

Wheat strawbreaker caused by Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides, not previously reported in the central Great Plains, was widespread and severe in Kansas in 1984, according to W. G. Willis of Kansas State University, Manhattan. Trace amounts were reported in 1980. (APS North Central Division Meeting, June 1985)

Leaf tatters, a disease of unknown cause, was observed on white and other oaks during 1983-1985 in Indiana by R. J. Green, Jr., of Purdue University, Lafayette. Reduction in interveinal leaf blade tissue is followed by partial or complete leaf necrosis. (APS North Central Division Meeting, June 1985)

Incidence of head blight and concentrations of deoxynivalenol in grain were higher in winter wheat sown after corn than in that sown after soybeans, barley, or mixed grains, report A. H. Teich of Agriculture Canada, Harrow, Ont., and J. R. Hamilton of the University of Guelph. Plowing down residues of the preceding corn crop or treating seed with Vitaflo 280 decreased head blight incidence. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 49:1429-1431, 1985)

Severe grazing adversely affects colonization of crested wheat grass by vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizae, according to G. J. Bethlenfalvay, R. A. Evans, and A. L. Lesperance of Western Regional Research Center, USDA, Berkeley, CA. This reduction in mycelia and propagules may affect plant nutrition and soil stability. (Agron. J. 77:233-236, 1985)

Cultivar resistance influences chemical control of powdery mildew of grapevine, according to M. A. Doster and W. C. Schnathorst of the University of California, Davis. Fungicide amounts may differ for very susceptible Thompson Seedless and moderately resistant French Colombard. (Am. J. Enol. Vitic. 36:101-104, 1985)

Pink pod of bean in North Dakota is caused by Trichothecium roseum, according to J. C. Tu of Agriculture Canada, Harrow, Ont. A white powdery mold that turns pink occurs on pods, stems, petioles, and dead leaves. Seeds from infected pods are shriveled and yellow or pinkish yellow. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 7:55-57, 1985)

Take-all was more severe on wheat plants grown without applied copper than on those given an adequate or luxurious supply, report M. J. Wood and A. D. Robson of the University of Western Australia, Nedlands. Nodal roots were not as severely infected as seminal roots. (Aust. J. Agric. Res. 35:735-742, 1984)

Common soil microorganisms facilitate mycorrhizal formation by Glomus mosseae on alfalfa, according to C. Azcon-Aguilar and J. Barea of Zaidin Experiment Station, Granada, Spain. Improvement of independent hyphal growth prior to infection may account for this effect. (Trans. Br. Mycol. Soc. 84:536-537, 1985)

Tubers from potato plants resistant to the golden nematode are lower in phenols and less discolored than those from susceptible plants, report N. I. Mondy, S. Chandra, and W. D. Evans of Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. Use of resistant cultivars reduces loss not only from the nematode but also from enzymatic discoloration in the food product. (Am. Potato J. 62:208-213, 1985)

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect Phoma exigua in potato tubers, sprouts, and stems by M. Aguelon and J. Dunez of the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Pont de la Maye, France. The indirect test was more sensitive than the double antibody sandwich technique. (Ann. Appl. Biol. 105:463-469, 1984)