

1999 - 2008



President 1999
C. E. Windels

1999 The Plant Medicine Program is launched at the University of Florida, offering a practitioner's non-thesis doctor of plant medicine degree

1999 Plum pox disease (Sharka disease) is discovered in Pennsylvania. This destructive disease, first described in Bulgaria between 1915 and 1918, is caused by the aphid-transmitted *Plum pox virus* (PPV). This disease has the greatest impact on stone fruits, such as plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, almonds, and sweet and sour cherries. In the U.S., this disease is still restricted to localized areas.



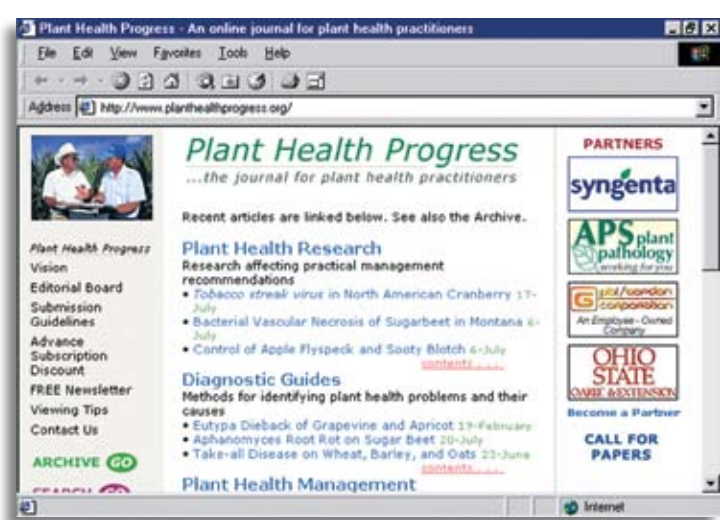
1999 Small RNAs are discovered to be products of gene silencing in plants



President 2000
N. K. Van Alfen



2000 The Plant Management Network is launched—this is a cooperative venture between APS, the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America, the Entomological Society of America, the Society of Nematologists, and the Weed Science Society of America



2000 *Plant Health Progress* is initiated by APS as an online, peer-reviewed publication for applied plant pathology research. The first editor-in-chief was T. D. Murray.

2000 First complete sequence of a plant pathogen—*Xylella fastidiosa*

2000 *Plant Health Instructor* is initiated by APS as an online, peer-reviewed publication for instructional materials and teaching scholarship. The first editor-in-chief was G. L. Schumann.



2000 The APS Education Center is launched. The goal of this center is to provide plant pathology-related teaching materials for elementary and high school teachers.

2000 *Phytophthora ramorum* is found to be the causal agent of sudden oak death, a disease first reported on tanoak and coast live oak in California in the mid-1990s. Although members of the Fagaceae have a higher rate of mortality, a wide range of forest trees, members of the Ericaceae, and many nursery plants are susceptible to the disease. The disease is primarily restricted to California, Oregon, and Washington.

2000 APS has its first professional firm to represent the society in Washington, DC. Eversole and Associates is hired to advise executive and legislative branches of the government on various society interests and to keep APS informed of changes to key bills that would impact plant pathology.

2001 Office of Industry Relations (OIR) is formed with C. M. Becker as the first director. This office was formed to improve the interactions between APS and its members with industry.

2001 APS begins using new logo



Healthy Plants • Healthy World

2001 Scientific Programs Board (SPB) is formed. The mission of SPB is to coordinate the planning of scientific programs offered by APS. These include meetings, short courses, and workshops from APS committees, the APSnet, and the Education Center.

2002 First DVD product is released by APS—*Biology of Fungal Pathogens*



2002 The actual causal agent of lettuce big vein disease is discovered to be *Mirafiori lettuce virus* (MiLV) and not *Lettuce big-vein virus* (LBVV). Like LBVV, MiLV is also transmitted by the soil fungus *Ophiostoma brassicae*.

2002 First X-ray crystal structures for key bacterial quorum-sensing proteins



President 2001
S. A. Slack



President 2002
N. T. Keen



Maria Mercedes Roca, Zamorano University, APS member.

2004 APS meeting attendees at the poster display.