

bekend is als *Streptomyces scabies*, de veroorzaker van aardappelschurft. *S. scabies* is echter een ongeldige naam door het ontbreken van een typestam. Zolang er niet een geldig neotype is gepubliceerd kan geen speciesnaam aan deze isolaten worden gegeven. Taxonomisch en nomenclatorisch onderzoek is dus gewenst, evenals onderzoek naar schade, invloed van vruchtwisseling met aardappel en/of andere gewassen en effectieve bestrijding (wellicht door beregening?) van schurft bij peen.

References

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Book review

F. Roll-Hansen & H. Roll-Hansen, 1987. Skogskader i farger. Forest injuries in colour. Landbruksforlaget, Oslo. 122 pp. ISBN 82-529-1241-9. Price: £ 13.00.

Fifteen common forest diseases, four types of insect damage and some symptoms caused by abiotic agents such as frost, drought, air pollution and nutrient deficiencies are depicted in this booklet. Each chapter is preceded by a short general introduction, after which the various symptoms are shown in colour plates, each with a short description. The chapter on frost and drought damage is especially instructive, since such symptoms are often attributed to damage caused by air pollution. Only a few types of injury are presented and the choice is not well balanced. As the authors themselves state, it is merely examples. No references or suggestions for further reading are given. The text is in Norwegian and English. With its excellent plates, this book may be helpful in identifying some forest injuries. The basic information it contains makes it more than merely a field guide. People in forestry practice and all those interested in the actual decline syndrome of forest may use this book as an introduction.

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