

Flame chlorosis is a new viruslike disease of barley reported in Manitoba by S. Haber and W. Kim of the Winnipeg Research Station, Agriculture Canada. (Canadian Phytopathological Society meeting, 9-13 July 1989, Montreal)

The predisposing effect of virus infection due to injury from immission was shown for the first time by H. Kontzog and associates at the Institut für Ascherlaben and Institut für Forstwissenschaften in East Germany using birch inoculated by chip-budding with cherry leafroll virus. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 25:181-184, 1989)

Phytophthora species pathogenic to raspberry remain pathogenic whether plants are waterlogged or not, but species with little or no pathogenicity in nonwaterlogged conditions are strongly pathogenic and kill plants waterlogged for 4 days, report J. M. Duncan and D. M. Kennedy of the Scottish Crop Research Institute, Dundee. A mixture of metalaxyl and copper controls root rot of waterlogged plants. (Plant Pathol. 38:161-168, 1989)

Potted plants in hospitals can serve as reservoirs of fungi pathogenic to humans, report R. S. Summerbell, S. Krajden, and J. Kane of the Ontario Ministry of Health Services and St. Joseph's Health Center, Toronto. Fungi include Aspergillus fumigatus, Scedosporium apiospermum, Phialophora verrucosa, and Fusarium solani. (Mycopathologia 106:13-22, 1989)

Resistance of tomato to Fusarium wilt is associated with a gene and with greater concentrations of phytoalexin, report D. M. Elgersma and J. I. Liem of the Willie Commelin Scholten Phytopathological Laboratory in Baarn, Netherlands. However, the phytoalexins only confine infection and represent only one factor in resistance. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 34:545-555, 1989)

Pine wilt caused by Bursaphelenchus xylophilus is more severe under low light intensity because photosynthetic rates are lower, according to S. Kaneko of the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute in Iwate, Japan. (Can. J. Bot. 67:1861-1864, 1989)

Subtle temperature changes in soil of Baermann funnels used to extract nematodes greatly affect nematode movement, according to A. F. Robinson and C. M. Heald of the USDA Southern Crops Research Laboratory, College Station, Texas. The number of nematodes extracted can be increased 10- to 100-fold by covering the funnels. (J. Nematol. 21:370-378, 1989)

Greater application rates of fertilizers stimulated epidemics of yellow rust, mildew, snow mold, leaf miners, and cereal leaf beetles in winter wheat in the Netherlands, report R. A. Daamen and associates at the Research Institute for Plant Protection, Wageningen, and the Research Station for Arable Farming and Field Production of Vegetables at Lelystad. (J. Phytopathol. 125:305-319, 1989)

Susceptible hybrid trees may serve as pest sinks in maintaining a population of pathogens, reports T. G. Whitham of Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, who found that less than 3% of the cottonwood host population harbored 85 to 100% of a gall-producing aphid. (Science 244:1490-1493, 1989)

Cladosporium can accelerate senescence of wheat leaves, whereas other phyllosphere fungi have no effect, report H. Jachmann and H. Fehrmann of the University of Göttingen, West Germany. Foliar fungicides may delay senescence by controlling certain phyllosphere organisms. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 96:124-133, 1989)