LITTLE CHERRY (virus). Symptoms were sev. on Lambert in the Creston Valley, B.C. rendering much of the crop unmarketable. Bing was only mildly affected (J.M.W.).

Little Cherry and K.+S. Disease

T.B. Lott and F.W.L. Keane

Kwanzan and Shiro-fugen flowering cherries at Summerland, B.C. were indexed for the virus causing K.+ S. disease. This virus causes a disease in sweet cherry very similar to little cherry. The indexing showed that the stocks of Kwanzan in use at Summerland were infected but that the Shiro-fugen stocks were not. The Kwanzan stocks have been eliminated.

Despite the proximity of the Kwanzan stocks to sweet cherry trees of bearing age and to the indexed stocks of Shiro-fugen there was no evidence of natural spread of the K.+S. virus from Kwanzan to sweet cherry or Shiro-fugen. Flowering cherries are present to a limited extent as ornamentals throughout the Okanagan Valley. It appears probable that the K.+S. virus, similar to, and perhaps identical with, the little cherry virus, is now present and has been present for years in at least some of the flowering cherry trees. In the absence of spread to sweet cherries, and in the absence of symptoms in the flowering cherries, the K.+S. virus could remain present and undetected in the flowering cherries indefinitely.

Little cherry is as yet unreported in the Okanagan and Similkameen Valleys.

Yellows and Necrotic Ring Spot of Cherry

T.R. Davidson

In the Niagara Peninsula leaf symptoms of yellows accompanied by leaf drop was widespread in 1958 but not as sev. as in 1957. Etch symptoms of necrotic ring spot were somewhat more prevalent than in 1957 but did not reach the proportions of 1956. Weather conditions in the spring of 1958 seem to have favored the development of yellows rather than ring spot symptoms.

Spread of these diseases appears to depend upon the age of trees, internal inoculum and isolation from diseased orchards. The greatest spread occurs in orchards 5-10 years of age. One non-isolated virus-free orchard remained healthy for 4 years but in the fifth year 4.5% of the trees

became diseased. A similar orchard with minimum isolation of 100 yards also remained healthy for 4 years. However, in the fifth year 1% of the trees developed disease. In contrast, the spread of virus diseases in a third orchard without isolation and containing an initial internal inoculum of 3% diseased trees has been 4, 5, 7, 16 and 3% in each of the five years respectively.

Other Observations

One English Morello tree at Kentville, N.S. was sev. infected with yellows (G.O. Gourley).

GUMMOSIS (cause undetermined). A few branches of 1 tree in a home garden at Vancouver, B.C. bore linear lesions quite different from those of bacterial canker (H.N.W.T.). A gummosis of undetermined origin was also observed at Loretteville, Que. (D. Leblond).

PEACH

SCAB (Cladosporium carpophilum). Numerous scab spots occurred on the stem end of fruit of Golden Jubilee in an orchard at St. Catharines, Ont. In another the complete crop of 6 trees was badly blemished (G.C. Chamberlain). At Canard, N.S. the scab organism produced small cankers on peach twigs (C.O. Gourley).

CORYNEUM BLIGHT (Clasterosporium carpophilum) caused sl. damage to a tree in a home garden at Vancouver, B.C. (H.N.W. Toms). Light infections were seen on unsprayed trees in the Creston Valley, B.C. (J.M. Wilks).

DIE BACK (Cytospora leucostoma) was sl. at Grand Pre and Wolfville, N.S. (C.O.G.).

BLACK KNOT (Dibotryon morbosum). Tr. infections occurred at Grand Pre, N.S. (C.O.G.).

BLOSSOM AND TWIG BLIGHT (Monilinia fructicola) was tr. in home garden in Vancouver, B.C. (H.N.W.T.). Infection was 5% on Vedette at St. Catharines, Ont. (G.C.C.).

BROWN ROT (Monilinia fructicola). Between 25 and 62% of Vedette fruit held in common storage for 5 days at St. Catharines, Ont. was affected (G.C.C.). A tr. infection was seen at Woodville, N.S. (C.O.G.).