2003 APS Awardees

APS is pleased to announce the following outstanding members selected to receive APS awards. These awards will be presented to the recipients at the APS Annual Meeting, August 2003, in Charlotte, NC. Full descriptions of each of the awardees are available at www.apsnet.org/members/awards/2003Awardees.asp

APS Fellows
Jeremy J. Burdon, CSIRO, Australia
Clive M. Brasier, Forest Research Station, UK
Martin Dickman, University of Nebraska
Byung Kook Hwang, Korea University
Hei Leung, IRRI, Philippines
Jerald Pataky, University of Illinois
Christopher Schardl, University of Kentucky
Carol Windels, University of Minnesota

Excellence in Extension Award
Edward A. Brown, University of Georgia

Excellence in Industry Award
Chester Sutula, Agdia, Inc.

International Service Award
Kitty Cardwell, USDA-CSREES

Lee M. Hutchins Award
Harald Scherm, University of Georgia

Noel T. Keen Award for Research in Molecular Plant Pathology
Alan Collmer, Cornell University

Ruth Allen Award for Innovative Research
Laurence Madden, Ohio State University

Syngenta Award
Sophien Kamoun, Ohio State University

Online Annual Meeting Registration Made Easy with APS Interactive

On a recent Wednesday morning, APS President Jacque Fletcher entered her login and password and within minutes completed her registration for the APS Annual Meeting, scheduled for August 9–13 in Charlotte, NC. “It was fast and simple to use,” says Fletcher about her online registration experience. “I’d encourage anyone planning to attend the meeting to do the same.”

Several APS members have already done so, and new registrations are coming in regularly from the APS website. “More and more people are comfortable with conducting business over the Internet,” says Fletcher. “They realize it’s safe and saves them time.”

While APS Interactive has been online for several weeks now, there are likely several members who haven’t yet had the opportunity to give it a try. So, here’s a quick primer on APS Interactive and its capabilities, including online events registration.

Before You Start
Before using any of the APS Interactive features, you’ll need to log in. Simply go to the APS Interactive homepage and select “Login.” On May 6 an e-mail was sent by APS Headquarters with directions for setting up your password; if you can’t remember or do not have your login information, select the “Reset My Password” option in the lower right corner of the login screen. A link to enter a new password will then be sent immediately to your e-mail address. (Note: If you have an online subscription with APS your login/password is the same for this tool as it is for your online subscriptions.) To avoid re-entry of your login/password on your next visit, select the “Save Password” option when logging in. After you enter your login and password information, your name and member number will be shown in the upper left part of the screen. Click on your name to see your member record as we have it in our database. You can update your record by selecting the “Edit” button, and your changes will immediately be recorded in the APS database. You can also change your login or password by selecting “Security.”

How APS Interactive Works
When you go to APSnet at www.apsnet.org, the left menu includes a link to “APS Interactive.” Clicking on the link brings you to the Interactive homepage, where you’ll find a variety of tools, including:

Directory
Click on this to access an expanded, searchable version of the APS membership directory. Various search options are available, from a simple name search to more complex searches by title, location, or commodity specialization. Use the speed search option to quickly search on a member’s name or company.

In this Issue
Foundation .................................. 70
Perspective .................................. 72
Public Policy Update ...................... 73
Teaching Tools ............................. 77
APS 2003 Annual Meeting ............. 78
People ...................................... 84
Classifieds .................................. 85
APS Journal Articles ..................... 87

Advertiser’s Index
Annual Reviews ............................ 77
Arvesta ...................................... 71
Bayer CropScience ....................... 83
Bioreba ..................................... 75
Kinetic Labs ................................ 86
Events

Here’s where online registrations for APS events take place, including the annual meeting. Click on “Select an Event” and you will see a list of events currently accepting online registrations. Follow the prompts to complete your registration and remember that your credit card information is entirely secure and safe. Members automatically receive the member discount rate and your online registration is immediately recorded in the APS database. Your registration is confirmed via e-mail.

Membership Renewal

Using APS Interactive, you’ll now be able to pay for your membership dues and subscriptions online. Once your dues are billed, a “Dues Reminder” notice will appear with your profile. Simply click on the “Dues Reminder” link, and your dues and subscription details will appear on screen; click add to basket to pay your dues online. This quick and convenient feature will help ensure you receive uninterrupted membership services.

Communities

“Communities” is the place where ongoing APS discussion forums on topics and issues in plant pathology are held. APS leadership, administration, and committees will also use the site to share information and conduct APS business. Check out the “APS Member Community,” where three forums are currently available for your comments. Members will be notified when new discussion forums go online.

The Store

You can get to Shop APS PRESS by clicking on “The Store” link in APS Interactive or go directly to www.shopapspress.org. Established nearly three years ago, shopapspress continues to be your safe and secure online shopping environment for purchasing any APS PRESS title. Browse by category or use the search feature within the store to find exactly what you need.

As always, APS Headquarters staff is here to assist you. Should you encounter any problems with your login or password you can follow the directions that were sent to your e-mail address on May 6 or simply contact Denise Kessler at +1.651.994.3806 or dkessler@scisoc.org.

Foundation

2003 International Travel Award Winner Announced

A total of 11 applications were received for the International Travel Award to attend the Annual APS Meeting in Charlotte, NC. The Award Selection Committee and the APS Foundation had a difficult time selecting only one applicant for funding this year but are pleased to announce the 2003 International Travel Award recipient is Marcia Royle from the Biotechnology Center, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica. Roye will be presenting a paper at the Charlotte meeting entitled “Cabbage Leaf Curl Disease in Jamaica Includes Mixed Infections with CabLCV from Florida and a Reombinant Virus Between CabLCV and a Weed Infecting Geminivirus.”
Quality Control.

REMEMBER, YOU CAN’T HAVE QUALITY WITHOUT CONTROL.

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Adhering to Good Cultural Practice (GCP)

Pedro W. Crous, Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Uppsalalaan 8, 3584 CT Utrecht, The Netherlands
E-mail: crous@cbis.knaw.nl

To students being trained in plant pathology, it is fundamental to know what Koch’s postulates (Shurtleff & Averre 1997) are and that they should comply with these four rules whenever a new disease record is reported or an organism is thought to be pathogenic to a host. These postulates are the tenets that must be adhered to before you can even consider submitting a new disease report to any scientific journal. These rules are well known to mycologists and other scientists working with microorganisms, and they have even been adapted to suit virologists.

When a researcher wants to publish a mycological description, the easiest option for many groups of fungi is to settle for an alpha-taxonomic approach, simply describing the morphology from the host specimens. In recent years, however, scientists have embraced the power of molecular techniques, and currently it is difficult to find papers that do not employ some type of molecular data to support their hypotheses. This new approach has elevated the importance of culture collections to a new level in science. When one pages through scientific journals, however, one often comes across erroneous conclusions based on DNA sequence data obtained from cultures that are clearly not the fungus they were labeled as. One obvious reason is that they were contaminated and that a contaminant was sequenced. Another is that the fungus was incorrectly identified, an issue discussed at length by Agerer et al. (2000), who stressed the importance of depositing voucher specimens that can be linked to the cultures and DNA sequence data.

I am presently involved in a major research initiative with several mycologists worldwide, revising the cercosporoid anamorphs of the ascomyceteous genus Mycosphaerella. As such, I receive numerous collections from many countries, which I culture and deposit in culture collections. Recently, while I was examining a microscopic preparation of one of the cercosporoids I have been culturing, I noticed that mixed among the pigmented Pseudocercospora conidia I expected to see were a few conidia that were similar, but that belonged to other cercosporoid genera. Looking at my dishes of single conidial isolates, none of which was sporulating, I wondered which corresponded to the correct fungus. From experience, I know that the majority of the species I am studying will probably never sporulate in culture, and hence, it would be difficult to trace the cultures back to the original conidial types. In another dish, I examined my single ascospore cultures of a new Mycosphaerella species. When I checked the original slides I had prepared of the germinating ascospores (Crous 2000), a study done in parallel with culturing, I found that there were actually three, and not one, species that had shot ascospores from the lesion I used for culturing. Looking at my single-ascospore cultures, I again wondered which colony represented the species I was trying to isolate. The phenomenon of primary pathogens inducing lesions that are later colonized by secondary pathogens or saprobes is well known in genera such as Mycosphaerella. Most of these ascospore cultures would not be expected to sporulate. Obviously then, although my cultures were established from single conidia and ascospores, I had not adhered to good cultural practice (GCP) in obtaining them.

To address these problems, I hereby propose the following rules of GCP for microorganisms obtained from fruiting bodies or lesions:

1) The organism must be obtained in axenic culture via a single spore (conidium, ascospore, basidiospore, etc.).
2) The culture must be induced to form the original organism (state) from which the spores were obtained, or the germinating spore must be confirmed microscopically as belonging to the correct taxon by examining it on the dish prior to selection for cultivation.
3) The link between sexual and asexual spores must be carefully documented either by choosing fruiting bodies to obtain cultures that have been examined microscopically, or by choosing fruiting bodies that are adjacent to the material used for slide preparation and that are morphologically similar.
4) Ex-type cultures of species must be included as standards in every molecular study, wherever available.
5) Strains and corresponding herbarium specimens should be deposited in at least one major international collection (such as ATCC, CBS, CABI Bioscience, etc.).
6) Sequence data and alignments should be deposited in major international databases, such as GenBank and TreeBase.

Furthermore, journals should request that authors state in their materials and methods whether they adhered to GCP when describing a new species or reporting a new anamorph-teleomorph relationship. This statement would set a standard, similar in value to saying that you adhered to Koch’s postulates. It would greatly assist the science of mycology and plant pathology. It would introduce a quality control for the benefit of those researchers who might one day want to make a statement about a sterile culture available in a collection, awaiting further study.


Inaugural Seminar Honors Gift and Memory of Harry E. Wheeler

Haven Miller, University of Kentucky, Ag Communications Services

When University of Kentucky plant pathology researcher Christopher Schardl stepped to the podium in late March to begin his seminar on tall fescue endophyte, it was a special moment. Schardl’s presentation had the distinction of being the inaugural seminar of the Harry W. Wheeler Endowed Chair in Plant Mycology. The endowed chair was created by a $500,000 gift to the College of Agriculture by Wheeler, a distinguished scientist and retired University of Kentucky faculty member who died in 1999.

(left to right) Christopher Schardl with professor Wheeler’s sister-in-law, two nieces, and nephew after the inaugural seminar. Harry Wheeler’s portrait was painted by his wife, Naomi. (Photo courtesy of Matt Barton, University of Kentucky)

“Dr. Wheeler’s generous gift was matched by the state and so funds actually total $1 million,” said David Smith, Plant Pathology Department chair. “An endowed chair provides funding flexibility to an outstanding faculty member—in this instance Christopher Schardl, who was appointed to the Wheeler Chair in 2001 following an international search.” The Wheeler endowment supports basic research and hiring, such as graduate students for plant mycology projects.

“We’ve been trying to modify tall fescue endophyte to remove the compounds it produces that can be toxic to animals,” said Schardl. “This modified endophyte might be useful to farmers in their forage production by improving the stand and longevity of the fescue while not harming the cattle.”

Wheeler was professor of plant pathology at the University of Kentucky from 1968 until his retirement in 1984. His many honors include being a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Fellow of APS, a delegate to the 10th International Botanical Congress, and a John Guggenheim Fellow. His work is widely known and was the subject of a 1956 Time Magazine article.

Public Policy Update

Adventures in Foggy Bottom

Anne Vidaver, University of Nebraska

Much of the nation’s funding activity occurs in Washington, DC—the land of recouped swampland, hence the title of this article. My appointment as chief scientist for the USDA’s National Research Initiative in the Competitive Grants Program in 2000 was a time for stepping up to the plate to try to make a difference. I wanted to focus on what the programs were and how they were structured and to implement the recommendations of a National Academy of Sciences study of the NRI completed in 2000 (National Research Initiative: A Vital Competitive Grants Program in Food, Fiber, and Natural Resources Research). I thought I’d have a chance to do well there in view of the several illustrious predecessors in plant pathology who held this part-time position, including Arthur Kelman, Luis Sequeira, and Jim Cook.

The duties of the chief scientist (the title has been changed to chief science adviser, effective 2003, to include all competitive programs) were to oversee scientific management and policy, represent the NRI to the scientific community, USDA administrators, other federal agencies, Congress, and other interested parties and suggest and provide rationales for programs and program development.

This missive illustrates some of my accomplishments and activities from July 2000 through December 2002. I owe a lot to the personnel at the USDA at several levels and the groundwork laid by my predecessors. In turn, I left some projects and issues for my successor to work on.

Not surprisingly, I supported and obtained funding for genomics, especially microbial genomics. The interagency cooperative offering with the National Science Foundation is still in ascendancy, and hopefully will continue for many years to come. Thanks to Mary Clutter of NSF, I was appointed to chair the Interagency Working Group, called the Microbe Project, made up of 12 agencies, to coordinate and cooperate in the sequencing, functional genomics, and bioinformatics of microbes. One of our most interesting projects was to compile a list of microbes of “sensitive interest” for the agencies to use in setting priorities and cooperative ventures. In initial discussions, microbes were not going to include viruses. At my insistence, and with justifications from the virology community, that taxon has been included. Only lack of funding kept nematodes off the list.

Working with Bill Wagner, a veterinary microbiologist, we convinced USDA administrators that the study of comparative infectious diseases would be a worthy expenditure of resources. This prospective program is still under consideration. With colleagues, I also met with National Institutes of Health personnel to encourage them to consider an interagency program in this area. Again, this has not yet materialized. However, as one of my last acts, I was able to propose a workshop on this subject to the European Commission–U.S. Task Force on Biotechnology Research. This workshop will take place in June 2003 in Washington, DC. I also provided input into the development and execution of several USDA CSREES workshops, e.g., insect genomics, plant-associated microbes, and others. Activities such as these serve to show the agency current and prospective areas of science that need to be supported.

Among my more enjoyable experiences was proposing and helping plan a Pew Foundation workshop in 2002 on producing pharmaceuticals in plants, with the still unanswered question of the role of the public sector. This is a “hot issue,” in which questions arise about the role of plant pathogens and microbiota associated with such plants.

In response to the Secretary of Agriculture, a group of us in CSREES brainstormed on very short notice to put together the concepts and infrastructure recently put into place with the National Agricultural Rapid Response and Detection Network. We emphasized the need for such a network regardless of terrorism concerns and the need, where applicable, to be interoperative with data systems involving animal pathogens.

I provided input into the RFA announcements, particularly in assisting in the identification of strategic issues, including “Agricultural Security and Safety through Functional Genomics” well before September 2001.
As the USDA was considering reorganization, I proposed a companion position to the chief scientist, namely a chief education advisor for extension and education. This suggestion has been implemented.

I also recognized that competitive grants could lead to business creation through the Small Business Innovation Research grants and included examples in annual reports.

I was also an advocate for competitive research in various forums, such as FASEB, CoFARM, and other groups, as well as with visitors to the NRI.

I also suggested an advisory council for the competitive grants programs, made recommendations for several changes in the way in which we do business and run programs, and last, but not least, recruited a very qualified successor.

Positions such as the chief scientist are wonderful as learning experiences for the individual and require three “Ps” to be effective: persistence, patience and a feeling for the politics of the organization. It was a vintage time.

**APS Participates in 8th Annual Science-Engineering-Technology “Congressional Visits Day”**

The 8th Annual Science-Engineering-Technology “Congressional Visits Day” (CVD) was held April 2–3, 2003, in Washington, DC. John Shroyer, chair of the Public Policy Board, represented APS at this event. Through APS’ membership in the Coalition for Funding Agricultural Research Missions (CoFARM), a number of meetings and events were scheduled to increase the awareness for the need for additional competitive funding for agricultural research. On April 2, scientists representing CoFARM met with Noah Engelberg and Shannon Richter of the Office of Management and Budget and Curt Mann of the Homeland Security Council. Also present from APS was Anne Vidaver, representing the American Society of Microbiology. The need for support for agricultural research, particularly in crop biosecurity was discussed. In the afternoon, the group met with staffers who will be on the House Select Committee on Homeland Security. Again, the topic of discussion was the need for funding for agricultural research. On April 3, Representative Nick Smith of Michigan, a long-time supporter of funding for agricultural research, was recognized at a breakfast cosponsored by CoFARM and the Biological and Ecological Sciences Coalition. During the remainder of the day, scientists from the societies in the CoFARM coalition met with representatives of the House and Senate offices of their home states. While APS is not on the tip-of-the-tongue of everyone on “the hill,” a few more know about the role members of APS play in protecting our food, feed, and fiber and the need for additional funding to support our programs.

**Plant Pathologists Among Those Honored by Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture**

In honor of their 60th anniversary, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) named 60 honorees for outstanding U.S. Contributions to Agriculture.

Plant pathologists recognized by the IICA included Norman Borlaug, George Washington Carver, David R. MacKenzie, John S. Niederhauser, and H. David Thurston.

Quoted in a recent release, IICA Director General Chelston Brathwaite said, “Looking back over these years is entirely fitting that we pause to honor these American Ambassadors of Prosperity—eminent men and women who have made significant contributions as entrepreneurs, scientists, national and international public servants, educators, administrators, and civic leaders…we hope that by recognizing them for past achievements, we are encouraging them and others to continue to dedicate themselves to improving agriculture and rural life here and abroad.”

The IICA is a development organization that promotes food security, sustainable agricultural development, and prosperity for the rural communities of the Americas. The IICA recognized the honorees (both living and deceased) for their achievements that have enriched agriculture across the Americas. The honorees were named by Brathwaite after receiving nominations from members of government, academia, and the private sector.

For a complete list of honorees, please contact IICA at +1.202.458.3767 to receive a 60 At 60: IICA Honors U.S. Contributions to Agriculture anniversary publication.
Opportunity to Participate in the 9th Japan-US Seminar on Plant–Pathogen Interactions
Shizuoka, Japan, November 3–7, 2003

To facilitate collaborative international research in the area of plant–pathogen interactions, funds have been granted from the NSF and requested from USDA-NRI to support the participation of several graduate students and postdoctorates from the United States to attend the 9th Japan-US Seminar on Plant–Pathogen Interactions, which will be held in Shizuoka, Japan, November 3–7, 2003. The seminar theme will be “Genomic and Genetic Analysis of Plant Parasitism and Defense.” Symposium speakers will include research scientists from Japan and the United States. The small meeting size (less than 40) and the range of expertise will provide an excellent opportunity for young scientists to discuss their research and foster potential collaborations. Information on the meetings, including instructions for abstract submission and registration materials, can be viewed at www.oznet.ksu.edu/plantpath/events/japan/. Graduate students and postdoctorates who are currently involved in research involving plant–pathogen interactions in the United States are invited to apply for the travel awards. Eligibility requirements for students and postdoctorates are the same as those described for NSF fellowship programs (www.ehr.nsf.gov/dge/programs/pdf/nsf9726.pdf). Awardees will receive $2,000 to support travel and living expenses during the meeting. Applicants should submit an abstract of a research paper for a poster presentation at the seminar, a two page CV, and a cover letter including a brief (three to five sentences) statement on how attendance to and interactions at the seminar will enhance their research and facilitate the formation of collaborations with Japanese scholars. Successful candidates will be expected to 1) attend all seminar sessions and functions, 2) present a poster of their research, and 3) review and edit one manuscript from a seminar participant. Applications from researchers who are women, minorities, and persons with disabilities are strongly encouraged. Send three copies of applications by July 1, 2003, to: J. E. Leach, Department of Plant Pathology, 4024 Throckmorton Plant Sciences, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506-5502. Electronic applications can be sent to JELEACH@KSU.EDU.

6th International Symposium on Septoria/Stagonospora Diseases of Cereals
Tunis, Tunisia, December 8–12, 2003

The 6th International Symposium on Septoria/Stagonospora Diseases of Cereals will be held in Tunis, Tunisia, December 8–12, 2003. The program intends to bring all actors in the field together to stimulate multidisciplinary approaches to the biology and control of these important global cereal diseases. Therefore, the program includes, in addition to plenary sessions, ample opportunities to present posters and to meet and talk with colleagues. Each session of the plenary program will be introduced by leading scientists and will be continued with contributed papers. The program also includes panel discussions and a field trip covering scientific as well as historic issues. For further information, visit www.cimmyt.org/conferences/septoria/dec03.htm or contact the Head of Organizing Committee, Prof. Moncef Harrabi, INAT, 43 Ave. Charles Nicolle, 1082 Tunis, Tunisia; Phone: 216 71 840 270; Fax: 216 71 799 391; E-mail: harrabi.moncef@inat.agrinet.tn.

Roy E. Gaunt Memorial Workshop on Disease and Crop Loss Assessment Held in New Zealand

Thirty-five scientists representing fifteen countries participated in the “Roy E. Gaunt Memorial Workshop on Disease and Crop Loss Assessment,” held February 1–2, 2003, at Lincoln University, New Zealand. The event was one of several precongress workshops held just prior to the 8th International Congress of Plant Pathology, Christchurch, NZ. The workshop was dedicated to the memory of Roy E. Gaunt, Lincoln University, in honor of his illustrious career in epidemiology and disease and crop loss assessment. The workshop was organized by Forrest W. Nutter, Jr., Department of Plant Pathology, Iowa State University, with excellent assistance from local ICPP organizers, Marlene Jaspers and Jan Latham.

Nutter and Paul D. Esker (Departments of Plant Pathology and Statistics, Iowa State University), Rosalee Coelho A. Netto (Institute for National Research in the Amazon, INPA, Brazil), and Charles Merfield (Lincoln University, NZ) served as workshop instructors. Paul S. Teng (Deputy Director General, Research, WorldFish Center, Malaysia) presented an invited lecture, titled “Roy E. Gaunt: Reflections,” in which he summarized the scientific contributions of Gaunt and reflected on his personal experiences with Gaunt as a former student at Lincoln University and former colleague and friend.
The first day of the workshop emphasized general and operational definitions for crop loss assessment and a hierarchy of sampling issues and decisions that should be addressed by researchers prior to assessment. Esker then presented a special topic, “Adaptive Cluster Sampling.” The computer facilities made available by Lincoln University for the workshop were excellent. Hands-on exercises to teach principles concerning the accuracy and reliability of disease assessment methods were performed using computer programs developed at Iowa State University. The computer-training program Severity.Pro was used to test rater accuracy before and after assessment training.

On the second day, workshop participants again evaluated their assessment skills by completing a computer exercise, “The Just Noticeable Difference: Method of Comparison Stimuli.” Afternoon activities included an exercise using the computer program Epimodel, which is used to teach principles of population growth modeling and how to choose the most appropriate model to quantify temporal disease progress.

Four Workshop participants presented information that addressed special topics in disease and crop loss assessment: F. X. R. Do Vale, Brazil, gave a presentation on “Quant: A software for Plant Disease Severity Assessment;” Angus Carnegie, Australia, presented “Crown Damage Index—A National Standardized Index for Assessment of Crown Damage in Young Eucalypt Plantations in Australia;” Neil D. Paveley, United Kingdom, presented “Disease and Crop Loss Assessments to Support Fungicide Treatment Decisions;” and Timothy J. Wardlaw, Australia, presented “Shrouded Mysteries and Crystal Ball Gazing: Predicting the Impact of Fungal Stem Decay on Future Sawlog Yields from Intensely Managed Eucalypt Forests.”

The final workshop exercise involved using the computer program Severity.Pro to generate standard area diagrams (assessment keys) in color. From menus in the program, participants selected the shape of the leaves, the type and size of lesions, and the exact levels of disease severity (e.g. 1, 5, 10, 20, etc.) that they wished to depict. Diseased leaf images were then captured and printed in color. The last presentation provided an update concerning the use of geographic information systems (GIS) technologies in disease and crop loss assessment.

APS in Action

“We have been receiving an increasing number of requests for assistance from all over the world.
– George S. Abawi, Cornell University

It’s A Small World After All
Building Alliances Across the Globe

The APS Office of International Programs (OIP) promotes collaboration among plant pathologists and scientists around the world to facilitate teaching, research, and extension with the aim of increasing agricultural production through improved plant health, in developing countries.

Support For Developing Countries

On behalf of APS, OIP sponsors APS group memberships and publications to developing country agencies and research institutions. In collaboration with the APS Foundation, it oversees the JANE Endowment Award, which provides funding for research and management of plant diseases affecting developing countries; and the International Travel Fund, which underwrites annual meeting fees for early- to mid-career scientists in developing countries. OIP contributes to the International Service Award, which recognizes outstanding contributions to plant pathology by APS members for a country other than their own, and the newly established French-Monar Latin American Fund, which provides assistance for Latin American plant pathologists.

Plans For The Future

OIP is currently working on the development of an APS sponsor program that will link plant pathologists in developing countries with APS members and is investigating the idea of establishing a worldwide emerging disease-reporting network. To find out how to apply your skills worldwide, or for more information on OIP and its programs, contact: George S. Abawi, phone: +1.315.787.2374; e-mail: gsa1@nysaes.cornell.edu; or visit www.apsnet.org/members/oip.
Instructor Communication and Scholarship Online at APSnet Ed Center
www.apsnet.org/education

Are you looking for new approaches to teaching in the classroom or lab? Are you an experienced instructor with advice for novices? Do you have a great classroom or lab idea that you would like to share with other instructors?

The APSnet Education Center includes an Instructor Section designed for peer-reviewed publication of teaching scholarship.

Publications include:

**Teaching Notes**
Short communications on classroom or laboratory techniques and methods. Examples include:
- Reliable laboratory techniques for molecular plant pathology
- Laboratory ideas for use by biology and microbiology instructors who would like to include plant pathology in their courses
- New instructional approaches to aid students with difficult concepts
- Games and other novel teaching methods

**Teaching Articles**
- Manuscripts should be scholarly articles related to the teaching and learning of plant pathology. Articles published in the APSnet Education Center are more accessible to your colleagues and administrators than more broadly based teaching journals.

Additional materials available:

**Password-Protected Area Restricted to Instructors**
- Share your exam questions and review games, such as Jeopardy.
- Read answers to discussion questions from labs and exercises published in the APSnet Education Center provided by the authors.

**Meetings and Activities**
- Read and post announcements about scholarships, internships, and instruction-related meetings.

Would you like to receive e-mail updates about new materials published in the APSnet Education Center? Visit www.apsnet.org/education/e-update.htm and sign up for the What’s New Update. You will receive occasional e-mails listing new materials as they become available.
Preliminary Technical Program Schedule

APS has assembled an outstanding technical program for its 2003 annual meeting. The following schedule highlights the educational opportunities offered at the meeting to help you plan your time. A complete copy of the registration materials and forms is available online at www.apsnet.org/meetings/2003/. Questions? Contact Sue Casey at +1.651.994.3846 or scasey@scisoc.org. Hurry, the advance registration discount ends June 13, 2003.

Sunday, August 10
9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Posters Available for Viewing
9:30 – 11:30 a.m. Welcome and Plenary – Plant Health and Security in the Age of Genomics
1:00 – 5:00 p.m. Oral Presentations
• Biological Control
• Diseases of Fruit and Nuts
Special Sessions
• Animal and Plant Pathogens Shared Strategies
• HOT TOPIC – Detection of Plant Pathogens for Biosecurity
• Impact of Herbicide-Resistant Crops and Altered Herbicide Use on Soil Microbes and Root Disease
• International Programs for Crop Protection in Developing Countries: Opportunities for Strategic Alliances
• Mechanisms of Fungal Speciation
• New and Old Viruses: Emerging and Re-emerging Threats to U.S. Agriculture
3:00 – 6:00 pm. Exhibits
6:30 – 7:30 p.m. Awards and Honors Ceremony
7:30 – 10:00 p.m. Welcome Reception and University Alumni Socials

Monday, August 11
8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Oral Presentations
• Fungi: Systematics, Evolution, Ecology, Part I
• Viruses: Systematics, Evolution, and Ecology
Special Sessions
• Application of Biotechnology for Disease Control in Developing Countries
• Moving and Utilizing Plant and Microbial Germplasm: Navigating the New Bioscience Regulations
• New Developments in Begomovirology
• Non-science Issues Unique to Private Practitioners
• Town Meeting: Ask the Plant Doctor
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
10:00 – 5:00 p.m.
12:00 – 2:00 p.m.
1:00 – 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday, August 12
7:00 – 9:00 a.m. APS Business Meeting and Breakfast
7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Registration
9:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Oral Presentations
• Epidemiology
• Host-Parasite Relations: Biochemistry, Molecular Biology, Cell Biology
• Viruses: Genetics, Molecular Biology, Cell Biology
Special Sessions
• Integrated Management of Tospoviruses and Their Thrips Vectors
• Nature and Application of Biocontrol Microbes I: Bacillus spp.
• Oak Disease Threats Worldwide
• Risks and Impacts of Emerging Mycotoxin Problems in Agricultural Products
• Teachers of Excellence
9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Posters Available for Viewing
10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Exhibits
12:00 – 2:00 p.m. Poster Authors Present, Session B
1:30 – 5:00 p.m. Oral Presentations
• Chemical Control
Special Sessions
• Application of Ecological, Molecular, and Epidemiological Models for Risk Assessment of Biotechnology Products
• The APS Public Policy Board: Activities, Strategies, and Perspectives
• 4th I.E. Melhus Graduate Student Symposium, “Novel Approaches to Minimizing the Global Impact of Toxigenic Fungi”
• New Technologies, New Challenges in Managing Diseases of Greenhouse Crops
• Soybean Rust: Too Close for Comfort
• World Trade in Wood – A Pathway for Movement of Exotic Pathogens

Wednesday, August 13
8:00 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. Oral Presentations
• Forest Pathology
• Fungi: Genetics, Molecular Biology, Cell Biology
Special Sessions
• Case Studies of Durable Resistance
• Fungicide Mode of Action and Deployment for Resistance Management, Part I
• HOT TOPIC – New Functional Genomics Approaches to Plant Pathology Research
• Techniques for Studying the Ecology of Phyllosphere Microorganisms
• Telling Society About Plant Diseases
8:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Posters Available for Viewing
1:00 – 4:30 p.m. Oral Presentations
• Diseases of Vegetables
• Host Resistance
• Integrated Pest Management and Environmental Quality
Special Sessions
• Fungicide Mode of Action and Deployment for Resistance Management, Part II
• Role of Teaching Assistants in Higher Education
• Understanding Population Genetics and Its Implications in Plant Disease Epidemiology
• Virus Evolution

Plant Pathologists with Rhythm: Musical APS Members Plan Swinging Good Time at the Annual Meeting

APS members Albert Culbreath and Chris Mundt know viruses and fungi. They also know folk – folk music that is. When they are not hard at work fighting diseases, they can often be found playing guitar or fiddle in folk music groups or calling dances for contra dance events. Albert and Chris have long thought of getting together with other musically inclined APS folks to make some foot-stomping, hand-clapping music. Now they will. Chris and Albert are busy putting together an all-APS-member band to play at the annual meeting in Charlotte, NC. While the band has yet to be named, Chris says it won’t be long before everyone knows who they are. “This will be almost as much fun as reading a recent issue of Phytology,” says Chris, who also doubles as editor-in-chief of that journal. If you’re going to the meeting, be sure and bring your dancing shoes and join the fun at the opening night reception.
**2003 APS Annual Meeting Exhibitors**

Make plans to visit the exhibit hall during the APS Annual Meeting, where you can explore products and services essential to plant pathology. Representatives from the organizations on the following pages will be on hand to answer your questions. Benefit by spending time with exhibitors as they share their most up-to-date information about their products and services.

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Agdia celebrates over 20 years of continuous service, supplying diagnostic test kits, reagents, and services to the world’s agricultural industry. Its products and services include tests in various formats for the detection of plant pathogens, transgenic plant traits, and plant growth hormones. 2003 brings new additions to the Agdia lines of PathoScreen and Reagent Sets; ImmunoStrip tests, useful as quick scouting tools in greenhouses and field plots; and PCR tests, including PCR group tests designed to detect all members of a virus group.

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Bayer Corporation has four operating companies in North America–Chemicals, CropScience, HealthCare, and Polymers. The North America Bayer CropScience business is headquartered in Research Triangle Park, NC. In 2002, the Bayer CropScience group ranked third in crop protection product sales compared to other crop protection company sales in North America. The major crop protection products manufactured and sold by Bayer CropScience are fungicides, insecticides, harvest aids, and herbicides. Bayer Corporation and Bayer CropScience are part of the worldwide Bayer Group, a $27 billion international health care and chemicals group based in Leverkusen, Germany. The Bayer Group has nearly 128,000 employees worldwide. Its stock is a component of the DAX and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (ticker symbol: BAY).
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ARM version 7 computer software is now available. This new ARM version includes an AUDPC calculation and graph, plus many other new features, so ARM 7 is more flexible and easier to use than ever before. ARM software establishes, manages, analyzes, and reports information for crop protection research trials. Review ARM plus other computer software and equipment for managing research trial information at the Gylling Data Management display. ARM is a 32-bit program that runs on Microsoft Windows 95, 98, ME, NT, 2000, and XP operating systems. Stop at the display to obtain a free demonstration version of ARM. Data collection software running on small handheld computers and Summary Across Trials (ARM ST) multitrial summarization software will also be on display. Gylling Data Management has been marketing research management software since 1982.

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Mactode Publications specializes in educational resources. Books—Identification Guides for the Most Common Genera of Plant-Parasitic Nematodes by J. D. Eisenback is a set of full-color guides contained in a notebook and includes a CD-Rom for additional printing; Nematology Laboratory Investigations, Vol. 1, Morphology and Taxonomy by J. D. Eisenback consists of 22 labs and a CD for printing copies for classroom use. Digitized Videos on CD—Identification of Plant-Parasitic Nematodes teaches the identification of the most common species of nematodes; Nematode Fighters illustrates the life cycles of four biological control agents of nematodes; The Biology of Cameraria ohridella by U. Zünke and G. Doobie illustrates the life cycle of Cameraria ohridella, a leaf miner that damages chestnut trees in Germany (in DVD PAL [European] or CD-Rom [Quicktime movie and AVI] format in German only with plans for English translation), Digitized Books on CD—Authors include Bastian, Caveness, Cobb, Ferris, Goldi, Merrifield, National Academy of Sciences, Sasser, Tarjan, and Taylor. Image Collections on CD (PIX volumes) are ideal for teaching, with at least 700 to 1500 photos on each CD; photos are retouched and saved in jpeg format; includes a descriptions of photos and lists of key words; easier to use than slides; can build catalogs of pictures found by searching the main catalog. The collection includes Nemapix Vols. 1–3 (nematodes), Mycopix Vol. 1 (plant pathogens) and Vol. 2 (mushrooms), Entopix Vol. 1 (plant-parasitic insects), and Florapix Vol. 1 (flowering plants).

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**PPIL—Plant Pathogen Identification Laboratory**

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Web: www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/ppil/lab.html

PPIL is a service center providing morphological and molecular identification of fungi and stramenopiles for research and extension programs locally, nationally and internationally. PPIL uses conventional and modern technologies for fast identification to genus, species, or subspecies levels. PPIL works in cooperation with and is housed at the Plant Disease and Insect Clinic in the Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University. PPIL specializes in the identification of Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Pythium, Rhizoctonia, and other fungi. Identification to species and subspecies levels in these groups of plant pathogens is important due to the organisms’ wide range of variation in pathogenicity and/or resistance to fungicides. PPIL also offers services for the identification of bacteria, with 16S rRNA gene sequencing analysis and other DNA technologies. PPIL is working to promote and enhance international collaboration in the area of fungus and stramenopile identification through the creation of the Plant Pathogen Identification Collaboratory (laboratory without walls) (PPIL-PPIC) and to facilitate improved distance identification via Internet in partnership with South and Central America liaisons. The PPIL is proud to announce the “1st International Workshop for the Identification of the Oomycetes Phytophthora and Pythium” during summer 2004. For more information contact Dr. Gloria Abad.

**Spectrum Technologies, Inc.**

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BIOREBA AG and STA Laboratories, Inc. are partners in providing agro-diagnostic services to U.S. agriculture. STA Laboratories has provided plant and seed health services for 15 years. STA Laboratories is the exclusive distributor of BIOREBA products in the United States. BIOREBA develops polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies for ELISA testing and provides specially designed equipment for agro-diagnostics and laboratory disposables. BIOREBA’s research and development laboratory offers the development of customer-specific products, such as ready-to-use kits, on a contract basis. BIOREBA products are manufactured in their laboratory in Switzerland under strict quality control.
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Brian Hudelson recently received the John S. Donald Excellence in Teaching Award from the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. The award was given in recognition of his outstanding teaching of the “Plant Diseases” section of the UW Farm and Industry Short Course. The short course is a 17-week certificate program focused on applied aspects of agriculture relevant to Wisconsin and the Upper Midwest. Hudelson has developed an intensive laboratory component, which has been especially well received by students. Hudelson is director of the Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic in the UW Department of Plant Pathology.

J. Powell Smith received his Ph.D. in entomology from Clemson University in May 2003. Smith studied under Merle Shepard and his dissertation was entitled “Sequential sampling using multi-pest thresholds for managing lepidopteran pests of collard.” Smith is currently employed by Clemson Cooperative Extension Service as a multi-county specialist in sustainable vegetable production and plans to continue to work for Clemson University in the area of sustainable pest management for vegetable crops.

Obituaries

William “Bill” Merrill, Jr. died January 28, 2003, at age 69, following complications of an extended bout with diabetes. Bill was born in Haverhill, NH, on September 5, 1933. He was very proud of the fact that he worked a horse during logging operations at the age of 5 and “could hitch a full team” of logging horses in the mountains of New Hampshire and drive a tractor as well, by the age of 12. Bill graduated from Haverhill Academy in 1951 and from 1951to 1954 he was an active member of the U.S. Navy during the Korean War.

Merrill received his B.S. degree in forestry from the University of New Hampshire in 1958 (magnum cum laude) and then traveled west to the University of Minnesota for his M.S. (1961) and Ph.D. (1963) degrees. He completed postdoctoral work at Yale University during 1964 to 1965 and then joined the faculty ranks as an assistant professor within the newly emerging Department of Plant Pathology at The Pennsylvania State University in 1965. Bill soon took over the oak wilt research programs and led those programs until their demise in the mid-1970s. Bill developed a passion for understanding the epidemiology and control of numerous Christmas tree diseases. Later in his research career, he was known for hosting and participating in outstanding Christmas tree disease short courses offered annually at Penn State and elsewhere across the Northeast, Central, and mid-Atlantic states.

Bill’s first and foremost passion was for excellence in teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. He was a strong and very demanding teacher. He expected the best from his students and worked hard for and with students who openly expressed a strong will to learn. Similarly, Bill did not coddle students with lesser aspirations. Bill was a super-animated and vociferous lecturer who loved to be challenged as much as he loved to challenge others. He would interrupt lecturers with pointed questions such as “so what?,” “who cares?,” and “that is not true either.” “Tremendous” was likewise a word often found along side any of these cited phrases when grading especially challenging examinations. Such interactive teaching tactics won Bill four teaching awards, including the Christian II and Mary L. Lindback Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching, Penn State’s highest teaching award. He also was awarded the Teaching Award from APS. During any semester it was common to have 240+ students enrolled in his Introductory Plant Pathology courses, with several full-time faculty volunteering to help with this “tremendous” effort!

Bill was also recognized by APS for his strong interest in the Phytopathological Classics within our field, and using his fluency in German, he coled the translation of the classical papers of Robert Hartig from the 1800s and made certain to include fold-out drawings that were worthy of Hartig’s original contributions. Bill published more than 300 manuscripts and papers, literally taught thousands of students, guided numerous graduate research assistants, and served the Christmas tree industry and forest organizations with zest and energy.

Bill’s favorite pastimes included extended family road trips, camping along the way, story telling, writing and singing songs while self-accompanied on his guitar or banjo, and preparing the genealogy of his family tree. In addition, to suggest that Bill was a railroad enthusiast would be a serious understatement. His love of historical trains and their role in the developing history of this country was equal to his love of plant pathology. Whenever he could combine the two, the opportunity was not lost. One never lacked for conversation when traveling with Bill—between the “pathologies” that we would be passing along the way in forests, agronomic crops, and/or ornamental crops, while also crossing over numerous train tracks that started “there” and went “there,” it was usually impossible to get a word in edgewise—at least for graduate students who knew better than to try.

Bill will be missed by his former students who will remember his handlebar mustache, his sometimes sharply pointed questions, and his great sense of humor in relaying so very many stories—most of them we think of as true—for sure. As per his wife, Mary, his faithful companion and best friend in travels and support, “Bill was a dedicated teacher who enjoyed working with students.” We close with Rest in Peace, Teacher, Mentor, Good friend, and Colleague—job well done. Contributions in Bill’s memory may be made to: The William Merrill Endowment Fund, c/o The Department of Plant Pathology, Buckhout Laboratory, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. These funds will be accumulated and then used in support of the teaching programs within our department.

John Lawson Weihing, 82, of Gering, NE, died February 26, 2003, at the Presbyterian–St. Luke’s Hospital in Denver, CO. John was born February 26, 1921, on a farm near Rocky Ford, CO, where his family grew cantaloupe. After graduating from Rocky Ford High School in 1938, John attended the Colorado State College of Agriculture at Ft. Collins, CO, graduating in 1942. The day he graduated from college, he became an field artillery officer in World War II. He was active in combat in both the European and Pacific theaters, serving with the 101st Airborne. He was one of nine on a special mission to parachute into France the night before D-Day. After his honorable discharge, John went to graduate school at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, receiving his M.S. degree in agronomy and Ph.D. degree in plant pathology.

John was one of the first panel members and creators of the “Backyard Farmer.” This is currently the longest continual program on
public television in the United States and offers gardening advice, including disease management. He was the first full-time extension plant pathologist in Nebraska and also the first extension agent to become a research and graduate professor. He developed the Equation of Nature series for National Public Television. The Weihing family lived in Erzurum, Turkey, during 1965 to 1966, where John assisted in creating Turkey’s first land-grant university—Ataturk University. In 1971, John was appointed as superintendent to the Panhandle Research and Extension Center in Scottsbluff, NE, where he supervised the research and extension faculty in 11 counties of the Panhandle of Nebraska.

In 1954, he printed the *Nebraska Disease Handbook* for each of the county extension educators. Over the years, he published 14 research articles and many extension circulars and leaflets on plant diseases. John was a member of many professional societies and received many honors, including having a Great Northern bean named after him. John was a charter member of the Great Northern Bean Association and the Nebraska Turfgrass Association and participated in the development of the University School of Nursing in the Nebraska Panhandle. He created the learning center and developed the computer system for the station and worked on the wheat streak mosaic problem that established the date of planting for wheat in Nebraska. He also worked on potato and sugar beet diseases.

John retired as director of the Panhandle Research and Extension Center in 1984 and served as a Nebraska State Senator from 1987 to 1991. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, Rotary, American Legion, and the Elks. ■

### Classified Placement Policy

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

**Phytopathology News only ad costs:**

If you do not wish to utilize the online placement service, the charge for a standard format classified listing (one-column width) is $70 per inch (approximately 24 cents a character). The charge for a display classified ad (with logo, border or other artwork) is $100 per column inch. These listings will not be posted on the website. Materials must be received on the first day of the month prior to the requested month of publication. Deadline for submitting ads for the August 2003 issue is July 1, 2003. Send your listing to the APS Placement Coordinator, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121-2097, fax to +1.651.454.0766 or e-mail to apsplacement@scisoc.org.

**Research Affiliate**

USDA, Agricultural Research Service in Davis, CA, has a two-year postdoctoral position available for a motivated candidate who is interested in the population structure of fungi. This research is expected to lead to an improved understanding of variation in the population structure of a fungal root pathogen, *Armillaria mellea*, at different geographic scales. Research will focus on developing molecular markers for characterization of a collection of diploid individuals gathered from throughout the state of California and using these markers to infer relationships among individual genotypes. Research will be conducted at the Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Davis, and at the Oakville Experimental Station, Napa, CA. A Ph.D. degree in mycology or a related scientific discipline is required. Applicant must have experience with molecular techniques, skill in conducting research using appropriate experimental design, and practical knowledge of population genetics. **Salary:** $40,239–$50,970, depending on experience. **Closing Date:** May 31, 2003 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send letter of interest, CV, and contact information for three references. **Contact:** Kendra Baumgartner, USDA, ARS, Department of Plant Pathology, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 USA. Fax: +1.530.754.7195; E-mail: kbaumgartner@ucdavis.edu; Phone: +1.530.754.7461. **For more information on this position visit:** www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?361 ■

### 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](http://www.apsnet.org), select “Careers and Placement” from the menu on the left, then select “Find a Job.” ■
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Phytopathology
June 2003, Volume 93, Number 6
Analysis of Genotypic Diversity Data for Populations of Microorganisms.
“Candidatus Phlomobacter fragariae” Is the Prevalent Agent of Marginal Chlorosis of Strawberry in French Production Fields and Is Transmitted by the Plant pather Cixius wagneri (China).
Site-Directed Disruption of the fimA and fimF Fimbrial Genes of Xylella fastidiosa.
Temporal Dynamics of the Biocontrol Agent Pseudomonas fluorescens Strain A506 in Flowers in Inoculated Pear Trees.
Population Genetic Structure of Tapesia acutiflora in Washington State.
Three Clonal Lineages of Phytophthora cinnamomi in Australia Revealed by Microsatellites.
Spatial Aspects of Light Leaf Spot (Pyrenopeziza brassicae) Epidemic Development on Winter Oilseed Rape (Brassica napus) in the United Kingdom.
Remote Detection of Rhizomania in Sugar Beets. Leaf Position Prevails Over Plant Age and Leaf Age in Reflecting Resistance to Late Blight in Potato.
Genetic Characterization of Differential Reactions Among Host Group 3 Common Bean Cultivars to NL-3 K Strain of Bean common mosaic necrosis virus.
Origin and Distribution of Cr3, a Gene for Resistance to White Pine Blister Rust in Natural Populations of Western White Pine.
Antagonistic Interactions Between Strains of Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae.
Dehydrodimer of Ferulic Acid in Maize Grain Pericarp and Aleurone: Resistance Factors to Fusarium graminearum.
Sensitivity of Meloidogyne javanica and Tylenchulus semipenetrans to Isothiocyanates in Laboratory Assays.
Phylogenetic Analysis of Epiphytotics of Downy Mildew of Oilseed Poppy in Tasmania, Australia.
Bayesian Logistic Regression of Soybean Sclerotinia Stem Rot Prevalence in the U.S. North-Central Region: Accounting for Uncertainty in Parameter Estimation.

Plant Disease
June 2003 Volume 87, Number 6
Tissue Blot Immunooassay for Detection of Tomato spotted wilt virus in Ranunculus asiaticus and Other Ornamenals.
Response of Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome to Subsoil Tillage.
Characterization of Verticillium albo-atrum Field Isolates Using Pathogenicity Data and AFLP Analysis.
Populations of Botrytis cinerea and Penicillium spp. on Pear Fruit, and in Orchards and Packinghouses, and Their Relationship to Postharvest Decay.
Sensitivity of Populations of Botrytis cinerea from Pear-Related Sources to Benimidaazole and Dicarboximide Fungicides.
Changes in the Sensitivity of Erwinia amylovora Populations to Streptomycin and Oxolinic Acid in Israel.
Heterodera glycines Infection Increases Incidence and Severity of Brown Stem Rot in Both Resistant and Susceptible Soybean.
Long-Term Monitoring for Resistance of Botrytis cinerea fukuliana to Anilinopyrimidine, Phenylpyrrole, and Hydroxynilide Fungicides in Switzerland.
Transmission of Pantoa ananatis, Causal Agent of Center Rot of Onion, by Tobacco Thrips, Frankliniella fusca.
Possible Escape of a Recombinant Isolate of Potato virus Y by Serological Indexing and Methods of Its Detection.
Identification of Resistance to Potato yellow mosaic virus-Trinidad Isolate (PYMV-TT) Among Lycopersicon Species.
Races and Inoculum Density of Fusarium oxy sporum f. sp. niveum in Commercial Watermelon Fields in Maryland and Delaware.
Reduced Midseason Pesticide Program for Control of Scab and Plum Curculio in Peach.
Spatial Association and Distribution of Beet necrotic yellow vein virus and Beet wiltborne mosaic virus in Sugar Beet Fields.
Improved Detection of Tilletia indica Teliospores in Seed or Soil by Elimination of Contaminating Microorganisms with Acidic Electrolyzed Water.
Increase in Populations of Rhizoctonia solani and Wirestem of Collard with Velvet Bean Cover Crop Mulch.
Evaluation of Virulence to Adlay of Korean Isolates of Bipolaris coicis Using a Disease Rating Scale.
First Report of a Leaf Blight of Onion Caused by Xanthomonas spp. in Georgia.
Fusarium proliferatum Pathogenic on Onion Bulls in Washington.
Outbreaks of Alternaria Brown Spot of Citrus in Brazil and Argentina.
First Report of Anthracnose of Gaultheria procumbens Caused by Colletotrichum gloeosporioides.
First Report of Fusarium Wilt of Alfalfa in Greece.
Breakdown of a Brassica napus subsp. sylvestris Single Dominant Blackleg Resistance Gene in B. napus Rapsedes by Leptosphaeria maculans Field Isolates in Australia.
First Report of the Rust Myringia pseudophthora on So nchus oleraceus in the Americas.
First Report of Phytophthora cactorum on American Ginseng (Panax quinquigefolius) in Bulgaria.

MPMI
June 2003, Volume 16, Number 6
In Spite of Induced Multiple Defense Responses, Tobacco Plants Infected with Cucumber mosaic virus and D Satellite RNA Succumb to Systemic Necrosis.
Novel Exchangeable Effector Loci Associated with the Pseudomonas syringae bgr Pathogenicity Island: Evidence for Integer-Like Assembly from Transposed Gene Cassettes.
A Global Analysis of Protein Expression Profiles in Sinorhizobium meliloti: Discovery of New Genes for Nodule Occupancy and Stress Adaptation.
Phylogeny of HCN Synthase-Encoding hcnBC Genes in Biocntrol Fluorescent Pseudomonads and Its Relationship with Host Plant Species and HCN Synthesis Ability.
Characterization of a Ralstonia solanacearum Operon Required for Pyragalacturonate Degradation and Uptake of Galacturonic Acid. Molecular Evidence that the Extracellular Cytinase Pbc1 Is Required for Pathogenicity of Pyrenopeziza brassicae on Oilseed Rape. The Endopolygalacturonase 1 from Botrytis cinerea Activates Grapevine Defense Reactions Unrelated to Its Enzymatic Activity.

Plant Health Progress
www.planthealthprogress.org
Chile Pepper and The Threat of Wilt Diseases.
First Report of Powdery Mildew of Kalanche kapffeldiana Caused by Sphaerobactera fuliginea (Podosphaera fuliginea) in the Pacific Northwest.
First Report on the Incidence of Mixed Infections of Impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV) and Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) in Tobacco Grown in Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia.
First Report of Powdery Mildew of Magnolia Caused by Microphthora magnifica (Erysiphe magnifica) in the Pacific Northwest.
Calendar of Events

APS Sponsored Events

June 2003

August 2003

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

July 2004
30-August 3 — APS Annual Meeting. Anaheim, CA

July 2005
30-August 4 — APS Annual Meeting. Austin, TX

Other Upcoming Events

June 2003
1-4 — International Organization on Biological Control Meeting—Multitrophic Interactions in Soil and Integrated Control. Bonn, Germany. Contact Richard A. Sikora <rsikora@uni-bonn.de>
2-7 — First International ISHS Conference on Turfgrass Management and Science for Sport Fields. Convener Panayiotis A. Nektarios <pan@aua.gr>
10-12 — Southwide Forest Disease Workshop. Asheville, NC. www.forestry.auburn.edu/enebak/swfdw/swfdw.html

July 2003
6-11 — XVth International Plant Protection Congress. Beijing, China. www.ipmchina.net/ippc/
12-16 — 22nd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Virology. Davis, California. www.mcw.edu/asv/
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/pgra
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.iaciag.ufu.br
4-16 — Forest Pathology Workshop. Highlands Biological Station, NC. www.msstate.edu/courses/rh131/forest.path/
13-23 — Ninth International Workshop on Virus Evolution and Molecular Epidemiology. Stanford University, USA. www.kuleuven.ac.be/aidslab/veyme.htm

September 2003

October 2003
5-10 — PGPR Conference. Calicut, Kerala, India. www.ag.auburn.edu/india

November 2003
3-6 — Tenth Annual International Research Conference on Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction. San Diego, California. www.mbao.org

December 2003
8-12 — The 6th International Symposium on Septoria/Stagonospora Diseases of Cereals. Tunis, Tunisia. www.cimmyt.org/conferences/Septoria/Dec03.htm
9-12 — The 3rd Canadian Workshop on Fusarium Head Blight (CWFHB). Winnipeg, Canada

June 2004

November 2004
7-14 — 5th International Walnut Symposium. Sorrento, Naples, Italy. Contact: Emilia Malvolti <mimi@ias.tr.cnr.it>

Phytopathology News
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