

Natural contamination of wheat by nivalenol in Hokkaido, Japan, is attributable to nivalenol-producing Fusarium poae and F. crookwellense as well as F. graminearum, according to Y. Sugiura and associates at the Science University of Tokyo and other institutions in Japan. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 59:3334-3338, 1993)

Exposing stored carrots to 220 to 280 nm of ultraviolet radiation increases their resistance to Botrytis cinerea by inducing formation of the phytoalexin 6-methoxymellein, according to J. Mercier, J. Arul, and C. Julien of the University of Laval, Sainte-Foy, Quebec, Canada. (J. Phytopathol. 139:17-25, 1993)

Immersing, then incubating tomato seeds in a mixture of five chemicals (1:4, w/v, seeds:solution) controlled disease caused by Xanthomonas campestris, Clavibacter michiganensis, Pseudomonas syringae, and P. corrugata (the first three for 30 minutes at 25 C, the last for 1 hour at 45 C), reports G. Kritzman of the Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. (Phytoparasitica 21:101-109, 1993)

Pea seedborne mosaic virus was found in faba bean and lentil plants from Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, and Turkey, report K. M. Makkouk and S. G. Kumari of ICARDA, Aleppo, Syria, and L. Bos of the DLO Research Institute for Plant Protection, Wageningen, Netherlands. The virus was seed-transmissible in five legume crops. (Neth. J. Plant Pathol. 99:115-124, 1993)

Japanese and United States populations of Bursaphelenchus xylophilus are related more closely to each other than to Canadian populations, according to C. Lawler, P. Joyce, and M. A. Harmey of University College, Dublin, Ireland. Polyclonal antibodies from rats were used to study the banding patterns in isolates of the nematode. (Nematologica 39:536-546, 1993)

A baiting technique for selective isolation of Gliocladium virens from natural soil developed by P. K. Mukherjee and associates at GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, India, involves mixing sorghum grains colonized by Sclerotium rolfsii with moist natural soil and incubating the mixture at 30 C for 6 to 10 days. (Biocontrol Sci. Technol. 3:101-104, 1993)

Infection of root-knot nematodes by Pasteuria penetrans in a 7-year monoculture of tobacco reduced the number of egg masses and root galls, report E. Weibelzahl and D. W. Dickson of the University of Florida, Gainesville. (Society of Nematologists Meetings, Nashville, TN, 10 November 1993)

Application of 5,000 mg/ml of an organophosphate insecticide, i.e., dimethoate, malathion, or profenofos, to stored sorghum grain suppressed the production of aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁, and G₂ by Aspergillus flavus and A. parasiticus, report H. A. H. Hasan and S. A. Omar of Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt. Rates of 10 to 250 mg/ml promoted mycelial growth of the fungi and did not suppress aflatoxin formation. (Cryptogam. Mycol. 14:185-193, 1993)

Oxolinic acid applied to rice before and after the grains were soaked to hasten germination controlled seedling rot caused by Pseudomonas glumae, whereas application after the hastening process was ineffective, according to Y. Hikichi of the Iwate Biotechnology Research Center, Narita, and the Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Kishiro, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 59:441-446, 1993)

Plant water status in cultivars or genotypes of peach are not reliable indicators of susceptibility to Leucostoma canker or of wound response, reports A. R. Biggs of West Virginia University, Kearneysville. (HortScience 28:939-941, 1993)