

# OBITUARY

## Raden Winoto Suatmadji 1932–1989

Dr Raden Winoto Suatmadji, Nematologist, Plant Research Institute, Burnley, died on 16 April 1989 after a brief illness. He is survived by his wife Thea and three children.

Winoto's early tertiary training in Indonesia was interrupted by his active participation in the struggle for independence against the Dutch. He successfully qualified for a degree in horticulture in Indonesia, and continued postgraduate training at the Agricultural University, Wageningen, The Netherlands, where he successfully completed a Masters degree and, in 1969, a Ph.D. in nematology.

Throughout his career, which included 7 years at the University of Malaysia and 12 years in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Victoria, Winoto's main interest was in the taxonomy of nematodes. He curated the Australian plant para-

sitic collection and was working on the taxonomy of the Krakatoa species of nematodes.

Winoto's nematology skills were also readily available to other fields of plant pathology. Apart from routine diagnostic work at PRI, Winoto was active in research, working on a range of nematode disease problems in diverse crops including cereals, pine nurseries, fruit trees, berries, ornamentals, mushrooms and vegetables. He collaborated with other scientists in the DARA and also in the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

Winoto was a strong community leader, being both President and founder member of the Australia-Indonesia Society and was often called upon to act as an unofficial adviser to visiting Indonesian politicians. He also had wide cultural, scientific and political interests, read widely and spoke five languages. He once confessed that all strife and conflict distressed him and he believed in the dictum 'All man is one'. He will be missed.

**Peter Merriman Geoff Marks**

# BOOK REVIEWS

## Compendium of Grape Diseases

Edited by Roger C. Pearson and Austin C. Goheen. American Phytopathological Society Press. 1988. 93pp. ISBN 0-89054-088-8

This book is another of the excellent series of compendia produced by the American Phytopathological Society. The book will be welcomed as a useful reference for viticulturists and extension workers as well as plant pathologists.

The main subject sections include diseases caused by biotic factors, mites and insects that cause disease-like symptoms, disorders caused by abiotic factors and effects of cultural practices on diseases. Diseases caused by biotic agents are divided into those caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses and nematodes while those caused by fungi are further subdivided into those causing either fruit and foliage diseases, or wood and root diseases.

Sections are written by recognised experts on the subject and each follows the APS style of describing symptoms, causal organisms, disease cycle and epidemiology and control for the main diseases.

The descriptions of grapevine structure and growth stages in the introduction section as well as the equivalent names of grape diseases and disorders (in French, German, Italian and Spanish) are additions that should be useful to all readers.

Excellent colour plates of most of the main diseases are also presented together with those caused by abiotic factors such as nutritional disorders, environmental stresses and herbicide damage.

One criticism of the book is that in the control section of some diseases, insufficient details are given on the specific use of fungicides. Although the editors purposely stressed principles of disease control rather than chemical control measures, a table of some common fungicides used on grapes and the rate of active ingredient used per hectare would have been useful to viticulturists and extension specialists.

Nevertheless this book will most likely become the standard text to those interested in diseases and disorders of grapevines.

**T. Wicks**

## *Rhynchosporium secalis*. A Keyword Index to the Literature

C.C. Ryan, B.G. Clare and R.P. Cook  
Waite Agricultural Research Institute, The University of Adelaide. 1987. 197pp.

This computer-generated index on leaf scald of barley covers relevant literature up to 1985. In all, 815 references are listed in about 3600 entries based on 29 keywords as well as authors. Each entry includes reference to all relevant keywords and gives the title, source and author(s). The objectives of this photo-offset printed version of the index are 'to provide an aid to those working with *Rhynchosporium* and to demonstrate the general usefulness of such indices in providing convenient access to comprehensive lists of literature'. These objectives have been effectively achieved.

The index will be of considerable value to those interested in *Rhynchosporium* and illustrates the potential usefulness of a similar approach for other pathogens or topics.

**R.G. Rees**