Nominations for APS Officer Requested

On January 2 an e-mail requesting participation in the APS officer nominations process was sent to all APS members. Your involvement is important. To submit your nominees for APS officers, simply use the web form at www.scientificsocieties.org/surveys/wsb.dll/aps/aps2006nominations2.htm (Paper nomination ballots were only sent to those members without an e-mail address on file at APS headquarters.) All nominations must be received on or before Friday, January 27, 2006. Please exercise your right as a voting APS member to nominate fellow members for the offices of APS vice president and councilor-at-large.

Celebrate Great Partnerships and Help APS Grow!

Building strong partnerships is what APS is all about. Right now nonmembers can partner with another nonmember and join APS together for HALF the price of a regular, post-doc, or student membership. This is a great opportunity for nonmembers to get connected with one another and APS, so spread the word and help our society grow! Information and application available at www.apsnet.org/visitors/partnerpromo.asp or contact Denise Kessler at 1.800.481.2698 (in the U.S.) or +1.651.994.3806 (elsewhere).

National Soybean Rust Symposium Experiences Exceptional Success

The first of its kind National Soybean Rust Symposium, organized by APS, which concluded Wednesday, November 16, 2005, in Nashville, TN, was an exceptional success. A diverse audience of more than 350 attendees participated. The event was coordinated by Gary Bergstrom; a technical program planning committee chaired by Anne Dorrance, with members Craig Grau, Glen Hartman, Roger Magarey, Brian Olson, and John Rupe; and an advisory board made up of representatives from several key related organizations.

A total of 43 presentations, 3 breakout sessions, and 53 posters made up the two day event, which had a two-fold purpose:
- Provide the best research and latest information on soybean rust acquired during North America’s first crop season with the disease.
- Identify national priorities for strategic response and research planning on soybean rust.

According to Gary Bergstrom, symposium coordinator, “The symposium successfully met its purpose. We have a wealth of information that we’ve compiled and are making available to all the key stakeholders dealing with soybean rust. Attendees were also able to walk away from the meeting with the latest information available on the disease. We anticipate the findings will play a significant role in plans for 2006.”

Participants were extremely pleased with the event, noting, “One of the best meetings I have attended”; “This meeting was the first very focused meeting I’ve attended, and it was excellent”; “Good forum for expressing ideas and concerns. The amount of feedback regarding last year’s effort was invaluable”; “It provided an excellent forum for collaboration and engagement among all of the key stakeholders”; and “For a disease that we know very little about, this meeting enabled people to come together to discuss their work and future work on this disease…very useful!”

The organizers thank the 17 sponsors, 9 partnering organizations, 43 speakers, 53 poster presenters, 34 breakout session facilitators and recorders, and everyone who contributed significantly to the event. The proceedings from the symposium are posted on the Plant Management Network’s publicly available Soybean Rust Information Center at www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/infocenter. To access the Proceedings, click the green Symposium icon on the upper right of the page.

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What Can Industry Do for APS?

John Andrews, APS President, jha@plantpath.wisc.edu

U.S. President Calvin Coolidge said that "the business of America is business." These famous few words set the stage well for us to consider the role that industry plays in our profession and our professional society.

There are approximately 700 APS individual members (approximately 15% of the membership) who are affiliated with industry and some 36 corporate members (sustaining associates). Interestingly, in contrast, approximately 60% of the members of our partner at the St. Paul headquarters, AACC International, represent industry. APS corporate affiliates, spanning the alphabet from Agdia Inc. to Valent USA Corp., include a diverse assortment of business interests: biotechnology, agrochemicals, consulting, seed and crop production, diagnostics, scientific or agricultural equipment, and publishing, among others. If we extrapolate our crop production affiliates to represent farmers in aggregate, then the industry sector of APS becomes immense indeed.

So, why does this all matter? The industry voice in our profession and our society is imperative for several reasons. First, and most obviously, numerous plant pathology students obtain internships in industry, and others go on to careers in agribusiness. In fact, with the erosion of jobs in academia over the past 20 years or so, positions in the commercial sector have assumed a new prominence. Biotechnology, for example, has grown explosively and likely will experience continued significant expansion for the foreseeable future. In fiscal year 2005, net sales ($3.3 billion) for the seeds and genomics (biotechnology traits) division at Monsanto exceeded its crop protection products ($3 billion) for the first time. For Monsanto's seed and biotechnology sector, this represented an increase of 40% from the preceding fiscal year. APS can benefit in many ways from elevating the profile of biotechnology in our affairs, perhaps most apparently by drawing in new members with new perspectives. We are taking these steps.

Through its research and development activities and, ultimately, its recruiting patterns, industry can influence university curricula in the crop production and protection sciences. In my remarks in this column in October, I addressed the importance of diversity and balance in plant pathology graduate curricula, which one would hope would lead to graduates who are versatile, holistic in their competencies and perspectives, and able to function in real-world situations. I expect that these skills are what industry would want in its future workforce, at least as much as does academia.

Because of the global research operations of many international companies, industry scientists are positioned to be aware of emerging pathogens in the far corners of the nation and world, sometimes long before their counterparts in academia or government. Thus, given open communications, industry can and should be a valuable national asset in assessing incipient epidemics from whatever cause and exotic or endemic origin. In the crisis mentality that is sweeping the federal bureaucracy regarding biosecurity matters, this simple but important observation seems to have been largely overlooked.

Most significant of all, industry serves to remind us why plant pathology exists as a discipline. In line with Coolidge's adage quoted above, it could be said that the "business" of plant pathology is to control plant disease. To do this properly we must do basic, mechanistic research. But, we do not have the luxury of being esoteric! Plant pathology has its roots in applied agriculture. If we stray far from our pragmatic mission, then we are lost as a discipline, and we might as well remove the shingle "Plant Pathology" from our doorstep and call ourselves microbiologists or botanists. The critical part is the translation of the basic discoveries to new products, equipment, methods, and services for the good of the grower. Industry provides this key linkage.

Here I have spoken about some of the ways that industry, collectively, is important to APS and our profession. I began with the words of one president, and I'll end with those of another. From John Kennedy's inspiring inaugural address came the passage "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country." So, to members of industry, individually, I would say: step forward and continue to make your presence felt in the shaping of our society and profession. Also, take heart, for next time I'll be talking about how APS can be of benefit to industry!
Join Us in Québec City

Québec City, Canada…a picturesque, historic city with European charm is the perfect location for the 2006 Joint Meeting of APS/CPS/MSA, July 29–August 2. Take time to discover all Québec has to offer, after experiencing exceptional oral and special sessions for industry newcomers and veterans alike.

The only fortified city north of Mexico, Old Québec is the first city in North America to be declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. You can explore the narrow, winding streets of the Old City, which will lead you to buildings with breathtaking architecture, fascinating boutiques, and countless cafés or restaurants ready to tempt your palate.

The greater Québec area offers the best of both worlds. Its rich heritage and state-of-the-art services guarantee you’ll leave the 2006 meeting relaxed and renewed, along with solutions and ideas you can put to use in your work.

10 Reasons to Attend the 2006 Joint Meeting

1. Engaging Opening Plenary Session – “Plant Pathology at the Biological Crossroads”
2. Over 3 days of Powerful Special Sessions
4. Interactive Workshops and Field Trips
5. Access to Over 700 Poster Presentations
6. Exchange Ideas with Fellow Plant Pathologists and Mycologists
7. Build Professional Relationships Among Parallel Societies
8. Shop for Unique Publications and Apparel at the Bookstore
9. Support International Programs at the Silent Auction
10. Explore Historic Québec City and the Greater Québec Area

Don’t miss your chance to become a part of the 2006 joint meeting. Make plans now to attend this international meeting. The Call for Papers materials will be available online in February. Visit http://meeting.apsnet.org for the latest information on the 2006 joint meeting.

Plant Management Network Welcomes Mississippi State University

Mississippi State University (MSU) is pleased to welcome Mississippi State University as its newest land-grant partner. The MSU Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology and the Integrated Pest Management program through Mississippi State University Extension Service support the partnership.

Mississippi State University’s Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology offers graduate programs leading to M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. The department also jointly sponsors a master of agriculture degree in agricultural pest management with the Department of Plant and Soil Sciences. The department participates in an interdisciplinary genetics and animal physiology graduate program.

The Mississippi State University Extension Service provides research-based information, educational programs, and technology transfer focused on the issues and needs of the people of Mississippi, enabling them to make informed decisions about their economic, social, and cultural well-being.

Authors: Authors:

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Phytopathology News 3
Celebrating the Diversity of Bananas

To celebrate its 20th anniversary, INIBAP, in collaboration with an international agricultural research centre (CIRAD), a Belgian university (K.U.Leuven), and a ground-breaking British educational charity focusing on plants and people (Eden Project), have produced the exhibition “No End to the Banana,” inaugurated in Leuven, Belgium, in 2005.

“No End to the Banana” is a traveling exhibition that uses the banana as a vehicle to talk about genetic diversity, and how research and development can use existing diversity to produce better and healthier bananas for consumers everywhere and, at the same time, help improve the livelihoods of banana farmers.

For more information about the exhibit visit www.inibap.org/exhibit/exhibit_en.htm.

Neiderhauser Memorial

John Niederhauser was honored with a memorial service at the Tucson Botanical Garden, Tucson, AZ, on October 31. APS was represented by speakers Stella Cookley and Bill Fry and by a letter from OIP. Shown here (l to r) are John’s daughter Anita, one of John’s five sons Bob Niederhauser, Judy Brown, and Norman Borlang.

Public Policy Update

Permits and Movement of Plant Pathogens

J. R. Steadman, University of Nebraska, jsteadman1@unl.edu

A special session on “Permitting and the Global Movement of Plant Pathogens” was held at the 2005 APS Annual Meeting in Austin, TX. This session was a follow-up to last year’s discussion on U.S. permitting issues and expanded the discussion to North America and Europe. Perspectives on global movement of plant pathogens were presented by representatives of the European Plant Protection Organization, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, USDA-APHIS-PPQ, National Plant Diagnostic Network, and industry.

Mike Firko, director Permits, Registrations & Imports (PRI), USDA-APHIS, reviewed 17 types of permits issued by PRI and laws and regulations for possession, use, and transfer of plant pathogens. Plant pest permits are required for all import and interstate movement of any plant pest or disease, plant material, and specimens being moved for the purpose of pest or disease diagnosis, as well as intrastate movement of plant pests if moved originally into the state under permit. A permit is also required for viable lyophilized tissue, extracted DNA/RNA if it remains infective after extraction, and laminated disease samples if the material is viable and accessible. Inviable and noninfective tissue, extracted DNA/RNA, and inaccessible laminate disease samples do not require a permit. In an effort to improve efficiency and response time, PRI is creating a new permitting process for widely prevalent pathogens (WPP). This expedited permit is only for interstate movement of domestic plant pathogen isolates and is not applicable for field studies, but it would save time by having state preconcurrence on movement into the state. In agreement with APS, lists of bacteria and viruses that will be expedited in 31 states are posted on APHIS web pages. Concerns such as pathogen synonyms, life stage, and host specificity have delayed implementing the WPP list for fungi.

The Plant Protection Act allows anyone to petition the Secretary of Agriculture to remove the requirement for a plant pest permit for specific taxa. Petitioners can facilitate consideration of their petition by submitting specific scientific information to APHIS (the list of information is available from either APS or APHIS). APHIS PPQ is planning to publish a proposed rule within the next few years to initiate permit user fees. These fees will be based on regulatory effort, i.e., cost recovery, and may range from $100 to $1,000. To simplify the process and decrease permit issuance time, an electronic permit issuance system (ePermits) is scheduled to be available for application, issuance, and signing of permits and conditions during January 2006. Electronic state review is scheduled to be available later in 2006. The Select Agent Program presently has eight plant pathogens listed on the PPQ Permits web pages. Firko listed the activities one might be involved in and whether a permit and/or registration would be needed. You would only need to register under the Select Agent Regulations if you send or receive known select agents (as opposed to diagnostic samples) or if you maintain viable cultures or spores of the select agent for diagnostic or research activities. The need for an interstate or intrastate permit depends on activity. A copy of the regulatory requirements can be obtained from the APHIS website (www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits).

Jim Stack, regional director of the National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN), Kansas State University, discussed permitting, biosecurity, and NPDN. Biosecurity is a state of preparedness that in the case of plants ensures sustained productivity of plant resources and in the case of agriculture ensures a safe and constant supply of food, feed, and fiber. In a disease outbreak, rapid and accurate detection and diagnosis are needed to reduce impact. Individual diagnostic laboratories in the NPDN often need to send samples to other labs for confirmation or diagnostic assistance. It is difficult to predict the impact of new introductions of high consequence pathogens; however, continued introductions of high-consequence pathogens and pests are a certainty. In 2004 Customs & Border Protection intercepted 69,000 pathogens and pests.

There is no set of defining characteristics for pathogens, and thus, the ability to predict which species will be involved, the timing of an introduction, or the impact is limited. Agricultural biosecurity is an international issue, and international diagnostic and research networks are being developed. A process to facilitate research and education without compromising security and trade is needed. One model to consider is accreditation and certification. In this model, APHIS and USDA-CSREES would cooperatively establish an accreditation program for diagnostic laboratories. The permitting process would use the WPP list and assigned pathogen risk categories to grant laboratories broad permits to work with widely prevalent, low-risk pathogens. Imported and high-risk pathogens require laboratory inspections.

Important Dates to Remember

January 2006

15 I.E. Melhus Student Speaker Symposium nomination deadline. www.apsnet.org/foundation/melhus05.asp
16 International Travel Award applications due. www.apsnet.org/members/oip/travel.asp
23 2006 Frank L. Howard Undergraduate Fellowship for Undergraduate Research applications due. www.apsnet.org/foundation/apsundergrad.asp

4 Phytopathology News
Bill Dolezel, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, gave an industry perspective on movement of live plant pathogens. Pathogen movement comes from international and interstate movement of seeds, plant materials, and pathogens for disease resistance research and testing of seeds, fungicides, and biocontrol agents. Plant diagnostics is a significant activity for industry, i.e., confirmation of pathogens in fields and race determination, that requires national and international pathogen movement. Industry can provide resources to collect pathogen data and address one of the APHIS strategic plans—reducing domestic threats through increased offshore threat assessment and risk-reduction activities. Through the plant pathology expertise found among the American Seed Testing Association membership and their international operations and testing locations, offshore monitoring can be done collaboratively with the USDA, APHIS also can inform industry of pests and pathogens that have been intercepted and their location. Industry can utilize their global networks to work with the USDA in training, testing new diagnostic methods, and conducting response research in developing countries. Monitoring Asian soybean rust is an example of this type of cooperation. Dolezel suggested that NPDN can play a key role in documenting WPP and that industry needs to link with NPDN. Industry should also be linked to the emergency response system within Homeland Security. In the event of a high-consequence pathogen introduction, company officials can supply specific seed source information, host genetic risk potential, and sources of resistance. Finally, he suggested that permits issued for pathogen sample collections in a country of trade can be used to document well-established pathogens that are not documented in the literature. This information could come from public or private pathogen collections and be helpful for commodity trade.

John McDonald, Center for Plant Quarantine Pests, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Ottawa, addressed regulations that affect the importation of plant pathogens into Canada. The Canadian government has established a Plant Protection Act that regulates the import and export of a pest and issuance of pest permits. Regulations dictate that importation of a pest, including plant pathogens, must be for such purposes as scientific research or education and that permit conditions must be adhered to. Canada is a signatory to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and thus phytosanitary measures should be technically justified, transparent, and not applied to arbitrarily restrict trade, while preventing introduction and/or spread of pests. No phytosanitary measures are required for nonregulated pests. A quarantine pest is one that is of potential economic importance to an area and not yet present or present but not widely distributed and that is being officially controlled. Currently there are no IPPC standards for international movement of plant pests and pathogens; thus, all imports are considered to be a quarantine category until determined otherwise. All plant pathogens imported require a CFIA permit. Applications for a permit undergo a scientific review, and conditions are set to mitigate risk to plant life and agricultural and forestry sectors. The permitting process in Canada is similar to the system that is in place in the United States. However, Canada is currently drafting guidelines for risk levels to assist in setting permit conditions. In the United States all permit conditions are for high-risk level pathogens. Although there is no Canadian equivalent of the U.S. Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002, the government is attempting closer scrutiny of permit applicants and stricter enforcement of regulations.

Anne-Sophie Roy, information officer for the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), France, discussed European regulations for movement of live plant pathogens. EPPO makes regional standards (recommendations for its 47 member countries), and the EU makes phytosanitary regulations (compulsory tests for its 25 member states). The EU has a list of prohibited pathogens for unintentional introductions through trade, e.g., Plum pox virus, Xylella fastidiosa, and Ceratocystis fagacearum. The EU permit system is for import or internal movement of pathogens (normally prohibited) for scientific purposes. The process to obtain a letter of authority is similar to the permit required by APHIS for all pathogens (PPQ form 599). However, the EU makes no provisions for other pathogens that are not specifically prohibited. EPPO is in the process of providing guidelines for a system to authorize and manage import and containment of live pests and pathogens. This system will require minimum information to be provided to the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) that will allow NPPO to determine pest risk. Import is permitted when the pathogen is determined not to be a risk. No further application for permission to import should be necessary for pathogens that have been classed in this way. Import also may be permitted but only under specific conditions. Confinement and destruction conditions must be agreed on by NPPO. Consignment should be accompanied by an import authorization document issued by the NPPO of the importing country. Import is refused when risk and confinement conditions proposed are not acceptable. The EU system is compulsory but covers only regulated pests. The EPPO system is not compulsory; it relies on scientists to make recommendations and NPPOs to perform risk assessments.

All permitting systems in Europe and North America struggle with balancing biosecurity restrictions and allowing research and educational use of plant pathogens. ■

People

In Memory

Donald H. Scott was born July 11, 1934, in Indianapolis, IN. He earned his B.S. degree in agricultural economics from Purdue University in 1956 and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in plant pathology from the University of Illinois in 1964 and 1968, respectively. He was a member of the faculty of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Purdue from 1968 until 1997 and was named professor emeritus in 1998.

Don directed graduate students and taught several plant pathology courses, but his appointment was primarily in extension. Each year during the 1970s and 1980s he traveled the state with his colleagues, surveying the status of Indiana’s crops in the spring and summer and conducting educational programs on crop disease management during the winter. He was part of a team of individuals who brought the latest information and technology to farmers and agricultural business associates in all 92 counties. He was an essential resource for our network of county field staff and a valuable representative of Purdue University.

Don was an accomplished photographer. While traversing the state, he combined his hobby with his deep connection with Midwestern agriculture to create Barns of Indiana and Barns of Indiana, Volume II. Both volumes continue to be extremely popular, with all proceeds directed to the Purdue Alumni Association.

Don received numerous awards for his accomplishments and efforts toward the advancement of Indiana agriculture. He was most proud of the Certificate of Distinction from the Agricultural Alumni Association for outstanding service in 1999 and the Frederick L. Howe Award of Excellence in Education Service to Rural People of Indiana in 1995.

Don was an active member in professional and scholarly societies, including Epsilon Sigma Phi, The American Phytopathological Society, The Indiana Academy of Science, Sigma Xi, and Gamma Sigma Delta. He is listed in American Men and Women of Science, Who's Who in the Midwest, and Who's Who in Frontier Science and Technology.

Don married Jacquelyn Berry in Indianapolis on December 30, 1956. Don passed away on June 11, 2005. He is survived by Jackie and their 4 children, Jeff, Pam, Patti, and Jim, and 10 grandchildren. ■
For many of us, 2005 cannot conclude soon enough, having felt the impact of Mother Nature on our lives. But for APS, the year was filled with many firsts: first web-based manuscript submissions, first Plant Disease Lesson published in Spanish, first recipients awarded the APS Outstanding Volunteer Award, first news conference held during the annual meeting, and first "blogged" meeting are just a few examples of the innovativeness of our staff and volunteers. The excitement and energy continue to build as we draw closer to our centennial anniversary. Take a moment to reflect on our accomplishments this past year. Be proud of what YOUR society has achieved. Through your efforts and those of the other 5,000 worldwide APS members, the science of plant pathology and its application to plant health continue to advance. Keep up the great work! I cannot wait to see what 2006 will bring!

Detailed APS Annual Report and Treasurer’s Report Available Online


APS 2005 Highlights

APS Journals – Based on the recommendations of the ad hoc APS Journals Committee led by John Andrews, as of April 2005 APS made all of its journals openly available to readers on the web upon each issue’s second anniversary. We are maintaining a two-year period of closed access to protect critical subscription revenues. Also, to ensure the online versions of our journals remain visible, and useful, APS has enlisted the services of the electronic service provider, Atypon Systems. New electronic features will include cross-reference linking, custom research e-alerts and personalized saved queries, reference manager formats of journal citations, and sorting of journal content for relevancy, just to name a few. APS has also executed an agreement with the University of Wisconsin library for a four-year project that will scan all back issues of Phytopathology, Plant Disease, Molecular Plant Microbe Interactions, and possibly Plant Disease Reporter, making them freely available to readers on the web. Phytopathology and Plant Disease have also moved into the web-based manuscript submission and review process through the use of ScholarOne’s Manuscript Central. Finally, an ad hoc committee chaired by Randy Rowe was formed to examine the editorial niches of Phytopathology to assure that it retains its premier status well into the future. This Phytopathology Committee conducted an online survey and a town hall meeting at the annual meeting in Austin, TX, and the final committee report was submitted to APS Council in November. APS Council has requested that the APS Publications Board conduct online surveys for Plant Disease and MPMI as well. The Plant Disease survey was conducted in December 2005, and the MPMI survey will be conducted in 2006.

PLANT MANAGEMENT NETWORK – Our journals The Plant Health Instructor and Plant Health Progress, as well as the PLANT MANAGEMENT NETWORK (PMN), are celebrating their fifth anniversaries this year. PMN continues to grow in terms of partnering organizations and companies, with 13 new partners in 2005, and is truly becoming the key source for information related to the applied plant sciences. PMN completed a new online training and education area with testing capabilities, and launched the popular Soybean Rust Information Center as well. These join PMN’s four peer-reviewed journals and other resources: the PMN Image Collections, Plant Science Database, B&C Tests, F&C Tests, and Commodity Variety Trials. ESA’s Arthropod Management Tests also joined the PMN lineup. PMN’s full suite of online journals and resources was recently added to the U.S. National Agricultural Library’s (NAL) electronic serials.

APS PRESS – APS PRESS continues to explore the expansion of its readership and the diversity of its content. To help in this effort, two new senior editor positions have been created, and two people have been selected to act as acquisitions editors beginning in January 2006. Their responsibilities will be to identify needed titles, recruit potential authors, and acquire proposals. APS PRESS is also expanding into the realm of textbook publication, as well as compendia with color throughout rather than in a combined center section. APS PRESS entered into an agreement with the Entomological Society of America to copublish three books and market two titles already in print. The first of the copublished books is expected to be ready for delivery in May 2006.

APS Centennial – The APS Centennial Planning Committee has been immersed in plans to make the APS Centennial a memorable event for 2008, with activities such as social events, displays, centennial products, special sessions, and outreach activities. This year, the committee kicked off recognition of the event with a special Centennial logo and a Centennial Countdown website (www.apsnet.org/members/centennial/) where members can upload historical photos, suggest ideas, and add their thoughts to an APS time capsule. In addition, a sponsorship program has been established to help support the special activities. Already, six organizations have committed to sponsorship, including Bayer CropScience; BASF; Syngenta; VPI Department of Plant Pathology, Physiology and Weed Science; APS Northeastern Division; and Pioneer Hi-Bred International.

National Center for Plant Biosecurity – The proposal for a National Center for Plant Biosecurity has received cosponsorship by the Entomological Society of America, the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America, the Soil Science Society of America, the Society of Nematologists, and the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology. The Public Policy Board continues to meet with key government and industry leaders to advocate for creation of this center, and John Sherwood was invited in July to provide testimony to the U.S. Senate on the subject of agrosecurity, where he was able to address the importance of the proposed center.
Plant Pathology Priorities – The ad hoc committee on Plant Pathology Priorities, chaired by Joyce Loper, has completed its work, and now seeks member comment (www.apsnet.org/members/vision). This visionary piece will be used in the APS continuous strategic planning effort and the activities of the Public Policy Board to assure APS remains important to the discipline and the profession.

Alliances – In May, APS officers hosted a summit meeting with the leaders of the Entomological Society of America, the Tri-Societies, and the Weed Science Society of America to open a dialogue on issues of common concern and ways that we might work together to advance our shared interests. The APS Office of International Programs (OIP) has initiated contacts for potential collaboration with the Deutsche Phytopathologische Gesellschaft (Germany) and Israeli Phytopathological Society.

The APS Public Policy Board (PPB) is also focused on maintaining alliances and meets regularly with other societies via CoFARM and CSSP. Through the PPB, APS has worked with a number of scientific societies to facilitate the significant increases that have occurred in the NRI over the last two years. Finally, in November, through the efforts of Gary Bergstrom, APS held a National Symposium on Soybean Rust in Nashville, TN. This landmark meeting enjoyed tremendous support from many federal agencies, private-sector organizations, and industry. A wide variety of disciplines was well represented, with approximately half the participants being non-APS members.

Leadership Forum – APS sponsored its third Leadership Forum, embarking on a series of focused discussions with the leaders of the Office of Industry Relations (OIR) and Office of Public Affairs and Education (OPAE). Issues addressed included building strategic partnerships with industry and examining the strategic objectives for OPAE. Participants were asked what APS should be seeking to accomplish with its external communications, as well as the overarching APS strategies in public education, public affairs, and the related area of public policy. Participants also relayed key issues facing industry and provided guidance for partnership opportunities between APS and industry to bridge the gap between basic science and application.

Public Policy Board – Action by PPB brought to fruition a joint USDA/NSF program under development to address a void in the competitive grants research portfolio on fundamental research on agroecosystem ecology. Work continues on the Component Analysis for Understanding the Sustainable Environment (www.apsnet.org/members/ppb/CAUSE/). PPB also completed a cooperative project with USDA-CSREES to facilitate a response to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in developing a “Program Assessment Rating Tool” (PART). This tool is being used by OMB to evaluate performance of federal agencies. PPB obtained funds from USDA-CSREES to support this activity.

Committee Changes – To enhance the vitality of our APS committees, revisions in membership and operation were approved in the spring of 2005. Committee membership and term limits are no longer restricted. Members may serve on as many committees as they would like; however, limits on chair or vice-chair positions will continue to be limited to one year. A streamlined Annual Committee Report Form was introduced at the annual meeting. Brief bulleted statements were requested—with emphasis on the solicitation of hot issues that need to be addressed or passed on to other groups within APS.

Financial Advisory Committee – APS continues to stand on a solid financial footing. Proactive planning with the establishment of an Investment Advisory Committee to oversee investments and the addition of staff expertise, Barbara Mock, to help analyze financial strategies and business models, assures APS has the opportunity to experiment with initiatives that seek to increase member value.

APS leaders spent the day prior to the meeting in discussions focused on building a strategic partnership with industry and APS’s strategic objectives in public affairs and education.

Affairs and Education (OPAE). Issues addressed included building strategic partnerships with industry and examining the strategic objectives for OPAE. Participants were asked what APS should be seeking to accomplish with its external communications, as well as the overarching APS strategies in public education, public affairs, and the related area of public policy. Participants also relayed key issues facing industry and provided guidance for partnership opportunities between APS and industry to bridge the gap between basic science and application.

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Financial Advisory Committee – APS continues to stand on a solid financial footing. Proactive planning with the establishment of an Investment Advisory Committee to oversee investments and the addition of staff expertise, Barbara Mock, to help analyze financial strategies and business models, assures APS has the opportunity to experiment with initiatives that seek to increase member value.

When I volunteered to be chair of the APS Foundation, it seemed like it would be a long time in coming, but here it is. I started my tenure at the annual meeting in Austin and am still wondering when I will catch on. First, I want to thank Donald Cooksey for his years of excellent service on the Foundation board. In 2005, Don spear-headed the selection process for the new Pioneer Fellowship awarded to Robert Duncan at the University of California-Davis. Don spent many hours reviewing candidates and setting an excellent precedent for this new type of Foundation activity. I also want to welcome Jose Amador who joined us recently.

We now have a total of 41 named funds, with the newest fund started during our annual meeting in honor of A. O. Paulus. We were able to award 18 travel grants for student travel to the Austin meeting, in addition to funding 6 speakers for the 5th Annual I.E. Melhus Symposium, “Today’s Students Preparing To Meet Tomorrow’s Challenges in Epidemiology and Plant Disease Management.” The International travel award was made to A. Muimba-Kankolongo, who braved the rigors of international travel and a three-day delay to finally reach Austin right before the awards ceremony. The International Service Award was given to Jim Steadman at the University of Nebraska, the Excellence in Teaching Award was given to Caitlyn Allen at the University of Wisconsin, and the Howard Undergraduate Research Fund was awarded for the fourth year, with Courtney Williams, Texas A&M University, as this year’s recipient. These awards receive prizes from the JANE Endowment, the Lucy Hastings de Gutiérrez Fund and Frank Howard Fund respectively.

We continued our “100 for the 100th” campaign and reached nearly $18,000 toward our goal of $100,000. During the annual meeting in Austin, we had 137 contributions totaling more than $16,000. We were especially motivated to promote the 100 for the 100th campaign this year, as we would like to award all 41 of the named funds at $600. Please help us reach our goal of $100,000 in the next two and half years. Wouldn’t it be great to celebrate the 100th anniversary meeting in 2008 by reaching this goal before the meeting? Our celebration of the past 100 years should focus on our continued success in the future, and as always, this rests with our commitment to students.
Area Extension Specialist, Crop Protection
Position open for an Area extension specialist in crop protection who will provide pest management education and primary educational program responsibilities in western and north central North Dakota. An M.S. in entomology, plant pathology, or related discipline; course work and experience in crop insect, crop disease, soils, and weed management; competency in crop protection and integrated pest management; ability to work with varied audiences and as a team member; effective oral and written communication skills; technology skills; documented success in securing grant funds; and valid driver's license required.
Salary: $45,000 minimum. Closing Date: January 31, 2006. Application procedure listed at http://www.ndsu.edu/ndsujobs/non_broadbanded/index.shtml. Contact: Jay Fisher, NDSU Extension Service, North Central Research Extension Center, 5400 Hwy. 83 S., Minot, ND 58701 USA. Fax: +1.701.857.7676; E-mail: darnott@ndsuext.nodak.edu; Phone: +1.701.857.7679. Web: www.ndsu.edu.

Plant Disease Management Specialist
Incumbent will coordinate on-farm research projects and work directly with growers and agents on managing these projects. The individual will be responsible for working with technical staff in plant pathology and other disciplines as warranted and with student workers to manage all on-farm and on-station projects. Additionally, the incumbent will be involved in extension training sessions with specific responsibility for equipment demonstrations. Incumbent will work with county faculty in effectively conducting on-farm field trials and implementing and maintaining programs and aid in collection and analysis of data obtained from field trials. In addition, the incumbent will assist with preparing grant proposals and coordinating multidisciplinary programs. Minimum requirement of an M.S. or equivalent work experience in plant pathology or related area. Research and/or extension experience in applied disease management of agronomic or horticultural crops required. Excellent verbal and written communication skills are essential. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications. Closing Date: February 15, 2006 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send a CV inclusive of a list of publications and other documentation of relevant accomplishment, transcriptions of course work, a statement of philosophy related to the needs of establishing and coordinating pest management programs (not to exceed one page), and letters sent directly from four professional references to the search committee chair. Contact: Robert Kemerait, Plant Pathology Department, University of Georgia, Rural Development Center, Tifton, GA 31793 USA. Fax: +1.229.386.7415; E-mail: kemerait@uga.edu; Phone: +1.229.386.3511. Web: www.plant.uga.edu.

Plant Disease Diagnostician
Incumbent will process physical and digitally imaged homeowner plant samples, ornamentals (commercial and landscape), large and small fruits, and turf for disease diagnosis and management recommendations in support of county faculty and faculty specialists as part of the program in urban agriculture. Documentation of diagnosis will be used for support of extension educational programs, and the incumbent will prepare an annual summary of plant disease clinic findings. The incumbent will conduct other isolation procedures and diagnostic tests as needed. In managing the Plant Disease Clinic the incumbent is expected to keep a lab inventory; oversee maintenance of lab equipment; order necessary lab supplies in cooperation with other diagnostic plant pathology laboratories; and prepare other materials needed for conducting diagnosis. The incumbent will maintain the clinic references and library in proper order and assure the information available is current. The incumbent will supervise student workers and plant pathology interns, demonstrate to visitors/student groups educational diagnostic procedures, and communicate with county agents, industry representatives, and other clients regarding plant disease diagnoses. Both traditional extension education methods and innovations are encouraged to help carry out this assignment. In addition, the incumbent is expected to develop and deliver educational programs on integrated pest management for homeowners and management of diseases of ornamentals in the urban environment. An M.S. or equivalent or experience equivalent in plant pathology or related area required. Research and/or extension experience in disease management with ornamentals and/or turf diseases highly desirable. Excellent verbal and written communication skills are essential. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications. Closing Date: February 15, 2006 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send a CV inclusive of a list of publications and other documentation of relevant accomplishment, transcriptions of course work, a statement of philosophy related to the needs of establishing and coordinating pest management programs (not to exceed one page), and letters sent directly from four professional references to the search committee chair. Contact: Robert Kemerait, Plant Pathology Department, University of Georgia, Rural Development Center, Tifton, GA 31793 USA. Fax: +1.229.386.7415; E-mail: kemerait@uga.edu; Phone: +1.229.386.3511. Web: www.plant.uga.edu.

Gene Ontology Specialist
A post-doctoral/research associate position is available immediately. This position will work to annotate the genomes of plant-associated microbes, namely the fungus Magnaporthe grisea and nematode Meloidogyne hapla. The successful candidate will work closely with other scientists to annotate the genomes of plant-associated microbes, with a special emphasis on the generation and usage of new gene ontology terms. To be considered, applicants must have an advanced degree, preferably a Ph.D. in a biological or related science. Experience with annotation tools and database development is desired. Salary: Commensurate with experience. Closing Date: March 5, 2006 (The position will remain open until a suitable candidate is found.) Send CV. Contact: Thomas Mitchell, NCSU Department of Plant Pathology, Campus Box 7251, Raleigh, NC 27695 USA. Fax: +1.919.513.0024; E-mail: thomas_mitchell@ncsu.edu; Phone: +1.919.513.3926. Web: http://pamgo.vbi.vt.edu.

Phytopathology News
Classifieds

Endowed Chair for Cotton Production
Individual selected is expected to develop new and/or improved technologies associated with cotton production. Research program should demonstrate significant contributions to improved productivity, profitability, and environmental stewardship for Louisiana cotton industry. Ph.D. in agronomy, biological and ag engineering, crop physiology, entomology, plant pathology, nematology, weed science, or related field. Work northeast region of Louisiana. EO. Salary: Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Closing Date: March 1, 2006 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Submit letter of application, resume with statement of research interest, along with address, e-mail, and phone. Contact: David J. Boethel, Chair, Search Committee, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, LSU AgCenter, 104 J Norman Efferson Hall, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 USA. Phone: +1.225.578.4181; E-mail: dboethel@agcenter.lsu.edu. Web: www.lsuagcenter.com.

Classified Policy
You can process your job listing at www.apsnet.org/careers/jobpost.asp. Your posting will be 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/$230 nonmember for all other positions. To have your job listing also included in Phytopathology News, simply select the option on the online form (there is an additional $30 fee). If you have any questions contact the APS Placement Coordinator (apsplacement@scisoc.org).
other information that reflects professional accomplishment, transcripts of course work, a statement of extension philosophy related to the current and anticipated needs of homeowner integrated pest management systems and landscape management (not to exceed two pages), reprints of selected publications, and letters sent directly from four professional references. Contact: Jason Brock, University of Georgia, Department of Plant Pathology, Rural Development Center, Tifton, GA 31793 USA. Fax: +1.229.386.7415; E-mail: jbrock@uga.edu; Phone: +1.229.386.3585; Web: www.plant.uga.edu.

Assistant/Associate Professor
Develop an independent, externally funded research program on the biology and management of dry bean (Phaseolus) diseases. Cooperation with or complementation of on-going pulse crop pathology research in the department also is possible. Responsibilities for this tenure-track appointment (90% research, 10% teaching) include conducting and publishing research on fungal diseases of dry bean prevalent in the state, working with the breeding program, interacting with and disseminating information to appropriate industry groups, advising graduate students, and teaching one course. A Ph.D in plant pathology, or closely related field, and a broad and productive background in plant pathology are required. The successful candidate will demonstrate the ability to develop a creative research program, work cooperatively and independently, acquire external funding, and publish research results. Excellent interpersonal and communication skills are necessary. Preference will be given to applicants with post-doctoral experience and experience with dry bean and/or pulse crop diseases. Demonstrated expertise in field-based research, mycology, and applied molecular techniques is desired. EOE. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications. Closing Date: February 15, 2006. Incomplete and electronic applications will not be considered. A complete application will include: a) letter of application, including a statement of research and teaching interests; b) complete CV; c) official college transcripts; and d) three letters of references. Contact: Berlin Nelson, Department of Plant Pathology, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105 USA. E-mail: berlin.nelson@ndsu.edu; Phone: +1.701.231.7057; Web: www.ndsu.edu/ndsu/jobs/non_broadbanded/positions/00024382.shtml.

Virologist Scientist Level I or II
We have two vacancies for experienced virologists who can provide diagnostic services for exotic pests and diseases detected in high-value crops in postentry quarantine to join a national team. The successful applicants will have relevant postgraduate qualifications or degrees in biological sciences with a background in virology. Preference will be given to applicants able to demonstrate competent diagnostic skills across a range of plant viruses, viroids, and phytoplasmas. You will be a team player with initiative and sound judgment. You will have excellent communication skills, proven planning and organizational skills, be able to prioritize under pressure to achieve set milestones, and be able to adapt to changing demands. The scientists will be appointed at either Level I or II depending on skills and experience. Salary: NZ$50,736–$86,000. Closing Date: January 12, 2006 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Please forward application letter and CV. Contact: Dee Hogenes, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, P.O. Box 40742, Ward St., Upper Hutt, North Island, NZE Fax: +644526 5601; E-mail: dee.hogenes@maf.govt.nz; Phone: +644526 5614; Web: http://jobs.haineslink.co.nz/maf/.

Virologist
Position open for a Virologist for research in the field of virus diseases in citrus and other fruit trees, including applied and basic research in methods of preventing virus diseases. The position will define major problems in the area of viral diseases of citrus and other fruit trees in cooperation with other researchers, extension service personnel, and regional research centers. Requirements include preparation and submission of research proposals for competitive grants, both local and international, alone and in cooperation with other researchers; reporting of research results for funded grants and publication of results; active participation in local and international professional meetings and functions; and membership and participation in the activities of professional societies. Closing Date: March 1, 2006 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Candidates are requested to send their CV with letter of intent and list of publications. A list of at least three potential referees should be included in the letter of intent. Please do not submit letters of recommendation with the application material. Contact: Dr. Yphet Ben-Yphet, Director, Plant Protection Institute, Volcani Center, Bet-Dagan, Israel 50250 ISR. Fax: +972-3-9604180; E-mail: yphet@volcani.agri.gov.il; Phone: +972-3-9683437. Web: www.agri.gov.il/.

Research Scientist/Assistant Professor
This is a 12-month non–tenure-track, continuing, 100% research position in the area of plant molecular pathology. The successful candidate will be part of a team on developing disease-resistant sweet potato cultivars and may take additional responsibility to initiate or take part in research projects related to fighting bioterrorism. Research responsibilities include, but are not limited to, molecular mechanisms of pathogenesis of viral or other microbial pathogens in sweet potato, identification of molecular or cellular targets for potential genetic modification for development of disease-resistant cultivars, identification and cloning of disease-resistance genes, and laboratory and field testing of transgenic plants for resistance against various pathogens. Ability to apply advanced genetic, genomic, and/or biochemical approaches in plant pathology research is highly desirable. This position requires a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology, with an emphasis on molecular aspects or related field. A good record of publication and demonstration of ability to conduct independent research are required. Experience on diverse types of pathogens and systemic acquired resistance is highly desirable. Effective oral and written communication skills and ability to obtain extramural funding and lead or work with project teams are required. Salary: Commensurate with education and experience. Closing Date: February 23, 2006 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send a letter of application, statement of research and teaching interests, CV, official transcripts from all universities attended, and three letters of reference. Contact: Ming Gao, Biotechnology Center, Alcorn State University, 1000 ASU Dr., #682, Alcorn State, MS 39096 USA. Fax: +1.601.877.6994; E-mail: mgao@forman.alcorn.edu; Phone: +1.601.877.2402 (or 2474, lab).

Assistant Professor
Assistant professor in plant and environmental microbiology. Position requirements include a Ph.D. degree and demonstrated excellence in research. Closing Date: January 31, 2006 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Send CV, statements of research and teaching interests, selected reprints, and three letters of reference. Contact: Cheryl Brusuelas, University of California, Plant Pathology Department, Riverside, CA 92521 USA. E-mail: cherylfb@ucr.edu; Phone: +1.951.827.4117; Web: www.apsnet.org/careers/uploads/1337.pdf.

Senior Scientist
We are seeking an energetic, results-oriented senior scientist to lead the development of an organic agriculture technology platform. This individual will focus on identifying, isolating, and understanding mechanisms of important microbe–plant interactions that can be subsequently commercialized. Leadership and project management skills are essential to manage the new product development process from concept through testing to commercialization. The successful candidate should have excellent communication, interpersonal, and mentorship skills. Additional requirements include a Ph.D. in biology, specializing in plant–microbe interactions or plant pathology; strong analytical skills and proficiency with statistics and statistical software; ability to
work independently and effectively manage multiple projects simultaneously; excellent oral and written communication skills, as they will be required to present and publish research; ability to work successfully in a team environment, with demonstrated ability to interact effectively within and across departmental lines; ability to work in the U.S. without sponsorship; relocation assistance may be available to qualified candidates. EOE, M/F/D/V, drug-free.

**Salary:** Novozymes Biologicals offers an attractive starting salary and comprehensive benefits package. **Closing Date:** February 21, 2006. Send resume in MS-Word format to NZBNA-JOBS@novozymes.com.

### National Needs Graduate Fellowship

Two Ph.D. Fellowships are available in agricultural biobiosecurity, funded by the USDA National Needs Graduate Fellowship Program. This interdisciplinary program encompasses four major component areas—
aerobiology, fungal biology, bioinformatics, and pathosystem management—and will expose students to every aspect of plant disease monitoring, detection, and control, from the field to the laboratory, from molecules to the whole organism. Specific research projects involve modeling of pathogen movement and dynamics, monitoring and detection of pathogens and microbes in various media, including air, soil, water, and plant materials, phylogenetics, population genetics, and genomics of important pathogen groups (especially *Phytophthora* and *Fusarium*), and biology, ecology, and epidemiology of invasive pathogens. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Members of underrepresented minority groups are strongly encouraged to apply.

**Salary:** $22,000 per year. **Closing Date:** April 8, 2006 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Applicants should visit the Department’s web page at www.ppath.cas.psu.edu/ for information about how to apply.

### Research Fellow/Research Associate

A 12-month non–tenure-track, full-time position; renewable annually dependant on performance and availability of funding. Current funding is for 12 months. The successful candidate will assist a pathology/ genetics project aimed at improving our understanding of quantitative trait loci (QTL) in wheat and barley. This is a collaborative project involving small grains pathology, wheat genetics (USDA-ARS), and barley breeding. The individual will assist in the development of near-isogenic lines (NILs) in wheat for Fusarium head blight (FHB) resistance, conduct greenhouse and field evaluation of wheat and barley NILs differing in the alleles at identified quantitative trait loci (QTL) for reaction to Fusarium head blight and deoxynivalenol (DON) accumulation, undertake investigations on the host–parasite interactions and DON accumulation in QTL for toxin accumulation in barley. The individual is also expected to assist in the analysis and preparation for publication of data from completed experimental work. Minimum qualifications are a M.S. for research fellow and a Ph.D. for research associate and background in plant pathology, plant genetics, or closely related field. Demonstrated ability to work as an interdisciplinary team member. Effective oral and written communication skills. Training and experience in small grains pathology or plant genetics and experience in field and greenhouse experiments with small grains are desirable. Experience with the biology of fungi, especially *Fusarium* spp., would also be desirable. Demonstrated abilities in the statistical analysis of data from biological experiments. Interest and ability to write research articles, research reports, and grant applications. Demonstrated ability to manage and schedule a variable work load.

**Salary:** Starting salary begins at $27,910 for research fellow and $29,799 for research associate. **Closing Date:** February 8, 2006 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send application (letter of research interests and experience, CV, academic transcripts, and the names and addresses of three references).

**Contact:** Ruth Dill-Macky, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, 495 Borlaug Hall, 1991 Upper Buford Circle, St. Paul, MN 55108 USA. Fax: +1.612.625.9728; E-mail: ruthdm@umn.edu; Phone: +1.612.625.2227. Web: www.plpa.agri.umn.edu/

### Post-doctoral Associate, Research Fellow, Research Associate

Temporary part-time and full-time research positions considered on a continuous basis. These temporary positions are available to persons holding an earned Ph.D. (research associate/post-doctoral associate), or M.S. (research fellow) degree in plant pathology or a closely related field and possessing applicable research experience. Positions available may be in the areas of plant pathogens, virus and phytoplasma diseases, molecular biology and gene mapping, cloning of plant disease response genes, epidemiology, microbial ecology, biocontrol, cereal rusts, forest pathology, population genetics, bacterial diseases, air pollutants, mycotoxins, nematology, diseases of vegetables and ornamentals, urban pathology, mycology, wild rice, electron optics, computers, diseases of small grains, resistance to plant pathogens, turfgrass diseases, potato diseases, and soybean cropping systems and disease management. These positions are contingent upon availability of funding. Duration of appointment, position, and salary vary according to funding and qualifications of candidate. Positions typically vary from three months to one year, but may last up to three years. **Salary:** For research associate positions, starting salary begins at $29,799; research fellow positions, $27,910; and post-doctoral associate positions, $21,303, for 12-month, 100% time appointments. The starting salary may be higher, commensurate with experience and funding. The department maintains a file of applicants for these temporary positions for the current fiscal year through June 30, 2006. All applications are reviewed when such openings occur. Applicants must resubmit their applications each fiscal year (July 1 through June 30). **Closing Date:** June 30, 2006 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Submit letter of application, resume, transcripts, and the names and addresses of three people who can be contacted for reference. Indicate from the list above your area(s) of interest. **Contact:** Carol Ishimaru, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, 495 Borlaug Hall, 1991 Upper Buford Circle, St. Paul, MN 55108 USA. Fax: +1.612.625.9728; E-mail: cishimar@umn.edu; Phone: +1.612.625.8200. Web: www.plpa.agri.umn.edu/

### Assistant/Associate Professor

The successful candidate will conduct basic research on the primary causal agents of plant disease, the filamentous fungi. Incumbents will be expected to utilize contemporary approaches directed toward an understanding of the true fungi or the Oomycetes including cell biology, biochemistry, molecular biology, host–pathogen interactions, genomics, ecology, population genetics, or evolution. The incumbent is expected to develop strong extramural support for their research program, incorporating graduate student and post-doctoral research. Teaching responsibilities may include an introductory graduate-level course on the biology of fungi, a general undergraduate biology course for nonmajors, or a graduate course in the incumbent’s research specialty. A Ph.D. in plant science, plant pathology, or relevant biological sciences is required. Strong research experience in contemporary areas of fungal biology. Strong recent publication record in fungal biology in internationally recognized journals. Excellent communication skills. Grant writing experience is preferred. Post-doctoral experience strongly preferred. Experience in research on plant pathogenic fungi. Teaching experience at the university level. **Salary:** Negotiable. **Closing Date:** January 31, 2006 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send CV, college transcripts, up to three reprints of recent publications, a written statement of research, teaching and career goals, and three letters of recommendation to the chair of the Search Committee. **Contact:** Corby Kistler, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, 495 Borlaug Hall, 1991 Upper Buford Circle, St. Paul, MN 55108 USA. Fax: +1.612.625.9728; E-mail: hckist@umn.edu; Phone: +1.612.626.7269. Web: www.plpa.agri.umn.edu/
Phytopathology

January 2006, Volume 96, Number 1
www.apsnet.org/phyto/

Variation in Albicidin Biosynthesis Genes and in Pathogenicity of Xanthomonas albilineans, the Sugarcane Leaf Scald Pathogen.

VirE2-Mediated Resistance to Crown Gall in Trans-genic Arabidopsis thaliana.

Identification of a Maize Kernel Pathogenesis-Related Protein and Evidence for Its Involvement in Resistance to Aspergillus flavus Infection and Aflatoxin Production.

Identification of Differentially Expressed Genes by cDNA-Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism in the Biocontrol Agent Pichia anomala (Strain Kh5).

Suppression of the Plant-Parasitic Nematode Heterodera schachtii by the Fungus Dactylella oviparasitica.

Effects of Different 3-Year Cropping Systems on Soil Microbial Communities and Rhizoctonia Diseases of Potato.

Unraveling Evolutionary Relationships Among the Divergent Lineages of Colletotrichum Causing Anthracnose Disease in Turfgrass and Corn.

 Genetic and Biological Diversity of Trichoderma stromaticum, a Mycoparasite of the Cacao Witch’s-Broom Pathogen.

Genetic Diversity in Australian Populations of Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae.

Plant Disease

January 2006, Volume 90, Number 1
www.apsnet.org/pd/

A One-Day Sensitive Method to Detect and Distinguish Between the Citrus Black Spot Pathogen Gaeumannomyces citricarpa and the Endophyte Gaeumannomyces manihotis.

Use of Survival Analysis to Determine the Postinoculation Time-to-Death of Papaya Due to Yellow Crinkle Disease in Australia.

First Report of Ramulupus sorgobicula in the United States Causing Oval Leaf Spot on Johnsongrass and Sorghum in Texas.

First Report of Xylella fastidiosa in Oklahoma.

First Report of Leaf Spot of Smooth Bromegrass Caused by Phytomyza chartarum in Nebraska.

First Report of Dieback and Leaf Lesions on Rhododendron sp. Caused by Phytophthora hedraeandrae in the United States.

A Begomovirus Associated with Leaf Curling and Chlorosis of Soybean in Sinaloa, Mexico Is Related to Pepper golden mosaic virus.

First Report of Sudden Death Syndrome of Soybean Caused by Fusarium solani f. sp. glycines in Nebraska.

First Report of Brown Rot and Wilt of Fennel Caused by Phytophthora megasperma in Italy.

First Report of Beet virus Q in Spain.

First Report of Pustula tragopogonis, the Cause of White Rust on Cultivated Sunflower in Southern Germany.

First Report in Sweden of Downy Mildew on Parsley Caused by Plasmopara petroseliini.

First Report of Sclerotinia Blight Caused by Sclerotinia sclerotiorum on Peanut in Georgia.

First Report of Race 2 of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici, the Causal Agent of Fusarium Wilt on Tomato in Taiwan.

Black Choke Disease Caused by an E. helipis sp. on Purple Fountain Grass in Maryland.

First Report of Beet soilborne virus in Poland.

First Report of Asian Soybean Rust Caused by Phakopsora pachyrhizi on Soybean in Alabama.

The Spread of Stem Rust Caused by Puccinia graminis f. sp. triticci, with Virulence on Sr31 in Wheat in Eastern Africa.

A New Biotype of P. betaeae sp. of Uncertain Affinity Causing Stagonospora Leaf Blotch Disease in Cereals in Poland.

First Report of P. triticivora on Canna Lily in South Africa.


Dasylirion serratifolium as a New Host of Botrytis cinerea, the Causal Agent of Leaf Spots and Blight in Italy.

First Report of Tomato severe rugose virus in Brazil.

Occurrence of Grapevine Decline and First Report of Black Dead Arm Associated with Botryosphaeria obtusa in Lebanon.

MPMI

January 2006, Volume 19, Number 1
www.apsnet.org/mpmi/


DspAE, a Type III Effector Essential for Erwinia amylovora Pathogenicity and Growth in Plant, Induces Cell Death in Host Apple and Nonhost Tobacco Plants. The Endo-β-1,4-Xylanase Xyn11A Is Required for Virulence in Botrytis cinerea.

Ethylene Sensing and Gene Activation in Botrytis cinerea: A Missing Link in Ethylene Regulation of Fungus–Plant Interactions?

Sinosorbizium fredii HH103 Mutants Affected in Capsular Polysaccharide (KPS) Are Impaired for Nodulation with Soybean and Cajanus cajan.

Apple Proteins that Interact with DspAE, a Pathogenicity Effector of Erwinia amylovora, the Fire Blight Pathogen.

Tomato Flower Abnormalities Induced by Sbolbur Phytolplasma Infection Are Associated with Changes of Expression of Floral Development Genes.

Identification of Open Reading Frames Unique to a Select Agent:Ralstonia solanacearum Race 3 Biovar 2.


Plant Management Network

www.plantmanagementnetwork.org

Phytophthora News

Susceptibility of Perennial Small Grains to Soilborne wheat mosaic virus and Wheat spindle streak mosaic virus.

First Report of Powdery Mildew on Corylus avellana Caused by Phyllactinia guttata in Washington State.

Pioneer Introduces 22 New Soybean Varieties for 2006 Season.

Growers and Homeowners Can Help Detect Citrus Disease.

Crop Management

Accumulation of Shikimate in Corn and Soybean Exposed to Various Rates of Glyphosate.
## Calendar of Events

### APS Sponsored Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Southern Division Meeting.</td>
<td>Orlando, FL (in conjunction with SAAS)</td>
<td><a href="www.cals.ncsu.edu/plantpath/activities/societies/aps/SoutherAPS.html">www.cals.ncsu.edu/plantpath/activities/societies/aps/SoutherAPS.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Potomac Division Meeting.</td>
<td>Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.</td>
<td><a href="www.filebox.vt.edu/users/abaudoin/potomac">www.filebox.vt.edu/users/abaudoin/potomac</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>North Central Division Meeting.</td>
<td>Fargo, North Dakota.</td>
<td><a href="www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/ncaps/">www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/ncaps/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>July 29-August 2 — APS/CPS/MSA Joint Meeting.</td>
<td>Québec City, Québec, Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Caribbean Division Meeting.</td>
<td>Cartagena, Colombia.</td>
<td><a href="www.apsnet.org/members/div/caribbean/">www.apsnet.org/members/div/caribbean/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Northeastern Division Meeting.</td>
<td>Burlington, VT.</td>
<td><a href="www.apsnet.org/members/div/northeastern">www.apsnet.org/members/div/northeastern</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Upcoming Events

#### February 2006

#### March 2006

#### April 2006
- 5-7 — Advances in Plant Virology. University of Warwick, United Kingdom. [www.aab.org.uk](www.aab.org.uk)

#### May 2006

#### June 2006

### August 2006
- 28-September 5 — International Powdery Mildew Conference. Monterey, CA. [wdgubler@ucdavis.edu](mailto:wdgubler@ucdavis.edu)

### September 2006
- 11-15 — International Grapevine Trunk Disease Conference. Davis, CA. [wdgubler@ucdavis.edu](mailto:wdgubler@ucdavis.edu)

### December 2006
- 7-8 — National Allium Research Conference. College Station, TX. (k-yoo@tamu.edu)

### August 2008

For the most current listing, check out the APSnet event calendar at [www.apsnet.org/meetings/calendar.asp](http://www.apsnet.org/meetings/calendar.asp).

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### Phytopathology News

The American Phytopathological Society
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