Species of the genus Ceratocystis which occur on coniferous trees.

- - Draft genome sequences for Ceratocystis fagacearum, C. harringtonii, Grosmannia penicillata , and Huntiella bhutanensis

Description: -
-Species of the genus Ceratocystis which occur on coniferous trees.
-Species of the genus Ceratocystis which occur on coniferous trees.
Notes: Thesis (M.A.) -- University of Toronto, 1959.
This edition was published in 1959

Tags: #New #species #of #ceratocystis #from #conifers

Ceratocystis species, including two new taxa, from Eucalyptus trees in South Africa

Wingfield, in , 2004 Insect Associated Diseases and Blue Stain Many species of conifer infesting bark beetles are known to carry fungi that impart blue stain to the sapwood of infested trees see PATHOLOGY Insect Associated Tree Diseases. Ceratocystis fagacearum is a major causal agent of vascular wilt of oaks and other trees in the family Fagaceae. Within a few days there are usually abundant conidiophores that produce chains of hyaline conidia, sometimes called endoconidia, characteristic of the anamorph genus Chalara.

Coevolutionary toxicity as suggested by differential coniferyl alcohol inhibition of ceratocystis species growth

The production of propagules without sexual fusion is very widespread in ascomycotes, and the resultant asexual spores are called conidia. One mechanism by which C.

Ceratocystis fimbriata

The lichenicolous sclerotial genus Marchandiomyces Fig.

Ceratocystis species, including two new taxa, from Eucalyptus trees in South Africa

The Theobroma form is restricted to Central America and northern and eastern South America, while Coffea forms apparently occur only in Central America and northern South America and, perhaps, a few locations in South-East Asia. Penicillium Figures F through H belongs to this group.

Ceratocystis

Two American hardwood species of Endoconidiophora described as new.

Ceratocystis species, including two new taxa, from Eucalyptus trees in South Africa

The later decomposition of plant debris facilitates the release of propagules into the soil, closing the cycle. This staining may extend several metres from the roots, up the trunk of the tree, and into branches. The fifth new species C.

Coevolutionary toxicity as suggested by differential coniferyl alcohol inhibition of ceratocystis species growth

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