

Phytopathology News

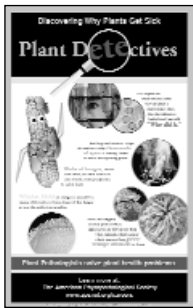
April 2003 • Volume 37 • Number 4

Exchange • Inform • Connect

New APSnet Multiple Journal Search

Now all APS journals may be searched from a single page. The scope of the search can include one, two, or all three APS journals. This search page is in the public area of APSnet at www.apsnet.org/journals/SearchJournals.asp. Give it a try. ■

Plant Detectives Youth Poster Available



The APS Office of Public Affairs and Education is pleased to announce the availability of a new youth poster. The poster was designed to display in classrooms as a fun, visual explanation of the role of plant pathologists in maintaining healthy

plants. Members are encouraged to provide copies to students and teachers. The poster can be downloaded directly from APSnet at www.apsnet.org/members/opae/2003youthposter.pdf or can be mailed upon request, contact Michelle Bjerkness (mbjerkness@scisoc.org). ■

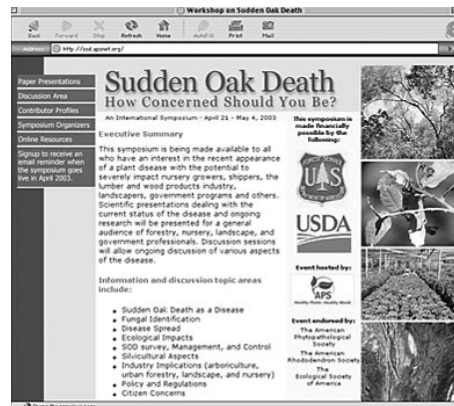
In this Issue

Public Policy Update	42
Teaching Tools	45
People	46
APS in Action	47
Meetings	48
Classifieds	49
APS Journal Articles	51
Calendar of Events	52

Advertiser's Index

Bioreba	43
-------------------	----

Sudden Oak Death: How Concerned Should You Be?



Plant pathologists haven't seen anything quite like it before. Californians living in its path have grown all too familiar with its destructiveness. Those whose livelihoods might be affected—nursery growers, shippers, and wood products producers—are keeping a slightly nervous eye on it. Now it's the subject of an upcoming APSnet online symposium and members interested in sudden oak death (SOD) are encouraged to participate.

The APS Forest Pathology and Regulatory committees, under the leadership of **Sue Cohen**, USDA-APHIS, have secured funding and an international array of scientists to present via the SOD Online Symposium and

Discussion beginning April 21 and continuing live through May 4, 2003. Participants will find out the latest information on issues such as detection, surveying, and monitoring; ecosystem impacts; implications for industry and the private sector; the expanding host range; and management challenges. For a comprehensive list of presentations see the ad on page 48 or visit the site at <http://sod.apsnet.org>.

To prompt your participation, make sure to sign up for an e-mail reminding you to visit the site when the symposium and discussion open on April 21 at <http://sod.apsnet.org/signup.asp>.

If you have ideas or suggestions for other online symposia contact any member of the APS Scientific Programs Board (www.apsnet.org/members/spb/board.asp) or Cindy Ash at APS headquarters (cash@scisoc.org). ■

Hot Dates! Hot Topics in Plant Pathology!

The American
Phytopathological Society
Annual Meeting
August 9–13, 2003
Charlotte, North Carolina



Don't miss this opportunity to discuss these hot topics and more with fellow plant health professionals!

- The National Plant Pest and Disease Diagnostics Network (NP2D2N): A Federal - State Partnership for Homeland Security
- New Functional Genomics Approaches to Plant Pathology Research
- Oak Disease Threats Worldwide

For information on the program, registration, and housing materials please log on to www.apsnet.org/meetings/2003. For exhibit and advertising information please contact Rhonda Wilkie at +1.651.994.3820.

Editor-in-Chief: Stephen A. Johnston
Staff Editor: Michelle Bjerkness
Design: Agnes Walker
Advertising Sales: Rhonda Wilkie

Phytopathology News (ISSN 0278-0267) is published monthly by The American Phytopathological Society (APS) at 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121-2097 U.S.A. Phone: +1.651.454.7250, Fax: +1.651.454.0766, E-mail: aps@scisoc.org, Web: www.apsnet.org. *Phytopathology News* is distributed to all APS members. Subscription price to nonmembers is \$50 U.S./\$60 Elsewhere. Periodicals paid at St. Paul, MN. CPC Intl Pub Mail #0969249. Postmaster: Send address changes to *Phytopathology News*, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121-2097 U.S.A.

Submission Guidelines

Address all editorial correspondence to: Stephen A. Johnston, Rutgers Ag Research & Ext Center, 121 Northville Road, Bridgeton, NJ 08302-5919, Phone: +1.856.455.3100, Fax: +1.856.455.3133, E-mail: johnston@aesop.rutgers.edu. In order to ensure timely publication of your news items and announcements, please send in material 6 weeks prior to the cover date of submission. Material should be no more than 6 months old when submitted. Submission of materials as electronic files, via e-mail, will speed processing. For information on submitting electronic images contact Agnes Walker at awalker@scisoc.org. Deadline for submitting items for the June, 2003 issue is April 15, 2003.

APS Leadership

Officers

President: Jacqueline Fletcher
President-Elect: Gary C. Bergstrom
Vice President: James D. MacDonald
Immediate Past-President: Steven A. Slack
Secretary: Carol A. Ishimaru
Treasurer: John L. Sherwood
Treasurer-Elect: Erik L. Stromberg

Councilors

Senior, at-Large: John H. Andrews
Intermediate, at-Large: Richard Bélanger
Junior, at-Large: Mike A. Ellis
Caribbean Division: Judith K. Brown
North Central Division: Ray Martyn
Northeastern Division: Barbara Christ
Pacific Division: Michael Matheron
Potomac Division: Arvydas Grybauskas
Southern Division: Albert Culbreath

Editors-in-Chief

APS PRESS: Randy C. Ploetz
MPMI: Herman P. Spaink
Phytopathology: Chris C. Mundt
Phytopathology News: Stephen A. Johnston
Plant Disease: Alan R. Biggs
Plant Health Progress: Timothy D. Murray
The Plant Health Instructor: Gail L. Schumann

Board and Office Chairs and Directors

APS Foundation Chair: Don Mathre
PPB Chair: John L. Sherwood
OEC Director: Jean B. Ristaino
OIP Director: George Abawi
OIR Director: Chris Becker
OPAE Director: Gregory L. Tylka
Scientific Programs Board Director: Erin Rosscopf

Division Officers

Caribbean

President: José Amador
Vice President: Esther Lilia Peralta
Secretary-Treasurer: Miguel Vilchez

North Central

President: Ray Hammerschmidt
Vice President: Jenny Juzwik
Secretary-Treasurer: Anne Dorrance

Northeastern

President: Suha Jabaji-Hare
Vice President: Gary Moorman
Secretary-Treasurer: Ann Brooks Gould

Pacific

President: Jim Adaskaveg
Vice President: Heather Scheck
Secretary-Treasurer: Peter Bristow

Potomac

President: David Clement
Vice President: William Bruckart
Secretary-Treasurer: James Kotcon

Southern

President: Barbara Smith
President-Elect: John Damicone
Vice President: Mike Benson
Secretary-Treasurer: Robert McGovern

Public Policy Update

Change in Leadership Brings Back Familiar Chair, while Budget Priorities Challenge Research Funding

Kellye Eversole, Eversole Associates



The November elections will have an impact on future funding for agricultural and plant-related research, as it strengthened the resolve of Washington budget hawks to clamp down on nondefense-related discretionary spending. With leadership of the Senate, House, and White House in the hands of conservative republicans, it will become increasingly difficult to significantly increase USDA funding for research.

For the near future, we can expect that any increases in research funding will be focused on bioterrorism and defense-related programs. Other research programs will have limited increases, and many are likely to receive decreased funding, as proposed by the Bush

Administration and concurred with by the House and Senate.

Funding for the conflict with Iraq, the budget deficit, and shifts in leadership all present new challenges for research funding. Though daunting at times, there will be some opportunities to increase funding for the high-priority APS areas.

Despite the elections, the new subcommittee chairs in the Senate were all ranking subcommittee members and in the House were chairs of the subcommittees of interest to APS during the last Congress. Thus, the appropriations committee leaders have considerable experience with the subject areas and the appropriations process.

Senators **Christopher Bond** (R-MO), **Arlen Specter** (R-PA), and **Thad Cochran** (R-MS) will continue to push for research funding in their subcommittees, which provide funding for NSF, NIH, and USDA, respectively. Senator Cochran, the new chair of the agricultural appropriations subcommittee, most likely will be less focused on competitive research grants than his predecessor, Senator **Herb Kohl** (D-WI). Cochran has long been an advocate of increases in the USDA research budget, although his primary interest has been in increasing ARS funding. We can expect him to continue his leadership role in the future. Representative **Henry Bonilla** (R-TX) will support increases in research funding at USDA, but we can expect him to be more closely aligned with the House leadership on spending priorities and reductions.

Senator Bond will take over the reins of the Senate VA, HUD, & Independent Agencies appropriations subcommittee that provides funding for NSF and NASA. We can expect that the recent disaster with the space shuttle Columbia will lead to increased funding for NASA. Senator Bond, the ranking Senate subcommittee member, Senator **Barbara Mikulski** (D-MD), and the chair of the comparable House subcommittee, Representative **James Walsh** (R-NY), have led the push to put NSF on track to double funding for the next five years. While this doubling may take a little longer than five years, we can expect that they will continue to demand significant increases in funding for NSF during the coming years.

Representative **Ralph Regula** (R-OH) and Senator Arlen Specter, the chairs of the House and Senate subcommittees that provide funding for the NIH will continue to call for large increases in NIH funding, despite the administration's efforts to keep increases at NIH to a minimal level.

Overall, the climate in Washington will continue to be very tense until after the presidential election next year, as the lack of bipartisanship is likely to escalate with both parties trying to position themselves for the 2004 elections. The hostile atmosphere and inability to compromise were evident in the down-to-the-wire wrangling in the 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Conference. The search for money to pay for farm drought assistance and other priorities was conducted in a "no-holds-barred" manner.

The research community will need to pick its issues and champions carefully as the budget belt continues to tighten. A number of APS priorities are very much in line with the shift in research priorities. In particular, we can expect to see increases in funding for microbial genomic sequencing and functional genomics, as this effort is seen now as a key element of the effort to thwart bioterrorism. Further, we can expect to make substantial progress in the development of the infrastructure and other research needs for plant-related bioterrorism prevention. Finally, we hope that we will be able to lay the groundwork for increasing funding for sustainable agriculture research.

Under all scenarios, the deficit and current priorities will make it more difficult to secure increases in funding for research. Yet, despite the daunting challenges, we can make this year a successful one with strategic leadership and teamwork. ■



New Award for Certified Professionals to Include Plant Pathologists

Nominations are now being accepted for the new ARCPACS Service Award, which includes all certified professional plant pathologists (CPPP's). This award will be given annually to recognize an ARCPACS professional for service, scholarly work, and self-improvement activities. Professional service could include consulting, expert witness services, or providing services and products to the agricultural community. The recipient of this award must meet all criteria for professional certification as set forth by the ARCPACS Board.

Personal relations, professionalism, integrity, and credibility are highly valued criteria for this award. Specifically, the selection committee will be focusing on the candidate's adherence to the goals of ARCPACS, which include personal growth and impact on associates, farmers, and the public at large. The recipient of this award will receive a certificate and a \$500 honorarium to be presented during the annual or a divisional meeting of ASA, the Weed Science Society of America, or The American Phytopathological Society.

The deadline for submission of nominations for this award is May 1, 2003. Nominators do not have to be certified professionals. For eligibility and application procedures, visit www.asa-cssa-sssa.org/awards or contact Cindy Ash at APS headquarters, cash@scisoc.org or +1.651.994.3848. For more information on the CPPP visit www.apsnet.org/education/cppp.asp. ■

Historic References on Late Blight Donated to the Global Initiative of Late Blight (GILB)

Gloria and Jorge Abad from the Plant Pathogen Identification Laboratory (PPIL) at the Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, donated historic references on late blight in the Andes of South America, some date back to the 1845 Irish Potato Famine, to the Global Initiative of Late Blight. These references are available through the library of the International Potato Center (CIP) Lima, Peru (<http://www.cipotato.org/library/cat-internet.htm>). Many of these references are cited in the article that the Abads coauthored, "Another Look at the Origin of Late Blight of Potatoes, Tomatoes, and Pear Melon in the Andes of South America," (*Plant Dis.* 81:682-688, 1997). The Abads are the authors of the "Andean Theory of Origin of Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)" (<http://www.siu.edu/~ebl/leaflets/blight.htm>), which was introduced to the scientific community in 1983 at CIP-Peru. Additionally, historical and scientific lines of evidence were presented at the "Phytophthora 150 Conference" held in Dublin, Ireland, in 1995, and at the "GILB 02 Conference of Late blight: Managing the Global Threat" held in 2002 in Hamburg, Germany (http://www.cipotato.org/gilb/Conf2002/gilb02_conference.htm). ■



you search for **Agro Diagnostics** enter:
www.bioreba.com

Statement on Scientific Publication and Security

Last month, **Jacque Fletcher and R. James Cook** highlighted discussions from the *Scientific Openness and National Security Workshop* held in Washington, DC, January 9–10, 2003 (see *Phytopathology News*, Vol. 37, No. 3). The following is the summary report from the workshop. The report is being published in the newsletters of each of the represented societies or in the journals themselves. In addition, the report will be distributed to members of Congress and to administrators of scientific and security-related agencies within the government.

Preamble

The process of scientific publication, through which new findings are reviewed for quality and then presented to the rest of the scientific community and the public, is a vital element in our national life. New discoveries reported in research papers have helped improve the human condition in myriad ways: protecting public health, multiplying agricultural yields, fostering technological development and economic growth, and enhancing global stability and security.

But new science, as we know, may sometimes have costs as well as benefits. The prospect that weapons of mass destruction might find their way into the hands of terrorists did not suddenly appear on September 11, 2001. A policy focus on nuclear proliferation, no stranger to the physics community, has been with us for many years. But the events of September 11 brought a new understanding of the urgency of dealing with terrorism. And the subsequent harmful use of infectious agents brought a new set of issues to the life sciences. As a result, questions have been asked by scientists themselves and political leaders about the possibility that new information published in research journals might give aid to those with malevolent ends.

Journals that deal especially with microbiology, infectious agents, public health, and plant and agricultural systems faced these issues earlier than some others and have attempted to deal with them. The American Society for Microbiology, in particular, urged the National Academy of Sciences to take an active role in organizing a meeting of publishers, scientists, security experts, and government officials to explore the issues and discuss what steps might be taken to resolve them. In a one-day workshop at the acad-

my in Washington, cohosted by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, on January 9, 2003, an open forum was held for that purpose. A day later, a group of journal editors, augmented by scientist authors, government officials, and others, held a separate meeting designed to explore possible approaches.

What follows reflects some outcomes of that preliminary discussion. Fundamental is a view, shared by nearly all, that there is information that, although we cannot now capture it with lists or definitions, presents enough risk of use by terrorists that it should not be published. How and by what processes it might be identified will continue to challenge us, because—as all present acknowledged—it is also true that open publication brings benefits not only to public health but also in efforts to combat terrorism.

Statements:

First: The scientific information published in peer-reviewed research journals carries special status, and confers unique responsibilities on editors and authors. We must protect the integrity of the scientific process by publishing manuscripts of high quality, in sufficient detail to permit reproducibility. Without independent verification—a requirement for scientific progress—we can neither advance biomedical research nor provide the knowledge base for building strong biodefense systems.

Second: We recognize that the prospect of bioterrorism has raised legitimate concerns about the potential abuse of published information, but also recognize that research in the very same fields will be critical to society in meeting the challenges of defense. We are committed to dealing responsibly and effectively with safety and security issues that may be raised by papers submitted for publication and to increasing our capacity to identify such issues as they arise.

Third: Scientists and their journals should consider the appropriate level and design of processes to accomplish effective review of papers that raise such security issues. Journals in disciplines that have attracted numbers of such papers have already devised procedures that might be employed as models in considering process design. Some of us represent some of those journals; others among us are committed to the timely implementation of such processes, about which we will notify our readers and authors.

Fourth: We recognize that on occasions an editor may conclude that the potential harm of publication outweighs the potential societal benefits. Under such circumstances, the paper should be modified or not be published. Scientific information is also communicated by other means: seminars, meetings, electronic posting, etc. Journals and scientific societies can play an important role in encouraging investigators to communicate results of research in ways that maximize public benefits and minimize risks of misuse.

The list of attendees that participated in the workshop is available at <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/299/5610/1149/DC1>. If you have questions, concerns, or thoughts to share on this issue, please contact Jacque Fletcher (jaf2394@okstate.edu), Jim Cook (rjcook@wsu.edu), or any member of the APS Publications Board (www.apsnet.org/members/ppb/board.asp). ■

Fulbright Scholar Program Offers Grants in 140 Countries for Faculty and Professionals

The Fulbright Scholar Program is offering lecturing/research awards in more than 140 countries for the 2004–2005 academic year. Opportunities are available not only for college and university faculty, but also for professionals from business and government, as well as journalists, lawyers, scientists, independent scholars, and many others.

Traditional Fulbright awards are available from two months to an academic year or longer. A new short-term grants program, the Fulbright Senior Specialists Program, offers two- to six-week grants in a variety of disciplines and fields. Application deadlines for 2004–2005 awards are: May 1, 2003, for Fulbright Distinguished Chair awards in Europe, Canada, and Russia; August 1, 2003, for Fulbright traditional lecturing and research grants worldwide; and a rolling deadline for the Fulbright Senior Specialists Program. For information, contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) at 3007 Tilden Street NW, Suite 5L, Washington, DC 20008-3009, phone +1.202.686.7877, or e-mail apprequest@cies.iie.org. Information and an online application are also available at www.cies.org. ■

Patented Microbial Collection Boasts 6,000 Strains

Beneficial bacteria, assorted yeasts and blue-green molds are among thousands of microbes stored in the Agricultural Research Service's Patent Culture Collection in Peoria, IL.

The ARS collection is one of 33 International Depository Authorities (IDAs) entrusted with storing and distributing patented microbes, cell lines, and other biological materials in accordance with the Budapest Treaty of 1980. Under the terms of that treaty, the patent offices of participating countries ask that applicants deposit their biomaterials in an authorized IDA. They also must disclose new biomaterial inventions in enough detail for others to replicate them. Only after the patent is issued will IDA curators meet public requests for samples.

The ARS collection and the American Type Culture Collection, in Manassas, VA, are the only IDAs in the United States. A U.S. patent applicant can deposit specimens in either facility, but any IDA worldwide will suffice. Deposits have to be done only once. Prior to the 1980 treaty, applicants deposited specimens in each country where patent protection was desired.

ARS' collection, kept at its National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research in Peoria, is the oldest, according to curator **James Swezey**. The first deposit was made there in 1949, when ARS accepted the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's request to store the antibiotic-producing bacterium *Streptomyces aureofaciens*. Today, the collection boasts 6,000 patented strains of bacteria, Actinomycetes, yeasts, and molds, including *Penicillium*. ARS typically maintains such microorganisms for their agricultural usefulness, such as in fighting crop pests.

Swezey's duties include placing new microbial submissions in glass containers called ampoules and freeze-drying them. Others are stored in liquid nitrogen. Although the microbes can survive such conditions for 30 to 50 years, Swezey generally revives them every five years for quality-control checks and restocking.

He also assigns microbial identification numbers, such as NRRL B-15132. This identifies the bacterium *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, strain 2-79, a biocontrol agent that combats "take-all" disease in wheat. As an IDA curator, Swezey must be familiar with treaty details and thorough about documenting specimen requests, which helps microbial patent holders guard against licensing infringements. ■

Suggestions Requested for an Updated Literature Guide

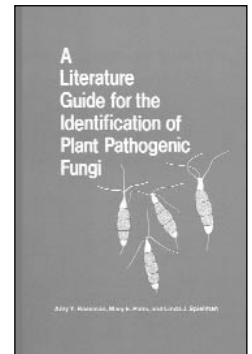
In 1987 *A Literature Guide for the Identification of Plant Pathogenic Fungi* was published by APS PRESS. Since that time, numerous systematic papers have been published that are important for accurate identification of plant-pathogenic fungi. Mycologists at the Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory (SBML) in Beltsville, MD, are beginning efforts to update this literature guide. The goal is to provide this information as an online, searchable reference that would complement the online resources about fungi already available through the SBML website at <http://nt.ars-grin.gov/>.

Your comments and suggestions are requested to make this revised literature guide as useful as possible.

- Did you find the notes on the details of each literature citation useful?
- Did you find the commentary on each genus helpful?
- Are there other specific aspects of the literature guide that were particularly helpful?
- Are there some items that should be omitted or added in the revised edition?
- Would you find a CD-Rom version of this reference useful?
- Would you purchase a hard copy?

Please respond via e-mail to mary@nt.ars-grin.gov or fax to +1.301.503.5810 with comments and suggestions. Your input is appreciated.

Mary E. Palm and **Amy Y. Rossman**, USDA-APHIS and USDA-ARS, Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory, Rm. 304, B011A, Beltsville, MD. ■



Teaching Tools

Online Molecular Biology Laboratories for Advanced Students www.apsnet.org/education

It is not always easy to find reliable laboratory exercises for molecular aspects of plant pathology. Two labs have been published in the advanced section of the APSnet Education Center. They include background information and complete instructions. "Instructor Notes" guide preparation of materials and even offer needed bacterial cultures. Answers to the discussion questions are posted in the password-protected section of the Instructor section of the Education Center.

Current listing:

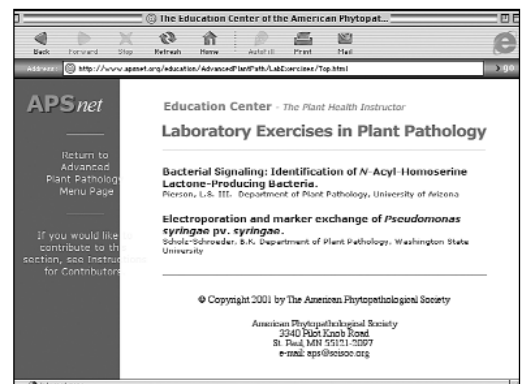
Bacterial Signaling: Identification of N-Acyl-Homoserine Lactone-Producing Bacteria.

L. S. Pierson III, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Arizona

Electroporation and Marker Exchange of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*. **B.K. Scholz-Schroeder**, Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State University

Textbooks cannot keep up with progress in these quickly changing areas. Please consider sharing your successful advanced laboratory exercises with other plant pathology instructors by publishing in *The Plant Health Instructor*. Authors only need to provide text and images. APS provides the online preparation and illustrations.

Interested in receiving e-mail updates about other materials published in the APSnet Education Center? Visit www.apsnet.org/education/e-update.htm to sign up. You will receive occasional e-mails listing new materials as they become available. ■



People

Lyndon Porter completed work on his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology at Washington State University. His thesis was "Survival of *Phytophthora infestans* in Surface Water, Movement of Spores in Soil and Characterization of Resistance to Late Blight in Selected Potato Lines." His major professor was **Dennis Johnson**. Porter has accepted a postdoctoral position with **Jeff Miller** at the University of Idaho.

APS members **Jack Rogers**, Washington State University, and **Richard Hanlin**, University of Georgia, were among the speakers at a workshop on Ascomycetes for Central American students and professionals. The workshop was organized by **Sabine Huhndorf** and **Fernando Fernandez** of the Field Museum of Natural History and was held at the A. M. Brenes Biological Reserve Field Station of the University of Costa Rica, December 1–7, 2002. Sponsoring institutions included the National Science Foundation, INBio, and the University of Costa Rica. Material for the workshop was collected in the surrounding rain forest and examined and discussed immediately thereafter. It was a successful experience for instructors and students, with a wide variety of unusual fungi encountered in their natural habitats.

APS emeritus member **Robert H. Fulton** pointed out that many APS members helped double the life expectancy of Americans by their contributions to instill successful IPM disease management practices for tropical fruit and beverage crops during a recent presentation on "What's for Breakfast," given in Roswell, GA, for the Senior Enriched Living classes.

Certified Professional Plant Pathologists **Cindy Ash** and **Linda Treeful**, along with **Jim Chatfield**, Ohio State University, and **Janna Beckerman**, University of Minnesota, participated in the first ever Minnesota Green Expo, the biggest event for green industry professionals in the north-central region, in January 2003. Activities included assisting the Minnesota Shade Tree Short Course Committee with the "Tree House of Horrors" display, proclaimed the highlight of the show, and an APS booth where attendees could browse APS PRESS publications and learn about APS in addition to having questions answered by a "Plant Doctor." Ash also gave a presentation on simplifying insect and disease diagnosis.

Obituary



William Malcolm Brown, Jr.

William Malcolm Brown, Jr., age 67, professor of plant pathology in the Department of Bioagricultural Sciences & Pest Management at Colorado State University for 25 years, passed away unexpectedly on January 27, 2003,

after suffering a heart attack at home. Bill is survived by Betty Muller Brown, and sons William Malcolm Brown III and Karl William Brown. Bill was born June 20, 1935, in Hastings, NE. He is described by all that knew him as one of the most upbeat and positive individuals they ever met. His contributions to humanity and to plant pathology have been many and profound to the hundreds of students and colleagues worldwide who had the privilege of knowing Bill, his zest for life and jazz, and his witty sense of humor.

Bill received his A.A. degree in agriculture from Modesto Junior College in 1955. Bill's professional passion took hold with his B.S. degree in plant pathology from U.C.-Davis (1957) and Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from Oregon State University (1965). He worked in Nigeria, Thailand, South Korea, and Bolivia before "settling down a bit" in 1980 at CSU as professor of plant pathology and cooperative extension IPM coordinator. Since then, he served as international extension coordinator and faculty advisor for the Peace Corps and taught courses and guest lectured at CSU, nationally, and internationally (in Mexico, North Yemen, Albania, Guinea Bissau, Palestine, Iran, Hungary, and Romania). He had a passion for teaching plant pathology and the philosophy of integrated pest management and addressed audiences as diverse as farmers, golf course superintendents, and schoolchildren.

Bill contributed his vision and energy to numerous activities in APS. During the last 5 years alone, he chaired the North American Potato Late Blight Workshop, vigorously promoted the Office of International Programs, was president of the APS Pacific Division, chaired the International Library Assistance Committee, coordinated the collection and donation of plant pathology journals and

textbooks to numerous libraries overseas, procured more than \$4 million in surplus medical equipment and supplies for Ukraine, Hungary, and Romania, and served on national committees addressing issues and policies dealing with crop biosecurity.

Bill Brown is an internationally recognized and highly respected researcher, particularly for his work on small grain diseases. This was recently acknowledged by his invitation to speak at the First Central and West Asia and North African Yellow Rust Conference held in Iran in 2001. His work on barley stripe rust received the Presidential Award for Outstanding Paper at the Master Brewers Association of the Americas in 1996, and in 2000 Bill was presented the Life Time Achievement Award by the APS Pacific Division.

Bill was recognized as a Distinguished Educator by the Rocky Mountain Plant Food and Agrochemical Association and as a Mortar Board Outstanding Professor by Colorado State University, as well as for his service to agriculture by the Colorado Department of Agriculture. Throughout the course of his long career, Bill also received the Epsilon Sigma Phi International Extension Award for both the Western Region and Colorado State University, an International University Teaching Abroad Grant from Rotary International, and a Citation for Outstanding Service from the South Korean Ministry of Agriculture. He was instrumental in the creation of and served as codirector of the Center for Crop Biosecurity.

Bill mentored, counseled, befriended, pushed and helped many in our professional society become respected plant pathologists. His colleagues at CSU view these productive people as the greatest accomplishment and long-lasting legacy of Bill's successful career as a plant pathologist and extension specialist. Bill thrived on family and friends, international travel, classical music, and jazz. His idea of a perfect evening included great food, good wine, live music, and dining surrounded by friends old and new from all cultures, preferably in a garden afflicted with an unusual disease!

A William M. Brown, Jr. Memorial Scholarship has been established; please make checks payable to the "CSU Foundation," P.O. Box 1870, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80522.

Pascal Pirone, a retired plant pathologist, urban horticulturalist, and educator, died on January 11, 2003, in Lexington, KY. "Pat" Pirone was born in Mount Vernon, NY, on October 7, 1907. He received B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell University, the latter in plant pathology, in 1933. After graduation he joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a project leader in the Dutch Elm Disease Eradication program. He returned to Cornell in 1934 as assistant professor of plant pathology, and from 1938 to 1947, he served as an associate professor at Rutgers University where he conducted research and provided information on diseases of vegetables and ornamental plants to New Jersey farmers and nurserymen. He was in charge of the New Jersey Victory Garden program during World War II.

Pirone joined the staff of The New York Botanical Garden in 1947. As plant pathologist his primary duties were to keep indoor and outdoor plant collections in good health; to diagnose and treat diseases of trees, shrubs, vegetables, and flowers; and to conduct research on the causes and control of such diseases. He lectured widely, wrote hundreds of scientific and popular articles on plant diseases and pests, gardening, and plant care and served as advisor or consultant to numerous organizations. He was the author of four books, two of which, *Diseases and Pests of Ornamental Plants* and *Tree Maintenance*, were the leading sources of information in these areas for several decades. He was appointed administrator of the Botanical Garden's Charles B. Harding Laboratory in 1963 and served as senior plant pathologist and senior curator of education from 1968 until his retirement in 1974.

In 1982 The New York Botanical Garden honored him with its Distinguished Service Award, and he was made the first recipient of the Gold Medal of Horticulture from the New York State Nurseryman's Association. His other awards include the Award of Merit from the International Society of Arboriculture (1982), the National Arborist Association Award of Merit (1994), and the New York State Arborists Association Scholars Award (1998). He was named a Fellow of The American Phytopathological Society in 1975. His wife Loretta and son John preceded him in death. A daughter, Mary Grace Pirone of Sotogrande, Spain; sons Joseph Pirone of Hancock, NY, and Thomas Pirone of Lexington, KY, and five grandchildren survive him. ■

APS in Action

"An integral aspect of attaining the goals outlined in the APS Strategic Plan will be forged in developing alliances and partnerships."

– Carol E. Windels, University of Minnesota



Building Alliances: APS Committee Identifies Opportunities

Partnering To Make APS Stronger

Developing and maintaining cooperative endeavors with related organizations offers numerous benefits for APS. Such alliances can create powerful opportunities for sharing information and resources. APS has experience with several long- and short-term activities with other scientific organizations. For example, it has maintained "liaison" cooperation with approximately a dozen other organizations that have related scientific interests.

Utilizing the APS Alliances Strategy Committee Report

The APS Ad Hoc Committee on Strategic Alliances was assigned the job of identifying how APS might more intentionally seek out and create alliances. The result of their work is an impressive eight-page report offering ideas and guidelines for creating strategic alliances in the general areas of information resources, government relations, education and outreach, international activities, market access, and business functions. The committee report can be viewed online at www.apsnet.org/StratPlanning/APSAlliancesStrategyCommitteeRpt.pdf.

What to Do if You Want to Get Involved or Find Out More

Members can play an important role in identifying and initiating alliances they see as mutually beneficial. Division leaders and committee members in particular may find the information in the report helpful as they consider possible meetings or special events. Contact any APS Council member (www.apsnet.org/directories/council.asp) with your suggestions.



Working together to strengthen the science and practice of plant pathology.

Meetings

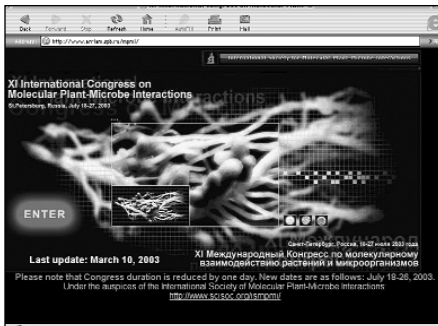
XIth International Congress on Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions

July 18-26, 2003

St. Petersburg, Russia

The XIth International Congress on Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions scientific program will consist of plenary lectures, symposia, oral and poster presentations covering symbioses, pathology, virology, crop improvement, agriculture, plant development, and environmental and natural resources. More than 1,000 specialists from many countries are expected to attend the Congress, including 40 distinguished plenary speakers. The Cultural Program of the Congress will include sightseeing in St. Petersburg, performances, and post-Congress tours.

Those who are interested in attending the congress should visit <http://www.arriam.spb.ru/mpmi/> for registration and specific information relevant to the congress organization.



The congress is sponsored by the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Russian Ministry of Science, Industry and Technologies; Russian Foundation for Basic Research; International Society of Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions; International Society of Plant Molecular Biology; Federation of European Microbiological Societies; American Society for Microbiology; Monsanto Europe SA; UNESCO; and International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology.

The official language of the Congress is English. No simultaneous translation will be provided. ■

Sudden Oak Death

How Concerned Should You Be?

An International Symposium
April 21 - May 4, 2003

Join your Colleagues at
<http://sod.apsnet.org> to view
the following presentations
and join in the discussion:

- *Phytophthora* in Australia and its impact on native forests, woodlands and heathlands.
- *Phytophthoras* in European forests: Their rising significance.
- *Phytophthora* in North American forests.
- Molecular diagnostics of *Phytophthora ramorum*, causal agent of Sudden Oak Death.
- Laboratory diagnosis of *Phytophthora ramorum* from field samples.
- Nursery detection.
- Detecting, surveying, and monitoring *Phytophthora ramorum* in forest ecosystems.
- Forest and other ecosystems and plant hosts in Europe.
- Risk analysis of *Phytophthora ramorum* establishment in the Mediterranean area.
- Sudden Oak Death: Host plants in forest ecosystems in California and Oregon.
- Plant hosts in the nursery industry.
- Host resistance and biological control of *Phytophthora* species.
- *Phytophthora* species and nursery management.
- Chemical control of *Phytophthora* species in the nursery.
- Potential treatments for controlling *Phytophthora ramorum*.
- Sudden Oak Death's impact on urban forestry and arboriculture.
- Sudden Oak Death—U.S. nursery trade impacts.
- The impact of *Phytophthora ramorum* on Canada.
- *Phytophthora ramorum*'s impact on communities.
- Potential pathways of movement for *Phytophthora ramorum*, the causal agent of Sudden Oak Death.
- Sudden Oak Death: Science, management, and regulatory challenges.
- European regulatory concerns.

Moderated Discussion Forums:

1. What should research and development activities be focused on and why?
2. How do we manage local epidemics and thwart the worldwide spread of Sudden Oak Death?
3. Open Topics.



Event endorsed by:

*The American
Phytopathological Society
The American Rhododendron
Society
The American Society of
Horticultural Science
The Ecological Society
of America
Society of American Foresters*

<http://sod.apsnet.org>

Classifieds

Classified Placement Policy

You can process your job listing directly through the 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 June 2003 issue is May 1, 2003. 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.

Assistant Professor, Microbial Ecologist/Phylobacteriologist

The Biological Sciences Department, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position, microbial ecologist/phylobacteriologist, beginning September 2003. Candidates must have a strong commitment to excellence in teaching and research. Teaching responsibilities include an introductory biology core course and lower division microbiology and upper division/graduate microbiology courses, such as microbial ecology and phylobacteriology. The successful candidate is expected to develop an extramurally funded research program involving undergraduate and master's level students. Ph.D. degree (from an accredited educational institution) in microbiology, ecology, plant pathology, or a related field required. Previous college teaching and postdoctoral research experience preferred. The university has a highly diverse student body, and candidates are expected to be responsive to their needs. (www.csupomona.edu) Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Applicants are required to submit a letter of application, including teaching philosophy, research

interests and plans, curriculum vitae, three current letters of recommendation, and names and contact information for two additional references. **Closing Date:** Initial review of applications will begin March 10, 2003, and will continue until the position is filled. Materials submitted by the candidate will be available for examination by all tenured and probationary faculty of the department. Official transcripts will be required of all finalists. **Contact:** Dr. John K. Chan, Chair of Search Committee, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, Biological Sciences Department, 3801 W. Temple Ave., Pomona, CA 91768 USA. **Fax:** +1.909.869.4078; **E-mail:** jkchan@csupomona.edu; **Phone:** +1.909.869.4086. **For more information visit:** www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?322.

Postdoctoral Fellow

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) seeks a postdoctoral fellow for plant pathology to work under the research mentorship of a plant pathologist who is engaged in the broad area of disease detection, pathogen biology, epidemiology, host-plant resistance, and integrated management of diseases of crops grown in the Humid Forest agroecozone. The appointee will be placed in the context of the IITA Project "Developing Biologically-based Pest, Disease, and Weed Management Options, and Conserving Biodiversity for Sustainable Agriculture" and will be expected to conduct, publish, and communicate research primarily on plant-pathogenic fungi and bacteria related to the above-mentioned research areas. The appointee will also act as a plant protection professional and assist with research related to diseases caused by other biotic agents, such as viruses and nematodes. The successful candidate will, therefore, study biology and epidemiology of diseases to generate a good understanding of the host-pathogen-environment systems that can further help to develop strategies for disease management; conduct surveys to identify the occurrence of prevalent diseases and forewarn against invasive pathogens to assist in preemptive responses against threatening diseases; explore opportunities for biological control of major soilborne plant pathogens, such as root-rotting fungi, in collaboration with crop breeders; plan and conduct research to enhance resistance to biotic diseases primarily of starchy crops; conduct diagnostic and disease management research in a multidisciplinary team focused on sustaining improved profitability of farm enterprises through integrated crop and natural resources management; and assist in general crop protection research dealing with virus and nematodes in consultation with virologists and nematologist and assist the Germplasm Health Unit where appropriate. All candidates must possess a Ph.D. degree in a relevant field (obtained within the previ-

ous two years from a university that requires a course curriculum as partial fulfillment of its degree requirement). The successful candidate will possess strong oral and written communication skills and a demonstrated ability to work independently and interact effectively with multidisciplinary teams, NARS, farmers, special interest groups, government officials, and consumers. A high level of computer literacy is required for word processing, statistical analysis, and database management. Good interpersonal skills and the ability to function well in an international multicultural environment will also be required. Fluency in oral and written English is essential; proficiency in French is highly desirable. The initial contract will be for two years, with a potential third year contract depending on available resources and performance. The position will be based in Ibadan, but will encompass significant travel in sub-Saharan Africa for implementation of their work plans. (www.iita.org) **Salary:** Salary and benefits are competitive and include a comprehensive benefits package. **Closing Date:** March 31, 2003 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Applicants are invited to send their letters of application, curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of three professional referees. **Contact:** Dr. Rodomiro Ortiz, Director Research-for-Development, IITA, C/O IITA, Carolyn House, 26 Digwall Road, Croydon, CR9 3EE England. **Fax:** +234.2.2412221, **E-mail:** r.ortiz@cgjar.org, **Phone:** +234.2.2412626. **For more information visit:** www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?329.

Researcher

A one-year researcher position is available immediately in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Nebraska. The objective of this position will be to further develop a crop disease surveillance network that allows for the rapid detection and identification of introduced foreign pathogens. This project will utilize advanced computer technologies to rapidly assess crop conditions and potential disease outbreaks. The position is available immediately. (www.unl.edu) **Salary:** \$30,000 + university benefits. **Closing Date:** May 15, 2003 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send a letter of application, copies of graduate transcripts, and three reference letters. Electronic applications accepted. **Contact:** Dr. Loren J. Giesler, University of Nebraska, Department of Plant Pathology, 448 Plant Science Hall, Lincoln, NE 68583-0722 USA. **Fax:** +1.402.472.2853, **E-mail:** lgiesler1@unl.edu, **Phone:** +1.402.472.2559. **For more information visit:** www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?333.

Classifieds continued on page 50

Plant Pathologist/Microbiologist

USDA/ARS/Root Disease and Biological Control Research Unit seeks an incumbent to investigate rhizosphere ecology and biological control of cereal root diseases by fluorescent *Pseudomonas* spp., focusing on genes involved in microbial competitiveness, rhizosphere fitness, and interactions with the host plant and fungal root pathogens. U.S. citizenship is required. Skills in microbiological and molecular genetic techniques and knowledge of bioinformatic approaches to gene identification, comparative genomics, and data management and analysis are required. Knowledge of plant-microbe interactions is highly desirable. **Salary:** \$46,469–\$72,400 per annum. (<http://nps.ars.usda.gov/locations/locations.htm?modecode=53-48-35-00>) **Closing Date:** March 31, 2003 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Refer to www.ars.usda.gov for the full text announcement (RA-03-022H) and complete application instructions. Send application materials and references. **Contact:** Dr. Linda Thomashow, USDA/ARS, P.O. Box 646430, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-6430 USA. **E-mail:** thomasho@mail.wsu.edu, **Phone:** +1.509.335.0930. **For more information visit:** www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?335.

Plant Pathologist

The USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection Staff in Durham, NH, seeks a forest pathologist to provide technical assistance to state forestry and agriculture agencies, tribal governments, and managers of federal lands within New England and New York. Duties include implementing a complex program to detect, evaluate, prevent, and control major tree pathogens causing root diseases, stem diseases, and foliage diseases; collecting and analyzing field data; supervising field crews; developing effective, environmentally safe, and economically sound disease management alternatives; and

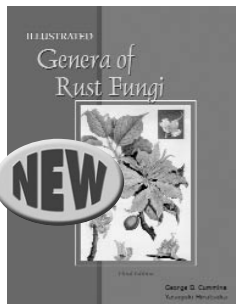
organizing, planning, and conducting forest pathology training programs, presentations, or seminars, for various federal, state, and private individuals. Minimum qualifications include: degree in plant pathology or a related discipline of science that includes at least 20 semester hours in basic botany or plant science and 10 semester hours in plant pathology. In addition to the above, candidates must have three full years of progressively higher-level graduate education, a Ph.D. or equivalent doctoral degree, or have at least 1 year of specialized experience at the GS-9 grade level. EOE. (www.fs.fed.us/na/durham) **Salary:** \$48,808–\$76,048. **Closing Date:** May 1, 2003 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Send resume or Optional Application for Federal Employment (OF-612). Resumes must include announcement number, veteran's preference, and social security number. Include all experience, training, self-development, awards, commendations, outside activities, or other information relevant to the announced vacancy. There are additional requirements, so please call +1.610.557.4243. **Contact:** Stacey Jones-Anderson, USDA Forest Service, 11 Campus Blvd., Suite 200, Newtown Square, PA 19073 USA. **Fax:** +1.610.557.4177, **E-mail:** sjonesanderson@fs.fed.us, **Phone:** +1.610.557.4243. **For more information visit:** www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?339.

Research Plant Pathologist

USDA-ARS Fruit Laboratory seeks incumbent to plan and conduct research: 1) using available and/or novel methodology to develop effective and efficient approaches to evaluate potential strawberry and bramble parents and progeny for resistance to economically important and emerging pathogens, with emphasis on, but not limited to, *Botrytis*, *Colletotrichum*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Sphaerotheca*, and *Verticillium* species, and *Xanthomonas fragariae*; 2) identifying the effects of cropping system on strawberry root pathogen population size and diversity and microbial com-

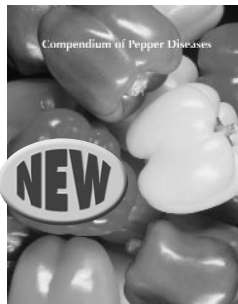
munities associated with disease suppressive and nonsuppressive soils; 3) identifying and characterizing, with traditional and molecular techniques, newly emerging and important pathogens to strawberry and brambles; and 4) developing efficient, economical and environmentally sound disease control methods. Applicants must meet either the education requirements or specialized experience as described. To qualify for the GS-12, applicants must possess a Ph.D. or equivalent doctoral degree that is directly related to the position, or applicants must have one year of specialized experience equivalent to the next lower grade level. Specialized experience is experience that is typically in or related to the work of this position and that has equipped the applicant with the following knowledge, skills, and abilities: 1) knowledge of the principles, techniques, and procedures of plant pathology; 2) knowledge of concepts and methods of plant disease control; 3) skill in working with fungal, bacterial, and/or other plant pathogens; 4) skill in identifying and characterizing plant pathogens and other microorganisms with traditional and/or molecular techniques; and 5) ability to design, plan, and conduct independent research and to publish results. U.S. citizenship is required. (www.barc.usda.gov/psi/fl/fl.html) **Salary:** Range GS-12: \$57,421–\$74,648 and GS-13: \$68,283–\$88,770 per annum. **Closing Date:** May 11, 2003 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Candidates must request a copy of vacancy announcement ARS-X3E-3152 by calling +1.301.504.1482 or via www.afm.ars.usda.gov/divisions/hrd/index.html to address specific information outlined in the vacancy announcement. **Contact:** Mary Beth Donoghue, USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Human Resources Division, 5601 Sunnyside Avenue, Mail Stop 5104, Beltsville, MD, 20705-5104 USA. **Fax:** +1.301.504.1535, **E-mail:** scirecruit@ars.usda.gov. **For more information visit:** www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?341. ■

New from APS PRESS



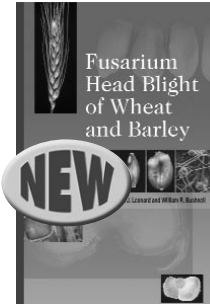
Illustrated Genera of Rust Fungi, Third Edition

By George B. Cummins and Yasuyuki Hiratsuka



Compendium of Pepper Diseases

Edited by: Kenneth L. Pernezny, Pamela D. Roberts, John F. Murphy, and Natalie P. Goldberg



Fusarium Head Blight of Wheat and Barley

Edited by: Kurt J. Leonard and William R. Bushnell

Order Online at www.shopapspress.org ■ Order Toll-Free at 1.800.328.7560

Phytopathology

April 2003, Volume 93, Number 4

- Isolation and Characterization of *Brenneria quercina*, Causal Agent for Bark Canker and Drippy Nut of *Quercus* spp. in Spain.
- Cytological Evidence of an Active Role of Silicon in Wheat Resistance to Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *tritici*).
- Liquid Formulation of the Postharvest Biocontrol Agent *Candida sake* CPA-1 in Isotonic Solutions.
- The Population Structure of *Phytophthora infestans* from the Toluca Valley of Central Mexico Suggests Genetic Differentiation Between Populations from Cultivated Potato and Wild *Solanum* spp.
- Effects of an Interaction Between Inoculum Density and Temperature on Germination of *Puccinia allii* Urediniospores and Leek Rust Progress.
- Risk Assessment Models for Wheat Fusarium Head Blight Epidemics Based on Within-Season Weather Data.
- Germination of *Sclerotinia minor* and *S. sclerotiorum* Sclerotia Under Various Soil Moisture and Temperature Combinations.
- A Generalized Linear Modeling Approach for Characterizing Disease Incidence in a Spatial Hierarchy.
- Prediction of Stem Rust Infection Favorability, by Means of Degree-Hour Wetness Duration, for Perennial Ryegrass Seed Crops.
- Spatial and Temporal Analyses of Citrus Sudden Death as a Tool to Generate Hypotheses Concerning Its Etiology.
- Influence of Temperature and Wetness Duration on Conidia and Appressoria of *Colletotrichum acutatum* on Symptomless Strawberry Leaves.
- The Identification of Two New Races of *Pyrenophora tritici-repentis* from the Host Center of Diversity Confirms a One-to-One Relationship in Tan Spot of Wheat.
- Role of Host Sensitivity to Ptr ToxA in Development of Tan Spot of Wheat.
- Partial Resistance to *Melampsora larici-populina* Leaf Rust in Hybrid Poplars: Genetic Variability in Inoculated Excised Leaf Disk Bioassay and Relationship with Complete Resistance.
- Defense Gene Expression Analysis of *Arabidopsis thaliana* Parasitized by *Orobanche ramosa*.
- Mapping Quantitative Field Resistance Against Apple Scab in a 'Fiesta' × 'Discovery' Progeny.
- Distribution and Rate of Movement of the Curtovirus *Beet mild curly top virus* (Family *Geminiviridae*) in the Beet Leafhopper.

Plant Disease

April 2003 Volume 87, Number 4

- The Latest in Plant Pathology and Nematology.
- Use of a Seed Scarifier for Detection and Enumeration of Galls of *Anguina* and *Rathayibacter* Species in Orchard Grass Seed.
- Pea Tissue Necrosis Induced by *Cucumber mosaic virus* Alone or Together with *Watermelon mosaic virus*.
- Incidence of Viruses and Viruslike Diseases of Sweetpotato in Uganda.
- Appressorium Formation and Tomato Fruit Infection by *Colletotrichum coccodes*.

- Viruses Infecting Cucurbits in Samsun, Turkey. Induced Resistance as a Possible Means to Control Diseases of Strawberry Caused by *Phytophthora* spp.
- Occurrence of *Botrytis cinerea* and Subsequent Disease Expression at Different Positions on Leaves and Bunches of Grape.
- Antagonism of *Paenibacillus lentimorbus* to *Botryosphaeria dothidea* and Biological Control of Panicle and Shoot Blight of Pistachio.
- Peach Rusty Spot Epidemics: Temporal Analysis and Relationship to Fruit Growth.
- Evaluation of Postharvest Burning and Fungicides to Reduce the Polyetic Rate of Increase of Choke Disease in Orchardgrass Seed Production.
- Induction of Growth Promotion and Resistance Against Downy Mildew on Pearl Millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*) by Rhizobacteria.
- The Detection and Variation of Strawberry mottle virus.
- Distribution of Pathotypes of *Rhynchosporium secalis* and Cultivar Reaction on Barley in Alberta.
- Molecular Analyses of *Citrus tristeza virus* Subisolates Separated by Aphid Transmission.
- Evaluating Isolate Aggressiveness and Host Resistance from Peanut Leaflet Inoculations with *Sclerotinia minor*.
- Isothiocyanates Produced by Brassicaceae Species as Inhibitors of *Fusarium oxysporum*.
- Soybean Seedcoat Mottling: Association with *Soybean mosaic virus* and *Phomopsis* spp. Seed Infection.
- Population Race Structure of *Pyrenophora tritici-repentis* Prevalent on Wheat and Noncereal Grasses in the Great Plains.
- Effects of Plant Essential Oils on *Ralstonia solanacearum* Population Density and Bacterial Wilt Incidence in Tomato.
- Sensitivity of Watermelon Cultigens to Ambient Ozone in North Carolina.
- Mating Type Distribution and Fertility Status in *Magnaporthe grisea* Populations from Turfgrasses in Georgia.
- Effects of Light, Temperature, and Leaf Wetness Duration on Daylily Rust.
- Molecular Characterization of a New Begomovirus Associated with Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl and Eggplant Yellow Mosaic Diseases in Thailand.
- First Report of *Sclerotium rolfsii* on *Brassidium* Hybrid Orchid.
- Luteovirus and Polerovirus Found in Small Grains for the First Time in the Matanuska-Susitna Region of Alaska.
- First Report of Root Rot on Asparagus Caused by *Phytophthora megasperma* in Canada.
- First Report of Koch's Postulates Completion of Sudden Death Syndrome of Soybean in Argentina.
- First Report of *Hypoxyylon diatrypeoides* Inducing Dieback and Black Trunk Rot on Mesquite (*Prosopis laevigata*) in Mexico.
- First Report of "Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus", the Agent of Citrus Huanglongbing (Ex-greening) in Bhutan.
- First Report of Citrus Greening Disease and Associated Bacterium "Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus" from Bhutan.
- First Report of *Puccinia helianthi* (Race 314) on Sunflower in Mozambique.

- Occurrence of *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* Pathotype 5 on Squash in Italy.
- First Report of Sudden Death Syndrome (*Fusarium solani* f. sp. *glycines*) of Soybean in Minnesota.
- Pitch Canker Caused by *Fusarium circinatum* Identified on Spruce Pine in Alabama.
- Pathogenicity on Chile Pepper of *Verticillium dahliae* Recovered from Three Weed Hosts in New Mexico.
- First Report of the Presence of *Albugo tragopogonis* on *Cineraria maritima* in Italy.
- Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 3, Biovar 2, the Causal Agent of Brown Rot of Potato, Identified in Geraniums in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Connecticut.
- First Report of Powdery Mildew (*Sawadaea bicornis*) on Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) in North America.
- First Report of Powdery Mildew (*Microsphaera palczewskii*) on Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*) in North America.
- First Report of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* on High-Bush Blueberry in Italy.

MPMI

April 2003, Volume 16, Number 4

- The *syxA*, *syxB*, and *syxC* Synthetase Genes Encode Twenty-Two Modules Involved in the Nonribosomal Peptide Synthesis of Syringopeptin by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* B301D.
- Characterization and Expression Analysis of Genes Encoding Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxylase and Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxylase Kinase of *Lotus japonicus*, a Model Legume.
- The *Arabidopsis* Genes *RPW8.1* and *RPW8.2* Confer Induced Resistance to Powdery Mildew Diseases in Tobacco.
- Members of the *Arabidopsis* WRKY Group III Transcription Factors Are Part of Different Plant Defense Signaling Pathways.
- Transcriptional Changes in Response to Arbuscular Mycorrhiza Development in the Model Plant *Medicago truncatula*.
- The *Colletotrichum lagenarium* Ste12-Like Gene *CST1* Is Essential for Appressorium Penetration.
- The Role of Nod Factor Substituents in Actin Cytoskeleton Rearrangements in *Phaseolus vulgaris*.
- Rhizobium-Induced Calcium Spiking in *Lotus japonicus*.
- New NodW- or NifA-Regulated *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* Genes.
- Characterization of a Novel Barley Protein, HCP1, That Interacts with the *Brome mosaic virus* Coat Protein.
- Disruption of *Botrytis cinerea* Pectin Methylesterase Gene *Bcpme1* Reduces Virulence on Several Host Plants.

Plant Health Progress

www.planthealthprogress.org

- Toxicity Responses of Herbaceous and Woody Ornamental Plants to Chlorine and Hydrogen Dioxides.
- Temperature Declines During Storms and Irrigation May Contribute to Fire Blight Infection of Pear Fruit. ■

Calendar of Events

APS Sponsored Events

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 and the XXX Annual Meeting of the Mexican Society for Plant Pathology. South Padre Island, TX. <http://firstone.tamu.edu/bp2003.htm>

June 2003

22-25 — APS Pacific Division Meeting. King Kamehameha Hotel, Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. www.apsnet.org/members/div/PCDMtg03.pdf

25-27 — APS North Central Division Meeting. East Lansing, MI.

August 2003

9-13 — APS Annual Meeting. Charlotte, NC. www.apsnet.org/meetings/2003

October 2003

22-24 — Northeast Division Meeting. Bedford, New Hampshire, Contact Cheryl Smith, <cheryl.smith@unh.edu>

Other Upcoming Events

April 2003

8-10 — Fourth National Integrated Pest Management Symposium/Workshop. Indianapolis, IN. www.conted.uiuc.edu/ipm

10-11 — CAST Pest Resistance Management Symposium. Indianapolis, IN. <http://www.cast-science.org>

21-May 4 — Sudden Oak Death Online Symposium. <http://sod.apsnet.org>

May 2003

6 — 55th International Symposium on Crop Protection. Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium. <http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~hvanbost/symposium>

20-23 — 2nd International Elm Conference. Valsain, Spain. www.elmconference.com

25-29 — Plant and Microbe Adaptations to Cold. Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. www.pmac2003.org

June 2003

1-4 — International Organization on Biological Control Meeting—Multitrophic Interactions in Soil and Integrated Control. Bonn, Germany. Contact Richard A. Sikora <rsikora@uni-bonn.de>

2-7 — First International ISHS Conference on Turfgrass Management and Science for Sport Fields. Convener Panayiotis A. Nektarios <pan@aua.gr>

10-12 — 2003 Southwide Forest Disease Workshop. Asheville, NC. www.forestry.auburn.edu/enebak/swfdw/swfdw.html

July 2003

6-11 — XVth International Plant Protection Congress. Beijing, China. www.ipmchina.net/ippc/

18-26 — XI International Congress on Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions. St. Petersburg, Russia. www.arriam.spb.ru/mpmi/

21-25 — 19th International Symposium on Virus and Virus-like Diseases of Temperate. Valencia, Spain. Contact Gerardo Llacer <fv2003@ivia.es>

August 2003

3-6 — Joint Meeting of the Plant Growth Regulation Society of America and the Japanese Society for the Chemical Regulation of Plants. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. www.griffin.peachnet.edu/pgrsa

3-8 — XXXVI Brazilian Phytopathology Congress (organized by the Brazilian Phytopathological Society [SBF] and Instituto de Ciências Agrárias). Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Uberlândia City, Minas Gerais, Brazil. www.36cbf.iciag.ufu.br

18-22—Western International Forest Disease Work Conference. Grants Pass, Oregon. www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/wif/index.ph

October 2003

5-10 — PGPR Conference. Calicut, Kerala, India. www.ag.auburn.edu/india

December 2003

1-5 — Special Interest Symposium on Plant Pathogen Actinomycetes (part of the 13th International Symposium on the Biology of Actinomycetes). Melbourne, Australia. Contact Ian Riley, <ian.riley@adelaide.edu.au> www.conferencestrategy.com.au/isba/index.html

June 2004

21-24 — ISHS First International Symposium on Tomato Diseases. Orlando, FL. <http://plantdoctor.ifas.ufl.edu/istd.html>

November 2004

7-14 — 5th International Walnut Symposium. Sorrento, Naples, Italy. Contact: Emilia Malvolti <mimi@ias.tr.cnr.it> ■

Phytopathology  News

The American Phytopathological Society
3340 Pilot Knob Road
St. Paul, MN 55121-2097
United States of America

PERIODICALS
POSTAGE PAID
St. Paul, MN

Website: www.apsnet.org

E-mail: aps@scisoc.org