

cubatieperiode van 30 dagen neemt het aantal chlamydosporen toe met stijgende glucoseconcentratie (10–1000 ppm). 98 % van de gevormde chlamydosporen kiemde na 7 uren incubatie in vers medium of in steriele grond.

References

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Book review

Stover, R. H.: Banana, plantain and abaca diseases. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey, England, 1972. XII + 316 pp., 190 fig., 8 coloured plates, 25 tables. Price: £ 5.50 (cloth bound).

This book is concerned with disease problems of banana produced for export on estates (about 15% of world production), rather than on small farms. The author draws upon 15 years of experience with the United Fruit Company. The book is very efficiently written and much attention is given to the economic consequences of each disease and its control. The text is concise and yet very lucid and up to date. The illustrations and the general layout are excellent. Besides four short general chapters (19 pp.) an introduction (2 pp.) and two appendices (5pp.), there are fourteen chapters on diseases grouped according to cause. There are chapters on diseases caused by: nematodes, fungi (4 chapters), bacteria, viruses, non-infectious and unknown causes, chemical injuries, nutritional deficiencies, climate, soil conditions, and genetic abnormalities. The fungus diseases are divided over four chapters into those of the foliage, pre-harvest fruit, post-harvest fruit, and of root, corm and pseudostem. Each disease is systematically described under subheadings: symptoms, causal organism, factors influencing disease incidence, economic importance and control.

Major references up to 1970 with emphasis on the literature since 1961 are cited after each disease. For a more complete list of the older literature the reader is referred to C. W. Wardlaw's book of 1961.

In the preface the author draws attention to the tremendous changes in the banana industry since the appearance of Wardlaw's last book (1961). These changes have altered the entire field of banana disease research and were one of the reasons for writing this book. In Wardlaw's book nematodes were only treated in an appendix. Here nematodes merit a special chapter because replacement of 'Gros Michel' by mainly Cavendish varieties, have meant a corresponding replacement of fusarial wilt by Radopholus root rot. The new ways of harvesting and shipping, the introduction of fruit-branding (Chiquita) with high quality standards, etc, made control of pre-harvest and post-harvest fruit diseases more important than ever. New methods of control, such as the advent of systemic fungicides are other developments of great consequence. These and other changes and developments have been dealt with in two short chapters on the relation of disease to: varieties and breeding (3 pp.) and cultivation and shipping practices (7 pp.), but have especially been integrated with the treatment of the various diseases. This book is a very clear, efficiently written and designed, concise, accurate, well-illustrated and up-to-date treatise on diseases of bananas produced on large estates and on their control.

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