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BOOK REVIEW

WOLFE, M. S., LIMPET, E. (ed.): INTEGRATED CONTROL OF CEREAL MILDEWS: MONITORING THE PATHOGEN. — Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Dordrecht—Boston—Lancaster 1987. 146 pp. Dfl. 90.00, US \$ 42.50, £ 27.50.

This book contains the proceedings of a workshop on "Integrated control to reduce the damage caused by cereal mildews" held in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1986. The list of participants is included. The workshop comprised four sessions dealing with the epidemiology of virulence of powdery mildew in Europe, the methods of virulence analysis, status of resistance gene analysis in various countries and regional differentiation of virulence and fungicide resistance. In the introductory part recommendations for the joint programme and joint proposals are included. They deal with virulence surveys, common designation of varietal resistance to barley mildew, use of isogenic lines in the Pallas background, investigations of increased pathogenicity on m.l.o varieties and integration of the research through a European co-ordinator. Most papers were devoted to the powdery mildew of barley. Limpert and Fischbeck summarized data on the distribution of virulence in barley mildew populations in England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Austria obtained by means of a mobile spore sampler. Limpert presented evidence of wind-dispersal of the pathogen and its implications for improved use of host resistance and of fungicides for mildew control. Host resistance and pathogen virulence in Austria were described by Zwatz, in Czechoslovakia by Brückner, in Denmark by Jørgensen and Houmøller, in France by Andrivon and Vallavieille-Pope, in Poland by Gacek, in Spain by Molina-Cano, in Sweden by Wiik, in England by Wolfe, Slater and Minchin, in the Netherlands by Balkema-Boonstra and in Canada by Falk and Louter. Powdery mildew of wheat in England, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, the F.D.R., Italy and Austria was the subject of papers by Felsenstein, Limpert and Fischbeck, in Switzerland in Fried and Stoecken's papers and in England in Wolfe and Kints' contributions. Karjalainen (Finland) and Corazza and Ialongo (Italy) discussed powdery mildew both on barley and wheat. A paper by Heun and Fischbeck was devoted to the postulation of genes for resistance in the wheat cultivars registered in the F.R.G. using the gene-for-gene concept. The fungicide resistance in cereal mildews was discussed by Dunne (Ireland), Fletcher, Cooper and Prestidge (England), as well as within the framework of virulence surveys by Limpert and Fischbeck, Jørgensen and Houmøller, Andrivon and Vallavieille-Pope, Wiik, Wolfe, Slater and Minchin, and by Wolfe and Kints.

The book presents an up-to-date information on barley and wheat powdery mildews in Europe gathered by outstanding specialists. Therefore, it will be of great interest to plant pathologists, as well as to plant breeders because it presents a unique collection of the most important data for mildew resistance breeding.