SNOW MOLD INFECTION OF ALFALFA, GRASSES, AND ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS

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Citation Report

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	GROUPING OF ISOLATES OF A LOW-TEMPERATURE BASIDIOMYCETE ON THE BASIS OF CULTURAL BEHAVIOR AND PATHOGENICITY. Canadian Journal of Botany, 1961, 39, 297-306.	1.1	30
2	Untersuchungen Ã¼ber die Typhula-FÃule des Getreides.. Journal of Phytopathology, 1965, 53, 255-288.	1.0	15
3	Untersuchungen Ã¼ber die Typhulaâ€“FÃule des Getreides.. Journal of Phytopathology, 1965, 54, 209-239.	1.0	2
4	Root rots of cereals. III. Botanical Review, The, 1965, 31, 505-536.	3.9	25
5	Sweetclover Improvement. Advances in Agronomy, 1965, 17, 163-231.	5.2	22
6	The Thermodynamics of Short-distance Translocation in Plants. Journal of Experimental Botany, 1969, 20, 341-349.	4.8	34
7	Effect of a Typhula sp. on the growth of strawberry and other plants at low temperatures. Canadian Journal of Botany, 1971, 49, 767-768.	1.1	0
8	Snow molds of winter cereals: guide for diagnosis, culture, and pathogenicity. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1981, 3, 15-25.	1.4	45
9	Pathogenicity ofCoprinus psychromorbiduson alfalfa. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1982, 4, 106-108.	1.4	4
10	Sclerotial strains ofCoprinus psychromorbidus, a snow mold basidiomycete. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1982, 4, 27-36.	1.4	22
12	Effect of temperature on pathogenicity of sclerotial and nonsclerotial isolates ofCoprinus psychromorbiduson winter wheat under controlled conditions. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1986, 8, 394-399.	1.4	17
13	Typhula phacorrhizaon winter wheat. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1986, 8, 269-276.	1.4	18
16	Effects of hardening and plant age on development of resistance to cottony snow mold (Coprinus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 1152-1156.	1.1	39
17	Seasonal fluctuation in pathogenicity oFFusarium nivale (Gerlachia nivalis) to Lolium perenns L.. Mycotoxin Research, 1987, 3, 111-114.	2.3	5
18	A method for assessing resistance to the snow molds Typhula incarnata and Microdochium nivale in winter wheat incubated at the optimum growth temperature ranges of the fungi. Canadian Journal of Botany, 1990, 68, 343-346.	1.1	27
19	Infection ability of mycelium and spores ofMicrodochium nivale (Fr) samuels hallett toLolium Perenne L.. Mycotoxin Research, 1991, 7, 136-139.	2.3	0
20	Effect of Microdochium nivale and Low Temperature on Winter Survival of Perennial Ryegrass. Journal of Phytopathology, 1993, 138, 1-8.	1.0	14
21	Evaluation of resistance to speckled snow mold in winter wheat. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1993, 15, 284-292.	1.4	4

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22	Production of cellulases and xylanases by low-temperature basidiomycetes. Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 2000, 46, 860-865.	1.7	27
23	Effect of plant age and cottony snow mold on winter survival of forage grasses. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2002, 82, 701-708.	0.9	3
24	A Method for Assessing Resistance to Snow Rot Disease of Winter Cereals Using Leaf Blade.. Japanese Journal of Crop Science, 2003, 72, 89-92.	0.2	5
25	Distribution of Typhula spp. and Typhula ishikariensis Varieties in Wisconsin, Utah, Michigan, and Minnesota. Phytopathology, 2006, 96, 926-933.	2.2	21
26	Cold-hardening of winter triticale (x Triticosecale Wittm.) results in increased resistance to pink snow mould Microdochium nivale (Fr., Samuels & Hallett) and genotype-dependent chlorophyll fluorescence modulations. Acta Physiologiae Plantarum, 2009, 31, 1219-1227.	2.1	23
27	Microdochium nivale (Fr., Samuels & Hallett): cytological analysis of the infection process in triticale (Ã—Triticosecale Wittm.). Acta Physiologiae Plantarum, 2011, 33, 529-537.	2.1	16
28	Breeding for Disease Resistance. Agronomy, 0, , 335-354.	0.2	4
29	Breeding for Disease and Nematode Resistance. Agronomy, 0, , 827-858.	0.2	13
30	Snow Mold Fungi. , 2016, , 55-94.		0
31	Production of cellulases and xylanases by low-temperature basidiomycetes. Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 2000, 46, 860-865.	1.7	9