Invitation to the International Congress of Plant Pathology 2018

APS hosts ICPP2018 in Boston for a unique opportunity to engage

Rick Bennett, ICPP2018 President, rick.bennett@uky.edu

APS has the honor and privilege of hosting the 11th International Congress of Plant Pathology (ICPP2018) from July 29 to August 3, 2018, in the great city of Boston. As the host society, APS will not hold its usual APS Annual Meeting in 2018 but will host ICPP2018 on behalf of the International Society of Plant Pathology (ISPP), its members, and plant health delegates from public and private sectors of countries from around the world.

ICPP2018’s theme is “Plant Health in a Global Economy.” The meeting’s vision, “An engaged world community of plant health scientists advancing knowledge for a safe, affordable, secure supply of food, feed, and fiber for a growing population,” reflects the broad and unique position plant pathology holds within the international community of scientists.

Although there will be no annual meeting in 2018, ICPP2018 will adhere to the highest level of meeting planning, organization, and scientific quality in content and scope for which APS is known throughout the world. In order to provide a comprehensive scientific program reflective of the diversity of interests from an international audience perspective within the limits of a robust week-long meeting, many APS committees, boards, and offices will not host meetings during the congress. Instead, the ICPP2018 Scientific Program Committee is asking that these meetings be held prior to the congress, through conference calls or other vehicles of communication.

Please be assured, ICPP2018 will offer the latest advances, innovations, and discoveries as we explore new ways to connect with the worldwide community of plant health specialists. Our scientific program will include concurrent sessions, workshops, poster sessions, short talks, and other educational opportunities. There will also be opportunities to learn, share, and network; renew old friendships; establish new relationships; and gather at a variety of social events. Our plenary and keynote sessions will offer a dynamic look into the future of plant pathology from leading experts from around the world. ICPP2018 will bring together delegates from all parts of the world and will reflect the great diversity within the global plant pathology community.

I thank the ICPP2018 Organizing Committee and volunteers who have already selflessly committed their support and enthusiasm throughout the planning process of this congress. Concurrent session submissions have already closed and the Scientific Program Committee, chaired by Scott Adkins with support from Amy Charkowski and the APS Annual Meeting Board, are currently determining concurrent session assignments.

Plenary and keynote sessions are being planned by APS President-Elect Mary Palm and APS Vice President Kira Bowen. ICPP2018 vice presidents, Lodovica Gullino, Serge Savary, You Liang Peng, and Barbara Valient, are promoting the congress and supporting the efforts of the International Advisory Committee chaired by Sophien Kamoun.

To ensure that ICPP2018 truly reflects the diversity of plant pathology issues impacting the world, the ICPP Bursary and Finance Committee, chaired by Mike Boehm and Steve Slack, with support from several APS volunteers, is currently raising money for a Bursary Fund to help subsidize costs of attendance of plant health scientists and students from less developed nations who have limited resources from within their home country and institution. If you would like to contribute to this travel fund, please contact the APS Foundation, which is working closely with the Bursary and Finance Committee.

It is exciting that ICPP2018, during the 50th anniversary of ISPP, will be held in Boston, a city strongly influenced by the massive immigration of Irish and Europeans fleeing the late blight potato famine and the “Great Famine” of the 19th century. This famine, although not the first nor the last caused by plant pathogens, marked the beginning of plant pathology as a recognized scientific discipline and the rise to prominence of the U.S. land grant university system as a world leader in agricultural research.

On behalf of ISPP President Greg Johnson, Organizing Chair Tom Evans, and the entire ICPP2018 Organizing Committee, I am pleased to invite you to Boston, MA, for ICPP2018, July 29–August 3, 2018. We look forward to seeing you!

More information about the program and venue can be found at www.icpp2018.org.
PLANT PATHOLOGY’S PERPLEXING PAST—
THE REST OF THE STORY

The Bordeaux Mixture and Black Rot of Grapes—Plant Pathology Begins in the United States

Robert M. Harveson, University of Nebraska, rharveson2@unl.edu

Over the last several months, I have focused articles on the Bordeaux mixture and its adoption and usage in Europe for downy mildew of grapes. By the 1880s, it had saved the vineyards and important wine industry throughout the continent, particularly in France, becoming the gold standard of fungicides for many years to come. But did you know that the fungicide was originally launched and evaluated in the United States for a different grape disease called black rot? The study of this disease and efforts to make it also instrumental in initiating plant pathology in the United States as well as shaping and developing the USDA, which is the rest of the story.

Frank Lamson-Scribner

USDA was established in 1862 by President Abraham Lincoln; however, over the next two decades, work of the agency was largely restricted to publishing informational bulletins, distributing seeds, and assembling agricultural statistics, rather than conducting scientific research. An undercurrent of doubt arose among the agricultural media and the public concerning the usefulness and/or even the necessity for keeping the new federal agency. This notion began to change in 1886 when Frank Lamson-Scribner was appointed head of the new Section of Mycology within the USDA, making him the first scientist employed by the federal government to work specifically in the burgeoning new discipline of plant pathology.

Lamson-Scribner believed that science was the fundamental mechanism for achieving ultimate disease control and, therefore, wanted to transfer the responsibility of proving this hypothesis from the previous amateur hobbyists to the trained scientists. His approach involved first investigating pathogen life histories and their relationships with the diseases they caused. He also recognized the critical need to develop a template that combined fundamental science with practical application, resulting in an appealing political relations victory. Thus, he needed a model with both high visibility and a high probability of success in order to adequately “sell” to the public the concept of this new agency and demonstrate the value of research and how it would benefit all taxpayers citizens.

Grape Diseases in the United States

During the latter half of the 19th century, grape diseases were among the most damaging and noticeable in the United States as their destructiveness also coincided with an increasingly expanding commercial wine industry. Lamson-Scribner selected important diseases of the grape and the development of effective control methods as that model. Bordeaux mixture’s positive achievements in France coincided with his efforts to start plant disease research in the United States, thus this fungicide was among the first control methods attempted.

Harveson, continued on page 75
Black Rot—Lamson-Scribner’s Success Story

At this time, American grapevine acres were being abandoned across the country due to one specific disease, known as black rot, caused by a fungus, *Guignardia bidwellii*. Lamson-Scribner’s idea to first study pathogen life cycles proved to be instrumental for determining the fundamental nature of the disease, the understanding of which then directly influenced its eventual treatment.

Early observations assumed that infections occurring on the fruit and leaves were caused by two distinct fungi. With the assistance of a visiting French viticulture authority, Pierre Viola, Lamson-Scribner determined that the initial site of infection was on leaves followed by a fruit rot several weeks later. Treatment with a copper sulfate-lime mixture was then implemented before fruit infection, thereby greatly improving the level of control for the disease. This practice was eventually adopted by producers, reviving the industry and bringing back production into those sections of the country previously abandoned.

This became the first great achievement for USDA and the second distinct fungal disease to be successfully treated with the fungicide. Lamson-Scribner’s investigations with black rot conveniently served as the shining example to illustrate his approach to disease control, serving as a model for conducting future USDA studies in plant pathology.

By the end of 1886, it became obvious that optimal control of plant diseases across the United States would require a more systematic approach under the widely disparate regional soil and climatic conditions experienced in a country as large as America. The next year, USDA was able to establish multiple special stations to conduct research on grape diseases, including vineyards in Virginia, New Jersey, Missouri, and Texas, based on past problems with black rot. This paradigm is still employed today with USDA ARS scientists located at various stations around the country working on specific regional or commodity-based problems. Now you know the rest of the story.

REFERENCES

Scan Café Services 30% Off for APS Members

David Gadoury, Internal Communications Officer, dmg4@cornell.edu

In the April 2017 issue of *Phytopathology News*, I wrote an article urging my fellow pathologist/photographers to convert their aging film and transparency collections to digital format as soon as possible and to consider sending the best of the best to APS for inclusion in the APS Image Database. The Scan Café conversions are certainly inexpensive (as low as 15 cents per image), but are the conversions that good and can they save your old slides and negatives? Look at the results for some 35-plus-year-old slides and tell me what you think.

All of these images are from Ektachrome 35-mm slides taken between 1975 and 1981 and scanned by Scan Café in 2016, with no special processing other than dust removal and color correction. (A) Telial horns of *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* on red cedar. (B) Differential interference micrograph of biostiolate pseudothecium of *Venturia inaequalis* in apple leaf. (C) Symptoms of White line mosaic virus on corn. (D) Buckeye rot on tomato caused by *Phytophthora parasitica*, and (E) *Poochus wolverbeaglus*, causal agent of green donut disease of turf grasses.

Art in Phytopathology Submissions Due July 1

The 2017 Art in Phytopathology Contest showcases the artwork of students and members. Winners are announced at the APS Annual Meeting. In addition to the existing categories, 2017 marks the first year with a new T-shirt design category. The deadline for entry submissions is July 1. All media are accepted, but submissions must be in a digital format. Entry information and contest details can be found at www.apsnet.org/members/apsleadership/comm/Pages/ArtinPhytoRules.aspx.
Make the Most of Your Annual Meeting “Science” Experience

This year’s APS Annual Meeting is your connection to a world of science all found within the San Antonio Convention Center. Make sure to take advantage of all the science and select the best sessions and content for you. With more than 50 special and technical sessions (that include over 250 presentations) to choose from in addition to over 700 posters, plus PhytoViews, Hot Topics, Idea Cafés, Pathologist of Distinction (POD) Talks, Poster Huddles, and more, there will be valuable content to meet your unique interest.

So, you know about the traditional special and technical sessions and the posters and may have seen those other session names in the program book, but what are those other session offerings and what can they offer you? Read on to discover how PhytoViews, Idea Cafés, Poster Huddles, Hot Topics, and Take a Walk sessions provide more opportunities for meeting participants to actively engage and get involved in the scientific content and discussion, allowing more time to exchange ideas and seek answers to questions related to specific topic areas.

Stayed tuned for more information on these offerings before and at the meeting! The APS Annual Meeting Board is developing another new format that will be introduced in 2017! Check out the annual meeting website (www.apsnet.org/meet) for the latest program content, session titles, and more.

Get to know these various session formats at the annual meeting to assist you in taking advantage of all the meeting has to offer.

**PhytoViews**
Two sides to every situation? There are at PhytoViews sessions, where experts explore various points of view on topics of interest to plant pathologists through facilitated conversations.

**Idea Cafés**
Seeking solutions to an existing problem, a conversation on a specific issue or concern, or innovative ideas in your area of research or outreach? Check out Idea Cafés, where great minds in plant pathology gather in an informal round table conversation on an area of interest to you!

**Poster Huddles**
Join small groups of posters and poster authors focusing on special areas of interest and get more in-depth discussion on their research and findings.

**POD Talks**
Connect with selected APS fellows, in an informal setting, as they discuss their career journey and share their “stories,” insights, and life experiences in the world of plant pathology.

**Hot Topics**
Catch the latest science on topics that are “hot” in plant pathology.

**Take a Walk Sessions**
Out of the convention center and into where the action is, Take a Walk sessions take you and the discussion to the location where local issues in plant pathology exist. This year’s location is the San Antonio Riverwalk area. Pre-registration is required for these sessions and there is a small registration fee.

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**Take a Walk Session**

**Poster Huddle**

**Idea Café**
Why Should You and Your Colleagues Publish in Phytobiomes?

The articles are well publicized in the science media, achieving high Altmetric scores and download rates. The journal’s scope covers fundamental and translational work across a variety of disciplines, allowing for maximum visibility in the scientific community.

All Phytobiomes articles are fully open access and article processing charges (APCs) have been reduced to just $1,350 per paper for a limited time.

In a timely manner, the Phytobiomes Editorial Board offers thorough, rigorous, and encouraging reviews that ultimately raise the quality of your article or submission.

Articles are published on the same feature-rich and cutting-edge platform as the Phytopathology, Plant Disease, and MPMI journals.

Interested in authoring, learning more, or getting involved with Phytobiomes? Visit www.phytobiomesjournal.org or contact Carolyn Young, Phytobiomes editor-in-chief, at PhytobiomesEIC@scisoc.org.

Noble Research Institute to Offer Student Poster Award for Phytobiome Research at 2017 APS Annual Meeting

To promote research and greater understanding of the emerging phytobiomes discipline, there will be five $200 Phytobiomes Poster Prizes awarded.

The goal of the award is to encourage students and post-docs to think about their research in terms of the phytobiome, which refers to all manner of interactions between the plants, elements of their environment, and the complex communities of organisms influencing their health and productivity. These elements can include the soil, other plants, diseases, insects, animals, microbes, the weather, and much more.

“Now that the Phytobiomes journal has published its first papers, you have real-world examples that provide a perspective of the early research in this transdisciplinary community,” says Carolyn Young, Phytobiomes editor-in-chief. “It is exciting to be able to reward some students and post-docs who will become the future leaders in this area.”

In total, $1,000 will be awarded to a combination of five students or post-docs. The awardees will be announced during the 2017 APS Annual Meeting.

“Through coordinated efforts, scientists hope to gain a systems-level understanding of phytobiomes, which will ultimately enable growers to sustainably and profitably produce enough crops to meet the rising global demand for food with minimal negative impact on the environment,” said Young.

Phytobiomes, the first and only journal covering this exciting new field, is positioned to become the primary resource for publishing fundamental and translational research of the phytobiomes community.

Are you a student or post-doc submitting a poster at the annual meeting? Is it covering phytobiome research? If so, sign up for the Phytobiomes Poster Award at phytobiomesjournal.org.
Watch for Changes to the Committee Meeting Schedule at the 2017 APS Annual Meeting in San Antonio

Lindsey du Toit (dutoit@wsu.edu), Paul Vincelli (pvincelli@uky.edu), and Gary Munkvold (munkvold@iastate.edu); APS Councilors-at-Large

Last year, the company Velvet Chainsaw completed a review of the APS Annual Meeting in Tampa, FL. One of the recommendations stemming from the review was to enhance the productivity and efficiency of APS meetings by minimizing conflicting schedules of the main scientific content of the meeting (symposia, special sessions, regular sessions, poster viewing, plenary sessions, etc.) with administrative activities, such as committee and board meetings. This should facilitate a greater percentage of meeting attendees participating in the most important component of the meeting—the science of plant pathology. It is also particularly important when you consider that many of the APS members who attend committee meetings are those who take on leadership roles within our society.

To help implement this recommendation, a new schedule for committee meetings will take place during the 2017 APS Annual Meeting in San Antonio, TX. Instead of splitting up meetings of the 35 subject matter and general policy committees over two 1.5-hour time periods on Saturday evening, plus one 1.5-hour time period on Sunday morning, all of the committee meetings will take place the evening of Saturday, August 5, 2017, with each of the 35 committees allocated to one of three 1-hour periods: 6–7:00 p.m., 7:15–8:15 p.m., and 8:30–9:30 p.m.

You might be concerned that each committee will only have 1 hour for their meeting instead of the 1.5 hours allotted at previous annual meetings. To address this, APS will offer video- or teleconferencing options for committees to convene prior to the annual meeting in order to accomplish committee activity planning and other administrative logistical planning such as proposing special-session topics and speakers, finalizing the agenda for the committee meeting, nominating a new vice chair, etc. The intent is to complete appropriate activities via e-mail, video conference, or electronic polls before the annual meeting and preserve the face-to-face time for mission-critical

APS Committee Meeting Schedule

Committee meetings are open to any meeting attendee.

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<tr>
<th>SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 2017</th>
<th>MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 2017</th>
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<tr>
<td>6:00 – 7:00 p.m.</td>
<td>5:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacteriology Committee</td>
<td>Early Career Professionals Committee</td>
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<td>Biotechnology Committee</td>
<td>(Based on the committee’s request to meet at this specific time in conjunction with their social during the annual meeting.)</td>
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<td>Chemical Control Committee</td>
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<td>Crop Loss Assessment and Risk Evaluation (CLARE) Committee</td>
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<td>Diseases of Ornamental Plants Committee</td>
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<td>Molecular and Cellular Phytopathology Committee</td>
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<td>Mycology Committee</td>
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<td>Nematology Committee</td>
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<td>Plant Pathogen and Disease Detection Committee</td>
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<td>Teaching Committee</td>
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<td>Diagnostics Committee</td>
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<td>Emerging Diseases and Pathogens Committee</td>
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<td>Evolutionary Genetics and Genomics Committee</td>
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<td>Forest Pathology Committee</td>
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<td>Graduate Student Committee</td>
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<td>Integrated Plant Disease Management Committee</td>
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<td>Mycotoxicology Committee</td>
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<td>Phyllosphere Microbiology Committee</td>
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<td>Postharvest Pathology Committee</td>
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<td>Soil Microbiology and Root Diseases Committee</td>
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<td>Tropical Plant Pathology Committee</td>
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<td>Biological Control Committee</td>
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<td>Collections and Germplasm Committee</td>
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<td>Epidemiology Committee</td>
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<td>Extension Committee</td>
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<td>Host Resistance Committee</td>
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<td>Industry Committee</td>
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<td>Pathogen Resistance Committee</td>
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<td>Regulatory Plant Pathology Committee</td>
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<td>Seed Pathology Committee</td>
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<td>Turfgrass Pathology Committee</td>
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<td>Virology Committee</td>
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activities that are best resolved by a meeting of the assembled committee. The hour-long meeting of each committee on August 5 should, therefore, be focused on discussion and action upon the top priorities and issues facing a subject matter or general policy committee. Committees are encouraged to utilize APS video- or teleconferencing at any time of year to accomplish activities related to their APS mission.

These recommendations for changes in committee meeting schedules were submitted to all committee chairs and vice chairs in December 2016 for feedback. Not surprisingly, we received a wide range of responses, although the general consensus was an understanding of the difficulty of accommodating 35 committee meetings without conflicts with other activities at the annual meeting. The feedback was taken into consideration in designing changes to the committee meeting schedule.

Prior to the 2017 meeting, the three APS councilors-at-large (CALs) visited briefly with each committee during the 35 meetings spread over Saturday evening and Sunday morning, with each CAL visiting 11 or 12 committees to convey talking points from APS Council, learn a little about each committee’s function/activity, and solicit committee members’ feedback for council. By reducing the committee meetings to 1 hour each, it will not be possible for CALs to visit all 35 committees. However, the CALs are available to visit with specific committees on an ad hoc basis. We cannot emphasize enough the importance of your feedback and comments to APS Council. Nothing happens at APS without the ideas, energy, and commitment from APS members.

We look forward to seeing you in San Antonio!
APS Council concluded its three-day spring meeting in Bellingham, WA, on April 12. In keeping with the theme of “Changing Landscapes of Plant Pathology” selected for 2017, APS Council discussed and acted upon a number of issues that will either proactively change the landscape of our profession or help us to more effectively deal with changes from outside forces.

**Changes to the Plant Management Network (PMN)**

This is one of the most far-reaching information and outreach services of our society. The scope of offerings to membership and stakeholders through PMN is unparalleled and includes not only the more familiar online journal *Plant Health Progress*, but a wide range of offerings that span crop protection and production ([www.plantmanagementnetwork.org](http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org)). Christi Palmer presented a comprehensive task force report to council that recommended several changes to enhance the value of PMN, capitalize upon those features that are of the highest value to current users, and expand into areas of high value that are currently underrepresented in PMN. If you are a current PMN user, expect new options in the near future. If you are unfamiliar with the offerings of PMN, do yourself a favor and take a look.

**Major Milestones for our new journal, Phytobiomes**

By the time this article appears in *Phytopathology News*, the biggest milestone will be that the first issue of *Phytobiomes* will be out. Article downloads already number in the thousands, with altmetric levels exceeding 65. For our society to conceive and launch a successful journal in just over one year reflects well on the creativity and hard work of all involved in the effort, including APS PRESS, APS Headquarters staff, and the editors and members of council that were involved in the planning and launch of the journal. Manuscripts continue to flow into the journal, despite intense competition from several other publishing options.

**The sky is still not falling**

Long-time readers of *Phytopathology News* are aware that a top concern of the society for several years has been the future of our profession, age demographics of the society, and development of the 21st century agricultural workforce. Council heard from department chairs Sandy Pierson and Gary Bergstrom regarding discussions of these issues among the U.S. university chairs and unit leaders. At the time of our meeting, federal budget projections and their impact on our profession seemed rather grim. The current news out of Washington is, however, not incessantly bad. Earlier projected budget cuts failed to materialize and were instead replaced by modest increases. Council then considered the results of our most recent academic census of plant pathology. APS Council has periodically conducted an in-depth census of U.S. university plant pathology faculty and graduate students, wherein we actually tally every self-described plant pathology faculty member and graduate student in all 50 states. We’ve done this twice before ([http://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/pdf/10.1094/PDIS-93-12-1228](http://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/pdf/10.1094/PDIS-93-12-1228) and the March 2012 issue of *Phytopathology News*).

We are a relatively small profession; there are about 650 self-described plant pathology faculty in the entire U.S. university system. What most senior plant pathologists might find counterintuitive is that faculty numbers have not changed at the national level in the last decade, and there are as many examples of growth of departments as there are of contractions. For example, total faculty numbers were 664, 636, and 651 in 2007, 2011, and 2017, respectively. Yes, three-point linear regression is a bit dicey, but that certainly looks like a slope of zero to me. In the same period, graduate student numbers increased 20% between 2007 and 2011, and 20% again between 2011 and 2017. There are now nearly 1,000 plant pathology graduate students in the U.S. university system, compared to 694 in 2007.

All of this reflects the age demographics of our profession (the baby boomers are retiring) and a robust job market both within academia and particularly in the private sector, where approximately 70% of plant pathology graduates presently find careers. This is a great example of our society effectively addressing...
a problem! We’re not out of the woods just yet, but our efforts to recruit and train the next generation of plant pathologists through national and collaborative promotion of plant pathology careers through undergraduate internships, aggregation of internship opportunities on the APS website, engagement of undergraduates in APS through initiatives like Borlaug’s Army, work by the APS Office of Public Relations and Outreach, the Education Center, and the promotion of a positive message of career opportunities seems to be working. A more complete discussion of these issues will appear in a separate article. For now, we need to maintain our focus on those areas that are having a positive effect. If your department has an internship program, get it listed on the APS website. That’s what makes us visible in a Google search and allows a tiny profession to punch above its weight. Search for most strings similar to “plant internship,” and we come up over the others and become number one. If you have interns, sign them up as APS members through initiatives like Borlaug’s Army, work by the APS Office of Public Relations and Outreach, the Education Center, and the promotion of a positive message of career opportunities seems to be working. A more complete discussion of these issues will appear in a separate article. For now, we need to maintain our focus on those areas that are having a positive effect. If your department has an internship program, get it listed on the APS website. That’s what makes us visible in a Google search and allows a tiny profession to punch above its weight. Search for most strings similar to “plant internship,” and we come up number three; if we add a few more listings, we’ll climb over the others and become number one. If you have interns, sign them up as APS members through initiatives like Borlaug’s Army initiative (it’s free).

Changes to the annual meeting

APS Council is committed to making the annual meeting more accommodating to attendees who are traveling with other family members, especially children. At the 2017 meeting, you’ll notice a number of changes taking place and we are hopeful that services can be expanded to include daycare options in future years (we are not there yet). Overall, we intend for the meeting to capitalize on the highest priorities of members attending the meeting—developing an effective professional network and increased opportunities to hear about and discuss the best science and its application. This year, we will see a number of innovations in the meeting format, changes in the plenary and awards and honors sessions, and more opportunities for interaction like the popular Idea Cafés.

See you in San Antonio! ■

Family-Friendly Initiatives and Considerations Regarding Daycare

Paul Vincelli, APS Councilor-at-Large, paul.vincelli@uky.edu

Volunteerism is alive and well in APS, as evidenced by the creative energy of members who are inaugurating family-friendly initiatives for the 2017 Annual Meeting in San Antonio. This effort is being led by the family-friendly APS subcommittee of the 2026 Professional Development Forum, chaired by Renee Rioux. APS Council is excited at the developments taking place and encourages members to continue to find ways to make APS a society that is responsive to your needs. Watch for an article in the July issue of Phytopathology News highlighting all the new efforts.

Related to this topic of providing a family-friendly environment for our meeting, offering childcare at APS meetings has been suggested. Since on site childcare is offered by some associations, members rightfully raise the question as to whether APS could offer on-site childcare opportunities.

Most assuredly, APS Council is very interested in providing support to help members with small children attend our meetings and have a positive experience. Council would certainly like to offer such services. However, as members of council, we have a responsibility to look carefully at all sides of the issue and consider the long-term well-being of our shared society. With the help of our insurance broker, we have looked carefully at this issue, and we concluded that hazards of the legal liability associated with offering daycare were simply too great. While APS Council is unhappy to have to make such a decision, we felt it was important to communicate the reasons for it to our members.

APS staff solicited policies from daycare providers recommended by other scientific organizations. These policies were submitted to our insurance broker for analysis, who found them to be inadequate for APS’s needs. Daycare providers must be properly insured, otherwise there is a risk of exposing the insurance program and assets of APS (including even the building and, ultimately, the assets of council members and officers). Our broker recommends that daycare providers:

- Carry worker’s compensation for their employees; contract workers would not be acceptable from a background-check and liability perspective. This means the provider’s staff must be employees for the provider to carry this insurance.
- Carry adequate abuse and assault coverage
- Recommend a one-way hold harmless clause in our favor
- Name APS as additional insured

Because policies that meet these conditions are expensive, our broker found that few “portable” daycare providers carry adequate coverage. And if their coverage is insufficient, APS’s assets, and those of its council members and officers, could be at risk. After all, what is the value of a child? Child abuse claims are never small. In a worst-case scenario, a single, very large lawsuit could actually drive APS into bankruptcy.

As stated earlier, APS Council is interested in this issue and hopes to find ways to help members address their needs. Alternatives to on-site childcare are being discussed, including:

- At a minimum, providing a listing of all local drop-off daycares near the meeting site;
- Developing some sort of program for family-care grants. This idea needs much fleshing out as well as willing volunteers, and possibly donors, to help make it happen, but it is an idea that may hold promise.

APS Council hopes this feedback helps APS members understand our decision. As always, we look forward to your feedback as well as your ideas for addressing needs of members with respect to childcare during meetings. More information on the topic is available by e-mailing me at paul.vincelli@uky.edu and I’ll be happy to respond. ■
Two Popular Compendia Updated!

“International in scope and practical in emphasis,” the *Compendium of Cucurbit Diseases and Pests, Second Edition* reveals the remarkable progression of cucurbit culture, production, and pest management. This updated title uncovers the significant increase in the number and distribution of cucurbit virus diseases, including 17 new viruses not mentioned in the original edition. The compendium’s comprehensive, current, and easily accessible list of cucurbit problems is designed to assist in the diagnosis of cucurbit disease, whether in the field, the greenhouse, the laboratory, or the diagnostic clinic.


*Compendium of Lettuce Diseases and Pests, Second Edition* is a comprehensive account of the diseases, pests, and abiotic disorders of all types of lettuce and offers practical guidelines for their management. A description of each disease includes a general overview of its importance and world distribution, the most important diagnostic symptom(s), the causal organism or agent, its disease cycle and epidemiology, management recommendations, and selected references.


Valuable New Research and Teaching Resource

**Includes 450+ equations and a comprehensive appendix**

Improve your understanding of dispersal processes and enhance your predictions of gene flow and the spread of plant diseases in the environment with *Aerial Dispersal of Pollen and Spores.* This extensively cross-referenced new text provides readers with a “big picture” perspective by making the connections between multiple scientific disciplines and uncovering the critical links between physics and biology to solve real-world problems and improve seed field design.

Exclusive to *Phytopathology News* Readers! Get an additional $20 off *Aerial Dispersal of Pollen and Spores* by using promo code PNAER. Offer valid through August 20, 2017.
Look to APS and PMN as a Resource for Your Grant Outreach

APS and the Plant Management Network (PMN) have been written into a variety of grants funded by both government and commodity groups. Principal investigators and collaborators alike cite various reasons for using APS and PMN as a contractor for grant outreach services.

- Our communication specialists can develop strategies, tactics, and messaging that fit your goals and connect your science with key audiences.
- We offer a variety of effective communications tools, such as webcasts, live online events, themed online information hubs, symposium proceedings, effective print communications, and onsite representation at local or national conferences.
- We are experienced publishers of online information. In most cases, your grant-funded outreach resources will be delivered on APS or PMN websites, ensuring they do not get lost or forgotten, even long after the grant is finished.
- APSnet.org and plantmanagementnetwork.org are used by hundreds of thousands of individuals yearly, making them ideal venues for distributing information. Our audiences include basic and applied researchers, extension agents, agricultural and horticultural consultants, students, and even growers.
- The cost of our services is surprisingly low!

To learn more or discuss using APS and PMN to support your grant outreach work, please contact Phil Bogdan at +1.651.994.3859 or pbogdan@scisoc.org.

University of Maine to Hold International Potato Disease Summit

Two bacteria threatening the potato industry worldwide will be the focus of a Potato Disease Summit to be held on November 9, 2017, in Bangor, ME, convened by the University of Maine. Plant pathologists, researchers, and scientists from the Netherlands, Scotland, and five U.S. states will present the latest information on the bacteria—Dickeya and Pectobacterium—that cause blackleg disease, an emerging potato seed problem.

In the past three growing seasons, Dickeya, a bacterial pathogen of potatoes, has caused significant economic losses in seed nonemergence and crop loss nationwide. In addition, an associated pathogen, Pectobacterium, has caused potato crop losses in the field and in storage. The bacteria have caused losses to the potato industry in Europe for an even longer period.

“The University of Maine is responding to this situation by holding an international summit focused on the latest research and what steps are needed to help the potato industry,” said University of Maine President Susan J. Hunter. “As Maine’s only public research university, we are a longstanding partner with the state’s potato industry in addressing its needs, including the growing threat posed by Dickeya and Pectobacterium.”

The Potato Disease Summit is designed for scientists, consultants, regulatory officials, and potato seed growers and buyers. It will focus on such topics as current advances in detection and diagnosis of Dickeya, an overview of Pectobacterium in the United States, and management of Enterobacteriaceae spread and risk. The $80 per person fee includes materials, lunch, and breaks. The deadline for registration is October 2 and is available online at http://extension.umaine.edu/agriculture/programs/dickeya-and-pectobacterium-summit. For more information or to request a disability accommodation, contact Steve Johnson (stevenj@maine.edu) at +1.207.554.4373.

OIP News & Views

Don’t Forget to Donate Items for the Silent Auction

There is one month left to donate a fun, unique cultural item to the Office of International Programs (OIP) Silent Auction. This year, funds raised will be donated to the APS ICPP2018 Bursary Challenge Fund to support travel for scientists from developing economies to attend the International Congress on Plant Pathology in 2018. Donate your items by July 1 or bring them to the meeting and encourage your organization to sponsor the event. This is a great way to support APS and make a difference! Fill out the form and find contact information at www.apsnet.org/members/outreach/oip/Pages/SilentAuction.aspx.
The APS Public Policy Board (PPB) has had the opportunity to engage a subject matter expert at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). I have served in this role as the APS liaison to the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) since the autumn of 2014. My role has two main functions. The most obvious one is to represent APS to the OPP on technical matters pertaining to plant-disease-controlling pesticides. The other is to help provide APS members a better understanding of OPP itself. With this in mind, I am providing below a brief outline of the OPP structure and the basic functions of its individual components, the totality of which is probably something of a black box to many of us.

Next month, I will provide an update on recent APS-relevant activities at the OPP. The OPP is an organization composed of nine divisions, most of which are necessarily interactive but a few of which are largely self-contained. Briefly, these are outlined below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antimicrobials Division</strong></td>
<td>Concerned with public health pesticides, e.g., disinfectants. Notably, unlike agricultural pesticides, where demonstrated efficacy is not formally considered in registration decisions (the philosophy being that the marketplace will determine the usefulness of individual products), efficacy is a stated criterion for registration of public-health-related antimicrobial pesticides. This division is self-contained.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Biological and Economic Analysis Division (BEAD)</strong></td>
<td>By statute, registration decisions on any pesticide must consider both the risks and benefits of the proposed uses. As part of its function to provide economic analyses in support of pesticide regulatory activities, BEAD’s responsibility is to determine the benefits of individual pesticide registrations, including both proposed new registrations and those continuing through the re-evaluation process. For example, BEAD addresses the potential cost of a particular disease to a given commodity, the likelihood of product use in the real world, and the resultant economic benefits of controlling a disease through application of a specific registered product. Pesticide resistance concerns are now entering into this matrix. Broadly speaking, what is the cost if resistance develops versus the cost of prevention? This is an area where APS input is being provided in a couple of different ways. BEAD has been the “home” division where the two APS subject matter experts to date have spent most of our time, although we have had significant interactions with the Registration Division as well.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division</strong></td>
<td>Responsible for regulatory activities associated with biologically based pesticides. Also works to reduce pesticide risks by promoting integrated pest management and coordinating the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program. This division is self-contained.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Fate and Effects Division</strong></td>
<td>Evaluates environmental and ecological data submitted on pesticide properties and effects.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Field and External Affairs Division</strong></td>
<td>Involved in coordination of activities with various governmental and international agencies, communications and outreach regarding regulatory decisions and activities, implementation of pesticide worker safety programs, and coordination and interpretation of regulatory actions and policy.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health Effects Division</strong></td>
<td>Responsible for characterizing and assessing exposure and risks (including dietary) to humans and domestic animals.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information Technology and Resources Management Division</strong></td>
<td>An administrative branch.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division</strong></td>
<td>By statute, all registered pesticides must be reviewed every 15 years to determine whether they continue to meet current standards for registration. Included in this process is a review of the existing tolerances, i.e., the amount of pesticide allowed to remain in or on a food commodity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registration Division</strong></td>
<td>Responsible for standard registrations and amendments, tolerances, experimental use permits, and emergency exemptions for conventional chemical pesticides. Within the division are separate branches that focus on specific groups of pesticides, including fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, nematicides, and vertebrate pest control products. There is a separate branch focusing on minor uses and emergency responses. With advisory input from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, this division also regulates the use of antibiotics in plant agriculture.</td>
</tr>
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Congratulations to 2017 APS Foundation Awardees

2017 UNDERGRADUATE AWARDEE
Donald E. Mathre Student Travel Award • Melissa Regnier, Universidad de los Andes
John F. Fulkerson Student Travel Award • Kelly Allen, University of Massachusetts Amherst
H.J. Dubin Student Travel Award in honor of the Peace Corps • Lourena Arone, University of Arizona
Eugene S. Saari and John F. Schafer Joint Student Travel Award • Anita Behari, The Pennsylvania State University
Inaugural Lisa Shepherd Student Travel Award • Shannon Carmody, Washington State University
Malcolm C. Shurtleff Student Travel Award • Ranwah Chowdhury, South Dakota State University
Virology Student Travel Award • Will Cody, Texas A&M University
J. Artie and Arra Browning Student Travel Award • Stephen Cohen, Colorado State University
Myron K. Brakke Student Travel Fund • Washington da Silva, Cornell University
Joseph Kuc Student Travel Award • Megan Daniels, Cornell University
Albert Paulus Student Travel Award • Bruna Forcellini, University of Florida
Luis Sequeira Student Travel Award • Gretchen Freed, Washington State University
Donald E. Munnecke Student Travel Award • Nikita Gambhir, University of Nebraska
Tsune Kosuge Student Travel Award • Donald Gillis, University of Georgia
Stephen A. Johnston and Joseph P. Fulton Joint Student Travel Award • Stacey Haack, University of California, Riverside
Kenneth and Betty Barker and Stuart D. Lyda Joint Student Travel Award • Ram Khadka, The Ohio State University
Roger C. Pearson Student Travel Award • Roshni Kharadi, Michigan State University
Larry Wallace Moore and Dennis H. Hall Joint Student Travel Award • Jeannie Klein, University of Florida
Harold “Sande” McNabb, Jr. and Forest Pathology Joint Student Travel Award • Elisa Lauritzen, Utah State University
Dow AgroSciences and Harry Ernest Wheeler Joint Student Travel Award • Ningxiao Li, The Pennsylvania State University
Janell M. Stevens Johnk Student Travel Award • Prabha Liyanapathiranage, Tennessee State University
Arthur Kelman Student Travel Award • Amelia Lovelace, University of Georgia
Robert W. Fulton Student Travel Award • Lauri Lutes, Oregon State University
Elise J. and Robert Aycock Student Travel Fund • Dana Martin, The Ohio State University
Gustaf A. and Ineke C. M. de Zoeten Student Travel Award • Megan McCaghey, University of Wisconsin
Milt and Nancy Schroth Student Travel Award • Michelle Oliveira, University of Florida
H. David Thurston Student Travel Award • Viviana Ortiz Londono, Michigan State University
William J. Moller and Kyung Soo Kim Joint Student Travel Award • Larissa Osterbaan, Cornell University
Richard Gabrielson Student Travel Award • Kelly Paugh, University of California, Davis
Zahir Eyal Student Travel Award • Lizbeth Pena-Zuniga, Oklahoma State University
Jose and Silvia Amador and Caribbean Joint Student Travel Awards • Sushma Ponukumati, University of Florida
Evanthia D. and D. G. Kontaxis and Eddie Echandi Joint Student Travel Award • Maria Ratti, University of Florida
William Malcolm Brown, Jr. and Landis International Joint Student Travel Award • John Ridenour, University of Arkansas
Kenneth F. Baker and R. James Cook Student Travel Fund • Pummi Singh, University of Arizona
Joseph M. Ogawa and George Herman Starr Joint Student Travel Award • Shaun Stice, University of Georgia
Raymond G. Grogan Student Travel Award • Spencer Stumpf, University of Georgia
C. Lee Campbell Student Travel Award • Javier Tabima, Oregon State University
Efrat Gamliel-Atinsky Student Travel Award • Kathryn Vescio, University of Massachusetts
Malcolm and Catherine Quigley Student Travel Award • Catherine Wram, Oregon State University
John S. Niederhauser Student Travel Award • Tina Wu, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Raymond D. Martyn Student Travel Award • Mei Zhao, University of Georgia
**People**

**Student Awards & Degrees**

*Kerri Neugebauer* recently completed her Ph.D. degree in the Department of Plant Pathology at Kansas State University under the supervision of *Harold Trick*. Her dissertation was entitled “Identification of wheat genes induced by *Puccinia triticina*.” She has recently accepted a position as a post-doctoral research associate at the USDA ARS Small Grains and Potato Germplasm Research Unit in Aberdeen, ID, working under the direction of *Mike Bonman*.

*Trevor Rife* recently completed his Ph.D. degree in the Department of Plant Pathology at Kansas State University under the guidance of *Jesse Poland*. His dissertation was entitled “Utilizing a historical wheat collection to develop new tools for modern plant breeding.” He will remain in the Poland lab as a post-doctoral research associate leading the development of phenoApps as user-friendly tools to enable breeding and research programs to rapidly collect and manage phenotypic data.

The Graduate and Professional Student Association (GPSA) at Washington State University (WSU) has selected the Plant Pathology Graduate Student Group as the recipient for the GPSA Award of Excellence for contributions as a Registered Student Organization during the 2016–2017 academic year. The leadership team for the group is *Gretchen Freed*, *Cristian Olaya*, *Xuefei Wang*, and *Chiti Agarwal*. *Kiwamu Tanaka* serves as faculty advisor. GPSA received nominations for these awards during a four-month application period. Based on the nomination received, the GPSA Excellence Award Committee felt that the achievements, dedication, and impact of the plant pathology group on the WSU community deserved recognition.

**Award**

*Charles Overstreet*, Louisiana State University, recently received the Epsilon Sigma Phi (ESP) Southern Regional Distinguished Service Award at the organization’s annual meeting held in Cape May, NJ. Overstreet was cited for his outstanding research in applied nematology, particularly the management of the reniform nematode on susceptible crops grown in Louisiana, and for his service in Latin American agriculture. His numerous producer meetings, news articles, workshops, and field days have contributed greatly to the understanding and implementation of management strategies to nematode problems that would otherwise affect the livelihood of many farmers.

**What’s Going On?**

Have you recently graduated, received an award, or been promoted? Is something noteworthy happening in your department? We want to hear from you! Share your news with the APS community! Submit your news online at [www.apsnet.org/publications/phytopathologynews/_layouts/apsforms/phytosubform.aspx](http://www.apsnet.org/publications/phytopathologynews/_layouts/apsforms/phytosubform.aspx).

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**Classifieds**

**Classified Policy**

You can process your job listing at [www.apsnet.org/careers/jobcenter](http://www.apsnet.org/careers/jobcenter). Please note: Your online job listing may be edited by newsletter staff to approximately 200 words for the print listing in *Phytopathology News*. 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 have your job listing included in *Phytopathology News*, simply select the option on the online form (there is an additional $55 fee). If you have any questions, contact the APS Placement Coordinator ([apsplacement@scisoc.org](mailto:apsplacement@scisoc.org)).

**General Plant Pathology Research Assistantship**

This position is a fully funded M.S.-/Ph.D.-level research assistantship (student and project dependent) that will focus on diseases of industrial hemp in Kentucky. The student will perform statewide surveys and collections, as well as identify and characterize a range of new disease pathogens. The student will also use both molecular and morphological methods to describe these newly identified species. This project will provide the student with a broad skill set, ranging from basic mycology and taxonomy to field/greenhouse experimental design and disease management. The student should assume this position before or during the fall 2017 semester and officially enroll as a graduate student. This project is a collaboration between mycologist/taxonomist Christopher Schardl and extension plant pathologist Nicole Gauthier.

Applications from underrepresented minorities are welcomed. The project will involve statewide travel (often independently), as well as campus-based research. It will include field, greenhouse, and lab experiments, data and sample collection, data analysis, scientific writing, and extension outreach (grower publications and oral presentations). Student must be detail oriented, self motivated, and willing to travel. Drivers license is required. Strong language and writing skills are critical. Interested applicants should submit a cover letter, CV, and examples of publications (optional) to nicole.ward@uky.edu. Acceptance to the position is contingent upon acceptance into the graduate program in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Kentucky. Visit [http://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu](http://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu) for more information.
Emergence of Resistance to Fungicides: The Role of Fungicide Dose
Alexey Mikaberidze, Neil Paveley, Sebastian Bonhoeffer, and Frank van den Bosch

Krishna Subbarao, Phytopathology, editor-in-chief

Below-Ground Attack by the Root Knot Nematode Meloidogyne graminicola Predisposes Rice to Blast Diseases
Tina Kyndt, Henok Yimer Zemene, Ashley Haeck, Richard Singh, David De Vleeschauwer, et al.

John McDowell, MPMI, editor-in-chief

The Lolium Pathotype of Magnaporthe oryzae Recovered from a Single Blasted Wheat Plant in the United States
Mark Farman, Gary Peterson, Li Chen, John Starnes, Barbara Valent, et al.

Alison Robertson, Plant Disease, editor-in-chief

Response of Microbial Populations on the Creeping Bentgrass Phyllosphere to Periodic Fungicide Applications
J. R. Doherty, M. Bottimarino, J. P. Kerns, D. F. Ritchie, and J. A. Roberts

Pamela D. Roberts, Plant Health Progress, editor-in-chief

Phytopathology
• Spatial Genetic Structure of Coffee-Associated Xylella fastidiosa Populations Indicates that Cross Infection Does Not Occur with Sympatric Citrus Orchards
• Ralstonia solanacearum Differentially Colonizes Roots of Resistant and Susceptible Tomato Plants
• Characterization of the Xanthomonas translucens Complex Using Draft Genomes, Comparative Genomics, Phylogenetic Analysis, and Diagnostic LAMP Assays

Plant Disease
• Biological Control of Meloidogyne incognita by Spore-forming Plant Growth-promoting Rhizobacteria on Cotton
• A Threshold-Based Weather Model for Predicting Stripe Rust Infection in Winter Wheat
• Development and Validation of Polymorphic Microsatellite Loci for the NA2 Lineage of Phytophthora ramorum from Whole Genome Sequence Data

MPMI
• Investigating Proteome and Transcriptome Defense Response of Apples Induced by Yarrowia lipolytica
• A Role of Cytokinin Transporter in Arabidopsis Immunity
• Comparative Transcriptome Analyses in Zymoseptoria tritici Reveal Significant Differences in Gene Expression Among Strains During Plant Infection

Plant Health Progress
• Survival of Stenocarpella maydis on Corn Residue in Indiana
• Fungicide Rotation Programs for Managing Phytophthora Fruit Rot of Watermelon in Southeastern United States

Conflict Effects of Climate and Vector Behavior on the Spread of a Plant Pathogen
Matthew P. Daugherty, Adam R. Zeilinger, and Rodrigo P. P. Almeida

Ergot Alkaloids of the Family Clavicipitaceae
Simona Florea, Daniel G. Panaccione, and Christopher L. Schardl

Canker Stain: A Lethal Disease Destroying Iconic Plane Trees
Panaghiotis Tsopoulos, Alberto Santini, Michael J. Wingfield, and Z. Wilhelm de Beer
## Calendar of Events

### APS-Sponsored Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUNE 2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-16 North Central Division Meeting, Champaign, IL. <a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/nc">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/nc</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-29 Pacific Division Meeting, Riverside, CA. <a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/pac">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/pac</a></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUGUST 2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-9 APS Annual Meeting, San Antonio, TX. <a href="http://www.apsnet.org/meet">www.apsnet.org/meet</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>OCTOBER 2017</th>
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<tr>
<td>2-5 Caribbean Division Meeting, Termas de Chillán, Region del Biobío, Chile. <a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/carib">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/carib</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>NOVEMBER 2017</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-3 Northeastern Division Meeting, Quebec City, Canada. <a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/ne">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/ne</a></td>
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<th>JULY 2018</th>
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### Other Upcoming Events

#### JUNE 2017

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>24th International Council for the Study of Virus and Other Graft-Transmissible Diseases of Fruit Crops. Thessaloniki, Greece. <a href="http://www.icvf.net">www.icvf.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21</td>
<td>Seventh International Conference on Algal Biomass, Biofuels, and Bioproducts. Miami, FL. <a href="http://www.algalbbb.com">www.algalbbb.com</a></td>
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#### JULY 2017

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<th>Event Description</th>
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#### DECEMBER 2017

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>miCROPc 2017—Microbe-Assisted Crop Production: Opportunities, Challenges, and Needs. Vienna, Austria. <a href="http://www.micropc.org">www.micropc.org</a></td>
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#### MARCH 2018

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<th>Date</th>
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### Important APS Dates to Remember

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUNE 2017</th>
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