Bipolaris sorokiniana and its toxins inhibit photosynthetic electron transport by 31-52% and phosphorylation coupled with it by 84-96% in the electron transport chain in chloroplasts of spring wheat seedlings, report Y. N. Fadeev and associates at the Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology in Moscow, USSR.

Soil application of triadimefon has controlled coffee rust in Brazilian coffee plantations for 6 years, according to G. Haenssler and associates of Bayer AG, Bayerwerk, West Germany. A 1:24 mixture of triadimefon and disulfoton gave simultaneous control of rust and leaf miner.

The high temperature and long burn time of cement plant rotary kilns incinerate unwanted pesticides and chemical wastes without forming hazardous substances, according to W. A. Schimpf and associates in the Malaysian Department of Agriculture. With solid waste, shale and limestone are also fed into the kiln.

Mycoplasmalike organisms, transmitted by Recilia dorsalis, were associated with rice orange leaf in the Philippines, according to H. Hibino, G. B. Jonson, and F. C. Sta. Cruz of the International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños.

Since 1981, more than 250 accessions from 33 species of potato have produced more than 1,000 clones for screening for resistance to the potato cyst nematode, reports S. J. Turner of the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland in Newtownabbey. Less than 5% of the material has generalized resistance, however.

Wilt and root rot of winged bean caused by Sclerotinia sclerotiorum was reported for the first time in India by H. B. Singh of North-Eastern Hill University in Medziphema, India. Trichoderma harzianum from soil destroyed sclerotia and reduced incidence of disease.

Tomato cultivars were screened for resistance to stem canker caused by Alternaria alternata by exposing plants to the host-specific A1 toxin, report S. Nishimura and T. Ieda of Nagoya University in Japan. Susceptibility of tomato to disease was controlled by a major single gene locus, expressed as incompletely dominant.

Control of the golden cyst nematode, which causes substantial damage and yield loss in wide areas of the Philippines, has shifted from use of effective but hazardous nematicides to use of Paecilomyces lilacinus, sold as Biocon, according to R. G. Davide of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Tubers or seed pieces are dipped in the fungus suspension for 5-10 minutes before planting.

The mode of transmission and a specific control measure for cadang-cadang disease are still unknown, according to M. J. B. Rodriquez of the Philippine Coconut Authority of the Albay Research Center. Field diagnostic tests detected the viroid in almost all parts of the palm.

Downy mildew and aflatoxin are the two greatest threats to corn culture in the tropics, according to U. Pupipat and C. Y. Yang of Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand. Mildew causes 30-100% loss, depending on genotype, and aflatoxin levels often exceed the 20-50 ppb tolerance values, reaching 60-300 ppb or more.

The new selective contact fungicide pencycuron can be used to control sheath blight of rice caused by Rhizoctonia solani, report Y. Yamada and associates of the Agricultural Chemicals Institute in Tokyo, Japan.