Focus

Initiation of the hypersensitive response and resistance in maize to Puccinia sorghi requires a cell-autonomous, nondiffusible factor specified by the Rpl gene, report J. L. Bennetzen, W. E. Blevins, and A. H. Ellingboe of Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, and the University of Wisconsin, Madison. (Science 241:208-210, 1988)

Red spruce exposed to ozone was not affected until late fall (after frost), at which time mesophyll structure of needles was disrupted and tannin accumulated in mesophyll vacuoles, report J. Chabot-Fincher and associates of Boyce Thompson Institute, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. (Am. J. Bot. 75[6,pt.2]:71-72, 1988)

Phytophthora root rot of raspberry was found for the first time in Australia and Phytophthora cryptogea as a new pathogen of raspberry was reported by W. S. Washington of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in Victoria. (Plant Pathol. 37:225-230, 1988)

Aflatoxin (mainly B_1) was found in 96% of 52 corn samples and 95% of 290 chicken feed samples in Indonesia, report R. Widiastuti and associates of the Balai Penelitian Veteriner in Bogor, Indonesia, and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries in Brisbane, Australia. Zearalenone was detected in 11 corn samples and ochratoxin A in one, but neither was found in chicken feed. (Mycopathologia 102:45-49, 1988)

A linear plasmid was found in hyphae of Tilletia controversa by W. K. Kim, S. A. McNabb, and G. R. Klassen of Agriculture Canada and the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. This 7.4-kb plasmid, designated pTCT, may aid rapid detection of smut species in wheat samples. (Can. J. Bot. 66:1098-1100, 1988)

The first experimental evidence that a nonstructural viral protein is present in an enzyme complex involving tricornaviral RNA synthesis was demonstrated with brome mosaic virus by R. Quadt, H. J. M. Verbeek, and E. M. J. Jaspars of Leiden University, Netherlands. (Virology 165:256-261, 1988)

Tobamoviruses and tobacco necrosis, tobacco rattle, and tomato bushy stunt viruses were isolated from river and lake waters and carnation mottle virus from the Baltic Sea by H. Kontzog and associates of the Institut für Phytopathologie Ascherleben, East Germany. This is the first report of a plant-pathogenic virus in seawater. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 24:171-172, 1988)

Twelve species of thrips that are vectors for tomato spotted wilt virus, with a host range of more than 200 plant species, preferred weeds to lettuce, report L. S. Yudin and associates at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu and Kula. They suggested including trap crops in crop management for virus disease control. (Environ. Entomol. 17:522-526, 1988)

Susceptibility of pecan foliage to pecan scab depends in part on phylloplane composition, according to B. W. Wood, T. R. Gottwald, and C. C. Reilly of the USDA Southeastern Fruit and Tree Nut Research Laboratory, Byron, GA. Juglone was one of several phylloplane-associated substances identified. (J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 113:616-619, 1988)

Syringomycin, a necrosis-inducing phytotoxin, is not essential for pathogenicity to sweet cherry fruit but contributes significantly to virulence, according to G. W. Xu and D. C. Cross of Washington State University, Pullman. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 54:1345-1353, 1988)

Salute to APS Sustaining Associates

This section is designed to help APS members understand more about APS Sustaining Associates. Information was supplied by company representatives. Each month different companies will be featured. A complete listing appears in each issue of *Phytopathology*.

Rohm and Haas Company, Contact: Dr. H. E. Carley, Fungicide Product Development Manager, Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105; 215/592-6731. Rohm and Haas has been involved with agricultural chemicals since 1929, when it introduced Lethane, the first synthetic organic insecticide. In the 1940s, it developed Dithane fungicide, the most widely used organic agricultural fungicide in the world. Dithane fungicides (maneb and mancozeb formulations) are used to control over 50 fungal diseases on more than 80 crops. Its current research effort is concentrated on systemic sterol inhibitor fungicides.

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Contact: J. Palmer, Librarian, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 2JQ, U.K.; tel: 44.05827 63133. Rothamsted Experimental Station is the oldest agricultural research station in the world. It was founded in 1843 by John Bennet Lawes to study the relationship between soil fertility and crop growth. Lawes, an industrialist, produced the world's first artificial fertilizer. Rothamsted's interest in soil fertility continues but its research interests have widened. As Britain's principal station for research in arable crops we have research programs in the control of and forecasting of pests and diseases, in the flourishing technologies of tissue culture and genetic engineering, and in modelling to predict the growth and requirements of crops. We collaborate widely with many other researchers both in the United Kingdom and abroad.

Sakata Seed America, Inc., San Francisco, CA

Sandoz Crop Protection, Contact: L. T. Hargett, 1300 E. Touhy Ave., Des Plaines IL 60018; 312/390-3806.

O. M. Scott & Sons, D. G. Scott Research Center, Marysville, OH 43041. The O. M. Scott & Sons Co., with its title, "First in Lawns," has been the recognized leader of the lawn products industry since 1870. Fertilizers, grass seed, and control products are sold to homeowners and professional users such as golf courses, parks, industrial lawn, and commercial growers. The most recent and rapidly growing category of Scott's specialty retail products are for flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetable gardens. Scotts is an expanding company with Scotts' products currently being sold in Europe (both for home lawns and professional users).

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