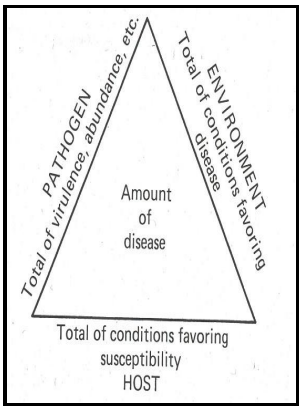
Plant pathogenesis and disease control

Lewis Publishers - Plant disease



Description: -
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Plant diseases.
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-Plant pathogenesis and disease control
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Systemic acquired resistance

Loss of from plant diseases may also result in hunger and starvation, especially in less-developed countries where access to disease-control methods is limited and annual losses of 30 to 50 percent are not uncommon for major crops. It reached Brazil in 1970 and from there it rapidly spread at a rate enabling it to infect all coffee areas in the country by 1975.

Systemic acquired resistance

Diseases—a normal part of nature Plant diseases are a normal part of nature and one of many ecological factors that help keep the hundreds of thousands of living plants and animals in balance with one another. This eradication can be accomplished using steam or chemical fumigants.

Hemileia vastatrix

A pathogen may spread rapidly under these conditions. Most available commercial varieties of crop plants bear resistance to at least one, and often several, pathogens. In the absence of harmful stimuli, jasmonate binds to special proteins, called JAZ proteins, to regulate plant growth, production, and other processes.

Plant disease

During 1913 it crossed the African continent from Kenya to the Congo, where it was found in 1918, before spreading to West Africa, the Ivory Coast 1954 , Liberia 1955 , Nigeria 1962—63 and Angola 1966.

plant disease

Plant disease, an impairment of the normal state of a that interrupts or modifies its vital functions. It was reported first by a British explorer from regions of Kenya around Lake Victoria in 1861 from where it is believed to have spread to Asia and the Americas. Dispersal by insects is unlikely and therefore insignificant.

Hemileia vastatrix

One lesion produces 4—6 spore crops over a 3—5 month period releasing 300—400,000 spores. Coffee plants bred for resistance succeed because of cytological and biochemical resistance mechanisms.

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