Time to Vote for 2007 APS Election

Barbara J. Christ
Allison H. Tally
Michael J. Boehm
Thomas A. Evans

APS officer candidates Barbara J. Christ, Penn State University, and Allison H. Tally, Syngenta Crop Protection, have graciously accepted the responsibility of running for election as APS vice president. Likewise, Michael J. Boehm, The Ohio State University, and Thomas A. Evans, University of Delaware, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large. Profiles on all of the candidates are available for your review beginning on page 56.

The APS Officer Election will be conducted online. APS members were sent a broadcast e-mail on May 1, 2007, with instructions for voting online. Those members without an e-mail address on file at APS headquarters were sent letters with instructions. We encourage all members to take a few minutes and cast your vote. Ballots must be submitted by May 31, 2007. All votes are confidential.

Nominations were received from APS members. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the intermediate councilor-at-large as chair and the division councilors, selected candidates from the nominees using the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. APS Council will declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote. Results of the election will be announced in the July issue of Phytopathology News and on APSnet.

Your contribution is essential to the success of this process—so vote today!

Improvements to APS Online Journals Benefit Readers and Authors

Margaret E. Daub, APS Publications Board Chair, NC State University, margaret_daub@ncsu.edu

What is your Plant Pathology Profile? The new APS Journals Online portal provides APS members with a personalized profile and search and alert capabilities.

Log in to APS Journals Online and create a free personal profile and “custom-saved searches” that will help match your specific interests to research published in APS journals. You can receive e-mail alerts from Phytopathology, Plant Disease, and MPMI Online whenever something new is published in your custom-saved search interest areas. You can also track how many times an article is cited and be alerted when new citations occur. If you prefer, you can request articles of interest through an RSS feed via your Web browser that you can review at any time to see what is new.

The new features in APS Journals Online make locating the right information easier and also help you to keep track of what you find. You can search for articles related to the one you are reading and can

Improvements continued on page 50
organize and search your search results. Articles of interest can be saved to your personal profile. You can forward a link to the abstract to a colleague or add it to your “favorites” list and build your own collection. When you want to cite an article, downloading the reference directly into your citation management software is accomplished with a click.

Research published in APS Journals Online will be more visible than ever before due to increased accessibility. Now readers can go directly to and from cited articles in APS Journals Online and other journals through CrossRef linking. Indexing services, like ISI Web of Science®, CAB Abstracts, and others, will soon link directly to the abstracts and articles in APS Journals Online. If your institution’s library subscribes to APS Journals Online, these links will provide you with instant unchallenged access to the articles.

Librarians at your institution will also benefit from the new APS Journals Online. They can add linking features themselves through an easy librarian interface, modify their I.P. ranges, add the library logo, and, perhaps most importantly, check usage statistics. Library usage statistics are used by librarians to evaluate the importance of a specific journal to their collection. With APS Journals Online providing this service to libraries, it is important that APS members take advantage of their institution’s library subscription. By visiting our online journals through your institutional library, you help to keep APS Journals Online and our journals permanently installed in institutional research libraries. Institutional online availability of our journals keeps the science of plant pathology within easy reach of scientists in a broad diversity of disciplines who benefit from our research. More than 200 institutions now subscribe to APS Journals Online, adding exponentially to the number of scientists who have access to our published research. APS journals have a reputation for high quality among plant pathologists. Online usage is a key factor in their continued visibility among plant pathologists and in the broader scientific community.

If your library has not yet subscribed to APS Journals Online, this would be a good time for you to request that they do so. Show your institutional librarians the new features and remind them of the importance of our science. Ask them to go to http://apsjournals.apsnet.org to find out more. And when you go to the new APS Journals Online, please set up your Plant Pathology Profile. If you were an APS member as of mid-March 2007, you should be able to log in to your profile page through the “My Profile” tab on the top menu. If you don’t know your username and password, please go to the site and use the “Forgotten your password?” link on the profile page.

Proposed List of Common Names of Diseases of Hop (Humulus lupulus L.)

A list has been proposed as the official APS designations of common names for the diseases of hop (Humulus lupulus L.) and is posted online at www.apsnet.org/online/common/comment/hop.asp. APS members are invited to react to the list. Challenges should be made to the chair of the Committee for the Standardization of Common Names for Plant Diseases: Bruce A. Fortnum, Clemson University, Pee Dee Research and Education Center, 2200 Pocket Road, Florence, SC 29506-9706; E-mail: bfrtnm@clemson.edu. Challenges will be considered up to 6 months following this publication. Collators wishing to submit new lists for comment should address correspondence to the committee chair.
Landis International Student Travel Award Announced

The APS Foundation is proud to announce the creation of the Landis International Student Travel Award. This fund was established through a generous donation from Landis International, Inc., founded by Wm. Ronald Landis and Peggy M. Galloway in 1982. The earnings from this fund will provide financial support to worthy students to attend the annual meetings of APS. The first Landis International Student Travel Award will be awarded at the APS/SON Joint Meeting to be held in San Diego, CA, July 28–August 1, 2007.

Landis International, Inc. is an organization specializing in regulatory management and contract project management for agricultural products. Landis International was the first project management company specializing in agriculture and remains the quintessential registration management and project management company serving the agricultural industry. This year, Landis International is celebrating 25 years in business. During that time, it has served more than 500 clients, ranging from the largest multinationals to the smallest entrepreneurial companies. Today, the company has 20 employees located in Valdosta, GA, and has sister companies in Switzerland, Mexico, and Japan.

Before founding Landis International, Inc., Landis worked in the agricultural industry he would later serve. During those 12 industry years, he learned the skills of project management and product development, encompassing chemistry, toxicology, and nontarget and environmental impacts necessary to meet the demands from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other agencies responsible for registering plant protection products.

Landis now has 39 years of experience in the agricultural research and development area, working actively and negotiating successfully for the registration of products with the EPA. He notes that he was doing this before the present-day EPA was formed. Landis earned his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in plant pathology from Michigan State University under John Hart. His B.S. degree was in botany from Miami University in Oxford, OH.

Galloway is cofounder of Landis International, Inc. and serves as executive vice president. She has more than 20 years of experience in regulatory consulting and has successfully prepared full registration packages in accordance with FIFRA regulations for submission to the EPA, as well as individual states. She is experienced in obtaining product registrations for both classical chemical pesticides and biorational pesticides and has a thorough knowledge of the EPA, allowing her to assist with regulatory strategy development. Galloway earned both her B.S. and M.S. degrees in business education from the University of Florida.

Mark Your Calendars for the 2007 National Soybean Rust Symposium

Now on its third consecutive year, APS is pleased to announce the 2007 National Soybean Rust Symposium to be held December 12–14, 2007, in Louisville, KY. Coordinator Ray Schneider, Louisiana State University, will be organizing the program with a diverse team of volunteers. Participants will again experience high-quality programming and the unique opportunity to compare soybean rust experiences and perspectives with a broad audience. Mark your calendars and plan to attend this premier event! For additional information and to receive updates on the symposium, visit www.apsnet.org/online/SBR.

How the APSnet Education Center Might Support Your Grant Proposal

Are you thinking about adding an outreach or educational component to a research grant proposal? It is common for granting programs to encourage this. For applied research, growers are the obvious outreach audience, but for basic research, there may not always be a single, logical outreach target. Educational materials for K-12, undergraduate, or graduate audiences may fit the bill, but creating materials is one thing, getting them out to the audience and maintaining them after the grant has expired may be a different challenge.

The APSnet Education Center (www.apsnet.org/education/) is available to work with researchers who need a way to more permanently archive educational outreach efforts and make them available to a worldwide audience. An example of such materials is “Classroom Activities in Plant Biotechnology” (for brief description and link, see www.apsnet.org/education/K-12PlantPathways/NewsViews/Archive/2006_02.html) developed by Jan Stephens and Jan Leach at Colorado State University as part of a multistate, coordinated, USDA-CSREES-funded research, education, and extension project for applying genomic discoveries in improving rice in the United States. The materials on this website are currently being peer-reviewed, from both a technical and pedagogical perspective, to assure they have achieved a standard expected by our society, and some grant funding is available to make improvements.

If you would like to explore possibilities of developing educational materials or submitting materials you have prepared or if you need a letter of explanation when preparing a grant proposal, please contact the editor-in-chief of the APSnet Education Center, Anton Baudoin (abaudoin@vt.edu).
A 3-day introductory workshop on real-time PCR for applied plant pathologists was offered twice this past winter at the University of Kentucky by Paul Vincelli and Bernadette Amsden. Introductory presentations on the theory and practice of real-time PCR were presented; these were followed by 1-1/2 days of intensive, hands-on activities, including designing and executing four real-time PCR experiments, extracting DNA from infected root tissue, and pouring and running a gel.

Topics covered during the workshop included PCR, basics of real-time PCR, advantages and limitations of the principal DNA detection technologies in real-time PCR, experimental controls, recognizing and dealing with PCR inhibition, use of PCR kits, multiplexing, PCR licensing, minimizing risks of sample contamination, and interpreting and troubleshooting real-time PCR experiments.

It is expected that the workshop will be held again in 2008.

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The APS Public Policy Board (PPB) held its annual spring visit to Washington, DC, on March 18–22. Beth Carroll, Bill Dolezal, Jacque Fletcher, Jan Leach, Jim McDonald, Ray Martyn, Jim Moyer, Jim Steadman, Dick Stuckey, and PPB’s first early career intern, Kimberly Webb, joined APS’s Washington liaison Kellye Eversole and Lori Leach of Eversole Associates and APS staff members Steve Nelson and Michelle Bjerkness in a series of meetings with agency and program administrators to continue to build cooperative relationships and to discuss issues of common interest.

PPB met with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) (i.e., APHIS, ARS, CSREES, the National Plant Disease Recovery System, the Office of Homeland Security, and the Office of the Secretary). In addition, PPB met with Gale Buchanan, USDA undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics, and Merle Pierson, USDA deputy undersecretary. Other agency visits included the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (i.e., Customs & Border Protection and the Science & Technology Directorate), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (i.e., Science and Technology and the Biological and Economic Analysis Division [BEAD]), the Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

PPB members prepared and distributed seven white papers highlighting current public policy-related priorities of APS and of the board, including plant biosecurity, culture collections and databases for the future, education, genomics, food safety, industry issues, and the Plant Management Network (white papers have been posted on APSnet at www.apsnet.org/members/ppb/top.asp). Agency representation at the meetings ranged in size from one to eight people. In each meeting, two to three issues selected by PPB as being the highest priorities for that agency were discussed and action items agreed upon. Most agencies also updated us on their priorities and identified areas in which APS could be helpful to their work. Key initiatives and future actions determined included the following.

1. **Education.** An APS ad hoc committee is assessing the need for broadly trained plant pathologists for future positions in extension, industry, biosecurity, plant breeding, diagnostics, and international centers. Surveys of academic institutions, current students, and potential employers will help to identify specific educational goals. Funding was sought to support a national workshop to bring together representatives from APS, EPA, USDA, NSF, and others for cooperative strategic planning and to seek creative, new ways to share resources, leverage funding, and partner in implementing solutions.

2. **Genomics.** A 2002 national workshop, funded by USDA, DOE, and NSF and cohosted by APS, addressed needs related to the genomics of plant-associated microbes. Lists of plant pathogens of high priority for sequencing efforts, developed using recommendations from APS committees, were used by funding agencies to assist in identifying funding priorities. Although needs for additional plant and microbe genome sequences remain, it is time to consider how the sequence information can be used to address the fundamental basis of how plant-microbe interactions influence agriculture and our environment. PPB, with federal collaborators, will plan a second genomics workshop to be held in late 2007 or early 2008.

3. **Industry issues.** PPB members met with representatives of EPA to explore opportunities for enhancing the APS relationship with EPA. Issues discussed included regulatory activities related to biotechnology, endocrine disruptors, Endangered Species Act, environmental impact assessments, and overall economic analyses of products for plant diseases. Plans were discussed for a round table discussion, later in 2007, involving APS members from industry (the APS Office of Industry Relations, the APS Industry Committee, and PPB) with EPA.

4. **Culture collection and database system.** An APS ad hoc committee, appointed by President Jan Leach, examined the issue of the loss of valuable culture resources as plant pathologists retire, lose funding, or change positions. PPB called for the creation of a cooperative task force, to include members of APS and other scientific societies, federal agencies, academic institutions and industry, to explore a new paradigm for the future that will combine the critical elements of live cultures with the power of informational database systems to provide a sustainable and cooperative system of microbial information and resources for the myriad needs of future research. PPB sought funding to support a workshop that would allow strategic planning for this systems-based approach.
5. **Food safety.** Recent contamination of plant foods by the human pathogens *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* have highlighted the complex relationship between such pathogens and plants. Significant to the plant pathology community are reports of internalization of human pathogens within plant tissues and their systemic movement. Plant pathologists, with our knowledge and tools for investigating phytopathogen-plant interactions, have much to offer in advancing our understanding of the nature of human pathogen-plant interactions, how they are initiated, how they develop, and how they can be prevented. PPB plans a “Hot Topic” symposium at the APS meeting in San Diego and has proposed a national workshop to bring together plant pathologists and food scientists to develop a coordinated strategy for solving this critical need.

6. **Biosecurity.** Discussions related to plant biosecurity included issues related to the National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN), the National Plant Disease Recovery System (NPDRS), APHIS permitting and regulatory policies, activities of the Bioterrorism Division of DHS’s Customs & Border Protection Division, issues related to DHS’s Science & Technology Division and the National Biosecurity Assessment and Countermeasures Center, the USDA’s Office of Homeland Security, and modernization of the ARS facilities at Ft. Detrick. APS has been invited to participate in activities related to many of these programs and is recognized as uniquely qualified to align scientific expertise to find solutions.

7. **Permitting.** APS and USDA-APHIS have worked together for several years to identify and implement mechanisms for streamlining and increasing the effectiveness of the permitting system. The creation of the ePermit system, the formation of an Advisory Board on Permitting, and the development of Widely Prevalent Pathogen Lists for each state are examples of successful initiatives. Current discussions relate to the development of a pathogen threat ranking system that would allow the application of different levels of containment for pathogens of different threat levels.

8. **General funding support.** APS supports a general doubling of funding for agricultural research, with individual increases for specific funding programs, such as the National Research Initiative (NRI) and the NPDN at CSREES, the NPDRS at ARS, and the Biological Directorate at NSF. Support for research funding is a continuing activity for the board.

The APS PPB represents our membership and our discipline, raising awareness, offering science-based information, and creating productive linkages between policymakers and APS members. Check out our monthly informational column in *Phytopathology News*, our legislative alerts in the online APS News Capsule, and our symposia at the annual meeting. Write to any of us with your suggestions, concerns, ideas, kudos, and interests. Let us know what we are doing well and what we can do better.

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**Plant Management Network Publishes Proceedings of First NPDN Meeting**


These proceedings, which include 51 posters along with 54 poster abstracts and 41 PowerPoint presentations, include an impressive array of topics focusing on emerging insect and pathogen threats, such as emerald ash borer, *Ralstonia solanacearum*, and UG-99 wheat rust.

The program guide, also included in the proceedings, offers a detailed meeting agenda as well as the contact information of NPDN Operations Committee members.

NPDN, a partner of the Plant Management Network since December 2007, is a group of plant disease and pest diagnostic facilities at land-grant universities throughout the United States. It was established by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) to develop a network linking plant and animal disease diagnostic facilities across the country.

NPDN’s mission is to enhance national agricultural security by providing means for the quick identification and establishment of protocols so that pests and pathogens can be immediately reported to appropriate responders and decision makers.

Fore more information on the National Plant Diagnostic Network, visit [www.npdn.org](http://www.npdn.org).

The Plant Management Network (PMN) is a cooperative not-for-profit collaboration of the plant science community at large. Together with its 56 partners, PMN provides science-based solutions in agriculture for researchers and professionals in the applied plant and agricultural sciences.
Greetings from the APS Office of Public Relations and Outreach (OPRO)

Doug Jardine, OPRO Director, Kansas State University, jardine@ksu.edu

Not familiar with us? We are formally the Office of Public Affairs and Education (OPAE). At its midyear meeting in January, the OPAE board examined the mission, as well as the previous and planned activities of OPAE. It became clear that the public affairs activities of the society have been very successfully taken up by the APS Public Policy Board and that the APSnet Education Center has done a wonderful job in educating the public through its K-12 Plant Path-Ways to Science program.

In recent years, however, OPAE has concentrated more on reaching out to the media by promoting plant pathology through press releases, press conferences at annual meetings, and the creation of a journalism award for science writers who highlight plant pathology topics in their articles. With this change in focus, the board felt that a name change was in order to better reflect its activities. After discussing a number of different proposals, the name Office of Public Relations and Outreach (OPRO) was submitted to council and recently approved.

With this enhanced emphasis on public relations and outreach, OPRO is partnering with the APS Centennial Planning Committee to develop a strategic communications plan for the upcoming APS Centennial Meeting, to be celebrated in Minneapolis in 2008.

To help in developing and putting a Centennial Communications Plan into action, OPRO has contracted with Standing Partnership, a public relations firm from St. Louis, who will help us leverage this milestone to increase awareness of the organization and the importance of plant pathology to a broader consumer audience. Other goals of the plan are to increase awareness of APS and its mission and contribution to society, create a positive perception of plant pathology and its impact on the world, and communicate the significance and importance of plant pathology to thought leaders who allocate money for research.

To begin putting the plan into action, we are seeking stories with a national consumer hook to help publicize the APS Centennial. What makes a story newsworthy? The number one thing to keep in mind is “what’s in it for me?” In this case, “me” is our national consumers. With that in mind, you should think about what would have meaning for a friend, neighbor, or family member who knows nothing about plant pathology. As a general rule of thumb, other things to consider are:

- Significance—the number of people affected or something that has a major impact on society.
- Timeliness—something that could happen in the very near future is better than something that happened many years ago.
- Proximity—how close to home will it hit for consumers, such as limiting what they can put in their grocery cart or destroying their yard or garden.
- Oddity—an unusual occurrence or milestone.

The following are a few questions to help guide you.

1. What are the current hot topics in plant pathology?
2. When it comes to those topics or in your current work, what are the implications for your friend/neighbor/family member?
3. What plant disease or plant pathology issues should concern your friend/neighbor/family member?
4. What are the real-life implications of the following diseases for your friend/neighbor/family member?
   a. Soybean rust
   b. Citrus canker and citrus greening
   c. Sudden oak death
   d. Stem rust of wheat
   e. Plum pox
   f. Others
5. Can you give a general estimate of how much the United States loses in food and/or dollars as a result of disease?
6. What do Americans do—or perhaps not do—that contributes to plant disease or hinders plant pathology?
7. What plant disease issues keep you up at night?
8. What would be the worst case scenario if plant pathology research or activities stopped today?
9. Does your recent work relate to any events currently in the news?
10. How easily could terrorists infect our food supply by introducing disease? What would be the worst case scenario?
11. Are there any new breakthroughs in combating plant diseases?

Ideas should be submitted to Amy Steigman (asteigman@scisoc.org). If you are an expert on the topic you submit, you should also indicate whether or not you would be willing to serve as a resource/spokesperson if the topic is selected for development.

Send Cultural Items for Third Annual Silent Auction

The Office of International Programs is pleased to present the Third Annual “Connecting Knowledge with a Growing World” Silent Auction and requests your help! Please send unique cultural items to be bid on during the Registration and Welcome Reception, held during the APS/SON Joint Meeting. Donation forms and more information can be found at www.apsnet.org/members/oip/silentauction.asp.
Aiming Higher: AAAS Taskforce on Women in Agricultural Sciences

Several prominent studies and reports have recently addressed issues involving the low representation of women in sciences and engineering. The lack of participation of women and a leaky pipeline are of serious concern for the agricultural sciences workforce, and the percentage of women in Ph.D.-level positions in the agricultural and natural resource sciences lags behind the other life sciences program areas.

The AAAS taskforce report will differ from previous studies because it will focus specifically on issues and obstacles associated with agricultural and natural sciences disciplines. The taskforce is initially using data from U.S. sources (National Science Foundation [NSF], USDA, National Center for Education Statistics [NCES]) to identify and analyze unique aspects of agricultural careers and disciplines and to determine which factors contribute to the gender imbalance. Later, the taskforce plans to gather similar international data to add to the study and the recommendations. The taskforce will present a final report with its findings and recommendations to the AAAS section board members, the AAAS Education and Human Resources directorate, and the cosponsors.

The taskforce is currently reviewing student and faculty data collected from colleges of agricultural and natural resource sciences by the Food and Agricultural Education Information System (FAEIS) (2002–2005), NSF (1970–2005), and NCES (1985–2005). They are checking the validity and methodology associated with these databases and will seek more information based on hypotheses regarding indicators of success or failure for women. The taskforce will also collect comparable data from the government and private sectors. Other plans include AAAS managing a blog for broad input and sharing ideas.

**Action Plan**

1. Gather and analyze data to determine gender imbalances within the agricultural sciences workforce.
2. Based on the unique structure and the distinctive traditional climate of the agricultural sciences, identify significant obstacles to recruiting, retaining, and promoting women in the agricultural sciences.
3. Develop recommendations to increase the participation and retention of women in the agricultural sciences.
4. Prepare a white paper with the findings and recommendations to be presented to the AAAS council and for general distribution.

**Task Force Members:**

- **Marla McIntosh**, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Maryland, College Park
- **Ellen Bergfeld**, ASA/CSSA/SSSA
- **Carolyn Brooks**, School of Agricultural and Natural Sciences, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore
- **Mary Clutter**, formerly with NSF
- **Phyllis Johnson**, USDA/ARS
- **Ronald Phillips**, University of Minnesota
- **Neal Van Alfen**, College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, University of California, Davis
- **Vicki Wilde**, CGIAR Gender and Diversity Program
- **Catherine Woteki**, Mars, Inc.
- **Yolanda George**, AAAS
- **and Jenny Allen**, USDA/ARS

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**Area of Specialization**  
Breed potatoes for commercial use and for disease resistance; examination of genetic variability of potato pathogen populations.

**Academic Record**  
B.S., 1977, Penn State; M.S., 1980, University of Minnesota; and Ph.D., 1984, University of British Columbia.

**Brief Description of Professional Achievements**  
I conduct a research program on potatoes that involves breeding new cultivars, breeding for disease resistance, and the biology, epidemiology, and control of potato diseases. I have co-released eleven potato cultivars in collaboration with potato breeders in the northeastern United States. My lab group has developed a diploid hybrid population from two *Solanum* species and a framework map for this population using molecular markers. We have identified resistance in this population to late and early blight and located the resistance QTLs. We have examined genetic variability of populations of *Alternaria solani* and are currently examining the biology and epidemiology of *Spongospora subterranea*. For my extension programming, I provide information on new potato varieties and disease management guidelines for Pennsylvania potato growers. Appointed head, Department of Plant Pathology, 2005.

**Service to APS**  

**Other Professional Service**  
Served on a USDA-ARS Program Review Panel, USDA-NRI Grant Panel, and Western Region IPM Grant Panel; served on numerous departmental and college committees, including chair of the College Promotion and Tenure Committee.

**Awards and Honors**  
Award for Research Excellence, Northeast Regional Association State Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, 1998; Award of Merit, NED-APS, 2002; Outstanding Research Partner, Spirit of Extension Award, 2004.

**Statement of Vision for APS**  
Numerous challenges face APS and the membership. The political, economic, and social landscapes that affect plant pathology are changing rapidly. Funds for research are limited and the funding scene is changing rapidly. With increasing agricultural trade, plant diseases have become a global issue, but responses have been regional. APS is challenged to respond to changes and to adjust its services while maintaining its identity and core values. APS has already initiated work in addressing some of these challenges. I view my role to develop concrete action plans to move on issues on which we can have an impact.

To continue to succeed as a strong, forward-thinking society, APS must lead rather than respond. APS needs to monitor and continually evaluate the impact and cost effectiveness of its programs and initiatives. We need to increase the number of young members and provide support for future generations of plant pathologists. We should look at ways to target undergraduate students and interest them in the discipline of plant pathology. We should try to bring those young career professionals who are working on host-microbe interactions but not viewed as plant pathologists into APS. APS has played a crucial role in their funding, and we need to think about how we can engage them as volunteers and leaders in the society. We must show a vision that plant pathology can be rewarding. We need to develop a network for our increasing number of emeritus members and be responsive to their interests and needs so they will continue to be active in APS. We should continue to foster policies that increase our diversity; strengthen the organization, and provide services that are important to our diverse community.

As a professional society, we are obligated to be a resource to our profession, the public, and the private sector. We have strong publications delivering information through our traditional journals and our more novel resources, such as the Plant Management Network. Through the Public Policy Board, information has been delivered to key leadership in Washington, DC, and APS has become a respected voice. The Office of Public Affairs and Education has proposed a website that would deliver information on plant diseases to laypeople. We must continue to utilize emerging media to deliver information to a wide, varied audience. Currently, our journals and publications through APS PRESS are the main source of revenue for APS. We will need to compensate for revenue that will be lost as we move to online subscriptions and more open access. We can plan for this by looking at other novel items that could be offered by APS PRESS. APS is uniquely positioned to do some things well that most of our sister societies may not be able to do, which could provide opportunities to offset reduced revenue.

Although APS is an international society, we need to continue to strengthen our leadership role in the global arena. In 2006, Councilor’s Forum proposed a “Meeting of the Americas.” Today, there is an ad hoc committee working to establish the First Meeting of the Americas. This is one step in developing a more global outlook. It is essential that we continue to focus on what other opportunities exist for international alliances.

Effective communication within the society—among divisions, committees, and membership and through our journals, education center, and e-communities area of APSnet—is crucial. Recently, we opened the membership of committees and streamlined reporting, and we established a means for committees to surface issues and to communicate with others about these issues. We must continue to make improvements such as these.

APS represents an interdisciplinary science and serves a global community. The membership has a broad range of subject matter interests and research philosophies and comes from diverse geographic locations, vocational homes, and career stages. The future leadership of the society will need to continue to foster policies that will strengthen the organization, provide a high level of quality services to its membership, and serve as an advocate for our interdisciplinary science. I will work to ensure that APS maintains a strong voice on relevant issues of plant and environmental health, continues to grow with a sound financial ground, and remains the premier scientific society.
Area of Specialization
Syngenta has a broad portfolio of fungicide products for many agronomic, horticultural, and amenity crops as well as a seeds division. My current focus is on establishing field efficacy for developing the directions for use for numerous crops and products and ensuring the data integrity for all label claims. Integrating the directions with IPM, resistance management strategies, marketing needs, and grower needs requires close cooperation with numerous stakeholders, both internal and external. I work closely with our formulation chemists, regulatory managers, and biologists to create products that are geared toward customer needs.

Academic Record
B.S., 1975, Tulane University (biology); M.S., 1979, Texas A&M University (plant pathology); and Ph.D., 1982, Auburn University (plant pathology).

Brief Description of Professional Achievements
I have held a number of positions managing and directing the research, planning, and strategic development of new fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides in Ciba-Geigy, Novartis, and Syngenta Crop Protection. Some of the key accomplishments that impacted disease control were the development of fludioxonil, the product known as Actigard. I have championed Actigard as a unique product that is the first commercial product to protect against fungal pathogens by means of systemic activated resistance of the host. I have also led several teams to critically review compounds in development to determine if they could be safely used or were economically viable and, if not, to terminate the development. I lead the re-registration process of propiconazole (Tilt, Orbit, Banner) as it moves through EPA’s FQPA assessment process. With others in Syngenta and many university pathologists, we have improved the utility and long-term viability of our fungicides with resistance management strategies and incorporation into disease management programs.

Service to APS
APS councilor-at-large (2004–2006), Placement Committee (chair), Public Relations Committee (chair), Youth Committee; senior editor APS PRESS (1990–1993); board member of Office of Public Affairs and Education (2002–2004); Advisory Council of Plant Management Network.

Other Professional Service
President, Southern Division APS (1991); President, Plant Pathology Society of North Carolina (2002).

Awards and Honors
APS Excellence in Industry Award, 2002.

Statement of Vision for APS
My personal vision has always been to support and develop tools for plant disease management that help growers produce better yields and/or better quality crops. These tools must be grounded in practices that promote long-term viability and environmental stewardship. This is also championed by the APS vision, which I support and which magnifies my efforts via the interaction of a diverse group of scientists. APS facilitates this interaction via the annual meetings, including national, divisional, and international, publications, educational efforts, and more currently, via the Plant Management Network. The committees for APS have sponsored symposiums/discussions/workshops that have educated and enlightened and not shielded away from controversy. While many scientific issues seem so straightforward, the political climate can make these issues seem threatening or divisive or just the opposite—ignored. The Public Policy Board (PPB) does a great job in interpreting the issues and presenting them in a clear manner to the appropriate parties. The PPB has also been effective in raising funds for research through USDA and other federal agencies and is continually making strides to put the society’s goals in front of policymakers. Sustainable agriculture, sound science policy, and improved understanding of the fundamental interactions between plant and pathogen will enable us to improve food, feed, and fiber production in the years to come. I support and encourage close cooperation with other societies/organizations with similar goals, such as CAST, AAAS, CoFarm, and our brethren in WSSA and ESA. While APS has always been a resource to the professional, it is gratifying to see the outreach programs to youth and the public at large. OPAE has been created to encourage and help fund these types of programs. But no program can be successful without just funds. The society is fortunate to have dedicated members that work tirelessly to develop and implement these programs. Speaking of funds, no one seems immune to the continuing decline in resources (including industry). Being a member of APS does take time and resources. To ensure that this is well spent, council must continue to ensure that programs, initiatives, and strategies are prioritized and cost effective. My vision is for APS to continue to be a strong society with members that continue to contribute to the greater good—sharing information, cooperating, challenging, and extending good information to the public all for the common goal of healthy plants.
Service to APS

Other Professional/Public Service

Awards and Honors

Statement of Vision APS
Anne Vidaver was president; Ray Tarleton was executive vice president; the annual meeting was held in Cincinnati; and the journal *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions* and the APS Foundation were the latest innovations presented to the membership. The year was 1987 and these are my very first memories of APS. Without question, a lot has changed over the past 20 years, but as the saying goes “the more things change, the more they stay the same.” I’ve learned a great deal from those I’ve met, worked with, and observed during my time in APS, and although the names and particular issues may be different, a lot of what is core within APS has remained constant over time. Let me explain.

As I drafted this portion of my profile, I spent considerable time reflecting about what APS means to me personally and professionally as well as to the profession and society. I read the APS Constitution, consulted the Manual of Operations (affectionately referred to as the MoO), reviewed the recent APS vision document entitled “A Vision of Plant Pathology in the 21st Century”, and reflected on the words and wisdom of legendary plant pathologists like J. C. Walker and Luis Sequeira. Although I learned some new things about APS, its organizational structure, and the history of our profession, what I mainly gained was validation of what APS and its members—you and I—the collective “we” or “us”—are about.

First and foremost, APS and its members are one and the same. Article I of the APS Constitution states that the mission of APS is “to promote the increase and diffusion of all aspects of knowledge relating to plant diseases and their control”—this is as relevant today as the day it was written. I believe that APS has been, is, and will continue to be an important vehicle for bringing together and fostering communication among those interested in plant disease, its management, and societal impacts. Second, I believe that APS is a forward-leaning organization. In my opinion, APS has been blessed with many excellent and visionary leaders, staff, and volunteers over the last quarter century. But as I read J. C. Walker’s and Luis Sequeira’s words and those of the ad hoc committee that authored the recent APS vision document, it is clear that such futurist thinking isn’t something new to APS but that it is a part of our fabric and culture.

Although I never personally knew Ray Tarleton, I absolutely agree with his assessment that “The success of any professional association is dependent upon the willingness of the members to give of their time and expertise.” I’m proud to be a member of APS and believe that I am a better person and plant pathologist because of it. I appreciate being nominated to be a councillor-at-large and will do my best should I be elected to help ensure that APS continues to move forward while maintaining a focus on our core objective of “promoting and increasing the diffusion of all aspects of knowledge relating to plant diseases and their control.”

Area of Specialization
Teaching and research in plant pathology with an emphasis on diseases of vegetable crops. Teaching includes a nonmajors plant pathology course, general plant pathology, diagnostic plant pathology, and plant virology.

Academic Record
B.S., 1974, Cal Poly, Pomona (botany); M.S., 1977, Cal Poly, Pomona (botany); and Ph.D., 1985, Michigan State University (botany and plant pathology).

Brief Description of Professional Achievements
I have been involved in scholarly and teaching activities for more than 20 years as a faculty member at the University of Delaware. I began my career as a research plant pathologist with a research focus on viral and fungal diseases affecting Delaware vegetable crops. Over the past 10 years, my research program has focused on the management of downy mildew of lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), the most important vegetable crop grown in Delaware. My main research interest has been the characterization of races of the downy mildew pathogen (*Phytophthora phaseoli*), the identification of resistance cultivars and accessions, and the development of disease prediction models. I am particularly interested in identifying resistance genes in alien germplasm and transferring them into horticulturally acceptable lima bean cultivars. My teaching responsibilities have included people and plants: feast or famine, a course for nonmajors; introductory plant pathology; diagnostic plant pathology; and plant virology. I have served APS as a member of its Teaching Committee for 10 years, serving as its chair in 2000. A noteworthy accomplishment of my teaching activity has been the development of the *Laboratory Manual for Introductory Plant Pathology* as coeditor with Anton Baudoin and others. Training the next generation of plant pathologist is very important to me and I have directed or codirected 11 graduate student research and served on 15 additional graduate student committees.

Service to APS

Other Professional Service
funded by USAID-PSTC; codirector University of Delaware’s Ecuador and Galapagos study abroad programs (1998–2008).

Awards and Honors
Sigma Xi, Cal Poly, Pomona, 1977; APS Potomac Division Distinguished Service Award, 2006.

Statement of Vision for APS
As we approach the 100th anniversary of The American Phytopathological Society, I believe we must honor the past while planning for the future. Many challenges face APS over the next decade and some of these are related to our financial health. Our journals and APS PRESS publications are a major source of revenue for our society and the changing expectations of our subscribers and members over the next decade will forever change the way in which we publish. We must plan for these inevitable changes to ensure the financial health of APS. As our electronic publications continue to grow, we must support them financially. In this regard, APS is in the process of making important decisions about the direction of APSnet. This investment should ensure the financial health of our electronic publications while providing a new and enhanced look to APSnet. APSnet is the world’s window on our profession and APS. It is our best mechanism for communicating with others the value of what we do. Continued investment in APSnet is essential if we are going to communicate effectively with our membership, subscribers, the general public, and legislators. Additionally, I believe that it is critical for APS to engage and support young professional plant pathologists so that they discover the value of membership in our society. This segment of our profession is changing rapidly and we must ask them what they need from APS and provide it, as the future viability of our society depends on their participation. At the same time, we face the challenge of retaining and supporting our emeritus members. While I have always been personally interested in international aspects of our profession, this is becoming a core issue for our society as a whole. Our membership is increasingly international and we must continue to improve our linkages with other plant pathologists around the world. APS council is exploring the possibility of a summit meeting with other professionals in the Americas, which would include all plant pathology societies in North and South America. This would greatly enhance our interactions with our neighbor societies. We should continue with strong advocacy for our profession in Washington, DC, and nationally. APS is fortunate to have a history of effective leadership, an abundance of volunteers, and a committed headquarters staff. Although I believe I have many ideas to contribute, I know that I do not have the answers for all of the challenges facing us. However, I am confident that if we work together APS can be even more successful than it has been in the past.

This year’s program is designed to bring the highest quality content to attendees while providing the latest developments in research and applied plant health science between the two societies.

The Joint APS/SON Welcome & Plenary Session will focus on the theme Biological Interactions and Biological Crossroads. This topic will highlight the multiple levels of organization of living systems – molecular, cellular, organismal, and community – and the interactions that occur within them. A panel of speakers will address this theme from multiple perspectives. Dr. Diana Wall, Colorado State University will present “Debunking the Great Global Warming Swindle: A perspective on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service” and Dr. Trevor V. Suslow, U.C. Davis will present “Plant Pathology: A key discipline for microbial food safety cross-talk.”

Our Technical Program includes:

- 35+ invited symposia
- 200+ oral and 750+ poster presentations featuring the latest scientific research
- 35+ Exhibits from leading suppliers
- Joint workshops
- Contributed paper sessions
- Hundreds of networking opportunities
- and much more.

Join your colleagues from around the world and discuss the most recent advances in the science and practice of plant pathology. This is a valuable opportunity you won’t want to miss!

Visit http://meeting.apsnet.org to register online and save $25! Take advantage of the Advance Registration deadline of June 1, 2007!
Tips for Submitting Manuscripts Through Manuscript Central

Anthony Keinath, Editor-in-Chief, Plant Disease, tknth@clemson.edu

In September 2005, Plant Disease was the third of the four APS journals to adopt Manuscript Central as the format for receiving submissions. To clarify the procedure for submitting manuscripts, here are a few tips for authors and a checklist of items needed before accessing Manuscript Central. Although I am writing as the editor-in-chief of Plant Disease, this information also will be useful for authors who submit to other APS journals through Manuscript Central.

Note that a few items in Manuscript Central are not used by any APS journals. It is not cost-effective, however, to completely customize APS journals through Manuscript Central. Remember that the APS Instructions to Authors take precedence over Manuscript Central instructions if there is a discrepancy between the two.

Checklist of required items:

1) Your manuscript document should contain all of the text of your submission, including tables and figure captions. The document should not, however, include any embedded figures (graphs or photos). The file should be in a word-processing format, not a .pdf, with text lines numbered. The Instructions to Authors for Plant Disease (www.apsnet.org/pd/submit.asp) contain detailed information about preparing, organizing, and formatting your files.

2) Each figure, whether a graph or a photo, should be contained within a separate file. The resolution should be a minimum of 300 pixels per inch (ppi). See the Instructions to Authors for how to format figures. The production supervisor, Patti Ek (pek@scisoc.org), is willing to check image files for authors who are unsure about the reproducibility or quality of a figure. She also will assist authors in making composite figures, particularly for Feature articles. All figure files should be uploaded with the original submission. If you wish to have a color photo considered for publication on the cover of a Plant Disease issue, upload the file during the submission process and check the appropriate box in step five.

3) A cover letter is optional, unless i) you are explaining about a nonpreferred senior editor or reviewer (see below); ii) you are resubmitting a manuscript that previously was rejected and need to outline the revisions made to it; iii) you are requesting an expedited review because of an important deadline, such as a tenure application; iv) you are submitting a feature article and need to indicate that the outline has been approved by the Feature editor; or v) you wish to communicate other information about your submission to the editor-in-chief.

There are seven steps to the Manuscript Central submission process. You can view these steps in your Author Center by clicking on the star button to submit a new manuscript. If you do not enter any information, you will see an unsubmitted manuscript line in your Author Center when you exit. Simply delete this “dummy” manuscript.

In step one, note that 50 words is a longer title than is used in Plant Disease; this is one of the Manuscript Central items that is not applicable to Plant Disease. If you are submitting a Disease Note, to create an abstract, either cut and paste a few of the key sentences from the Note or just paste the entire Note in the abstract box. Abstracts of all submissions are sent to potential reviewers to interest them in accepting the review invitation.

In step two, Plant Disease now requires authors to provide three keywords for each submission: one for causal agent, one for crop type, and one for subject area. (This information helps the editor-in-chief track the submissions, so that the Editorial Board has the right expertise for the types of submissions received.)

Add any coauthors and their contact information in step three. If you think a coauthor already has a Manuscript Central account, enter his or her e-mail address and click the “Find” button to save time and to prevent creating a duplicate account.

In steps four and five, if you wish to designate preferred or nonpreferred senior editors or reviewers (step four), select from the names of the current senior editors and associate editors found at www.apsnet.org/pd/edboard.asp. If you feel you have a conflict of interest with a senior editor or potential reviewer, explain the nature of the conflict in your cover letter or in step five of the submission process, so that the editor-in-chief and senior editors know why an individual is designated as “nonpreferred”.

In step six, you do not need to upload the tables in a separate file; tables should be in the main document. If your files do not upload in approximately 10 minutes on a T1 or similar Internet connection, you may wish to abort the upload and try it again. You can delete any duplicate or incomplete files if necessary.

In step seven, correct any errors or omissions identified by Manuscript Central. You must view both the .pdf and .html versions of your submission and click the “Submit” button before the submission process is complete.

Within 24 to 48 hours after submitting a manuscript through Manuscript Central, you will receive an e-mail message that confirms receipt of a submission and gives the manuscript ID number. The Corresponding Author Dashboard in the Author Center shows to which senior editor a manuscript has been assigned and where a manuscript is in the review process, e.g., awaiting reviewer selection or awaiting senior editor (SE) decision.

The same submission procedure is used to submit revised versions of manuscripts and Disease Notes. To make checking a revised version easier and quicker for senior editors, show the changes using a text editor (preferred) or colored or highlighted text. When submitting a revised version, delete the original file(s) in step 6, otherwise they will be added to the .pdf along with the revised versions. As of January 2007, final copies of manuscripts accepted for publication in Plant Disease are taken from the final accepted version in Manuscript Central, not from hard copies mailed to the editorial office. Thus, revised versions should be prepared carefully, because it is not possible to make further changes to these files after they are submitted through Manuscript Central.

For assistance during the submission process, you may contact Ina Pfefer in the APS editorial office (ipfefer@scisoc.org) or the editor-in-chief. I look forward to receiving your submissions to Plant Disease.
The Joint Committee of Women in Plant Pathology and Cultural Diversity: Who We Are and Where We’re Going

Meredith E. Ambroson (meredith.e.ambroson@monsanto.com), Rufina Hernandez-Martinez (rufinah@ucr.edu), Julius E. Fajardo (julius.fajardo@chemtura.com), and Carolee T. Bull (cbull@pw.ars.usda.gov)

The American Phytopathological Society (APS) has a diverse membership with different experiences, backgrounds, and outlooks. Members are of different genders, ethnic backgrounds, religious beliefs, physical abilities, and sexual orientations. In 1980, APS recognized that minority groups, specifically women, may have unique needs and concerns that were not being addressed. The Women in Plant Pathology Committee was created to look into the status of women in our society and act as a supportive group that would address issues that women face while following a profession in science, particularly in plant pathology.

One of the first undertakings of the committee was to conduct a survey of women members to determine their needs. The survey findings were presented at the 1988 APS Annual Meeting. The results indicated that many of the society’s women members were also at the beginnings of their careers. In an effort to be inclusive, the committee decided that it could reach out to both men and women by developing programs directed toward young APS members.

It is with this same spirit of inclusiveness that, in 2002, the Women in Plant Pathology Committee joined with the Cultural Diversity Committee to become the Joint Committee of Women in Plant Pathology and Cultural Diversity. Both groups recognized that they had similar goals and determined that they would be better able to contribute to the society if they worked together. Since joining forces, the committee has sought to sponsor activities that further the professional development of minority members as well as benefit the society as a whole. Another goal has been to serve as a sounding board and open forum for issues pertaining to the role of diversity in science. As part of fulfilling this goal, committee members actively participated in discussions this past year using the APSnet e-community site. The topics covered included determining the specific needs of international APS members and discussing how the idea of diversity should be defined. In the next few weeks, we will begin a new discussion based on the paper “Men, Women, and Perceptions of Work Environments, Organizational Commitment, and Turnover Intentions.” Please contact Julius Fajardo at julius.fajardo@chemtura.com if you would like to join our e-community and be part of the conversation.

As APS celebrates its 100th year, there is no better time to recognize the contributions of the society’s minority members as well as recognize the advances in diversity, tolerance, and acceptance that have been made since its inception. As part of this recognition, the Joint Committee of Women in Plant Pathology and Cultural Diversity is designing a survey of APS members to build off the initial work done by the Women in Plant Pathology Committee in 1987. This survey will look not only at the status of women in APS but will try to address a myriad of issues pertaining to diversity. We will present the results as part of a symposium on the role of diversity in science at the 2008 Centennial Meeting. Twenty years after the first survey, it is time to see how far we have come and perhaps acknowledge how far we have left to go.

Lastly, our committee is also interested in perspectives that are gained through different levels of maturity and experience. While we continue to add new members to our roster, we miss the guidance of those who were instrumental in starting the committees. We hope that former members would consider this a special invitation to participate again and share your experiences with a new crop of pathologists. Please consider participating in the e-community discussion as a way to renew your involvement and to add to the value of our conversation by providing a longer range perspective on our discussion topics.

The Joint Committee of Women in Plant Pathology and Cultural Diversity welcomes your suggestions, thoughts, and concerns. We also encourage those who are interested to attend our committee meeting (Saturday, July 28, from 5:30 to 7:00 p.m.) and social at the APS/SON Joint Meeting in San Diego, CA.

www.apsnet.org
Hunter Perry received the James R. Watson Fellowship awarded by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America. Perry is working toward his master's degree in turfgrass pathology in the Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Mississippi State University, under the direction of Maria Tomaso-Peterson. His master's thesis is entitled “Disease management strategies for controlling spring dead spot and isolation frequency of the causal organism Ophiobolus korrae on Tifway bermudagrass.” The Watson Fellowship is funded through a partnership between The Toro Co. and The Environmental Institute for Golf. The winners, students working toward master's and doctoral degrees, have been identified as promising future teachers and researchers in the field of golf course management. In addition to a $5,000 award, they also receive an all-expense paid trip to the 2007 GCSAA Education Conference and Golf Industry Show.

Yinong Yang was recently appointed as an associate professor in the Department of Plant Pathology and the Huck Institutes of the Life Sciences, The Pennsylvania State University. His research program focuses on the signal transduction and functional genomics of rice disease resistance and abiotic stress tolerance. Yang received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Florida in 1994 under the guidance of Dean W. Gabriel. He was a postdoctoral fellow with Daniel F. Klessig at Rutgers University during 1994–1997. Before joining Penn State, he was an assistant (1997–2002) and associate (2002–2006) professor in the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. More about his research program can be seen at www.ppath.cas.psu.edu/Yang.htm.

Jean Beagle Ristaino, professor of plant pathology at North Carolina State University, coordinated and taught a unique tropical plant pathology class this spring with guest lecturers on important tropical crop diseases, including emerging plant diseases, global food security, potatoes (Jean Ristaino), coffee (Monica Blanco-Menenes), cacao (Robert Lumsden, World Cocoa Foundation, and Prakash Hebbbar, MasterFoods, USA), banana (Turner Sutton), and Costa Rican crops and history (Charles Averre). They also discussed trade issues with USDA-APHIS (Christina Devorshak and Scott Redlin) that are relevant to U.S. and Central American farmers. The students were each assigned a crop disease and wrote a paper on a host, diseases, and management of their choice. As part of the class, Ristaino led the group to Costa Rica for a 9-day intensive field tour of tropical crops. Costa Rican former student and colleague Luis Gomez, assisted by Arturo Brenes and Roberto Valverde, all of the University of Costa Rica, arranged the field visits in Costa Rica. They toured coffee, banana, pineapple, potato, sugarcane, root and tuber tropical fruit, cacao and vegetable farms and packing houses, and sugar refineries in the country and learned about the diseases, history, and social and political issues facing farmers in the developing world. The class trip was funded by the Office of International Science and Engineering of the National Science Foundation, with additional support from North Carolina State University’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the USDA APHIS. Ristaino plans to develop a class website and, pending further funding, will take another class to the tropics in 2008. Photo cutline: North Carolina State University’s tropical plant pathology class on a field trip in Costa Rica.

Erratum

In the April issue of Phytopathology News, Maritza Abril’s name was misspelled in the legend to the photo showing the graduate students who participated in the Southern Division Annual Meeting student paper competition.
**Phytopathology**

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**Overexpression of a Gene Encoding a Catabolite Repression Element in *Alternaria citri* Causes Severe Symptoms of Black Rot in Citrus Fruit.**

**Defense Responses in Grapevine Leaves Against *Botrytis cinerea* Induced by Application of a *Pythium oligandrum* Strain or Its Elicitin, Oligandrin, to Roots.**

**Fluxmorn Is a Novel Fungicide That Disrupts Microfilament Organization in *Phytophthora melonis.***

**Spread of *Heterobasidion annuum* in Christmas Tree Plantations of the United States Pacific Northwest.**

**Quantitative Modeling of the Effects of Temperature and Inoculum Density of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri* Races 0 and 5 on Development of Fusarium Wilt in Chickpea Cultivars.**

**Forecasting Sclerotinia Disease on Lettuce: A Predictive Model for Cappogenic Germination of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* Sclerotia.**

**Identification of a New Fusarium Head Blight Resistance Quantitative Trait Locus on Chromosome 7A in Tetratetloid Wheat.**

**Genetic and Physical Mapping of the Partial Resistance Gene, *Pn4,* to Blast in Rice.**

**Characterization of Components of Partial Resistance, *Rps2,* and Root Resistance to *Phytophthora sojae* in Soybean.**

**Simple Sequence Repeat Diversity of a Worldwide Collection of *Puccinia triticina* from Durum Wheat.**

**Asexual Genetic Exchange in the Barley Pathogen *Phytophthora maculata.***

**Relative Contribution of Seed-Transmitted Inoculum to Foliar Populations of *Phaeocephala nodorum.***

**Genetic Diversity in Poplar Leaf Rust ( *Melampsora medusae* f. sp. *delitiae*) in the Zones of Host Sympathy and Allopatry.**

**Molecular Detection of *Phytophthora ramorum* by Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction Using TagMan, SYBR Green, and Molecular Beacons.**

**Two Resistance Modes to *Clover yellow vein virus* in Pea Characterized by a Green Fluorescent Protein-Tagged Virus.**

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**Plant Germplasm Centers and Microbial Culture Collections: A User’s Guide to Key Genetic Resources for Plant Pathology.**

**Rapid Determination of Rice Cultivar Responses to the Sheath Blight Pathogen *Rhizoctonia solani* Using a Micro-Chamber Screening Method.**

**Discriminating Between Isolates of PSMV Using Nucleotide Sequence Polymorphisms in the HC-Pro Coding Region.**

**Generation and Dissipation of Methyl Iothioxyanate in Soils Following Metam Sodium Fumigation: Impact on Verticillium Control and Potato Yield.**

**Lack of Seed Coat Contamination with *Cucumber mottle virus in Lupin Perins Reliable, Large-Scale Detection of Seed Transmission in Seed Samples.**

**Effects of Border Crops and Intercrops on Control of Cucurbit Virus Diseases.**

**Comparative Genetic Analysis of *Magnaporthe oryzae* Isolates Causing Gray Leaf Spot of Perennial Ryegrass Turf in the United States and Japan.**

**Comparison of Molecular Procedures for Detection and Identification of *Gusmania citricarpa* and *G. mangiferae.***

**Comparing Disease Predictors and Fungicide Programs for Late Blight Management in Celery.**

**Artificial Inoculation of Wheat for Selecting Resistance to Stagonospora Nodorum Blotch.**

**Similarities in Seed and Aphid Transmission Among Soybean mottle virus Isolates.**

**Distribution of *Phoma sclerotioides* on Alfalfa and Winter Wheat Crops in the North Central United States.**

**Pre- and Post-Infection Activity of Azoxystrobin, Pyraclostrobins, Mefenoxam, and Phosiphate Against Leather Rot of Strawberry, Caused by *Phytophthora cactorum.***

**Environmental Monitoring and Exploratory Development of a Predictive Model for Dead Spot of Creeping Bentgrass.**

**Genotypes A and B of *Caldenia indica* Differ in Ability to Colonize Susceptible Soybean.**

**Natural and Experimental Host Range of *Siroccus clarigigneti-juglandacearum.***

**Host Range and Phylogeny of *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *enametii* from Potato and Tomato in California.**

**Incidence of and Distribution of Important Viral Pathogens in Some Iranian Potato Fields.**

**Genetic Characterization of Binucleate Rhiizoctonia Species Causing Web Blight on Azalea in Mississippi and Alabama.**

**Characterization of a Phytoplasma Associated with Cabbage Yellows in Iran.**

**First Occurrence of Anthracnose Caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on *Pitheaya.***

**First Report on the Transmission of *Candidatea Liberibacter americanus* from Citrus to *Nicotiana tabacum cv. Xanthi.***

**First Report of *Botrytis cinerea* on *Arabidopsis thaliana* in Italy.**

**First Report of Pasta mosaic virus in FORage Peanut (*Arachis glabrata*) in North America.**

**First Report of Powdery Mildew Caused by *Golovinomyces orontii* ( *Erysiphe orontii*) on *Petunia x hybrida* in Italy.**

**First Report of *Pythium Root Dsfunction of Creeping Bentgrass Caused by *Pythium volutum* in North Carolina.**

**Phytophthora Species in Soils Associated with Declining and Nondeclining Oaks in Missouri Forests.**

**First Report of *Peltarion zonata* spot virus from Tomato in the United States.**

**Phytophthora Blight Caused by *Phytophthora capsici* on Pumpkin and Winter Squash in Texas.**

**Occurrence of Late Blight Caused by *Phytophthora infestans* on Potato and Tomato in Alaska.**

**First Report of the Root-Rot Pathogen, *Aphanomyces aphanidermatum,* from Hawaii.**

**First Report of *Phytophthora* on *Artemisia absinthium* Caused by *Eimerobiosis polycardia.***

**First Report of *Phytophthora* infection on *Artemisia absinthium* in North Carolina.**

**First Report of *Sawadaea var.* in *Lupin Permits Reliable, Large-Scale Characterization of a Phytoplasma Associated with Necrotic Yellow Vein Disease in Iran.**

**First Report of Southern Blight Caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* on *Lianum oleraceum* in Italy.**

**First Report of Spirea Witches’-Broom Disease in China.**

**First Report of Southern Blast Caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii* on *Hemp (Cannabis sativa)* in Sicily and Southern Italy.**

**Sawadaea Powdery Mildew of Box Elder ( *Acer negundo* ) in Wisconsin.**

**First Report of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides Causing Anthracnose Fruit Rot of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* in China.**

**First Report of *Phytophthora parsleyi* on *Kedda* ( *Pueraria montana var. lobata*) in North Carolina and Increased Incidence of Soybean Rust on *Soybean* in 2006.**

**First Report of the Foliar Nematode *Aphelenchoides ritzemaboi* Infecting Chrysanthemum in Iran.**

**First Report of Japanese Beetle ( *Popillia japonica*) as a Vectors of *Southern bean mosaic virus* and *Bean pod mottle virus.***

**First Report of Head Rot of *Brassica oleracea* cv. *botrytis var. italica* Caused by *Pseudomonas fluorescens* in Southern Italy.**

**First Report of Rust Caused by *Tranzschelia discolor* on *Peach in Oman.***

**Fusarium Wilt of Gerbera in Spain in Soiless Crops.**

**First Report of *Fusarium Wilt Caused by* *Fusarium oxysporum* on Roselle in the United States.**

**A Polish Isolate of *Zucchini yellow mosaic virus* from *Zucchini* is Distinct from Other European Isolates.**

**First Report of Blueberry *Botrytis* Blight in Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and Córdoba, Argentina.**

**MPMI**

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**Functional Analysis of Lipid Metabolism in *Magnaporthe grisea* Reveals a Requirement for Peroxosomal Fatty Acid β-Oxidation During Appressorium-Mediated Plant Infection.**

**OsWRKY13 Mediates Rice Disease Resistance by Regulating Defense-Related Genes in Salenylate- and Jasmonate-Dependent Signaling.**

**A Nonribosomal Peptide Synthetase Gene ( *mgsA*) of *Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae* Is Involved in Mangotoxin Biosynthesis and Is Required for Full Virulence.**

**Developmental Transcript Profiling of Cyst Nematode Feeding Cells in Soybean Roots.**

**Twitching Motility Is Essential for Endophytic Rice Colonization by the N1-Fixing Endophyte *Azorhizus sp. Strain BH72.***

**Molecular and Pathotypic Characterization of New *Xanthomonas oryzae* Strains from West Africa.**

**Evidence That the Nonstructural Protein of Tomato spotted wilt virus Is the Avirulence Determinant in the Interaction with Resistant Pepper Carrying the *Avr1* Gene.**

**Refinement of the *Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria* *hrpB* and *hrpE Operon Structure.***

**A Novel Role for Catalase B in the Maintenance of Fungal Cell-Wall Integrity During Host Invasion in the Rice Blast Fungus *Magnaporthe grisea.***

**The Role of a P1-Type ATPase from *Pseudomonas fluorescens* SWB25 in Copper Homeostasis and Plant Colonization.**

**The MAP Kinase Kinase MKK2 Affects Disease Resistance in Arabidopsis.**

**Plant Health Instructor**

www.apsnet.org/education


Bacterial Leaf Scorch ( *BLS*) of Shade Trees. *Plant Management Network***

www.plantmanagementnetwork.org

**Plant Health Progress**


Calendar of Events

APS Sponsored Events

June 2007
19-21 — APS North Central Division Meeting. Lafayette, IN. www.apsnet.org/members/div/northeastern/

July 2007
July 28-August 1 — APS/SON Joint Meeting. San Diego, CA. http://meeting.apsnet.org
28-August 1 — APS Pacific Division Meeting. San Diego, CA. www.apsnet.org/members/div/pacific/

October 2007
10-12 — APS Northeastern Division Meeting. Cape May, NJ. www.apsnet.org/members/div/northeastern/

February 2008
2-5 — APS Southern Division Meeting in conjunction with SAAS. Dallas, TX. www.cals.ncsu.edu/plantpath/activities/societies/aps/SouthernAPS.html

Upcoming APS Annual Meetings

July 26-30, 2008 — Minneapolis, MN. (Centennial Meeting) www.apsnet.org/centennial
August 1-5, 2009 — Portland, OR.
August 7-11, 2010 — Nashville, TN.

Other Upcoming Events

June 2007
3-7 — 9th World Congress on Parasitic Plants. Charlottesville, VA. www.cpe.vt.edu/wcpp/
10-14 — Plant Canada 2007. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. www.plantcanada.ca
26-29 — Joint Meeting of the WERA-97 and NCERA-184. Idaho Falls, ID. (jwindex@uidaho.edu)

July 2007
10-13 — American Peanut Research and Education Society Meeting. Birmingham, AL. www.apsn.purdue.edu/
10-14 — 20th North American Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation Conference. Milwaukee, WI. www.marquette.edu/NASNFC


August 2007
1-3 — Wheat Pasture and Grain Symposium. Ardmore, OK. (gmorgan@ag.tamu.edu)
6-9 — Eighth International Symposium on Adjuvants for Agrochemicals. Columbus, OH. www.isaa-online.org/isaa2007.htm
12-16 — 91st Annual Potato Association of America Meeting. Idaho Falls, ID. www.conferences.uidaho.edu/PA

September 2007
24-28 — European Meeting on Plum Pox. Pula, Croatia. www.biol.pmf.hr/ppv07/index.htm

October 2007
8-12 — ISHS Second International Symposium on Tomato Diseases. Kusadasi, Turkey. www.2istd.edu.tr
9-14 — 4th International Rice Blast Conference. Changsha, China. www.4irbc.org
10-12 — 2nd Conference on Precision Crop Protection. Bonn, Germany. www.precision-crop-protection.uni-bonn.de


November 2007
19-21 — Third International Conference on Plant Pathology. Lahore, Pakistan. (ticcpp@yahoo.com)

January 2008
8-10 — Western Disease Conference. Portland, OR. (tamla.blunt@colostate.edu)

June 2008
28-July 2 — 8th International Oat Conference. Minneapolis, MN. (stuth001@umn.edu)

August 2008
24-29 — 9th International Congress of Plant Pathology. Torino, Italy. www.icpp.org
30-September 2 — 10th International Fusarium Workshop. Alghero, Sardinia, Italy. www.cdl.umn.edu/scab/10th_fhb_wkshp.htm

For the most current listing go to www.apsnet.org/meetings/calendar.asp.

Phytopathology News

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