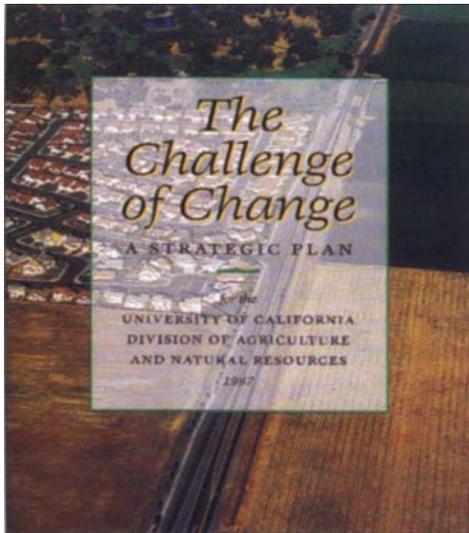


sin have created an exceptional baseline of scientific data. It extends over a long time and provides critical knowledge to both understand the past and evaluate future changes. Second, the society here in the basin has gone through years of effort and discussion to clearly define their common goals. They have in the process also gained an understanding of the basin as an ecosystem of many interacting parts in which environmental quality and human quality of life are united."

Restoration efforts in the basin are focused not only on keeping the great variety of plant and animal species, but also the patterns and processes over a large landscape, Erman said.



■ Strategic plan published

The Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) has published its new strategic plan, "The Challenge of Change."

"DANR's strategic plan provides a framework for making critical decisions at all levels of the Division regarding how we spend our money and our time and how we organize ourselves and conduct our work," DANR vice president Reg Gomes says in the report's preface.

To obtain a copy of the 24-page document, call the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation at (510) 987-0066.

■ New strain of old disease threatens mushrooms

Walking along the tiers of beds and trays in mushroom houses this spring, Santa Clara County growers found green mold stretched across empty patches where the round, white tops of button mushrooms should have been.

A new strain of an old disease is threatening Santa Clara County's number one agricultural product. Button mushrooms, *Agaricus bisporus* — valued at \$30 million to \$35 million a year for the county — have been infected with *Trichoderma harzianum* Th-4, according to Santa Clara County farm advisor María de la Fuente. She anticipates *T. harzianum* Th-4 will reduce this year's mushroom yields by 25%.

T. harzianum Th-4, is a very aggressive new strain of an old disease caused by a fungus. Green mold, the old disease, spreads slowly and is usually associated with improperly processed compost. The new strain has appeared even in properly processed compost and proven to be severe and fast-spreading in the mushroom industry in Canada and Pennsylvania, says de la Fuente. Pennsylvania's yields fell nearly 50% during its first year of infection, she said.

In early April, a Santa Clara County grower noticed the rapidly spreading mold and called de la Fuente. CDFA's Plant Pest Diagnostic Center in Sacramento isolated the aggressive strain from the samples she sent. The results were confirmed by highly specific lab tests at two other internationally recognized institutions. By June, the grower had suffered a 40% yield loss.

"Recently, I sampled several farms in the Santa Clara County area, others in Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties, and found that they all have the disease," she says.

After 2 to 5 weeks of an apparently normal start, sections of a tray can turn green with *Trichoderma* spores. Initially a few isolated tray sections are infected, but soon it becomes epidemic, commonly infecting 30% of a mushroom house, and sometimes making cultivation cycles of the entire house unprofitable.

The problem can be exacerbated by mites, another common pest, but they aren't the only ones spreading *Trichoderma* spores. Wind-carried dust particles, insects, contaminated hands, clothing and tools of workers can contribute to the spread of spores.



María de la Fuente

Mushroom growers are covering patches of *T. harzianum* Th-4 with salt to stop the spread of the mold.

Another strain of *T. harzianum* is used in agriculture as a biocontrol agent to kill soilborne pathogens. De la Fuente says, "I think that the scientific community needs to look at whether this widely used strain of *Trichoderma harzianum* is not mutating or adapting and causing this disease on mushrooms." However the source of the problem has not been determined.

De la Fuente suspects the new disease arrived last year Santa Clara County because production yields dropped from 145 tons per acre in 1995 to 133 tons per acre in 1996.

California growers may be granted a special use of the fungicide benlate (Benomyl) to treat the planting material, called spawn, to stem the spread of the disease. Currently use of the fungicide on mushrooms is restricted to application after the crop is established. To ease this restric-

tion, de la Fuente recently requested the California Department of Pesticide Regulation's endorsement for the petition prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a Special Local Need Registration Section 24(c) of benlate to treat the spawn before planting. EPA has granted a similar permit to the state of Pennsylvania. One problem with using this fungicide is that there is a high risk of killing the mushroom, itself a fungus. To reduce the risk, she will advise growers to treat the spawn right before planting and to make sure they don't overdose.

"The potential loss for California mushroom farmers because of this disease is sizable," de la Fuente says, "and a benlate spawn treatment will have a significant impact in reducing this threat as it did for Pennsylvania growers." — Ed.



Outreach news

4-H'ers learn leadership skills



Pam Kan-Rice

Lake County 4-H members Emily DeBolt, left, and Kari Pollock train guide dogs.

More than 700 4-H members gathered in Davis for the annual 4-H State Leadership Conference. Members traveled from all over the state to attend the 3-day event in August.

"One person can make a difference, you can make a difference," keynote speaker Richard Santana, an educator with a master's degree from Harvard University, told the young people. "Someone taught me that I was worth something and I became willing to change," said the former gang member.

The conference theme "4-H Is Not a Spectator Sport" was reflected in 21 how-to sessions that will assist 4-H members planning community projects.

"The kids and adults — teams of four or five per county — put together plans of action to impact their communities," explains conference education chair Rasjidah Franklin, Alameda County youth development advisor. "The plans range from literacy projects and nutrition education to organizing speakouts, where kids' voices can be heard to influence policy. In L.A. County they are starting a co-op for marketing products that didn't sell at the county fair."

Delegate teams participated in workshops concentrating on citizenship, politics and law; teaching, tutoring and literacy; science and agri-

culture; communication, visual and performing arts; cross-cultural communication; and health and fitness. New this year were workshops for training adult 4-H volunteers. In all, 98 workshops were offered.

To learn about science and agriculture, some members visited the California Veterinary Diagnostics lab, where researchers demonstrated modern devices for diagnosing illness in animals. At a landscape architecture lab, others learned how engineers and designers develop plans for communities, wildland areas and the spaces in between. Some members collected samples of wildlife and plants along Putah Creek while others toured a local farm and saw how farms can enhance wildlife habitat.

Several headline speakers rounded out the conference program. Robert Corrigan, president of San Francisco State University and chair of President Clinton's "America Reads" initiative, spoke about literacy, learning and community service. Teacher and entrepreneur John Corcoran, who learned to read when he was 48, explained why literacy is important for everyone. Pacific Telesis vice president Marshall Cochrane, who manages a \$3.5 billion real estate portfolio, talked about the leadership skills needed today and in the future. — Editor