

North Central Division Offers Paper Competition at APS Annual Meeting

The APS North Central Division is sponsoring a paper competition for graduate students and postdoctorates at the APS Annual Meeting, July 27–31, 2002, in Milwaukee, WI. Graduate students and postdoctorates in the APS North Central Division who have already submitted abstracts for presentation at the meeting are invited to participate. The competition is open to oral and poster presentations.

To participate, please contact **Sue Casey** (E-mail: scasey@scisoc.org; Fax: +1.651.454.0766; or Phone: +1.651.994.3846) at APS headquarters. Please indicate the title of your presentation and whether you are a graduate student or postdoctorate.

The deadline for receipt is May 17, 2002. ■

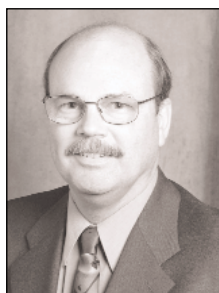
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MacDonald, Moyer, Correll, and Ellis in First APS Online Officer Election



James D. MacDonald



James W. Moyer



James C. Correll



Michael A. Ellis

The APS officer election is upon us, and it is time to vote for new APS officers, but this year casting your vote includes the benefits of technology. For the first time, APS is offering members the ability to vote online.

Candidates **James D. MacDonald**, University of California-Davis, and **James W. Moyer**, North Carolina State University, have graciously accepted the responsibility of running for election as APS vice president. Likewise, **James C. Correll**, University of Arkansas, and **Michael A. Ellis**, Ohio State University-OARDC, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large. Profiles on all of the candidates are available for your review on pages 56–59.

The new online process is designed to increase voter participation and also save the society time and money. An e-mail message was sent to all members on May 1, 2002, with instructions for voting online. Those members without an e-mail on file at APS Headquarters were sent letters with instructions. We encourage all members to take a few minutes and vote online, simply go to <http://www.gosbs.com/aps2002election> enter your member number and personalized e-signature for validation, and cast your vote. **Ballots must be submitted by May 31, 2002.** All votes are confidential. Your contribution is essential to the success of this process—so vote today!

Nominations were received from the members of the society. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the intermediate councilor-at-large as chair and the division councilors, selected candidates from these nominees using the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. APS Council shall declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote. Results of the election will be announced in the July issue of *Phytopathology News* and on *APSnet*. ■

Now You Can Vote Online for APS Vice President and Councilor-At-Large! It's Easy.

1. Access the online ballot by going to <https://www.gosbs.com/aps2002election>
2. When prompted, enter your APS member number and personalized e-signature number (provided to all APS members via e-mail or letter).
3. Once your member number and e-signature are validated, click on "Enter Ballot."
4. Follow instructions for voting as well as accessing the candidate's biographical information.

Ballots must be submitted by May 31, 2002. All votes are confidential. If you have questions, please contact Marci Smith at APS Headquarters (msmith@scisoc.org) or call +1.651.994.3831.

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Submission Guidelines

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Editor's Corner

by Stephen Johnston

Frustrations of Organic Crop Production, a Plant Pathologist's Perspective



While participating in several vegetable grower meetings in the Northeast this winter, a recurring question was posed to me. "I am an organic vegetable grower, what can I do to control diseases?" Several issues are at stake with this dilemma. Synthetic substances available for controlling diseases on vegetables organically are limited to fixed copper fungicides, copper sulfate, hydrated lime, hydrogen peroxide, lime sulfur, horticultural oils, potassium bicarbonate, and elemental sulfur. Marketing vegetables requires the production of high-quality, blemish-free produce. For many of the vegetables produced in the Northeast, it is difficult to achieve market quality standards using disease management options available for organic vegetable production. However, vegetable growers are facing the difficult task of keeping their operations profitable, so more and more of them are trying organic production as a niche market. For the most part, outlets for organically produced vegetables are local direct markets on or near the farm. While organically produced vegetables are present in chain stores, the majority of consumers still select nonorganically produced vegetables and organically produced vegetables are imported from more arid regions of the United States rather than the Northeast.

The science of plant pathology has steadily progressed over the years, resulting in the development of excellent vegetable disease management options. Recently, a number of fungicides possessing a safe toxicological profile (EPA's Reduced Risk Status) have received Federal Registration for use on vegetable crops. Strobiluron fungicides are only slightly modified from the original fungal metabolites found in nature. Yet, because they are not natural products, they cannot be used for organic crop production. A number of products that activate the plant's systemic acquired resistance (SAR) are available for vegetables, but many are not available for organic vegetable production. An SAR fungicide, Actigard (acibenzolar-S-methyl), is currently being used in tomato production for bacterial disease control.

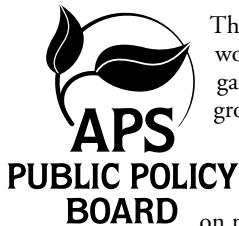
Many of the horticultural practices employed in organic vegetable production are beneficial in reducing soilborne plant pathogens. Crop rotation schemes and practices designed to improve the microbial diversity of the soil are practices that should be utilized by all vegetable growers. In New Jersey, there is a vegetable grower that follows a 5-year rotation scheme. He utilizes 1 year of municipal leaves, 2 years of a timothy/orchard grass forage crop, 1 year of sudangrass followed by fall seeding of vetch/ryegrass, and in year 5 he produces vegetable crops. He has utilized this scheme for 15 years and increased the organic matter content of his fields from less than 1% to 7–8%. He consistently has a low incidence of soilborne diseases on his vegetable crops. The downside to this operation is that he only draws an income from the forage crop (low value) and vegetable crops (high value). He is able to produce high-quality vegetables and receives some of the highest prices at a wholesale produce auction and local markets. Many of his markets require blemish-free produce, any defect, such as a lesion caused by a plant pathogen, would result in loss of the market. He joined the National Organic Farmers Association in New Jersey (NOFA-NJ) in the hopes of expanding his markets. However, he was not able to take the risk of producing the crops without the use of foliar fungicides that do not meet NOFA standards. Consequently, he never marketed any of his produce through organic markets.

While plant disease management options such as, disease resistant cultivars and cultural practices are beneficial, sufficient control is not always provided by these options. The availability of registered fungicides to growers is essential for vegetable production to meet the market standards for quality. While many of the certification standards for organic crop production are extremely beneficial, such as those related to soil improvement, standards restricting the use of environmentally safe fungicides necessary for vegetable production are not permissible. There should be some reconsideration of the plant disease control standards for organic production that keep pace with advances in plant pathology. ■

Public Policy Update

APS Public Policy Board, Good Example of Effective Volunteerism

Steven C. Nelson, APS Executive Vice President



The members of the APS Public Policy Board (PPB) have been hard at work. In the 11 years since the board was created, the work of the PPB has gained increasing momentum, and its impact on public policy issues is growing. The PPB provides scientific input on public policy issues to APS officers, government leaders, and agency personnel and works with other scientific organizations and coalitions on matters of interest to the science of plant pathology.

Most recently, the PPB spent March 11–13 in Washington DC meeting with officials, representatives, and colleagues from various agencies and organizations. They discussed various issues, including the need for a National Plant Disease Center (see story on page 52), support for genomics research and for an increase in the National Research Initiative's budget, along with increased funding for basic research and sustainable agricultural research.

The annual PPB meeting in Washington DC is an exercise in meeting with as many key contacts as possible. Much shoe leather is left on the streets and hallways of countless office buildings. Once in a while PPB members actually get to meet personally with well-known leaders, but more often they find themselves meeting with staffers who manage the real work.



Brainstorming new initiatives for sustainable agriculture funding was one agenda item discussed by these PPB members.

ing relationships with related organizations and policymakers, we have shown that we can have an impact regardless of size.

Throughout the year, the members of the PPB maintain an ongoing dialogue with one another by e-mail. They also meet via monthly conference calls, at the APS Annual Meeting, and in Washington DC each spring. PPB members frequently represent APS at related meetings as well.

The PPB works to keep APS members informed of its activities through articles in *Phytopathology News*, broadcast e-mails, and APSnet. PPB has staff support from APS



PPB discusses funding opportunities with USDA-Under Secretary Joseph Jen (left).

Navigating the complex activities involved in federal policymaking can be a difficult and time-consuming task, and it would be easy for APS's efforts to be diluted. There are so many opportunities for APS to have input that PPB must carefully choose activities that will provide the most impact from our limited resources.

When it comes to public policy interest groups, we are a small organization by comparison, so perseverance plays a critical role. By being a consistent presence, networking, and develop-



USDA Chief of Staff, Dale Moore (top-left) with PPB members during their visit in DC.

PPB Proposes Creation of National Plant Disease Center

As a result of its meetings with various agencies, members of the House Science Committee, and the Science Research Subcommittee, the APS Public Policy Board (PPB) recently submitted to Congressman **Nick Smith** (R-MI) a proposal for the creation of a National Plant Disease Center for the prevention, detection, and management of potential acts of bioterrorism.

PPB members had previously given a briefing before Smith and other members of Congress and Congressional staff regarding the types of terrorist activities that might threaten the world's food supply, how well prepared we are for such a possibility, what is needed to make us better prepared, and what APS is currently doing to help protect world agriculture. A copy of the white paper (prepared by the APS Bioterrorism Committee) presented during these meetings can be found on APSnet at www.apsnet.org/media/biosecurity.asp.

"Among the things we mentioned were the fact that while we have considerable knowledge and resources available in this area, without coordination on a national level and governmental support, we are not optimally equipped to handle effectively, let alone prevent, a possible bioterrorist act against our agricultural food supply," states **Jacqueline Fletcher**, APS president elect and member of the PPB.

The PPB believes that U.S. agriculture is vulnerable to crop bioterrorism because the infrastructure needed for rapid detection and response lacks certain vital components and because the fundamental research necessary for detection has not been funded. A National Plant Disease Center (NPDC) could provide direction and coordination to a distributed network of laboratories, including existing land grant university and private sector plant disease diagnostic clinics and others. The NPDC could, in part, be modeled after the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnostic laboratories are already integrated into the state and county extension system to provide the capacity for rapid identification of a regional outbreak.

*National Plant Disease Center
continued on page 52*

PPB continued on page 52

Headquarters as well as part-time professional services from **Kellye Eversole**, APS's legislative consultant based in Washington DC.

APS is very fortunate to have so many committed members willing to volunteer their time and expertise on behalf of plant pathology. We are making a difference. Our voice is being heard. Here are some things that you can do to help support their efforts:

1. Let PPB members know your thoughts on issues. A list of board members is printed in the next column and can also be found on APSnet under the "APS Member Area" on the pull-down menu on the left side of the APS homepage.
2. Help communicate the message of plant pathology at every opportunity.
3. Let your PPB colleagues know that you appreciate their efforts.
4. Volunteer to help represent APS. ■

National Plant Disease Center continued from page 51

In response to both the PPB's original presentation and its follow-up proposal, Congressman Smith and Senate colleagues are trying to gain enactment of legislation calling for a study to explore the creation of the center and for increased funding for fundamental research essential to the detection and spread of plant pathogens. "It's a significant initiative," says Fletcher, "the argument for creating the center is a strong one, and policymakers are listening to plant pathologists." ■

Important APS Dates

May 2002

1-31 APS Online Officer Election Open

June 2002

7 Advance Registration Deadline for reduced rates on APS Annual Meeting in Milwaukee

APS Public Policy Board

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Members to Play Key Role in APS Campaign

Building Connections: One by One



The path to membership in APS used to be a simple one. Just about every student in plant pathology was encouraged by faculty to join. And join they did. Notes APS member **Forest Nutter**, "Professors were quick to tell graduate students how important APS was to their careers. Most of us joined APS as students and have remained members ever since."

While most students continue to be inspired to join by their instructors, there still are a significant number who haven't yet taken advantage of the benefits of APS. New plant pathologists who weren't introduced to APS as a student are now in industry, government and academic positions and need to be encouraged to participate.

"Current members play an important role in growing our society," states **Richard Bélanger**, APS councilor-at-large with responsibility for membership activities. "People often hear about APS for the first time from a member, and many end up deciding to join because a member suggests it." Add to that the fact that using other methods to invite people to join, like direct mail for example, are often costly and time consuming, and you quickly begin to appreciate the value of word of mouth.

Continued growth of APS is critical to creating the kind of global community needed to tackle complicated issues like sustainable agriculture, bioterrorism, and emerging pathogens. In the past few years alone, growth in both the number and types of people joining APS has helped drive initiatives such as the creation of the online, multidisciplinary journal *Plant Health Progress* and has provided needed support for greater outreach efforts and APS Foundation-based funding.

“There’s no doubt that much of what we’ve achieved in the past several years has been due in great part to the fact that we continue to grow as an organization,” states **Jacque Fletcher**, APS president elect. “Without a solid base of support, we couldn’t offer as many benefits, or introduce as many new programs. It really is a strong community.”

So when it came time to reach out to potential new members, it seemed natural to turn to current members first. “Instead of focusing on finding lists and mailing brochures, we thought we should start by asking our own members if they knew of someone that might be interested in joining,” says Bélanger.

Hence the creation of the *Building Connections: One by One* campaign, the recently launched membership recruitment effort that asks APS members to invite one person they know, or have recently met, to join the society. Bélanger adds that since people often hesitate to try something new, even something of benefit to them, APS decided to offer new members a \$10 discount off their first year membership fees.

The campaign also gives referring members a \$10 coupon to use toward their next membership renewal. “Members are busy, we wanted to say thanks for taking the time (even if it’s just a few minutes) to do something for the betterment of APS,” says Bélanger.

APS headquarters sent an e-mail to all members a few weeks ago outlining the campaign, including a link to a new member application that could be forwarded to a colleague or acquaintance. “If even a quarter of all members referred someone, it would have an amazing effect,” says Bélanger.

Building Connections: One by One campaign will conclude prior to the APS Annual Meeting in July with special recognition of those members whose recruits have joined APS during the campaign. In the meantime, Bélanger cites the fact that APS members tend to be very committed and involved as an indication that the campaign is likely to succeed. “I’m always impressed with how active APS members are in their society. I have no doubt members will meet the challenge.”

For more information on the *Building Connections: One by One* campaign, visit www.apsnet.org or contact **Iva Greenlee** at igreenlee@scisoc.org. ■

APS Council Midyear Meeting Highlights

Carol Ishimaru, APS Secretary, Colorado State University



APS Council members discuss new strategies for APS governance during their recent midyear meeting at Headquarters.

The APS Council met for its midyear meeting March 1–2, 2002, at APS Headquarters in St. Paul, MN. President **Noel Keen** led council at an impressive pace through a variety of important issues. Council spent considerable time on the two main issues of strategic planning and the future of the APS governance structure. Keen’s leadership and vision of an inclusive and proactive council facilitated lively and open discussions among council members. The governance structure was a particularly challenging topic. Council debated the pros and cons of the present and proposed governance structures and agreed on actions that will enable continued deliberation and input from membership.

Council spent much less time on detailed items at this year’s meeting than it has in the past. APS staff played a key role in enabling council to handle many agenda items in record time by making committee reports available electronically prior to the meeting. Council approved the FY02-03 budget, as recommended by the Financial Advisory Committee, of approximately \$4,142,243 of income with approximate expenses of \$4,241,743. It also passed several motions proposed through various APS Offices, Boards, and Standing Committees.

Keen updated council on the newly formed ad hoc Committee on Bioterrorism. He acknowledged **Jacque Fletcher** for her participation at the Council of Scientific Society Presidents meeting in November in Washington DC, which led to discussion and the appointment of the ad hoc committee. **Jim Cook** agreed to chair the new committee. Keen also summarized the history and reappointment of the ad hoc Emerging Threats Committee. **Doug Luster** was appointed chair of the committee, which consists of six subcommittees.

Council received several reports from representatives of offices and boards. **Chris Becker** reported the newly formed Office of Industry Relations is up and running. **Don Mathre** gave the APS Foundation report. He indicated APS Foundation is doing very well and is continuing its award efforts for junior members of APS. The total budget of the foundation was reported to be about \$834,000. **Steve Slack** reviewed current issues under consideration by Headquarter Operations Committee. **Randy Ploetz** distributed reports from the Publications Board. In reporting on *Plant Health Progress*, **Miles Wimer** passed out an advertising bookmark and a report summarizing PHP’s progress and the successful launching of the Plant Management Network. **Jacque Fletcher** gave the report for the Scientific Programs Board. In his report on the Public Policy Board, **John Sherwood** noted PPB had been very busy and effective. He emphasized the key role **Kellye Eversole** has played in positioning APS in Washington DC, especially at venues where funding of agriculturally related issues are being discussed.

In the report of the intermediate councilor-at-large, **John Andrews** noted upcoming APS Annual Meeting sites will be Charlotte, NC (2003), Anaheim, CA (2004), and Austin, TX (2005). Council approved the motion from committee to hold the 2006 meeting jointly with the Canadian Phytopathological Society in Quebec City. **Suzanne Hurtt** gave the senior councilor-at-large report.

Gary Bergstrom, current chair of the ad hoc Governance Structure Committee, reported on the committee’s progress since its reappointment at the Salt Lake City meeting. Bergstrom reviewed that the ad hoc committee began its work by comparing the functions of council in the past with its increased role as a communication and strategy-building body.

Steve Slack, **Jacque Fletcher**, and **Steve Nelson** presented updates on the strategic plan. At the end of the meeting, Keen emphasized that the strategic plan and governance issues are very interrelated. He encouraged council to move quickly in adopting a new and appropriate governance structure that will ultimately provide the framework for strategic planning. ■

Responses to Online Survey Verify Customer Satisfaction with and Provide Suggestions for APS PRESS Products

Randy Ploetz, Editor-in-Chief, APS PRESS, University of Florida

By now, most of you are aware of the important role that APS PRESS plays in our society (see previous articles in *Phytopathology News* by **Larry Madden**, 30:199-200, and **Steve Slack**, 29:14-15). APS PRESS is responsible for publishing books and electronic and miscellaneous nonjournal products that address the needs of those in plant pathology and other plant health disciplines. In addition to serving as a vital outlet for this information, APS PRESS is responsible for generating revenue to support various services and offices of the society. Without income from APS PRESS and our journals, societal initiatives such as *APSnet*, OEC, OIP, and OPAE would not be possible.

To ensure that APS PRESS meets its scientific and fiscal responsibilities to the society, its editorial board and APS staff conduct periodic evaluations of its activities. This past January, an e-mail survey was conducted in which 7,262 APS members and nonmembers were asked to evaluate the performance of APS PRESS. The responses of 652 individuals who answered this questionnaire are summarized below.

Based on the survey, customer satisfaction with APS PRESS products is outstanding: 95% and 93% of the respondents rated these either very high or high in, respectively, scientific content and overall quality (Fig. 1). Moreover, respondents felt that APS PRESS products were a good value. More than 80% thought that these products had either very high or high value. Clearly, APS members and nonmembers hold APS PRESS products in high regard.

Of the most helpful responses were suggestions for new titles and products for APS PRESS. Many of these products are currently in development, including new compendia on diseases of peppers and cole crops, videos of disease processes, image collections of fungi on CD-Roms, and computer software. Other suggested products that will be considered in the future include water-resistant diagnostic materials that could be used in the field, new or revised methods books, books on pathogen identification, and additional titles in the plant health management series. With the help of a new acquisitions editor at headquarters, **John Meyers**, we now have a person on staff to help us acquire new titles. Through the development of new titles, APS PRESS will continue to provide needed information for the plant health community, as well as the revenue that is so important for the ongoing fiscal health of our society.

Several other responses are noteworthy. Twenty-two percent of the respondents bought APS PRESS products from the online APS PRESS bookstore. We expect this number to grow, because 55% indicated that they purchased other publications online. Thus, APS PRESS will add products to the list of those that are offered for sale online in the future. These include digital content, such as images, book chapters, and journal articles.

F&N Tests and B&C Tests have recently gone through major transitions, first changing from print to electronic publication last year, and then changing to electronic submission of reports this year. Although some customers objected to these changes, they have enabled more rapid publication of results and the ability to search reports that accumulate in the archive. Thirty-five percent of the respondents to the survey indicated that they used F&N Tests and/or B&C Tests, and 80% of these users found the new online format useful. Only 12 of the 228 individuals who used F&N Tests and B&C Tests asked that both print and online formats for these reports be offered.

In closing, we acknowledge those of you who took the time to respond to the survey. Your feedback on the services APS PRESS is very useful and will help us do a better job of serving APS and our customers. Do not hesitate to contact me, rcp@mail.ifas.ufl.edu, if you have additional suggestions or comments. ■

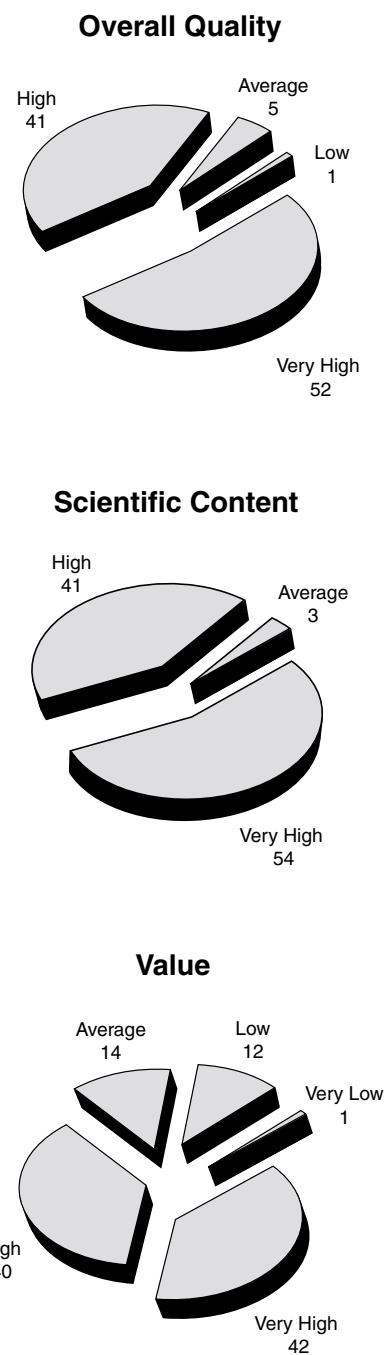
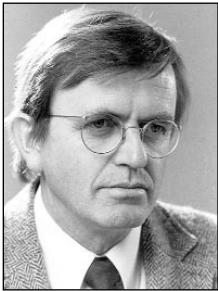


Figure 1. Customer satisfaction with APS PRESS products. Note: None of the respondents rated the scientific content of these products low or very low, and none ranked their overall quality very low.

APS Foundation Announces the Richard Gabrielson Student Travel Award



Richard L. Gabrielson

The APS Foundation is pleased to announce the establishment of the Richard L. Gabrielson Student Travel Fund. This fund was established in honor and memory of Richard Gabrielson by friends and colleagues. The first travel award will be made for the 2002 APS Annual meeting in Milwaukee, WI.

Richard L. Gabrielson was born February 12, 1931, in Riverside, CA. He received his education at Riverside College, San Diego State College, and the University of California-Davis, where he earned a Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1960. During his graduate education, he received the Campbell Soup Research Fellowship. He joined the faculty of Washington State University in 1960 and was stationed for his entire career at Western Washington Research and Extension Center

in Puyallup, WA. In the early part of his career, he worked on diseases of several vegetable crops before beginning to concentrate on diseases of vegetable seed crops with special emphasis on seed-borne pathogens. He played a central role in the formation of NCR-100, the North Central Regional Committee on Seed-Borne Crucifer Diseases, and served as its first chair. NCR-100 prioritized research needs for seed-borne blackleg and black rot diseases of crucifers, encouraged interstate cooperation, and developed recommendations for control strategies. With colleague **J. D. Maguire** and assistance from the ISTA Plant Disease Committee Crucifer Working Group, he improved the 2, 4-D test for seed-borne blackleg disease (caused by *Phoma lingam*). Further work resulted in registration of a safe, effective eradicator seed treatment for *P. lingam*. In addition, Gabrielson collected and incorporated several sources of resistance to downy mildew (caused by *Peronospora parasitica*) and clubroot (caused by *Plasmodiophora brassicae*) into breeding lines and developed precise resistance screening techniques for each. The discovery in 1991 of the black rot organism (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris*) in several seed lots of western Washington-produced seed resulted in an aggressive research program to develop an eradicator seed treatment.

Gabrielson received the O.A. Vogel Faculty Award from the Washington State Crop Improvement Association in 1981, the Pacific Seedsmen's Association Man of the Year Award in 1984, and the Robert MacDonald Memorial Grant from the Puget Sound Seed Growers in both 1986 and 1990 in recognition of his excellent research. He was a past president of the Tacoma Chapter of Sigma Xi. His international reputation for expertise in seed-borne diseases of crucifers resulted in numerous invitations to speak in Denmark, Australia, Canada, Brazil, Japan, and China. He also served APS on several committees.

During his distinguished career at the Western Washington Research and Extension Center, Gabrielson served as chair for three Ph.D. and three M.S. students and supervised three post-doctoral programs. Although he did not have a formal teaching appointment, he was a regular guest lecturer in plant pathology courses at WSU. He was respected by and supportive of county and state extension faculty, often making presentations at grower meetings and short courses.

Unfortunately, Gabrielson's health began to decline in the early 1990s, and he took early retirement, cutting short an outstanding career and his many contributions to the vegetable seed industries of the state, nation, and world. Dick died on May 13, 2000, in Council, ID, following an extended illness. ■



"Together we make a difference."

The Evolving Role of Plant Diagnostics Over Time

Mike Tiffany, Senior Plant Pathologist-Marketing Services, Agdia, Inc.

The art and science of plant diagnostics have been with us since ancient times. Egyptian hieroglyphics illustrate the effects of fungal diseases on cereal crops. Many great famines resulted from plant diseases. During the dark ages, ergot in cereal crops led to many deaths. The epic potato famine of Ireland, caused by *Phytophthora infestans*, changed the population dynamics of Ireland and the United States. Modern day famines on the African continent continue to produce serious economic and political distress.

Plant diagnostics began with detailed drawings and descriptions of how plant pathogens affect the health and integrity of their hosts. The use of the microscope and the science of microbiology produced the brilliant writings of the 18th and 19th centuries, which debated the concepts of spontaneous generation and germ theory. As sound scientific investigations developed, the concept of germs causing diseases prevailed.

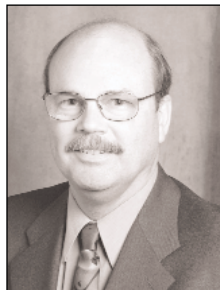
Microbiological techniques coupled with the science of serology propelled the development of plant diagnostics. There are also selective medias and biochemical tests to aid in the identification of plant pathogens. Antibodies can be generated against specific plant pathogens and used to confirm the identity of pathogens isolated by various microbiological techniques. Serological methods have led to the direct identification of plant pathogens, producing faster and more sensitive results.

The early serological methods most often used were microprecipitin tests, agglutination tests, and Ouchterlony agar double-diffusion tests. In 1977, Clark and Adams adapted the double-antibody sandwich-enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (DAS-ELISA) to plant tissues. The use of ELISA test systems has resulted in a sensitive, specific, reliable, and cost-effective means of detecting plant pathogens, insects, hormones, growth factors, and genetically modified proteins and organisms.

Industry News continued on page 59

Candidates for APS Offices

Candidate Profiles for Vice President



James D. MacDonald
*Executive Associate
Dean and
Professor of Plant
Pathology
University of
California, Davis
Davis, California*

Area of Specialization

Diseases of ornamentals; root diseases; Phytophthora root rots; soil microbiology; nursery crops; role of environmental stress in plant disease; disease management.

Academic Record

B.S., 1973, M.S., 1975, and Ph.D., 1977, University of California, Davis (plant pathology).

Brief Description of Professional Achievements

My research responsibility in the California Agricultural Experiment Station is for diseases of ornamental plants. In this role, I have worked with container-grown crops, cut flower crops, and landscape plants. An important early focus of my research was on interactions between plant stress and the development of Phytophthora root rots, and I revealed the role of different root stresses in disease development. My research with salt stress provided the first clear evidence linking salinity stress with severe *Phytophthora* infection. Likewise, I developed the first evidence that heat stress, caused by solar radiation on the sides of exposed containers, predisposed roots to *Phytophthora* infection. An important goal of this research was to characterize critical stress thresholds and develop management strategies that do not compromise host resistance to infection. Efforts to develop sound disease management strategies led to work on pathogen detection in nurseries. I worked for several years to characterize immunodiagnostic test kits that could help growers diagnose certain root diseases and detect pathogen build-up in crops. Most recently, my research has emphasized the development of alternatives to methyl bromide for flower growers. My teaching involvements have included undergraduate courses in plant disease diagnosis and introductory mycology, in addition to a graduate course on analysis of horticultural problems.

My administrative experiences have included service as department chair and my current assignment as executive associate dean.

Service to APS

Member, Committee on Diseases of Ornamentals and Turfgrasses (1986-1989); Secretary-Treasurer, Pacific Division (1988-1990); Associate Editor, *Plant Disease* (1991-1993); Member, Illustrations Committee (1993-1996); Assigning Editor, *Plant Disease* Notes (1993-1997); Senior Editor, APS Press (1994-1997); Chair, Electronic Technology Advisory Committee (1995-1997); Member (*ex officio*), Publications Board (1996-2002); Director, Office of Electronic Communications (1997-2002); Member, *ad hoc* Alliances Strategy Committee (2001-2002).

Other Professional Service

Member, Steering Committee for the Conference on Soil Fungi (1984-1993); Member, California Association of Nurserymen Research Advisory Committee (1985-present); Member, E.J. Slosson Endowment Research Advisory Committee (1987-present); Member, California Department of Food and Agriculture Task Force on Alternatives to Methyl Bromide (1993); Member, University of California Statewide IPM Project, Decision Support Workgroup (1995-1997); Member, Review of Cornell Department of Plant Pathology (1999); UC Davis Representative to the University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Program Council (1999-present).

Awards and Honors

Phi Kappa Phi; Sigma Xi; Gamma Sigma Delta; California Association of Nurserymen Research Award (1989); APS Teaching Excellence Award (1998); National Association of Colleges and Teachers of Agriculture Media Award of Excellence (1998); University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Distinguished Service Award for Outstanding Faculty (1998).

Statement of Vision for APS

I originally joined APS in 1973 while still a senior in college. I had made up my mind to become a plant pathologist and saw my connection to the society as an important step in establishing that identity. My first decade in APS involved paying dues, receiving the journals, attending meetings, and focusing on networking with colleagues. In my second decade, I became more involved in the society, first at the division level and later as an associate editor for *Plant Disease*. As my term on the editorial board came to a close,

an intriguing opportunity came along. APS wanted to develop a method for electronic submission and review of *Plant Disease* Notes. I volunteered to be the first assigning editor and worked with headquarters staff to develop the needed procedures and protocols. Through this effort, I came to recognize APS as a very progressive society, and my third decade of membership was one of increasing involvement. As the first chair of the Electronic Technology Advisory Committee, I was able to play an important role in shaping the development of APSnet. As the first director of the Office of Electronic Communications, I was able to play important roles in conceiving and implementing the APSnet Front Page Features, the new journal *Plant Health Progress*, the new Education Center, and the new Plant Management Network. My interest in these ventures is that they resonate with the very reasons that I joined APS 30 years ago—they are vehicles for knowledge exchange, networking, and identity for APS members around the globe. I look back on the past decade with a great deal of satisfaction, and now look ahead with a great deal of anticipation. My vision for APS is reflected in my past leadership involvements and can be summarized through the single word “communication.” With effective strategies, this can be a powerful force for positive change. The Education Center and the fledgling journal *Plant Health Progress* provide APS with a unique opportunity to reach beyond our usual circle of scholars and to meaningfully connect with practitioners such as teachers and pest management professionals. They also represent an opportunity to better connect with other scholarly societies. For example, the Crop Science Society of America has partnered with APS to launch a companion journal to PHP called *Crop Management*. These two journals now coexist under the umbrella of the Plant Management Network—subscribers to one journal have access to all other journals appearing under this banner. The CSSA sees their alliance with APS as being critical to their future, just as we see the alliance as critical to ours. Mutually beneficial alliances will be a vital element of APS's future. My vision is to build on the society's solid communications foundation to construct broader and stronger alliances within the scientific, industrial, and practicing professional communities. This will allow APS to address issues of importance from a position of strength that we cannot achieve alone. Networking and alliance building are essential to our future, and communication is the key to successful efforts.



James W. Moyer
*Professor and Head
 Department of Plant
 Pathology
 North Carolina State
 University
 Raleigh, North
 Carolina*

Area of Specialization

Plant virology; virus-vector relationships; resistance to viruses; tospovirus evolution and the viral genetic mechanisms that mediate adaptation to new host genotypes.

Academic Record

B.S., 1971, Washington State University; M.S., 1973, and Ph.D., 1975, The Pennsylvania State University.

Brief Description of Professional Achievements

I have been engaged in both scholarly and administrative activities for 26 years as a faculty member at North Carolina State University. Early in my career, I was responsible for sweetpotato pathology, focusing on virus identification and the development of virus testing procedures and clean stock programs, as well as applied research on other major sweetpotato pathogens. During the last 15 years, I have primarily conducted research on virus-vector interactions and tospoviruses. Students and other members of my research group discovered the existence of a second tospovirus, *Impatiens necrotic spot virus* and the existence of a second ambisense RNA. More recently we have engaged in the development of transformation technology for floral crops to facilitate the introduction of virus resistance. In addition we have demonstrated the importance of natural reassortment in the adaptation of *Tomato spotted wilt virus* to resistant genotypes and have mapped the elements responsible for adaptation to two different resistance genes to different segments of the viral genome. I am currently investigating the molecular and genetic basis of viral adaptation and have entered into collaborations to investigate the dynamics of virus-vector interactions and the epidemiology of TSWV in agroecosystems. I was recently appointed head of the Department of Plant Pathology and formerly served three years as interim head of the Department of Biochemistry, as well as chairing numerous activities at the college and university levels.

Service to APS

Senior Editor (virology), *Phytopathology* (1990-1993); Coauthor, *Compendium of Sweetpotato Diseases*, APS Press. Member, Intellectual Properties Committee (1999-

2000), Southern Region Graduate Student Paper Award (3 yr, Chair 1 yr).

Other Professional Service

Member, Three USDA-NRI Competitive Grants Panels; Member, NSB-GUIRR Study of Stress in the Conduct of Research and Teaching; Chair, International Board for Plant Genetic Resources Group to develop guidelines for the international transport of vegetatively propagated plants; Chair, SAF Committee on Intellectual Properties and the Genetic Engineering of Floral Crops; Member, SAF Research Committee; Member, USDA-ARS Review team.

Awards and Honors

Fellow, American Phytopathological Society (2001); Fellowship from Japanese Ministries of Agriculture and Education (1999); Service Award SAF (2000).

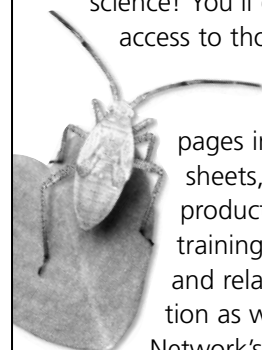
Statement of Vision for APS

The American Phytopathological Society serves an interdisciplinary community engaged in a wide array of activities ranging from those that directly impact the producer to pioneering research to improve our understanding of plant-pathogen interactions. APS provides a unique identity as well as the fabric that binds the diverse interests of this interdisciplinary group together. I firmly believe that the need for APS to represent this diverse membership will only increase in the foreseeable future. Recent social, political, and economic stresses have only heightened the need for effective representation. As in the past, the future leadership of the society will need to continue to foster policies that will strengthen the organization, provide important services to its membership and allied constituencies, and, even more importantly, serve as an effective voice (advocate) for these interdisciplinary activities. While I have always subscribed to the philosophy that good will prevail, in today's world there is no substitute for effective advocacy. While serving in the roles of vice president and president, I will work toward policies that will promote a strong and credible organization that remains responsive to the membership. However; I will place a high priority on enhancing the role that APS plays as our advocate through the board and other venues that can influence issues of importance to plant pathology. It is crucial that APS not only be present, but play a leadership role on many issues, such as federal funding for research and extension, public policy development on pesticide usage, and deployment of GMO's, to name only a few. I believe that APS can and should continue to strive to have an impact on public policy, especially federal funding of plant pathology programs.

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Candidate Profiles for Councilor-at-Large



James C. Correll
Professor
Department of
Plant Pathology
University of
Arkansas
Fayetteville,
Arkansas

Area of Specialization

Genetic and molecular fungal population diversity; fungal genetics and systematics; IPM of vegetables.

Academic Record

B.S., 1980, The Pennsylvania State University (plant science); M.S., 1982, University of California, Berkeley (plant pathology); Ph.D., 1986, University of California, Berkeley (plant pathology).

Brief Description of Professional Achievements

My research interests have included the genetic and molecular characterization of fungal population diversity of a wide range of important plant pathogens, including various species of *Colletotrichum*, *Fusarium*, and the rice blast pathogen, *Magnaporthe grisea*; breeding for disease resistance in spinach, cucurbits, tomatoes, and rice; and control of vegetable diseases through the use of integrated pest management strategies. I have authored or co-authored more than 45 refereed research articles covering a wide range of these research efforts. A number of colleagues and I were involved in developing and refining tests to characterize fungi based on vegetative compatibility groups utilizing nitrate nonutilizing and sulfate nonutilizing mutants. I was the first to use VCGs to assist in characterizing races of *Fusarium oxysporum* and nonpathogenic strains of *F. oxysporum*. I also was the first to demonstrate the utility of this approach for characterizing population diversity with a number of ascomycete fungi, including the globally important rice blast pathogen, *Magnaporthe grisea*. I also developed and utilized a wide range of genetic and molecular markers to improve the resolution in characterizing inter- and intraspecific diversity of plant pathogenic fungi. My work on disease resistance in spinach and the race diversity and nomenclature of the downy mildew pathogen of spinach have been widely adopted both in the United States and Europe. Recent work in my lab has also

shown the utility of using surfactants to control white rust of spinach under field conditions. Perhaps my most rewarding professional achievements have come from working directly with farmers as a professional technical volunteer on a number of USAID-sponsored projects throughout India and Nepal to improve vegetable disease management practices. I've actively supported APS through student involvement and have sent more than 30 undergraduate and graduate students, research specialists, and post docs to national APS meetings since 1990.

Service to APS

Associate Editor, *Phytopathology* (2000-2002); Senior Editor, *Plant Disease* (1998-2000); Associate Editor, *Plant Disease* (1991-1993); Associate Editor, *Mycologia* (1995-2001). Member, Mycology Committee (2000-2002) and Genetics Committee (1995-1997); Chair, Genetics Committee (1995-1996); Member, Soilborne Disease Committee (1991-1993); Chair, National Pickling Cucumber Improvement Committee (1994-1995). Organized and participated in the following symposia for APS: "Recent Advances in *Fusarium* systematics," Grand Rapids, MI (1990); "Systematics and Genetics of *Colletotrichum*," Nashville, TN (1993); "Molecular Techniques in Mycological Research: Applications and Interpretations," Indianapolis, IN (1996); "The Population Biology of the Rice Blast Fungus in the United States," at the "Symposium of Turf Grass Diseases," Salt Lake City, UT (2001).

Other Professional Service

Mycological Society of America, Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta.

Awards and Honors

Distinguished Service Award, Winrock International (2000); Distinguished Service Award, Horticultural Society of Arkansas (1997); President of local chapter of Sigma Xi (2000-2001); Distinguished IPM Lecturer, Indian Institute of Vegetable Diseases, Varanasi, India (2000).

Statement of Vision for APS

APS represents one of the most unique and broadest disciplines within the biological sciences and has the potential to continue to grow and have a tremendous impact on the future direction of biological sciences, food security worldwide, and environmental safety. Because of the breadth of our discipline, it is of paramount importance that we continue to effectively foster cooperation and communication among our vast array of scientists to improve the impact of APS. The knowledge gap between scientists and the public continues to grow, as does the gap between plant pathologists doing applied and basic research. Regardless of individual interests, our discipline emerged due to a

need to effectively manage plant diseases—that need is more evident today than ever. With cooperation and communication, APS can remain at the forefront of local, national, and international plant science and food production issues. As APS councilor-at-large, I would like the opportunity to serve in a capacity to foster the continued growth and impact of our professional society on our discipline and our communities.



Michael A. Ellis
Professor
Department of Plant
Pathology
Ohio State
University/OARDC
Wooster, OH

Area of Specialization

Research and extension in fruit crop diseases. My research is focused on the biology and epidemiology of fungal pathogens of fruit crops. My extension programs focus on development and implementation of integrated disease management programs for fruit crops in the Midwest.

Academic Record

B.S., 1971, Eastern Illinois University (education); M.S., 1973, Eastern Illinois University (botany); Ph.D., 1976, University of Illinois (plant pathology).

Brief Description of Professional Achievements

I conduct a multidisciplinary research program on the biology, epidemiology, and control of major fruit crop diseases in the Midwest. The majority of my research has involved strawberry, grape, and apple. Working with colleagues, graduate students, and post docs, we have developed and validated disease predictive models for black rot, downy mildew, and Phomopsis cane and leaf spot of grape; and Botrytis fruit rot, anthracnose fruit rot, and leather rot of strawberry. The effects of cultural practices and fungicides on the epidemiology and control of several fungal diseases have also been studied. My extension program on management of fruit crop diseases emphasizes the integrated use of disease resistance, biological and cultural control, disease epidemiology, and targeted fungicide use, and I enjoy teaching and working with commercial fruit growers. I have developed and published integrated disease management guidelines for apple, strawberry, brambles, and grape. I teach the chemical control section of our plant disease management course and half of our course on diagnosis and control of fruit and vegetable diseases.

Service to APS

Member, Seed Pathology Committee, 1977-1980; Member, Chemical Control Committee, 1980-1984 (Chair 1983); Member, Extension Committee, 1983-1986, 1997-2001 (Chair 2000); Small Fruit and Stone Fruit Section Editor, *Fungicide and Nematicide Tests*, 1987-1990; Senior Editor, *Plant Disease*, 1988-1991; Organizing Editor, *Compendium of Raspberry and Blackberry Diseases and Insects*. Currently serving second 3-year term as a board member for the Office of Public Affairs and Education.

Other Professional Service

Currently serving on the USDA Small Fruit Advisory Committee; member of Technical Advisory Committee to the National Germplasm Repository in Corvallis, OR; currently serving as extension coordinator for the Department of Plant Pathology at Ohio State University; and member of Extension Committee for the Ohio Fruit Grower's Society. I also serve on several department and college committees.

Awards and Honors

APS Ciba-Geigy Agricultural Achievement Award, 1988; APS Excellence in Extension Award, 2000; Award of Appreciation from Ohio Fruit Growers Society, 1986; Gamma Sigma Delta Extension Award of Merit, OSU, 2000; American Society for Horticultural Science Extension Division, Educational Materials Award for Outstanding Extension Materials, for *Midwest Small Fruit Pest Management Handbook*, 2001. Member of Beta Beta Beta, Kappa Delta Pi, Phi Sigma, Sigma Xi, and Gamma Sigma Delta.

Statement of Vision for APS

APS represents an interdisciplinary and multinational science that directly affects and contributes to our society in many ways. Our membership is extremely diverse, representing a wide range of talents and expertise. As a professional society, I believe we have an obligation to educate the general public about the importance of plant pathology to the well-being and quality of life of people throughout the world. Creation of the APS Office of Public Affairs and Education (OPAE) has provided us with a mechanism to aid in achieving this goal. In addition, the APS Plant Pathology Board gives us the ability to influence national policy-making and funding for the agriculture sciences and particularly plant pathology. These two boards greatly aid our efforts to educate the general public and influence public thinking. I feel strongly about the importance of these outreach activities and will do my best to support their continuation and success. APS continues to provide a wide array of excellent services to our members. I think it is important to continue this high level of

quality service. Of special interest are services and programs directed at the graduate students and post docs in our society and profession. APS Foundation has done a wonderful job of establishing travel grants and other mechanisms to support our graduate student members. I feel we need to support programs such as this, as well as seek innovative new approaches to supporting young members and increasing their numbers. We have made great advances in recent years in relation to electronic communications technology. Although new programs such as APSnet, on-line publishing of journals, the on-line journal *Plant Health Progress*, and the Electronic Education Center are very exciting and have great potential, they do not come without a cost. We have invested a great deal of our resources in these new areas, which I feel is appropriate and wise. I believe that a major goal for council over the next few years is to provide leadership to ensure that these new initiatives and programs are successful. We must monitor and continually evaluate all APS programs for their impact and cost-effectiveness. I am convinced that our society is in good shape as we move confidently into the 21st century. ■

Plant Disease Accepting Electronic Manuscript Submissions

Beginning May 1, 2002, all manuscripts submitted to *Plant Disease* can be prepared and submitted electronically according to the new "Instructions to Authors" at <http://www.apsnet.org/pd/submit.asp>. *Plant Disease* will require that all manuscripts be submitted electronically beginning on July 1, 2002. Manuscripts should be submitted as Portable Document Format (PDF) files with text, tables, figure legends, figures, and illustrations embedded. More detailed instructions, including access to free utilities for preparing PDF files, are available in the instructions. The objective of electronic submission is to shorten the time from manuscript submission to publication. Watch next month's issue of *Phytopathology News* for full details.

Industry News continued from page 55

The polymerase chain reaction assay (PCR) has proved useful in the detection of plant pathogens that are below the level of detection by other methods. It can be very specific in detecting one pathogen or it can be adapted to detect a group of related pathogens.

There are many other plant diagnostic systems, such as bioindicator plant inoculations, nucleic acid hybridization assays, and carbohydrate arrays, like Biolog, for identifying bacterial pathogens. Some newer detection systems are the multiplex PCR amplification systems for the detection of *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* species, lateral flow ELISA detection systems for use on site, and, soon, the placement of multiple tests on a chip for the detection of several different pathogens at the same time. These new systems will lead to increased efficiency in the detection process.

The evolution of plant diagnostics through the years has relied on the ability of individuals to observe and record the signs and symptoms of a plant disease and use various diagnostic techniques to identify the causal agent. Scholars might have worked alone to record their observations, or been supported by royalty, while today universities, government entities, and private industries support many researchers.

Today, tremendous interaction occurs among university, government, and private industry. A concept or adaptation can originate in any of the three locations, be tested and modified to perform in the real world, and finally be released commercially. It is this integration of effort and teamwork that continues to propel the evolution of plant diagnostics into the 21st century and which will lead to the improved quality and production of agricultural and horticultural crops. ■



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Molecular and Cellular Biology Program Student Receives Predoctoral Fellowship in Biological Sciences from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute

Sue Jepson, Oregon State University

Teresa Sweat, a Molecular and Cellular Biology Program Ph.D. student, is the first recipient at Oregon State University of a Predoctoral Fellowship in Biological Sciences from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI). The fellowship awarded in June 2001, will run for five years, with an annual stipend of \$18,000, an institutional allowance of \$13,500 to cover tuition and fees, and a \$2,500 allowance that may be used toward travel and computing expenses, scientific literature, or health insurance. The HHMI Predoctoral Fellowships are intended to promote excellence in biomedical research by helping prospective researchers with exceptional promise obtain a high-quality graduate education. About 80 5-year fellowships are awarded annually to students who are at or near the beginning of graduate study toward a Ph.D. or Sc.D. degree in selected biological sciences.

Sweat received an undergraduate degree in biology from Kansas State University and worked as an undergraduate research assistant for more than 3 years with **Jan Leach** in

the Plant Pathology Department, pursuing her research interest in plant diseases. She wanted to understand how plants respond to disease at the level of individual cells, with the overall goal of learning how to make plants more resistant to disease. Since starting at OSU in fall 2000, Sweat has been able to follow this interest through the Molecular and Cellular Biology (MCB) Program.

The interdepartmental MCB Program coordinates graduate education related to molecular and cellular biology with a core curriculum designed and taught by more than 70 faculty from different biological science departments and first-year research rotations that allow individuals to select the most suitable advisor in their chosen field. MCB Program Director **Stephen Giovannoni** says "The MCB Program was founded to provide a premier graduate training opportunity in the molecular biosciences to promising students such as Teresa Sweat. We actively recruited her because of her excellence, and are thrilled with her success."

Sweat's interests led her to work with **Thomas Wolpert**, associate professor in the Botany and Plant Pathology Department, whose research involves a disease of oats caused by a fungus. The fungus produces a toxin that only affects oat varieties that can be infected by the fungus. An interesting aspect of this disease is that when sensitive oat plants are exposed to the toxin, a process called programmed cell death is triggered in the plants. During programmed cell death, cells dismantle themselves in an orderly fashion. Programmed cell death is very important as a normal part of development in animals and, when inappropriately triggered, is a key component in a number of serious animal diseases. However, it has not been well studied in plants.

Recently, a discovery was made in the laboratory that should aid in identifying the cellular components involved in programmed cell death. It was found that some varieties of the plant *Arabidopsis* (mouse-ear crest) are sensitive to this fungal toxin. There are many research tools that have been developed for *Arabidopsis*, which are not available for other plants. These tools include the recently completed determination of the DNA sequence of all *Arabidopsis* genes. Consequently, studying some aspects of programmed cell death in *Arabidopsis* should be much more straightforward than in oats.

The first goal of Sweat's research is to compare the cell death process in *Arabidopsis* with oats and animals. This is important because it will establish what steps in the process are shared between plants and animals and whether discoveries made in one plant can be applied to another. Because oats and *Arabidopsis* are very different kinds of plants, this work requires developing new experimental approaches and techniques. Once this groundwork has been laid, she will begin to characterize cell death in *Arabidopsis* in greater detail. This will involve an integrated approach including an evaluation of what genes are involved, biochemical studies to examine the enzymes and other proteins involved, and microscopic examination of the changes in cell morphology and the components of the cell during the cell death process.

Of her choice to pursue her interests at OSU, Sweat comments that "by entering the Molecular and Cellular Biology Program, I could get a strong background in my areas of interest through my classes, while at the same time, I could pursue my research interests in the large and diverse Botany and Plant Pathology Department. I have been impressed both by the research being done and by the friendly and open atmosphere." ■



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POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

American Society of Agronomy (ASA)
Crop Science Society of America (CSSA)
Soil Science Society of America (SSSA)

Madison, Wisconsin

Responsibilities The Executive Vice President provides administrative leadership for the professional activities of the three Societies, provides management of Headquarters facilities and personnel, serves as Executive Director of the Agronomic Science Foundation, and supervises the implementation of policy decisions of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of each Society and the Board of Trustees of the Foundation. Responsibilities include providing leadership in developing communications and effective relationships with federal and state legislative and policy setting organizations, and with national and international non-governmental organizations. The position is located in Madison, Wisconsin.

Qualifications Applicants should have an advanced degree, experience in research, education or industry in agronomy, crop science, soil science, or a closely related field, and be a recognized leader in his or her profession. Administrative and managerial experience in a major commercial, academic or governmental organization is essential. Applicants must have demonstrated the interpersonal skills needed to work effectively with Headquarters personnel, Executive Committees, Boards of Directors, committees, and external groups. Leadership skills and a vision for the Societies' roles in the nation and world are essential.

Compensation Salary will be competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Closing Date Applications will be accepted until July 1, 2002, or until a suitable candidate is identified.

Position Available The new ASA-CSSA-SSSA Executive Vice President will be expected to begin work on January 1, 2003, or by negotiation.

Applications Applications must include a current resume, a one-page statement of the applicant's vision for the Societies, and a one-page description of the applicant's management style. Include telephone numbers, email and postal addresses of four references.

Send applications to: Dr. Lee Sommers, Chair
Search Committee for the EVP
Director, Agricultural Experiment Station
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523-3001
Telephone: 970-491-5371
Fax: 970-491-7396
Email: lee.sommers@colostate.edu

Please see the following websites for more information on the programs and services of the Societies:

<http://www.agronomy.org>

<http://www.crops.org>

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You can process your job listing directly through the newly expanded APS online job placement service at www.apsnet.org. Select "Careers and Placement" from the menu on the left, then select "Post a Job." Your posting will go live within 3-5 business days and will remain on the website for up to three months or until a listed closing date, at which point it will drop off the listing. Fees for posting online are \$25 member/\$50 nonmember for graduate or post-doc positions and \$200 member/\$250 nonmember for all other positions. To publish in *Phytopathology News*, as well as online, there is an additional \$30 fee. Jobs will print in the next available issue after posting.

Phytopathology News only ad costs:

If you do not wish to utilize the online placement service the charge for a standard format classified listing (one-column width) is \$70 per inch (approximately 24 cents a character). The charge for a display classified ad (with logo, border or other artwork) is \$100 per column inch. These listings will not be posted on the website. Materials must be received on the first day of the month prior to the requested month of publication. Deadline for submitting ads for the July 2002 issue is June 1, 2002. Send your listing to the APS Placement Coordinator, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121-2097, fax to +1.651.454.0766 or e-mail to apsplacement@scisoc.org.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Technician

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is seeking an incumbent to perform a variety of routine tasks, using independent judgment to determine which problems can be handled and which should be referred to a higher level of professional employee. Major duties include enforcing federal and/or state agricultural quarantines that restrict the movement of plants, plant products, animal products, animal by-products, and equipment into or out of foreign and domestic regulated areas. Activities may include, but are not limited to, inspection of means of conveyance, cargo, passengers (including profiling), pedestrians, baggage, interdiction activities screening packages in mail facilities, and miscellaneous articles. The incumbent is responsible for the routine inspection of vessels (reboarding) and aircraft for restricted or prohibited agricultural commodities, by-products, contaminants, and pests that are potentially dangerous to the nation's agriculture. The incumbent is responsible for safeguarding and transporting quarantine material interceptions, recording items of interest on inspection

reports, and collecting and recording data and maintaining daily records outlining findings, such as treatments, inspection results, interdiction activities and regulatory procedures. This position is open only to U.S. citizens. GS-4: Applicants must have 6 months general experience that demonstrates the ability to perform the work of the position and 6 months of specialized experience as outlined below. GS-5: Applicants must have 1 year of specialized experience. Examples of specialized experience include inspecting nursery plants for the presence of a specific plant pest; surveying areas for specific plant pests or for the presence of alternate plant hosts; developing rough maps showing control or eradication treatment completed, areas surveyed, or pest finds located; performing survey control or eradication procedures in a local pest control program; answering questions regarding plant pest control procedures, harmful side effects of pesticides to other living organisms, etc.; and performing laboratory work involved with raising and/or sterilizing various insects. **Salary:** \$23,417–34,061 per year. **Closing Date:** December 31, 2002. Refer to announcement number 24-77-571 when sending job materials. www.aphis.usda.gov. **Contact:** E-mail: francis.k.murphy@usda.gov; **Phone:** +1.800.762.2738. **For more information on this position visit:** <http://www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?351>

Post Doctoral Research Associate

The Texas A&M Research and Extension Center seeks a successful candidate to join a research team working on sorghum ergot and karnal bunt, caused by *Claviceps africana* and *Tilletia indica*, respectively. The candidate will conduct research investigating the relationship between inoculum density and disease incidence as impacted by cultural practices and micrometeorological events. The long-range goal of the project is the development of early warning/disease risk assessment models. The successful candidate will be expected to conduct independent research, supervise student workers, present research findings at regional and national meetings, and publish results in peer-reviewed journals. The successful candidate will also be given the opportunity, if interested, to serve on graduate student committees and take part in an undergraduate plant pathology course at West Texas A&M University. This is a nonfaculty, non-tenure-track position. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or mycology and a strong background in fungal ecology or plant disease epidemiology are required. Candidates with experience in evaluating effects of cultural practices and environmental conditions on pathogen populations and disease incidence

in wheat and grain sorghum will be given preference. The candidate must be proficient in oral and written communication skills and techniques of statistical analysis; experience in disease modeling would be beneficial. **Salary:** Commensurate with experience and qualifications; benefits include employer-paid health insurance, contributing employer retirement plan, vacation, and sick leave. **Closing Date:** The position is available immediately. Screening of applications will begin April 15, 2002. To apply, submit resume, a brief statement of interests, copy of transcripts, and names of four references. It is Texas Agricultural Experiment Station policy to inform all prospective employees that all appointments are subject to all applicable employment laws and station rules. Texas Agricultural Experiment Station is an Equal Opportunity Employer. **Contact:** Dr. Charlie Rush, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, P.O. Drawer 10, 2301 Experiment Station Road, Bushland, TX 79012 USA. **Fax:** +1.806.354.5829; **E-mail:** cm-rush@tamu.edu; **Phone:** +1.806.354.5803. **For more information on this position visit:** <http://www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?354>

Graduate Research Assistant (M.S. or Ph.D.)

The Department of Plant Pathology at Iowa State University has funding available for a research assistantship at the M.S. or Ph.D. level in Mark Gleason's laboratory. Research will 1) clarify the environmental biology of newly discovered fungi in the sooty blotch/flyspeck (SBFS) complex on apples, 2) refine weather-based warning systems for SBFS management, and/or 3) optimize postharvest treatments to eradicate SBFS fungi. Position also includes opportunity (at student's option) to build professional credentials in extension/public education through authorship of print and web bulletins, presentations to grower groups, etc., and to gain classroom-teaching experience. B.S. or M.S. degree in biological sciences, with some training and/or experience in mycology and/or microbiology. Excellent academic record. **Salary:** \$15,500–16,500 per year plus 1/2 tuition remission. **Closing Date:** August 30, 2002 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) E-mail a letter of interest with resume attached. <http://www.iastate.edu/agriculture/departments/> **Contact:** Mark L. Gleason, Department of Plant Pathology, 351 Bessey Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011 USA. **Fax:** +1.515.294.9420; **E-mail:** mgleason@iastate.edu; **Phone:** +1.515.294.0579. **For more information on this position visit:** <http://www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?361> ■

APS Journal Articles

Phytopathology

May 2002, Volume 92, Number 5

- A Mathematical Simulation of Growth of *Fusarium* in Maize Ears After Artificial Inoculation.
- Identification of a Chlorosis-Inducing Toxin from *Pyrenophora tritici-repentis* and the Chromosomal Location of an Insensitivity Locus in Wheat.
- Volatile Fatty Acids in Liquid Swine Manure Can Kill Microsclerotia of *Verticillium dahliae*.
- Nonpathogenic Isolates of the Citrus Black Spot Fungus, *Guignardia citricarpa*, Identified as a Cosmopolitan Endophyte of Woody Plants, *G. mangiferae* (*Phyllosticta capitalensis*).
- Characterization of *Botryosphaeria dothidea* Isolates Collected from Pistachio and Other Plant Hosts in California.
- Pathogenic Variation in *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Infecting *Stylosanthes* spp. in a Center of Diversity in Brazil.
- Temporal and Spatial Spread of *Soybean mosaic virus* (SMV) in Soybeans Transformed with the Coat Protein Gene of SMV.
- A Rainfall-Based Model for Predicting the Regional Incidence of Wheat Seed Infection by *Stagonospora nodorum* in New York.
- Two Loci from *Lycopersicon hirsutum* LA407 Confer Resistance to Strains of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis*.
- Is Change in Electrical Potential or pH a Hatching Signal for *Heterodera glycines*?
- Quantification of Raindrop Kinetic Energy for Improved Prediction of Splash-Dispersed Pathogens.
- Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* in the Dominican Republic: Characterization of an Infectious Clone, Virus Monitoring in Whiteflies, and Identification of Reservoir Hosts.
- Multiple Citrus Viroids in Citrus from Japan and Their Ability to Produce Exocortis-Like Symptoms in Citron.
- Molecular and Biological Characterization of *Lettuce mosaic virus* (LMV) Isolates Reveals a Distinct and Widespread Type of Resistance-Breaking Isolate: LMV-Most.

Plant Disease

May 2002 Volume 86, Number 5

- The Latest in Plant Pathology and Nematology. β -Aminobutyric Acid-Induced Resistance Against Plant Pathogens.
- In Situ Immunoassay (ISIA) of Field Grapefruit Trees Inoculated with Mild Isolates of *Citrus tristeza virus* Indicates Mixed Infections with Severe Isolates.
- Etiology of Bronze Leaf Disease of *Populus*.
- Reaction of Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Cultivars to Penetration and Infection by *Curvularia tuberculata* and *C. oryzae*.
- An Epidemic of Almond Witches'-broom in Lebanon: Classification and Phylogenetic Relationships of the Associated Phytoplasma.

- Establishment, Distribution, and Pathogenicity of *Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *tritici* in South Africa.
- Use of Fungicides and Biological Controls in the Suppression of Fusarium Crown and Root Rot of Asparagus Under Greenhouse and Growth Chamber Conditions.
- Evolution of Physiologic Races and Virulence of *Puccinia striiformis* on Wheat in Syria and Lebanon.
- Effects of Selected Marigold Varieties on Root-knot Nematodes and Tomato and Melon Yields.
- Quantification of the Toxicity of Aqueous Chlorine to Spores of *Penicillium digitatum* and *Geotrichum citri-aurantii*.
- A PCR-based Technique for Identification of *Fusicoccum* sp. from Pistachio and Various Other Hosts in California.
- Potential Beetle Vectors of *Sirococcus clavignenti-juglandacearum* on Butternut.
- Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* Resistant Tomatoes Show Resistance to *Tomato curly stunt virus*.
- Limiting Populations and Spread of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* on Seedling Tomatoes in the Greenhouse.
- Effects of Rootstock and Budding Height on Bacterial Canker in French Prune.
- Spatial Distribution of *Aphanomyces cochlioides* and Root Rot in Sugar Beet Fields.
- A Model for Probabilistic Assessment of Phytosanitary Risk Reduction Measures.
- First Report of *Phytophthora capsici* on Cucumber and Melon in Southeastern Spain.
- First Report of Black Branch Dieback of Cashew Caused by *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* in Brazil.
- Molecular Characterization of *Rhynchosia mosaic virus-Puerto Rico* Associated with Symptomatic *Rhynchosia minima* and *Cajanus cajan* in Puerto Rico.
- First Report of *Albugo tragopogonis* on Cultivated Sunflower in North America.
- First Report of *Puccinia canaliculata* on Sunflower.
- First Report of *Solanum sarrachoides* (Hairy Nightshade) as an Important Host of *Potato leafroll virus*.
- Aphanomyces euteiches* Race 2 in Central Illinois Alfalfa Fields.
- Citrus psorosis virus* Bark Scaling on Tarocco Sweet Orange.
- First Report of *Pycnostysanus azaleae* on Rhododendron in Italy.
- Iris yellow spot virus* on Onion in Colorado.
- First Report of Twenty-two New Hosts of *Potato leafroll virus*.
- First Report of *Groundnut bud necrosis virus* in Iran.
- Phytophthora palmivora* a New Pathogen of Lavender in Italy.
- First Report of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* Infecting *Agapanthus* in Florida.
- First Report of Dry Bean Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*) Race 73 in North Dakota.

- Occurrence of Black Dot of Potato Caused by *Colletotrichum coccodes* in Central Italy.
- First Record of Leaf Spots on *Prunus laurocerasus* in Belgium Caused by *Phytophthora cactorum* and *Peronospora sparsa*.
- Pseudomonas corrugata* Causing Pitch Necrosis on Tomato Plants in Baja California Sur, México.
- Phytophthora Root Rot of Aleppo Pine Seedlings in a Forest Nursery in Spain.
- First Report of *Puccinia xanthii* on Sunflower in North America.
- Occurrence of *Coffee ringspot virus*, a *Brevipalpus* Miteborne Virus in Coffee in Costa Rica.

MPMI

May 2002, Volume 15, Number 5

- Novel Aspects of Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation Uncovered by Transcript Profiling with cDNA Arrays
- Genomics of Phytopathogenic Fungi and the Development of Bioinformatic Resources
- Expression of Different Calmodulin Genes in Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.): Role of Nod Factor on Calmodulin Gene Regulation
- A Novel Gene, *CBP1*, Encoding a Putative Extracellular Chitin-Binding Protein, May Play an Important Role in the Hydrophobic Surface Sensing of *Magnaporthe grisea* During Appressorium Differentiation
- Functional and Comparative Bioinformatic Analysis of Expressed Genes from Wheat Spikes Infected with *Fusarium graminearum* rpfF Mutants of *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* are Deficient for Virulence and Growth Under Low Iron Conditions
- hrp Genes of *Erwinia chrysanthemi* 3937 Are Important Virulence Factors
- A Molecular Genetic Map and Electrophoretic Karyotype of the Plant Pathogenic Fungus *Cochliobolus sativus*
- Roles for Riboflavin in the *Sinorhizobium*-Alfalfa Association
- Disruption of the Alternative Oxidase Gene in *Magnaporthe grisea* and Its Impact on Host Infection
- Auxotrophic Mutant Strains of *Rhizobium etli* Reveal New Module Development Phenotypes

Plant Health Progress

www.planthealthprogress.org

- First Report of Blight Caused by *Botrytis cinerea* on China Rose in Argentina
- Platinum and Actara Insecticides Registered for California
- Resource Herbicide Receives Label for Aerial Application ■

Calendar of Events

APS Sponsored Events

June 2002

17-20 — **APS Caribbean Division Meeting.** Guatemala City, Guatemala.
(Note New Dates: The date for this event has changed from previously published.)

22-24 — **APS Pacific Division Meeting.** San Jose, CA.

July 2002

27-31 — **APS Annual Meeting.** Milwaukee, WI.

October 2002

2-4 — **APS Northeastern Division Meeting.** Bromont, Quebec.

March 2003

16-19 — **Potomac Division with Eastern Branch of Entomological Society of America.** Harrisburg, PA.

April 2003

6-11 — **43rd Meeting of the APS Caribbean Division, 80th Meeting of the APS Southern Division, and 12th Meeting of the Latin American Association of Plant Pathology.** South Padre Island, TX.

August 2003

9-13 — **APS Annual Meeting.** Charlotte, NC.

Other Upcoming Events

June 2002

4-8 — **7th International Workshop on Allium White Rot.** <http://cps-scp.ca/alliumwhiterot.htm>

8-13 — **Fourth International Congress of Nematology (FICN).** Tenbel Resort, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain. www.ifns.org

16-19 — **Canadian Phytopathological Society Annual Meeting.** Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada.
<http://cps2002.uleth.ca/default.html>

16-19 — **XIII Biennial Workshop on Smut Fungi.** Dallas, Texas. Contact: Karen Arthur <karthur@gustafson.com> or Yvette Mouser <ymouser@gustafson.com>, www.gustafson.com

18-19 — **2002 Invasive Species Symposium.** University of California-Davis, Davis, CA. Sponsored by the College of Agricultural and Environmental Science, UCD; UC Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources and UC IPM Program, Department of Entomology UCD, Department of Plant Pathology, UCD and Gamma Sigma Delta, UCD Chapter.
<http://conferences.ucdavis.edu>

22-26 — **Mycological Society of America Annual Meeting.** Corvallis, OR.
www.erin.utoronto.ca/~w3msa/index.html

July 2002

2-5 — **XXIX International Congress of the Mexican Phytopathological Society.** Monterrey, Mexico. Contact Guillermo Fuentes-Dávila <g.fuentes@cgjar.org>

11-13 — **Global Initiative on Late Blight (GILB) International Conference—Late Blight: Managing the Global Threat.** Hamburg, Germany. www.cipotato.org/gilb

16-19 — **Annual Meeting of the American Peanut Research and Education Society.** Research Triangle Park, NC. Contact: David Jordan <david_jordan@ncsu.edu> or Barbara Shew <barbara_shew@ncsu.edu>

21-24 — **4th International Wheat Tan Spot and Spot Blotch Workshop.** Bemidji, MN.
www.ndsu.nodak.edu/instruct/francl/workshop/index.htm

27-August 1 — **International Union of Microbiological Societies Congress (joint meeting of the Xth International Congress of Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology, Xth International Congress of Mycology, and XIIth International Congress of Virology).** Paris, France. www.iuims-paris-2002.com

August 2002

4-9 — **First Joint Conference of the International Working Groups on Vegetable Viruses (10th Meeting of IWGVV) and Legume Viruses (16th Meeting of IWGLV).** Bonn, Germany. www.gsi-bonn.de

4-9 — **Innovative Solutions for Healthy Crops.** 10th IUPAC International Congress on the Chemistry of Crop Protection. Basel, Switzerland. www.syngenta.com/iupac2002/

11-17 — **XXVIth International Horticultural Congress.** Toronto, Canada. www.ihc2002.org

25-30 — **XVII Peruvian Phytopathology Congress, organized by the (APF) and the Tropical Crops Institute (ICT).** Tarapoto City, San Martin, Peru. Contact Enrique Arevalo-Gardini, APF President <ict@terra.com.pe>

September 2002

1-5 — **Barley Yellow Disease: Recent Advances and Futures Strategies.** Organized by CIMMYT - Mexico and University of California, Davis in Mexico. Contact <m.henry@cgjar.org> or www.cimmyt.cgjar.org

9-11 — **3rd International Symposium on the Molecular and Cellular Biology of Bananas.** Leuven, Belgium. Contact <g.moffatt@cgjar.org> www.inibap.org/actualities/molecular_eng.htm

9-14 — **Conference of European Foundation for Plant Pathology: Disease Resistance in Plant Pathology.** Prague, Czech Republic. Contact: Jaroslav Polak, <EFPP2002@vurv.cz>, www.EFPPNET

15-19 — **6th International Conference on Pseudomonas syringae Pathovars and Related Pathogens.** Maratea, Potenza, Italy. Contact Nicola Sante Iacobellis <pseudomonasyringae@unibas.it>

16-20 — **International Rice Congress 2002 (IRC2002).** Beijing, China.
www.cgjar.org/irri/irc2002/index.htm

November 2002

4-8 — **3rd Asia-Pacific International Mycological Conference on Biodiversity and Biotechnology (AMC 2002).** Kunming, China. Contact <amc2002@china.com>

5-8 — **The First International Conference on Tropical and Subtropical Plant Diseases.** Chiang Mai, Thailand. Contact Sutruedee Prathuangwong <amara@doa.go.th>, <wantance@doa.go.th>, or <agrsdp@nontri.ku.ac.th> www.disc.doa.go.th/diseases

18-21 — **The BCPC Conference: Pests & Diseases 2002.** Brighton, United Kingdom. www.bcpc.org ■

Phytopathology  News

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