

Feeding by certain gall insects can activate dormant endophytic fungi on leaves of Quercus robur, leading to necrosis of leaf tissue and death of the insect, according to H. Butin of the Institut für Pflanzenschutz im Forst, Braunschweig, Germany. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 22:237-246, 1992)

Cell-free culture filtrates from Bacillus subtilis significantly reduced incidence (from 56 to 16%) and severity (from 2.0 to 1.2 on a scale of 1 to 5) of infection by Colletotrichum trifolii on alfalfa seedlings, report Y. Douville and G. J. Boland of the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. They identified the antibiotic as iturin D. (Phytoprotection 73:31-36, 1992)

To achieve monoxenic culture of previously unculturable Ditylenchus angustus, R. A. Plowright and T. E. Akehurst of the International Institute of Parasitology, St. Albans, England, used callus tissue of wheat (79,996 nematodes per callus), rice (3,700 per callus), and alfalfa (1,060 per callus). Wheat callus was the most successful. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 15:327-330, 1992)

Urediniospores of Uromyces viciae-fabae release cutinase and esterases that help spores adhere to the host cuticle, according to H. Deising and associates of the Universität Konstanz, Germany; Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana; and DuPont, Wilmington, Delaware. (Plant Cell 4:1101-1111, 1992)

Methyl bromide reduced inoculum of beet necrotic yellow vein virus and of its vector, Polymyxa betae, to undetectable levels in sugar beet fields, according to C. M. Henry, G. J. Bell, and S. A. Hill of the MAFF Central Science Laboratory, Harpenden, England. (Plant Pathol. 41:483-489, 1992)

From 1921 to 1991, the cycle for potato virus Y in New Brunswick, Canada, was 9.4 years, which was not in phase with the 32-year cycle for potato leaf roll virus, reports R. H. Bagnall at the Agriculture Canada Research Station in New Brunswick. A biennial rhythm was superimposed on the 9.4-year cycle. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 14:137-146, 1992)

Olpidium and Polymyxa species known primarily as vectors for viruses can also reduce yield in monoculture systems, particularly when coexisting with Pythium, report E. Hadar and associates at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Rehovot, Israel. (Phytoparasitica 20:227, 1992)

A nonpathogenic isolate of Fusarium oxysporum suppressed Fusarium wilt of carnations by 80% when both antagonist and pathogen were present in the soil, report J. Postma and H. Rattink of the Research Institute for Plant Protection, Wageningen, Netherlands. The resistance induced was not systemic, however. (Can. J. Bot. 70:1199-1205, 1992)

Pythium myriotylum, present in the rhizosphere, was identified as the sole cause of root rot of cocoyam in Cameroon by R. P. Pacumbaba and associates of Alabama A&M University, Normal, and Ekona Research Center, Buea, Cameroon. (J. Phytopathol. 135:265-273, 1992)

No effects on mycorrhizae in Scots pine or Norway spruce, either above or below ground, could be attributed to sulfur dioxide or ozone in a field fumigation system, according to P. J. A. Shaw and associates at National Power, Leatherhead, and ITE Merlewood, Grange over Sands, England. (Mycol. Res. 96:785-791, 1992)