

Laccaria proxima significantly improved growth of container-grown seedlings of jack pine, mugo pine, black spruce, red spruce, and Douglas-fir, improved growth somewhat for Japanese black pine and white spruce, and slightly improved growth of red pine and Japanese larch, reports De-Wei Li at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. (Mycorrhiza 6:137-143, 1996)

Almost 50% of the variation in rate increase in incidence of wheat glume blotch is due to weather factors and about 50% to biological factors, report A. Djurie and associates at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden. (Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 102:9-20, 1996)

Populations of predacious and phytophagous nematodes (especially Rotylenchus spp.) tended to decrease with age of spruce plantations in the Beskydy Mountains, reports L. Hánel, Academy of Sciences of Czech Republic, České Budejovice. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 19:15-24, 1996)

Toxic extracellular polysaccharides from Xanthomonas campestris caused the browning, necrosis, and yellowing of pepper leaves, according to C. M. Walkes and L. W. O'Garro of the University of West Indies, Bridgetown, Barbadoes. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 48:91-104, 1996)

A satellite-RNA-containing strain of cucumber mosaic virus causes mosaic in banana, report R. Gafny and associates at The Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, and the Jordan Valley Banana Research Station, Zamach, Israel. (Phytoparasitica 24:49-56, 1996)

The polymerase chain reaction was effective in detecting latent infection by Clavibacter michiganensis in tomato seedlings before they are transplanted, according to R. Ghedini and N. Fiore of the University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy. (EPPO Bull. 25:449-454, 1995)

Bitertanol at 19 mg per kg of seed effectively controlled seed-borne inoculum and 56 mg per kg of seed was effective for soilborne inoculum of Tilletia caries on winter wheat, reports L. Johnsson of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala. (Växtskyddsnotiser 59[4]:107-110, 1995)

Xanthomonas campestris pv. poae causes wilt in annual bluegrass in Japan, and is the same as, and takes priority over, X. campestris pv. "poannua," according to T. Nishino and associates at Japan Tobacco Inc., Yokohama, and Shizuoka University, Ohya, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 61:555-561, 1995)

Of 11 fungicides tested for control of Diaporthe phaseolorum and Phomopsis longicola soybean, those containing thiram, carbathiin, benomyl, or captan were the most effective as seed treatments, report R. Hall and A. G. Xue of the University of Guelph, Ontario, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba, Canada. (Phytoprotection 76[2]:47-56, 1995)

Tomato infectious chlorosis virus is a new clostero-like virus on tomato transmitted in a semipersistent manner by the greenhouse whitefly and found by J. E. Duffus and associates at the US Agricultural Research Station, Salinas, CA. (Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 102:219-226, 1996)

Somaclonal celery lines resistant to Fusarium yellows were also more resistant to the beet armyworm, making these lines useful in integrated pest management programs, report M. M. Diawara and associates at the University of Colorado, Pueblo; University of California, Riverside; and Michigan State University, East Lansing. (J. Econ. Entomol. 89:218-223, 1996)