experiment, a typical virulent strain (KCPC-19) was selected. Artificial inoculation was conducted into all varieties by using two different materials and methods, i.e., bark and wood tissue sections in the laboratory and living trees in the field. In the bark and wood tissue section method, the size of necrotic area and canker development on chestnut varieties were examined and compared 4 days after inoculation. There were wide variations of chestnut varieties in disease resistance and susceptibility against chestnut blight fungus, but 3 varieties, Daebo! , Ishizuchi, and Sandae, were shown to be relatively resistant to the disease with the necrotic area of 0.95-1.03 cm2, while Arima was the most susceptible with the size of 2.0 cm2. In the living tree inoculation examined 5 weeks after inoculation, 3 varieties, Daebo, Ishizuchi, and Riheiguri, showed the higher resistance, but Tono 2 did the highest susceptibility among tested varieties.

1-13. Developing screening system for resistance to anthracnose in grapes by using culture filtrates from *Elsinoe ampelina*.

Hae Keun Yun, Kyo Sun Park, Jeong Ho Rho, Youn Jung Choi and Sang Bouk Jeong. National horticultural Research Institute, RDA, Suwon 440-706, Korea

It was investigated whether culture filtrates produced by *X. fastiduosa* could be used to determine varietal susceptibility in grape cultivars to anthracnose as a substitute for pathogen inoculation or field screening. Bioassay of grape leaves with culture filtrates showed that their phytotoxicities were active and host-selective. Ethyl acetate extracts from those also showed the toxicities and host selectivity among grape cultivars. The sensitive range of plants to culture filtrates and their ethyl acetate extracts was consistent with the host range to the pathogen. Susceptible cultivars were sensitive to even highly diluted culture filtrates but resistant cultivars were not affected even at original culture filtrates. Susceptible cultivars were sensitive to the undiluted culture filtrates than highly diluted culture filtrates and the younger leaves were the more sensitive to the culture filtrates and their ethyl acetate extracts in grapes.

1-14. Evaluating the resistance to crown gall in grape rootstocks.

Jeong Ho Rho[1], **Hae Keun Yun[1]**, Kyo Sun Park[1], Chang Hoo Lee[2] and Sang Bouk Jeong[1]. [1]National Horticultural Reserch Institute, RDA, Suwon 440-706, Korea, [2]Department of Horticultural Science, Korea University, Seoul 136-701, Korea

To evaluate the resistance to crown gall in grape rootstocks, cuttings from twenty seven grape rootstocks were inoculated with *Agrobacterium vitis* Cheonan 493 and size of galls from grapevines was measured in a greenhouse. Tumors were formed in all varieties of grape rootstocks tested in this study and no grape rootstock variety was immune to crown gall. Tumors were found on the stems of all plants tested in '196-17' and '41B'. Based on measuring size and weight of galls formed on the stem of grape rootstocks, '779P' was extremely susceptible to crown gall. Some varieties such as 'Gloire', '140R', '101-14M', '3309C', and '333EM' found to be resistant, while '99R', '1447P', 'Rupestris du lot', '110R', 'Freedom', and '41B' were susceptible and '1103P', '5C', '420A', 'Golia', and '5BB' were moderately susceptible to crown gall.