**APS Annual Meeting Abstract Notice**

Online submission of APS abstracts for the upcoming APS Annual Meeting in Charlotte, NC, August 9–13, 2003, will be available January 10 on APSnet. The website address will be included in the January 16 APS News Capsule. The **deadlines for submission are February 28 for oral paper presentations and March 14 for poster presentations.** Remember to fully edit your online abstract before completing the credit card information. All resubmissions will be charged at the full original rate. Submissions after the deadline will not be accepted. No exceptions will be made. You are encouraged to submit before the last day to avoid delays due to high system usage.

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**It’s Almost Time to Nominate APS Officer Candidates**

It is not too soon to begin thinking about members who will serve you well in the offices of vice president and councilor-at-large and to talk with those people about their willingness to run for office. During the first week of January 2003, a web-based form soliciting nominations for the offices of vice president and councilor-at-large will be sent to APS members. The persons receiving the largest number of nominations for each office will automatically become candidates. The Nominating Committee selects a second candidate, usually with your nominations in mind. Therefore, your contributions are essential to the success of this process.

A link to the web-based nomination form will be sent via e-mail to members with an e-mail address in the APS database maintained at headquarters. A form will be mailed via U.S. postal service to members without an e-mail address in the database or to members with nondeliverable e-mail addresses. Contact Richard Belanger (chair, Nominations Committee) at +1.418.656.2758 or e-mail richard.belanger@plg.ulaval.ca if you need additional information.

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**First Call for Papers for the Pan American Plant Disease Conference**

South Padre Island, Texas, U.S.A.
April 6–10, 2003

The Organizing Committee for the 42nd Annual Meeting of the APS Caribbean Division (APS-CD); the 82nd Annual Meeting of the APS Southern Division (APS-SD); the 12th Congress of the Latin American Association of Phytopathology (ALF); and the 30th National and 5th International Congress of the Mexican Phytopathological Society (SMF) is delighted to invite you to participate in this important international meeting to be held April 6–10, 2003, at the Radisson Resort, South Padre Island, Texas, U.S.A. Researchers, professors, extension specialists, students, and other public- and private-sector interested parties will meet to discuss topics of great importance and current interest in the southern part of the United States and Mexico, Central and South America, the Caribbean Basin, and Tropical America in general. Issues will address varied plant protection aspects and their relation to current developments in global agriculture. Two preconference workshops and one minicourse will be available at the Research and Extension Center in Weslaco, TX. The organizing committee hopes that you will be able to attend these meetings, as your participation will contribute significantly to the success of this event. For registration information, as well as pictures and posters, go to http://firstone.tamu.edu and click on “Details.”

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Public Policy Update

PPB Highlights Experience and Interest in International Arena

John Sherwood, Chair PPB

“Think globally and act locally” is a mantra that is often associated with the ecology movement, but that can be applied to many activities of the APS Public Policy Board (PPB). The charge of the PPB is to provide scientific input into the policy-making processes, primarily through drafting of position papers and letters that go forth under the signature of the APS president after discussion by council when time permits. Thus, within this context and in consideration of the budget of the PPB authorized by council, the focus of PPB activities has been on issues in public policy at the national level in the United States. However, the PPB tries to be informed of and respond to issues that are of concern to all members of APS, including our significant international membership.

While the membership of the PPB is designed to reflect the variety of disciplines and segments of vocation that compose the profession of plant pathology, the members of the PPB also have a significant breadth of different experiences in the international arena. The current board members are O. W. Barnett, Jose Armador, Beth Carroll, Dick Stuckey, Jan Leach, Scott Gold, John Sherwood, Denis McGee, Jacque Fletcher, Gary Bergstrom, and Jim MacDonald. As with most members of APS, board members have attended international meetings that range from international congresses to smaller specific subject matter meetings. Several PPB members are members of other international scientific societies, and Jan Leach is a past president of the International Society for Molecular Plant–Microbe Interactions. Collectively the PPB has some experience in all the major plant production areas of the globe. All have had activities in business, research, teaching, and outreach in some part of the world outside the United States, have been involved in graduate training of international students, have provided leadership in an international organization, or have been formally associated with universities outside the United States. Several (Jan Leach, Denis McGee, Beth Carroll) have significant links to programs in developing countries or to international policy through USAID, FAO, and CGIAR. In addition to short research visits with collaborators, some PPB members, such as Dick Stuckey, have lived for extensive periods overseas or have bilingual talents, such as Jose Armador.

This network of previous and current collaborations facilitated by the ubiquity of electronic communication helps the PPB stay abreast of policy issues that could potentially affect the productivity of plant pathology programs within and outside the United States. As a result, the PPB has responded to international issues, such as the proposed withdrawal of support for research in biotechnology in Italy, and is following legislative action in Mexico that could impact those using biotechnology in that country. The PPB is not naive in thinking that we can be cognizant of all emerging issues in a timely manner and, therefore, rely on members to bring policy issues that need scientific input to the attention of the PPB. If you feel the PPB can provide support for input in policy at your locale, please let us know.

Thank You APS Foundation Contributors!

Contributions to the APS Foundation help inspire a bright future for the science and practice of plant pathology. The APS Foundation thanks its contributors for making it possible to award, to date, more than $67,000 for student travel and meeting costs and an additional $60,000 for research, education and special awards to plant pathologists worldwide. For a cumulative contributor listing visit www.apsnet.org/foundation/donors.asp.

Together we make a difference!
Call for Applications for 2003 Storkan-Hanes-McCaslin Foundation Awards

The Storkan-Hanes-McCaslin Foundation is named in honor of Richard C. Storkan, Gerald L. Hanes, and Robert L. McCaslin. Each had a long history of cooperation with the scientific community, and they were pioneers in developing effective soil fumigation through experimental research.

The foundation was established in 1987 to support research. To date more than $245,000 has been awarded to 42 promising scientists. In addition to cash awards, newly elected Fellows receive round-trip fares to the APS Annual Meeting and receive their awards at a luncheon attended by their research advisors, previous Fellows, and members of the Foundation Committee. The research is expected to be performed by the applicant in the academic year 2003–2004.

A major aim of the foundation is to encourage research by offering financial assistance to graduate students who are working on soilborne diseases of plants. Applications from postdoctoral candidates also are considered. The research must be done in the United States. Foundation policy is to contribute to the education of the student. Grants are made on a yearly basis and may be renewed upon review by the committee.

Applications must be received before May 1, 2003, for funding to begin September 1, 2003. Please submit eight copies each of a short (2–3 pages) research proposal with a clear statement of the objectives of the research, a biography of the researcher, and a letter (eight copies) from the applicant’s major professor or research director. Send applications to A. Paulus, chair, Selection Committee, Storkan-Hanes-McCaslin Foundation, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0122. If further details are desired e-mail Paulus at apaulus@ucrcl.ucr.edu or fax +1.909.787.4294.

Barley Yellow Dwarf Disease Meeting Report

W. Allen Miller and Monique Henry, CIMMYT

Sixty researchers from twenty-five, mostly developing, countries converged on CIMMYT in Mexico to attend the conference “Barley Yellow Dwarf Disease: Recent Advances and Future Strategies,” held September 1–5, 2002. The conference, hosted by CIMMYT virologist Monique Henry, was a resumption of regularly held Barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) meetings in the 1980s after a 13-year hiatus. Needless to say, much exciting progress has been made in that time. The conference provided a rare opportunity for exchange of observations and ideas and origination of new collaborations among a diverse group of scientists whose home labs range from under-funded, isolated breeding stations to up-to-date molecular biology labs. BYDV and its new cousin Cereal yellow dwarf virus (CYDV) are considered the most economically important and certainly ubiquitous viruses of wheat and barley worldwide. Thus, they are the focus of a major virus-resistant wheat breeding effort at CIMMYT.

Highlights of the conference included reports on molecular virus–host interactions, aphid vector interactions, and development of promising resistant wheat and oat lines harboring resistant genes introduced from wild grasses. Situation reports from every inhabited continent and a tour of the CIMMYT breeding stations at El Batán and Toluca revealed the immense diversity and unpredictability of BYDV and CYDV. It was clear that despite the remarkable gains in understanding of molecular mechanisms and promising new techniques for resistance breeding, much needs to be learned about the diversity of virus isolates and host and aphid interactions to allow adequate prediction and control of this disease.
Northeastern Division Meeting Held in Canada

Gary W. Moorman, The Pennsylvania State University

The 62nd Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Division of APS was held October 2–4, 2002, at Château Bromont in Bromont, Québec, Canada. The local arrangements committee and chair, Odile Carisse (Agriculture and Agrifood Canada), hosted a total of 92 people. The premeeting apple, wine, and cheese production tour, organized by Réjean Bacon (Agriculture and Agrifood Canada), was attended by 30 people. In addition to the 33 papers presented by division members, an excellent symposium on fungicide/bactericide resistance was organized by Wakar Uddin (Penn State University) and presented by Alan Jones (Michigan State University), Wolfram Koeller (Cornell University), Hendrick Ypema (BASF), and Mark Farman (University of Kentucky). APS President Jacqueline Fletcher (Oklahoma State University) presented, “How Spiroplasmas Hitch a Ride: Travel Strategies of Wall-less Bacteria,” and also addressed the membership during the banquet.

Fifteen of the member presentations were given by students competing for the Graduate Student Presentation Award. During the banquet, James White (Rutgers University, chair of the Student Award Committee) announced that Nadine Allain-Boulé (Centre de Recherche en Horticulture, Université Laval, Ste-Foy, Québec) won the competition with her presentation, “Pythium Species Associated with Cavity Spot Lesions on Carrot Produced in the Québec City Area,” coauthored by C. Martinez, R. Bélanger, and C. Lévesque. She received an inscribed plaque, a $500 travel voucher for a future professional meeting, a one-year subscription to all three APS journals, and membership in both APS and the Northeastern Division. Jennifer Clifford (University of New Hampshire) and Réjean Bacon (Agriculture and Agrifood Canada) were runners-up and received chic APS hats.

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The Extension and Industry meetings were chaired by Steve Johnson (University of Maine) and Marie Thorne (Syngenta Canada), respectively. Approximately 24 people attended and heard 16 reports from 7 states, as well as comments from Jeff Huether of Cerexagri and Phil Brune of Syngenta, USA.

Bruce Clarke (Rutgers University) presented the Award of Merit, the division’s highest award, to Barbara Christ (Penn State University) in recognition of her outstanding research on diseases of potatoes, potato breeding and evaluation program, outreach efforts to the potato industry in the northeast, and dedication to teaching plant pathology.

During the banquet, NED President Margery Daughtrey (Cornell University) passed the new division gavel, made of American chestnut by Gary Moorman (Penn State University), to Suha Jabaji-Hare (McGill University). Jabaji-Hare presented a plaque to Daughtrey recognizing her outstanding service to the division. On the last day of the meeting, more than 160 local grounds and greens managers and division members attended the outreach seminar, “Turf Disease Control: Reducing Our Reliance on Fungicides,” presented by Wakar Uddin (Penn State University), Thomas Hsiang (University of Guelph), Bruce Clarke (Rutgers University), William Meyer (Rutgers University), Yves Desjardins (Université Laval), and Eric Nelson (Cornell University), hosted by the division and Université Laval.

Northeastern Division officers for 2003 are: Suha Jabaji-Hare, President Gary Moorman, Vice President Ann Brooks Gould, Secretary-Treasurer Barbara Christ, Division Councilor Margaret McGrath, Councilor-Elect
Industry News

IR-4 – A Program for Minor Use Crops

Dave Thompson, Rutgers University, IR-4 Project

The Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4 Project) has been administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service (CSREES) for 39 years to obtain regulatory clearances for crop protection chemicals used on minor food crops when the economic incentives for the registrants precluded private sector investment. IR-4’s mission is to provide pest management solutions to growers of fruits, vegetables, and other minor crops. People who benefit from IR-4 are consumers, growers, and food processors. The program focused initially on minor food crops, but it has since expanded to include pest control products for nursery, floral, forestry, and turf crops, as well as to include clearance of biological or biochemical pest control products for all crops. The minor crop program works as a model government-funded program due to a unique partnership formed between the USDA (CSREES and ARS), the IR-4 Headquarters and Regional Laboratory staff, the land grant university system, the crop protection industry, commodity and grower groups, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and California’s Department of Pesticide Regulation to bring crop protection solutions to minor crop growers.

Food Use Program
The IR-4 program responds to the pest control needs of minor crop growers by soliciting information on the pest management needs of growers, commodity groups, university researchers, and extension agents. A Food Use Workshop is held in the fall of each year, where the interested parties and USDA researchers prioritize projects for funding. After the workshop, field residue and analytical laboratory assignments are made for the following year based on the best use of available USDA-ARS and land grant university personnel within the funding provided by Congress. In 2001, the program scheduled 107 projects with 608 field trials.

Legislative initiatives have played an important role in the strategies for the program over the past 15 years. Following the establishment of the FIFRA 88 program, which required reregistration of older products across all labeled uses, the IR-4 program identified specific needs of minor crops for which product sales did not justify continued industry support. The actions taken by the IR-4 program resulted in successful defense of more than 700 minor crop registrations.

The passage of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) in 1996 set in motion a new set of challenges. However, strategic plans within IR-4 recognized the trend toward new, safer, reduced risk chemistries in development by the crop protection industry and the potential value to minor crop agriculture. These products are extremely safe for mammalian systems, as well as birds, wildlife, aquatic species, and beneficial organisms, making them ideal for use in integrated pest management (IPM) systems. IR-4 began the integration of these new products into the 1997 program, with 30% of the projects involving safer chemistries. This trend has continued and has reached the 70–80% level over the past two years. This focused effort has given the program a high level of credibility with the EPA, which is partnering the program to implement the mandates of FQPA.

The impact of FQPA has become clearer during the past year. Residues of older products in foods have been confirmed to be low and not a health concern. However, as part of the aggregate risk assessment process leading to label restrictions, it has been confirmed that farm workers and applicators, especially for minor crops, have been exposed to higher levels of some products. Fortunately, the EPA has worked closely with...
Online Laboratories for Introductory Students
www.apsnet.org/education

The APSnet Education Center offers lab exercises appropriate for introductory or general plant pathology courses as well as microbiology and biology courses at www.apsnet.org/education/LabExercises/Top.html. Each lesson includes background information with photographs and diagrams for students and instructors, instructor notes for lab preparation, objectives, and materials and methods. Data sheets and discussion questions are provided. Answers are posted in the password-protected section of the Instructor section of the Education Center. All instructors are welcome to register for access.

Three labs are currently available:

- Identification of Powdery Mildew Fungi
- Cytology of Fungal Infection
- Oomycetes

Interested in receiving e-mail updates about new 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.

Gain Knowledge and Make Connections

More than 1,500 plant pathologists from around the world are expected to attend the 2003 APS Annual Meeting.

Be one of them.

Experience APS
August 9 - 13, 2003
Charlotte, North Carolina

www.apsnet.org

major crop growers and commodity groups to preserve critical uses of certain older products while working with IR-4 to rapidly make available newer products. IR-4 strongly believes that the projects now underway and the petitions that were submitted in 2002 and that will be submitted in the upcoming years will provide minor crop growers with safe and effective crop protection tools.

Ornamentals Program

In the United States, the ornamentals industry consists of $12 billion in annual sales, which comprises more than 25% of all minor crop sales. The industry presents a formidable challenge because it involves diverse crops in various markets such as floral, bulb, forestry, nursery, turf, commercial and interior landscapes, greenhouses, etc. Since 1996 the IR-4 program has focused on efficacy and crop safety data mainly with biopesticides and reduced risk chemistries from the food use program. As a result, pest management solutions have been approved that are safe for workers, adaptable to existing cultural practices, and effective within IPM programs.

Future Directions

This past year has given IR-4 an opportunity to observe progress in implementing the 2001–2005 strategic plan, which was approved by the Project Management Committee in 2000. It is important that we continue to keep the mission statement developed as a key part of the strategic plan and a beacon for our efforts. The cornerstone of the plan is to focus on the latest crop protection chemistries and biopesticides as solutions for the pest control needs of minor crop growers. As noted earlier, the program has gone from 30% of our projects in this category in 1997 to nearly 80% in recent years. The plan also reinforces the importance of a 30-month completion schedule, which was initiated in 1999, to speed the registration of new technologies and get them into the hands of growers as soon as possible. The submission rate for 1999 projects was determined in 2001 and ended up at higher than 70%. The ultimate measure of success is the number of cleared registrations or uses for minor crops: 567 food use and 1,155 ornamental clearances were approved in 2000. In 2001, an additional 564 food use clearances were added, as well as 296 ornamental uses. About 35% of these registrations were for products to help manage plant diseases. “Hats off” to the numerous plant pathologists from industry, academia, and government who have been involved with the many behind-the-scenes aspects of the IR-4 Project.
The first Highlands Forest Pathology Workshop was held October 9–13, 2002, at the Highlands Biological Station in Highlands, NC. This exciting and demanding course was designed by Rich Baird, Mississippi State University, and Mark Windham, University of Tennessee, with assistance from John Knighton, Forest Service (retired), and Steve Jeffers, Clemson University. The USDA Forest Service Southern Region provided several speakers, as well as educational materials and GPS units for the group to work with.

Long days in the field and many hours in the lab were blended for a good look at forest problems common to the southern Appalachians. Beech bark disease, balsam wooly adelgid decline of fir, chestnut blight, Armillaria root rot, dogwood canker, foliar blights, and wood decay were seen at several locations, along with the most wonderful collection of mushrooms a mycologist could imagine.


New Web-based “Salute to Volunteers” Celebrates Member Contributions

What It Is
The APS “Salute to Volunteers” is a new addition to the APS website, APSnet. It lists the names of the more than 500 members who have volunteered over the past year and offers information on volunteer opportunities within APS. The site was created by the APS Ad-hoc Committee on Volunteerism, whose purpose is to create higher visibility for the role of the volunteer within the society.

What It Means for APS and Plant Pathology
Volunteers are essential to the ongoing work of APS. They play such a fundamental role that efforts to encourage, support, and recognize them are now considered APS priorities. Volunteering also provides members with unmatched personal and professional growth opportunities. Making members aware of these opportunities is another important aspect of this initiative.

What to Do if You Want to Get Involved or Find Out More
Visit the “Salute to Volunteers” site at www.apsnet.org/members/salute.asp or contact Rose C. Gergerich by phone +1.479.575.3180 or e-mail gergeric@comp.uark.edu.

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

Sudden Oak Death
How Concerned Should You Be?

An Online Symposium
April 21- May 4, 2003

Charles Y. Yang, former director of the Asian Regional Center (ARC) of AVRDC (Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center) was named as one of six recipients of the International Scientific and Technological Cooperation Award of the People's Republic of China for 2001. This prestigious award, inaugurated in 1994, is granted to foreigners or foreign organizations that have made important contributions to China's scientific and technological advancement. Yang received both M.S. (1961) and Ph.D. (1964) degrees in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin. He was also awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree (agriculture) from Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand, in 1997. In addition to serving as resident scientist and director of ARC, he was also an adjunct professor of plant pathology at Kasetsart University from 1981 to 1997. Yang served as head of the Plant Pathology Department and leader of the Legume Research Program at AVRDC headquarters in Taiwan from 1972 to 1979. Yang is an expert on soybean rust research, has served as a consultant on this disease, and was chair of the International Soybean Rust Working Group (IWGSR) from 1976 to 1997. As director of ARC-AVRDC, based in Thailand, Yang was involved with crop research and development and technical training programs for 17 countries, including China and countries in Southeast Asia, the Indochina Peninsula, and South Asia. During his 17 years of service with ARC-AVRDC, he visited China more than 30 times and was involved with consultancy, cooperative research, and personnel training in areas of breeding for disease resistance and disease control. Yang was also instrumental in the introduction and large-scale utilization of superior crop germ plasm resources, including AVRDC-improved breeding lines of targeted crops in China. He was twice recognized by the Chinese government for this work. Yang received his most recent recognition on July 15, 2002, at the Chinese Government Building in Beijing. He was accompanied to China by his wife Pauline (also a Wisconsin alumnus in biochemistry), son Paul, and several members of Pauline’s family.

Paul H. Williams, professor emeritus in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, recently received two awards applauding his outstanding achievements in biology outreach to K–12 students and their teachers. At the 2002 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Plant Biologists in Denver, CO he was recognized for developing rapid-cycling Brassica rapa, commonly known as “fast plants,” that go from seed to seed in 5 weeks. An inscribed plaque cited him for “bringing the thrill of discovery in plant biology” to millions of students and their teachers throughout the United States. Earlier in the year Williams was recognized by the Crucifer Genetics Group at their 13th International Workshop held in Davis, CA. He received a certificate acknowledging his founding of the group, his development of “fast plants” as a learning tool, and his research in the area of plant disease resistance. Williams gave keynote addresses focused on his biology outreach programs at both meetings.

Jo Handelsman, professor in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was recently named a Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) Professor, in recognition of her dedication and further potential in the area of undergraduate biology education. Handelsman was 1 of 20 winners selected from 150 nominees who each will receive $1 million to further undergraduate science education. Handelsman previously developed a popular course for nonscience majors “Plants, Parasites, and People,” in which students learn scientific concepts by considering complex problems relevant to society. She will use the HHMI award to develop two programs that integrate research and teaching: the HHMI Undergraduate Scholars, to give students research experience; and the HHMI Teaching Fellows, to give graduate students and postdoctoral fellows practice in teaching and mentoring. The UW Department of Plant Pathology now has two HHMI awardees: Paul Ahlquist was named HHMI Investigator in 1997.

José Carmine Dianese, of the Departamento de Fitopatologia, Universidade de Brasilia, was elected, at the VI Latin American Mycological Congress, as president of the Latin American Mycological Association (ALM) for 2002–2005. Dianese graduated from UC-Davis in 1970 and is presently professor of plant pathology and mycology and chair of the Departamento de Fitopatologia, Universidade de Brasília. For the last 10 years Dianese has been studying the microfungi associated with native plants in the Neotropical savanna (the cerrado). As a long-time member of APS, Dianese looks forward to facilitating cooperation between ALM and APS.

Arlen D. Davison recently was named Outstanding Alumnus of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wyoming. This award recognizes his many contributions to agriculture throughout his 45-year career, as well as his role as one of the cofounders and originators of the Master Gardener Program at Washington State University. The Master Gardener Program now operates in all 50 U.S. states and four Canadian provinces, and this year celebrates the 30th anniversary of its founding. Davison received his B.S. degree in agronomy in 1955 from the University of Wyoming, and his M.S. degree in plant pathology in 1956 and his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from Oregon State University. At Washington State University, he held a number of positions, including extension plant pathologist, chair of the Department of Plant Pathology, and assistant dean and superintendent of the University’s Research and Extension centers in western Washington. Prior to coming to Washington State University he taught at the University of Wyoming and the University of Arizona.

Yukio Tosa, associate professor of plant pathology, University of Kobe, Japan, spent three months as a visiting scholar at the Turfgrass Disease Research Laboratory, Department of Plant Pathology, The Pennsylvania State University, in a collaborative research program with Wakar Uddin. As part of a population biology study worldwide, Tosa investigated the genetic relationship among isolates of Magnaporthe grisea causing gray leaf spot (blast) of perennial ryegrass turf in the United States and Japan.

Robert A. McIntosh, University of Sydney, Australia, was presented the 2002 E.C. Stakman Award by Francis Pfleger of the Department of Plant Pathology in Saint Paul, MN. The E.C. Stakman Award is an internationally recognized award for excellence in plant pathology. The Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Minnesota has
awarded it annually since 1956. McIntosh received the award for being one of the best classical plant geneticists of the 20th century, as well as being a critical thinker, a dedicated scientist, and an enthusiastic teacher. He has been a tireless worker in the field of genetics and resistance breeding for more than 40 years. His life has been dedicated to understanding and utilizing plant genetics to control cereal rust diseases. The impact of his discoveries and work has extended far beyond the confines of the University of Sydney’s Plant Breeding Institute and his native Australia. Some of his major achievements include the collection of aneuploid stocks of Chinese spring wheat, chromosome location and genetic linkage studies, and identification of 24 rust resistance genes in wheat (7 for leaf rust, 14 for stem rust, and 3 for stripe rust). Several of these genes were transferred into agronomically superior wheat cultivars and greatly reduced losses to rust diseases worldwide. McIntosh pioneered the concept of preemptive or anticipatory breeding after the “boom and bust” cycles of plant breeding proved a failure. He was a major force in developing wheat with durable stem rust resistance. For more than 30 years, McIntosh coordinated and published the international catalogue of wheat genetic nomenclature. It became the primary reference for wheat breeders and wheat pathologists around the world. In it are the identities of wheat genes with effects on morphological and physiological characteristics as well as disease resistance. Internationally, he has been a consultant on projects in Mexico, India, and China and was recently elected a Fellow of APS.

Obituaries

Jack L. Dean, a retired USDA-ARS research plant pathologist, died on August 4, 2001. Dean was born in Keota, OK, on March 15, 1925. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and after the war, he obtained his B.S. degree in botany (1949) and his M.S. degree in plant pathology (1951) from Oklahoma State University. From 1951 to 1966, he was a USDA-ARS plant pathologist and then a research plant pathologist at Meridian, MS. During this time he completed his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology at Louisiana State University. In 1966, Dean moved to the Sugarcane Field Station, at Canal Point, FL, where he served as a research sugarcane pathologist until he retired for the first time in 1987. Dean then became one of the oldest, if not the most experienced, research associates at the University of Florida, working with Mike Davis until he retired again in 1993. During his career he authored or coauthored 100 research papers. He developed inoculation techniques for sugarcane mosaic and leaf scald to select resistant cultivars that are still used at Canal Point. During the 1970s and 1980s he addressed the threat of sugarcane rust and smut that were introduced to the U.S. mainland. Dean understood the theoretical bases of statistics and stressed their practical impact on the selection of CP cultivars. During the last phase of Dean’s career he helped determine the importance of ratoon stunting disease in Florida and helped develop techniques to screen for resistance. He was an honorary member of the Joint Division of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists and The American Phytopathological Society. Jack Dean was born to be a scientist. He may never have come across a biological problem that did not intrigue him. This quality, combined with his experience and knowledge, made him both a mentor and a youthful inspiration to his fellow scientists in his final years at Canal Point. Many will remember Dean’s contributions to sugarcane pathology. Those of us who knew him personally will also remember him for his humor and his intense thought, which at times could override the more trivial aspects on a person’s mind. Jack probably entered more than one colleague’s office forgetting why he was there. This was not a fault—it was how he was when he was thinking about research. For those fortunate enough to know him, we consider ourselves lucky. He was a good man. He is survived by his wife Norma Henderson Dean, two sons Robert D. Dean, associate professor at Eastern Washington State University, and Paul R. Dean, a musician in Sebastopol, CA, their wives, and four grandchildren.

Dewayne C. Torgeson, corporate secretary and scientist emeritus of the Boyce Thompson Institute, Cornell, passed away on August 17, 2002, in Ithaca, NY, at the age of 76. Torgeson was born on October 1, 1925, at home on the family farm in Ambrose, ND, the first of four children of Sander Lincoln Torgeson and Mabel Isabelle (Myers) Torgeson. He served in the U.S. Army from 1945 to 1946 before attending Iowa State University, where he majored in Botany and graduated with a B.S. degree in 1949. He obtained a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from Oregon State University in 1953. Torgeson began working at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, then located in Yonkers, NY, in 1952. He remained with the institute for 38 years, first as a plant pathologist researching the development of new fungicides and insecticides, then as program director for Bioregulant Chemicals, and finally as corporate secretary from 1973 until his retirement in 1990. He and his family moved to Ithaca when the institute relocated to the Cornell University Campus in 1978. He served on the Board of Directors of both the Boyce Thompson Institute and the Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum. His publications include Fungicides: An Advanced Treatise, 1967. He was an avid gardener and exercise enthusiast. He is survived by his loving wife of 43 years, Kathryn (Welker Weiss) Torgeson, and their three children, James Sander Torgeson of Lockport, NY, Kristina May Torgeson of New York, NY, and Sander Dewayne Torgeson of Danby, NY; sister Frances Sulentic of Waterloo, IA, and brother Richard Torgeson of Hazel Park, MI; and was predeceased by sister Lorene Torgeson of Waterloo, IA.

Important APS Dates to Remember

December 2002
12 Deadline for submission of F&N and B&C Reports to section editors for review and approval.

January 2003
15 APS Awards Nominations post-marked to Awards Committee.
15 I.E. Melhus Student Speaker Symposium applications due.
31 APS Officer Nominations Deadline.

February 2003
8 Frank L. Howard Undergraduate Fellowship applications due.
25 Deadline for final submission of F&N and B&C Reports, including online submission form and payment.
Assistant/Associate/Full Professors in Plant Pathology

National Chung Hsing University (Taiwan) has two faculty positions open for plant pathology at levels from assistant to full professors. Candidates with training in microbiology, microbial genetics, microbial ecology, microbe utilization, molecular fungal genetics, and molecular plant pathology will be considered. Applicants must have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or related discipline, fluency in Mandarin, and legal residence in Taiwan. (www.ppp.nchu.edu.tw)

Closing Date: March 1, 2003 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Creative candidates with excellent academic and research qualifications should submit a curriculum vitae with publication list, summary of Ph.D. dissertation, reprints of representative publications within three years, statement of interests and plans in both research and teaching, and two letters of reference and indicate the level of position desired. Contact: Department Chair Dr. Jenn-Wen Huang, Department of Plant Pathology, National Chung Hsing University, 250 Kuo Kuang Rd., Taichung, 40227, Taiwan. Fax: +886.4.22877858, E-mail: jwhuang@dragon.nchu.edu.tw, Phone: +886.4.22840780 ext.351. For more information visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp#453

Technical Advisor and Project Developer

This position is for a regional field technical advisor that supports the Davey Tree Company residential and commercial tree and lawn service offices located in the northeastern metro areas of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The individual provides in-service training to field crews, provides diagnosis of pest problems in the landscape, and conducts research in tree, shrub, and lawn care related topics. Frequent travel and interaction with Davey field offices and clients is required. M.S. and/or Ph.D. degree in pest management, tree physiology, urban forestry, or horticulture preferred. At least 5 years of field experience in arboriculture or urban forestry is desirable. Experience in field diagnosis of woody plant pest problems is essential. Excellent writing and communication skills required. (www.davey.com)

Salary: Commensurate with education and experience. Closing Date: December 31, 2002 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send resume, cover letter, and three references. Contact: Dr. Beth Buchanan, Davey Resource Group, 1500 N. Mantua St., Kent, OH 44240, U.S.A. Fax: +1.330.394.8139, E-mail: bbuchanan@davey.com, Phone: 1.800.828.8312. For more information visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp#454

Postdoctoral Associate

The University of California has a postdoctoral position available to study Verticillium wilt of lettuce. The disease was first observed in the primary lettuce production areas of coastal California in 1995 and represents a serious threat to the lettuce industry. The project is a multidisciplinary effort toward disease management and is led by Drs. Krishna Subbarao and Richard Michelmore, UC Davis, and Edward Ryder and Rebecca Grube, USDA/ARS (Salinas). The position will be based in Salinas, and the specific objectives of this research are to develop reliable disease screening methods for use in the greenhouse and to elucidate the genetic basis of resistance in lettuce germplasm. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology, plant genetics, or a related discipline and experience with plant breeding, molecular biology, and contemporary plant pathological laboratory techniques is required. UC Davis is an EOE/AA employer. Salary: Salary is commensurate with experience. Closing Date: January 1, 2003 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send current CV, cover letter, relevant reprints, and three references. Contact: Dr. Krishna Subbarao or Dr. Rebecca Grube, U. C. Davis, c/o U. S. Agricultural Research Station, 1636 E. Alisal St., Salinas, CA 93905, U.S.A. Fax: +1.831.755.2814, E-mail: ksvsubbarao@ucdavis.edu or rgrube@pw.ars.usda.gov, Phone: +1.831.755.2800. For more information visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp#459

Graduate Research Assistantships in Plant Pathology

The Department of Plant Pathology at Washington State University is accepting applications from students seeking M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in plant pathology. Assistantships are available for students to work in a wide variety of research areas. Student thesis projects range from basic research on host responses and pathogen biology to applied research on disease control at field research stations. Degree programs are flexible. The program of study is tailor-made for each student, taking into account previous academic preparation and career goals. (www.plantpath.wsu.edu)

Salary: M.S. students: $1,207.50 per month; Ph.D. students: $1,281.50 per month, in addition to health insurance and tuition waiver. Contact: Dr. Lori M. Carris, Graduate Student Coordinator, Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State University, P.O. Box 646430, Pullman, WA 99164-6430, U.S.A. Fax: +1.831.755.2814, E-mail: carris@mail.wsu.edu, Phone: +1.509.335.3733. For more information visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp#464

More Jobs Online

Check out APS’s expanded online job placement service for even more jobs in plant pathology. The search feature makes it easy to find jobs by type and location. Go to the APS website, www.apsnet.org, select “Careers and Placement” from the menu on the left, then select “Find a Job.”
Phytopathology

December 2002, Volume 92, Number 12

Pathogenesis of Alfalfa mosaic virus in Soybean (Glycine max) and Expression of Chimeric Rabies Peptide in Virus-Infected Soybean Plants—A Reexamination.

Biological Control of Bacterial Speck of Tomato Under Field Conditions at Several Locations in North America.

A Laboratory Simulation for Vectoring of Trichosporon pullulans by Conidia of Botrytis cinerea.

Wheat Genotype-Specific Induction of Soil Microbial Communities Suppressive to Disease Incited by Rhizoctonia solani

Induced Systemic Protection Against Tomato Late Blight Elicted by Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria.

Variation Among and Within Populations of the Parasitic Weed Orobanche crenata from Spain and Israel Revealed by Inter Simple Sequence Repeat Markers.

Environmental Factors Affecting Pseudothecal Development and Ascospor Production of Mycosphaerella citri, the Cause of Citrus Greasy Spot.

Population Structure of Dogwood Anthracnose Fungus.

Population Analysis of Fusarium graminearum from Wheat Fields in Eastern China.

Preinoculation Effects of Light Quantity on Infection Efficiency of Puccinia striiformis and P. triticina on Wheat Seedlings.

Four Near-Isogenic Lines of Cotton with Different Genes for Bacterial Blight Resistance.

Status of Chemical Alternatives to Methyl Bromide for Pre-Plant Fumigation of Soil.

Reducing Fumigant Emissions After Soil Application.


Biological Approaches for Control of Root Pathogens of Strawberry.

Cultural Management of Microbial Community Structure to Enhance Growth of Apple in Replant Soils.

Nonchemical Management of Soilborne Pests in Fresh Market Vegetable Production Systems.

The Practical Realities of Alternatives to Methyl Bromide: Concluding Remarks.

Plant Disease

December 2002 Volume 86, Number 12

The Latest in Plant Pathology and Nematology.

Bean pod mottle virus: A Threat to U.S. Soybean Production.

Reactivation of Bentgrass Dead Spot and Growth, Pseudothecia Production, and Ascospor Germination of Ophiobolus agrostis.

Transmission of Pigeon pea sterility mosaic virus by the Eriophyid Mite, Aceria cajani (Acari: Eriophyidae).

Marker-Assisted Selection for Resistance to Black Shank Disease in Tobacco.

Key West Nightshade, a New Experimental Host for Plant Viruses.

Resistance of Peanut to Sclerotinia Blight and the Effect of Acibenzolar-S-methyl and Fluazinam on Disease Incidence.

Influence of Formononetin and NaCl on Mycorrhizal Colonization and Fusarium Crown and Root Rot of Asparagus.


Improved PCR Detection of Blackcurrant reversion virus in Ribes and Further Evidence that It Is the Causal Agent of Reversion Disease.

Effect of Rice Root-Knot Nematode on Growth and Yield of Yellow Granex Onion.

Multiplex Detection of Criniviruses Associated with Epidemics of a Yellowing Disease of Tomato in Greece.

Greenhouse and Field Evaluation of Biological Control of Fusarium Head Blight on Durum Wheat.

Identities and Geographic Distributions of Phytophthora spp. Causing Root Rot of Red Raspberry in Chile.

Detection and Management of Downy Mildew in Rose Rootstock.

Effects of Herbicides on Root Rot and Damping-off Caused by Rhizoctonia solani in Glyphosate-Tolerant Soybean.

Pattern Analysis of Sorghum Genotype by Environment Interaction for Leaf, Panicle, and Grain Anthracnose in Mali.

Sources of Resistance to Colletotrichum lindemuthianum in the Secondary Gene Pool of Phaseolus vulgaris and in Crosses of Primary and Secondary Gene Pools.

Reduction of Landscape Pathogens in Florida by Soil Solarization.

Biplot Analysis of Host-by-Pathogen Data.

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Biplot Analysis of Host-by-Pathogen Data.

First Report of Uromyces striatus on White Sweetclover in Kansas.

Sclerotinia Root Rot: A New Threat to Buckwheat Seedlings in India.

First Molecular Identification of a Begomovirus Isolated from Tomato in Madagascar.

First Report of Tulip band breaking virus in Mosaic Diseased Tulip in Japan.

First Report of Gatoamannanemus graminis var. graminis on Seashore Paspalum in the United States.

First Report of Peach latent mosaic viroid on Peach in Uruguay.

First Report of Acidovorax avenue subsp. cirruli as a Pathogen of Gramma in Australia.

First Report of Foliar and Root Infection of Carrot by Sclerotinia minor in Ontario, Canada.

New Variant of Little cherry virus Associated with Little Cherry Disease of Sweet Cherry in British Columbia, Canada.

MPMI

December 2002, Volume 15, Number 12

Pseudomonas viridiflava and P. syringae—Natural Pathogens of Arabidopsis thaliana.


The P3’4 Sypingeloid Elicitor Receptor Interacts with a Soybean Photorespiration Enzyme, NADH-Dependent Hydroxypyruvate Reductase.

The AVR4 Elicitor Protein of Cladosporium fulvum Binds to Fungal Components with High Affinity.

Mutational and Transcriptional Analysis of the Type III Secretion System of Bradyrhizobium japonicum.

Effect of Leaf Surface Waxes on Leaf Colonization by Pantoea agglomerans and Clavibacter michiganensis.

Analysis of Differences Between Sinorhizobium meliloti 1021 and 2011 Strains Using the Host Calcium Spiking Response.

Regulation of the MPG1 Hydrophobin Gene in the Rice Blast Fungus Magnaporthe grisea.

The Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Gene MAFT Is Essential for the Early Differentiation Phase of Appressorium Formation in Colletotrichum lagenarium.

Plant Health Progress

www.planthealthprogress.org

Management of Early Leaf Spot of Peanut with Pyraclostrobin as Affected by Rate and Spray Interval.

Confirmation of Shattercane (Sorghum bicolor) Resistance to ALS-Inhibiting Herbicides in Ohio.

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**Calendar of Events**

**APS Sponsored Events**

**March 2003**
- 16-19 — Potomac Division with Eastern Branch of Entomological Society of America. Harrisburg, PA.

**April 2003**
- 6-11 — 43rd Meeting of the APS Caribbean Division, 80th Meeting of the APS Southern Division, and 12th Meeting of the Latin American Association of Plant Pathology and the XXX Annual Meeting of the Mexican Society for Plant Pathology. South Padre Island, TX. [http://firstone.tamu.edu/bp2003.htm](http://firstone.tamu.edu/bp2003.htm) or [www.apsnet.org/members/div/PanAmer03.pdf](http://www.apsnet.org/members/div/PanAmer03.pdf)

**June 2003**
- 22-25 — APS Pacific Division Meeting. King Kamehameha Hotel, Kailua, Kona, Hawaii.
- 25-27 — APS North Central Division Meeting. East Lansing, MI.

**August 2003**
- 9-13 — APS Annual Meeting. Charlotte, NC.

**October 2003**
- 22-24 — Northeast Division Meeting. Bedford, New Hampshire. Contact Cheryl Smith, <cheryl.smith@unh.edu>

**Other Upcoming Events**

**December 2002**
- 5-6 — 18th Annual Tomato Disease Workshop. Holiday Inn Capital Plaza, Sacramento, CA. Contact Dennis Larsen <dennis_larsen@campbellsoup.com>

**January 2003**
- 27-30 — Ninth International Fusarium Workshop (in conjunction with the International Congress of Plant Pathology). University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia. Contact Brett Summerell <Brett.Summerell@rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au>

**February 2003**
- 2-4 — Association of Applied IPM Ecologists (AAIE) 2003 Annual Conference. San Luis Obispo, California. [www.aacie.net](http://www.aacie.net)

**March 2003**
- 26-28 — North American Cereal Rust Workshop. University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN. Contact James Kolmer <jkolmer@umn.edu> or phone +1.612.626.1226.

**April 2003**
- 8-10 — Fourth National Integrated Pest Management Symposium/Workshop. Indianapolis, IN. [www.conted.uiuc.edu/ipm](http://www.conted.uiuc.edu/ipm)
- 7-14 — Nematode Identification Short Course. Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina. [http://pppweb.clemson.edu/nematode.htm](http://pppweb.clemson.edu/nematode.htm)

**May 2003**

**June 2003**
- 2-7 — First International ISHS Conference on Turfgrass Management and Science for Sport Fields. Convener Panayiotis A. Nektarios <pan@aua.gr>

**July 2003**
- 6-11 — XVth International Plant Protection Congress. Beijing, China. [www.ipmchina.net/ippc/](http://www.ipmchina.net/ippc/)
- 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/pgras](http://www.griffin.peachnet.edu/pgras)
- 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](http://www.36cbf.iciag.ufu.br)

**October 2003**