

Triadimenol (Baytan) and CGA-64251 were the most effective fungicides in controlling head smut (Sphacelotheca reiliana) of corn in infected fields, report L. V. Edgington, K. V. Lynch, and G. C. A. Bruin of the University of Guelph, Ontario. Baytan was more effective than CGA-64251 at late planting dates. In growth rooms, Baytan consistently gave about 60% control at 15, 20, or 25 C. (Canadian Phytopathological Society Annual Meeting, 25 June 1981)

The 1980 crop season loss due to ozone air pollution is estimated at \$32 million for alfalfa, corn, potatoes, and wheat grown in Minnesota, according to P. S. Teng, S. V. Krupa, and K. R. Kromroy of the University of Minnesota. A skeleton crop model employing growth stages of the plant was used in the calculations. (American Chemical Engineering Society Annual Meeting, November 1981)

Strawberry latent ringspot virus was reported for the first time on parsnip by P. Cooper of the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, Belfast. The outbreak was attributed to the introduction of infected seed. Virus identification was confirmed by the Scottish Horticultural Research Institute. (Plant Pathol. Vol. 30, No. 1, 1981)

The potential usefulness of artificial mutagenesis in improving disease resistance of crop plants was illustrated by M. D. Simons of Iowa State University, Ames. Some lines of oats (Clintland-60) treated with the mutagen ethyl methanesulfonate became more tolerant than the parent to crown rust (Puccinia coronata) and some became less tolerant. (Prot. Ecol. Vol. 3, No. 2, 1981)

Plants that absorb nitrogen as nitrate tend to raise the pH in the rhizosphere and those that absorb nitrogen as ammonia lower the pH, according to P. H. Nye of the University of Western Australia. Often, the pH at the root surface differs by 1 or 2 units from that a few millimeters away. (Plant Soil Vol. 61, No. 1-2, 1981)

Alkylammonium compounds appear to be the best of about 80 commercial biocides screened as potential wood preservatives, reports D. D. Nicholas. A multidisciplinary team is testing biological and chemical control agents at the Institute of Wood Research of Michigan Technological University, Houghton. (For. Prod. J. Vol. 31, No. 9, 1981)

A new race of Pseudomonas glycinea on soybean was reported in Ontario and Manitoba by S. S. Gnanamanickam and E. W. B. Ward of Agriculture Canada, London. The new race (race 10) was identified on eight differential soybean cultivars. (Canadian Phytopathological Society Annual Meeting, 25 June 1981)

Captan did not affect nodulation of lentils in soil containing the appropriate strains of Rhizobium leguminosarum but inhibited nodulation of plants grown from Rhizobium-inoculated seed planted in soil without the appropriate strains, report L. J. Duczek of Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon, and J. A. Buchan of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina. Yield and protein content of seed were unaffected by soil inoculations but were decreased in seed inoculated with Rhizobium or treated with captan. (Can. J. Plant Sci. Vol. 61, No. 3, 1981)

A virus on white yam described and named Dioscorea greenbanding mosaic virus in Togo, Africa, can be differentiated from the Dioscorea greenbanding virus of yams in the United States, according to P. Reckhaus and F. Nienhaus of Friedrich Wilhelms University, Bonn, West Germany. The viruses produce a wide array of similar symptoms except for the mosaic. Using virus-free propagative materials and eradicating weeds were the main control measures in Togo. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. Vol. 88, No. 8/9, 1981)