

When potato virus X (PVX) and potato virus Y (PVY) simultaneously infect tobacco plants, PVX particles increase substantially but PVY particles do not increase or decrease, reports V. B. Vance of the University of South Carolina, Columbia. This synergism is thought to affect RNA changes during virus replication. (Virology 182:486-494, 1991)

Nine stem and 16 foliar pathotypes of Mycosphaerella pinodes on pea have been identified by S. A. Clulow, B. G. Lewis, and P. Matthews of the University of East Anglia, Norwich, England. Nine pea lines and 45 fungus isolates were examined. (J. Phytopathol. 131:322-332, 1991)

Mustard crops in Saskatchewan became infected with Nematospora sinecauda via the insect vector Nysius niger feeding on infected seeds of Descurainia sophia, report L. Burgess and D. L. McKenzie of Agriculture Canada Research Station, Saskatoon. The weed, but not the insect, overwinters. (Can. Plant Dis. Surv. 71:37-41, 1991)

Exposing tomato plants to salinity stress before or after inoculation with Phytophthora parasitica increases the severity of root and crown rot, report T. J. Swiecki and J. D. MacDonald of the University of California, Davis. (J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 116:471-477, 1991)

Aspergillus clavatus growing on sprouted barley grains, a waste product of malt extract production, is the probable cause of lethal (96% mortality) neurotoxicosis in sheep, report A. Shlosberg and associates at Kimron Veterinary Institute and at Veterinary Services, Bet-Dagan, Israel. (Mycopathologia 114:35-39, 1991)

Spraying with 5% solutions of acetic acid, propionic acid, or urea suppresses perithecial production in Gibberella zeae, and the chemicals may have control value when applied to residues of corn or wheat, according to E. B. Khonga and J. C. Sutton of the University of Guelph, Ontario. (Mycol. Res. 95:409-412, 1991)

The reason Pyrenochaeta lycopersici causes severe corky root disease of tomatoes in southern Italy may be lack of crop rotation, reports F. C-M. Amenduni of the University of Bari, Italy. (Inf. Fitopatol. 41[2]:57-58, 1991)

Mite resistance of wheat derived from Agropyron elongatum limited spread of wheat streak mosaic more effectively than mite resistance derived from either rye or Aegilops squarrosa, report R. L. Conner and associates at the Agriculture Canada Research Station in Lethbridge. (Crop Sci. 31:315-318, 1991)

Root exudation in the presence of soil microflora can be quantified by using a microcosm in which a Millipore membrane separates the roots from the inoculant, according to A. A. Meharg and K. Killham of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. (Plant Soil 133:111-116, 1991)

White rot fungi caused greater wood loss (63%) in date palm than did brown rot fungi (32%), report J. E. Adaskaveg of the University of California, Davis; R. A. Blanchette of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul; and R. L. Gilbertson of the University of Arizona, Tucson. Vermiculite blocks were used to assay eight species. (Can. J. Bot. 69:615-629, 1991)

Pink seed of pea, a new disease caused by Erwinia rhapontici and described by H. C. Huang, L. M. Phillippe, and R. C. Phillippe of Agriculture Canada, Lethbridge, is a source of dockage at seed cleaning plants. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 12:445-448, 1990)