

Air pollution breaks down wax structures on stomatal chambers of conifer needles, according to Y. S. Kim and K. J. K. Lee of Chonnam National University, Kwangju, South Korea. Despite high sulfur content of leaves, Ginkgo biloba is resistant to air pollution (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 20:193-200, 1990)

Control of Heterodera schachtii in sugar beets by rotation with resistant crops is warranted economically when the infestation is about 1,000 eggs and/or larvae per 100 g of air-dried soil, according to R. Tacconi and D. Regazzi of the Università degli Studi in Bologna, Italy. (Inf. Fitopatol. 40[9]:47-48, 1990)

A dichotomous key to symptoms of eyespot, sharp eyespot, and brown foot rot on winter cereals, from seedlings to adult plants, is presented with color photographs by A. Goulds of the Rothamstead Experimental Station and R. W. Polley of the Central Science Laboratory, Harpenden, England. Disease assessment methods are also described. (Mycol. Res. 94:819-822, 1990)

Moniliformin was reported in nine of 19 Fusarium species examined and, for the first time, in F. tricinctum and F. dlamini by J. Chelkowski and associates at Agricultural University, Warsaw, Poland, and Istituto Tossine e Micotossine da Parassiti Vegetali, Bari, Italy. (Mycotoxin Res. 6:41-45, 1990)

Root knot nematodes can be controlled by introduction of spores of Pasteuria penetrans, an obligate pathogen of the nematodes, report G. R. Stirling and associates at the Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Indooroopilly, and the University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia. At concentrations of 10^5 and 2.5×10^5 spores per gram of soil, approximately 20 and 50 spores, respectively, become attached to a nematode. (Nematologica 36:246-252, 1990)

Acrocalymma medicaginis and Phomopsis sp. were causal agents of crown rot of alfalfa and were isolated from unwashed crowns, reports A. Nikandrow of Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Glen Osmond, South Australia. Abundant Fusarium spp. were isolated from washed and surface-sterilized crowns but were not pathogenic. (J. Phytopathol. 130:24-36, 1990)

Winter triticale lines are more tolerant than spring lines to barley yellow dwarf virus and provide a source of genes for introduction to wheat lines, according to J. Collins, A. Comeau, and C. A. St-Pierre of the University of Laval, Quebec, Canada. (Crop Sci. 30:1008-1014, 1990)

Biosynthesis of fusarochromanone occurred in only three isolates of F. equiseti among 62 isolates of nine Fusarium species, report W. Wu, P. E. Nelson, M. E. Cook, and E. B. Smalley of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and Pennsylvania State University, University Park. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 56:2989-2993, 1990)

Increased susceptibility of lettuce to infectious corky root is due to nitrate and not ammonia nitrogen, report A. H. C. van Bruggen and P. R. Brown of the University of California, Davis, and A. Greathead of Cooperative Extension, Salinas, California. Reduced concentrations of both ammonia and nitrate nitrogen, however, contribute to control of infectious as well as noninfectious corky root. (J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 115:762-770, 1990)

Differences among wheat genotypes in resistance to toxicity from boron are related to cell wall permeability and are sufficient to merit selection for resistance in a breeding program, report C. Huang and R. D. Graham at Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Glen Osmond, South Australia. (Plant Soil 126:295-300, 1990)