

and numbers while the second had only thousands. The second trial did have a lot of
ventures, one of which has substantial resistance to rhizomania. Then of course there are
numerous factors involving the application itself, soil type, soil moisture, soil texture, soil
temperature, weather conditions at application and following application.

Results from these trials indicate that certain can be effective for plants in reducing
losses to root knot nematodes and rhizomania. Three-year wheel plots appear to be
an effective tool for planting material in the top 12-14 inches of the soil profile. More trials
both in growers' fields and under more controlled conditions are needed to test the consistency

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-Partial characterization of some furoviruses infecting sugarbeet.

Several soil-borne, rod-shaped virus isolates from sugarbeet from
the U.S. were compared using antisera to structural and
nonstructural proteins (courtesy H.-Y. Liu and K. Richards) of beet
necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV) by western blot analyses.
Antisera to the C-terminal 1/3 of the BNYVV capsid protein was
highly specific, reacting only to BNYVV isolates. Antisera to the
whole capsid protein reacted with all BNYVV isolates, with a MW of
ca. 22 kDa, and also cross-reacted with several other rod-shaped,
soil-borne virus isolates of sugarbeet (Liu and Duffus, 1988), from
Texas, Nebraska, and Idaho, with a MW of ca. 23 kDa. Antisera to
the 75 kDa and 14 kDa proteins were specific to BNYVV. In contrast,
antisera to the 42 kDa protein reacted with all BNYVV isolates
showing a MW of ca. 42 kDa, and also with the related sugarbeet
isolates showing a MW of ca. 43 kDa. Antisera to the 25 kDa
protein, which corresponds to RNA 3, reacted only with recently
recovered isolates of BNYVV, but not with one which had been
maintained by mechanical inoculation for several years. Thus,
antisera to the C-terminus of the coat protein, the 75 kDa protein,
and 14 kDa protein appear to be specific to BNYVV isolates, whereas
the 42 kDa protein appears to be conserved among BNYVV and related
furo-like virus isolates from Texas, Nebraska, and Idaho.