Y. Liou and associates at the Food Industry Research & Development Institute, Hsinchu, and National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. (Nova Hedwigia 72:231-239, 2001)

A reverse transcription-detection of immobilized, amplified product in a 1-phase system to detect Potato virus Y was developed 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)

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