Christ and Boehm Elected as New APS Officers

Congratulations to Barbara J. Christ, elected vice president (to serve as president in 2009–2010), and Michael J. Boehm, elected councilor-at-large for a 3-year term. Both will begin their terms at the end of the 2007 APS/SON Joint Meeting. Christ is currently professor and head of the Plant Pathology Department at Penn State University. Boehm is an associate professor and associate chair of the Department of Plant Pathology for The Ohio State University.

Complete biographic sketches, as well as personal statements of leadership submitted by the new officers, appeared in the May 2007 issue of Phytopathology News (Vol. 41, No. 5:56-59).

Still Time to Register!
The APS/SON Joint Meeting in San Diego is just around the corner. Registration is still open!

Go to http://meeting.apsnet.org and you’ll save $25 by registering online. Register today!

APS Develops Cooperative Agreement with CSPP

APS meetings with the Chinese Society of Plant Pathology (CSPP) during a visit to Beijing in May were very successful. An official cooperative agreement outlining short-term objectives for society collaboration was signed by officers of both organizations. The CSPP will be visiting APS in San Diego to continue planning projects of mutual interest. A more complete listing of joint activities and highlights of this meeting will be included in the August issue of Phytopathology News. Pictured here is the APS delegation with their CSPP hosts on the campus of the China Agricultural University in Beijing. Left to right: Back row: Randy Ploetz, Chongyao Shen, Zaifeng Fan, Zhanhong Ma, Zejian Guo (CSPP vice president), Xifeng Wang (CSPP deputy secretary general), Xingzhong Liu (CSPP standing member), and Chenggui Han (CSPP secretary general). Front row: Steven Nelson, Raymond Martyn, Youliang Peng (CSPP president), Jan Leach, Tom Mew, Jenifer Huang McBeath, and Juhua Zou (CSPP executive deputy secretary general).

2007 Revision of APS Strategic Plan

John Andrews, APS Past President, University of Wisconsin-Madison, jha@plantpath.wisc.edu

Following below is the updated APS Strategic Plan. This is a “living document,” which is reviewed annually under the auspices of the immediate past president and revised as circumstances warrant. The version here was developed during the 2006-2007 fiscal year and taken to APS Council for review and comment at the midyear meeting in February 2007. Revisions were made based on that discussion and further minor changes were made by an ad hoc group consisting of Joyce Loper, Margery Daughtrey, Ray Martyn, and John Andrews. The resulting version was finally reviewed and approved by the combined Executive Committee and Financial Advisory Committee in May 2007.

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APS Strategic Plan continued on page 82
We now invite your comments and suggested revisions. The plan will be reexamined by APS Council at San Diego and any further changes will be incorporated in the review process during the 2008 fiscal year. The strategic plan is a key instrument for the direction of our society because it is a roadmap of where we are going and tells us what routes we should be taking and which ones we should be avoiding.

Please send any comments you may have to either me or to APS President Jan Leach (jan.leach@colostate.edu).

APS Strategic Plan (Revision 2007 approved by the APS Executive Committee and the Financial Advisory Committee May 9, 2007)

1. Preamble

Background Comments

• Strategic planning is an ongoing process of which the “plan” document is only a part. Other parts include, but are not limited to, ongoing financial planning; member surveys; identification of emerging issues; strategic thinking by the officers of APS and Scientific Societies (annual retreats and priorities statements), editors-in-chief, staff, the boards/offices, and the ad hoc and other committees.

• For brevity, the attached plan is shown in succinct form. Other versions exist or can be developed to show progress under each goal; strategic benchmarks and timeframes; or responsibilities for execution.

• Any plan needs to be developed against a backdrop of 1) ongoing activities; 2) emerging issues; 3) assumptions on future trends; and 4) statement of core values/ideology. See below for possible examples.

Current Activities (examples)

• Transition from hard copy print to electronic information age; open access; Atypon indexing and cross-referencing activity; institutional site licenses; etc.

• Reassessment of direction of profession (MacDonald ad hoc; Gadoury ad hoc), and infrastructure support (Jones ad hoc microbial culture collections)

• International initiatives

• Collaboration with other scientific societies

• Strategizing with our partner AACC International (Scientific Societies umbrella)

• Plant Management Network evolution

• Expansion of meetings philosophy beyond annual meeting to smaller, focused, topical, or regional meetings (e.g., soybean rust symposia)

• Biosecurity initiatives (Public Policy Board)

• Planning for Centennial 2008

Emerging Issues (examples)

• Introduced and resurgent pathogens

• Niche agricultural markets (organic; specialty crops)

• Biofuels

• GMOs

• Climate change

Assumptions (examples)

International

• Accelerated movement to a global economy, increasing world travel

• Progressive shift in technology, science, engineering spotlight away from United States to Asia (China, India); global race for talent

• Intensification of population and food problems in third world

• Climate change inevitable with accompanying vast implications, direct and indirect, to agricultural and natural ecosystems

• Explosive growth of information

• Rapid transition from print medium to electronic format

National

• Aging demography

• Erosion of science and technology education

• Need for secure food and energy; preservation of natural ecosystems

• Erosion of public understanding of and support for agriculture

• Erosion of stature (support) of land grant colleges and agricultural research and extension outreach

• Likely continued erosion of support for nondefense research spending
Phytopathology News

Profession
- Plant pathology is an integrated science (basic/applied; generalist/specialist)
- Stresses on volunteerism, changing composition and needs of membership
- Erosion of membership base nationally and in total if not offset by increase in international members
- Erosion of faculty positions and numbers of free-standing departments of plant pathology
- Advancement of the science will hinge on advancing knowledge of the cellular, organismal, and ecological levels of plants, pathogens, and plant-associated microbes
- Essential role of APS in national visibility of plant pathology and in networking and lifelong learning of members, nonmembers, and general public

Core Purpose & Values (Ideology)
The APS is a diverse global community of scientists that:
- strengthens the science and practice of plant pathology;
- provides credible and beneficial information related to plant health;
- advocates and participates in the exchange of knowledge with the public, policy makers, and the larger scientific community; and
- promotes and provides opportunities for scientific communication, career preparation, and professional development for its members.

Planning Horizons
- Tecker (see Leadership Forum, Québec presentation 2006) advocates four timeframes in strategic thinking: 10–30 years (a “big, audacious goal”); 2–10 years; 3–5 years; 1–2 years
- While we do not need to identify goals with this degree of precision, the APS strategic plan would be improved significantly by identifying a “big audacious goal” and by assigning annually a high, medium, or low priority to each objective within our five goals. It would also be useful to identify benchmarks (milestones) to evaluate our progress

Big Audacious Goal: That APS be the preeminent international resource for professionals and the public on plant health and plant-microbe interactions.

II. The Plan

GOAL 1. PROMOTE THE HIGHEST QUALITY SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS

Objective 1A. Develop, implement, and continuously reassess meeting strategy, format, and content.

Objective 1B. Monitor the quality and success of APS journals, APS PRESS, electronic services/products, Plant Management Network, and APS Education Center through surveys, industry indicators, market analyses, and internal review. Establish and support policies and procedures that enhance the value, reputation, and competitiveness of these operations to ensure their future success.

Objective 1C. Build and capture opportunities for plant pathology to compete for resources, infrastructure, and support.

GOAL 2. MAINTAIN A STRONG, PROACTIVE, AND UNITED PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

Objective 2A. Increase and broaden the membership base by providing new and innovative options that add value to the membership. Promote opportunities for involvement at the annual and other meetings for undergraduate and graduate students, postdoctoral researchers, members of industry, international scientists, members of sister societies, those who are working in plant pathology but who have non-plant pathology backgrounds, and others with interests in or ties to plant pathology.

Objective 2B. Engage in continual, proactive strategic and financial planning to assure a dynamic, flexible, and responsive organizational structure that is financially sound and transparent.

Objective 2C. Proactively identify plant health topics and scientific and layperson audiences for programs, publications, electronic media, and topical meetings and workshops.

Objective 2D. Recognize and support Divisions.

GOAL 3. BE RECOGNIZED AS THE LEADING GLOBAL RESOURCE FOR PLANT HEALTH INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION

Objective 3A. Utilize interdisciplinary strengths offered by the Plant Management Network to make plant health information broadly accessible.

APS Strategic Plan continued on page 98
Outreach

OPRO Continues to Advance Public Awareness of Plant Pathology

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

The Office of Public Relations and Outreach (OPRO), created by APS Council in 1996, is educating the public about plant health, plant diseases, and associated microorganisms while strengthening advocacy for science-based public policy.

In the May 2007 edition of Phytopathology News, I outlined OPRO’s role in developing a strategic communications plan for the APS Centennial Meeting. We would like to thank all of the members who submitted story ideas for consideration. The best of those ideas have been selected and are now being developed by Standing Partnership, the public relations firm hired to assist us. In association with the story development, APS members who are considered experts in the area and who have volunteered to serve as spokespersons on the topics will be participating in a “Working with the Media” workshop sponsored by OPRO in San Diego. Key APS leaders will also participate in the workshop.

In addition to the Centennial Meeting plan, the OPRO Board has been busy in a number of other areas. OPRO was charged by then-President John Andrews to develop a new public-oriented website using the Center for Disease Control’s site (www.cdc.gov) as a potential model for a user-friendly public site. OPRO board member Nicole Donofrio was appointed to chair the Web Development Committee. The committee is currently working on content development for the site. It has not yet been determined if it will reside on APSnet or have its own site.

In other areas, OPRO continues to support a booth at the Career Fair of the National FFA meeting, now held annually in Indianapolis. Purdue University members Gail Ruhl and Ray Martyn served as hosts of the booth this past year. The International Science and Engineering Fair was held in Albuquerque, NM, in May. OPRO annually provides cash prizes to the best high school student science projects that have a plant pathology-related theme. Three members volunteered to represent APS as special award judges, Rebecca Creamer and Stephen Hanson, faculty in the Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology, and Weed Science at New Mexico State University, and Richard Frederiksen, emeritus faculty from Texas A&M residing in Albuquerque. (See adjacent article for details of the event.)

OPRO will also be providing support for a Town Meeting in San Diego. This nearly annual event provides a tour and an opportunity for Master Gardeners in the local area to have a chance to interact with and ask questions to the “plant doctors.” This year’s meeting was organized by Gary Bender, subtropical horticulture farm advisor with the University of California Cooperative Extension.

Last year, OPRO presented the first APS Plant Pathology Journalism Award to Pam Henderson, crops and issues editor of the Farm Journal (see September 2006 Phytopathology News). This year’s award will be presented during the Extension Plant Pathologist’s Breakfast. In another media-related area, OPRO has organized a news conference on plant diseases and issues that are impacting California’s agriculture, including sudden oak death, Pierce’s disease of grapes, food safety, tomato leaf curl and citrus greening, that will be held on Monday morning of the San Diego meeting.

The OPRO Board welcomes input from all members and invites anyone with an interest in public relations and working with the media to the board meeting that will be held in San Diego on Tuesday, July 31, from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. Don’t forget to stop by the APS area in the Grand Foyer to pick up this year’s version of the plant pathology postcards. If you mail them from the meeting, we’ll even pick up the postage.

APS Sponsors Plant Pathology Awards at 2007 INTEL International Science and Engineering Fair

OPRO Board member Rebecca Creamer, Kelly Chacon, Katie Termer, and Anika Petach.

High school students from every state and 50 countries participated in the 58th International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) held in Albuquerque, NM, May 14–17, 2007. Student competitors had won their local, regional, and, for many, state science fairs prior to this event. The quality of projects was very high.

APS sponsored four awards for students whose projects advanced an aspect of plant pathology. APS members Rebecca Creamer and Stephen Hanson, faculty in the Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology, and Weed Science at New Mexico State University, and Richard Frederiksen, emeritus faculty from Texas A&M residing in Albuquerque, represented APS as special award judges.

Judges spent a day reviewing and discussing 15 projects in the categories of microbiology, plant science, environmental management, and cellular and molecular biology. Judges took a second day to interview the students and evaluate their projects on the basis of scientific merit, poster quality, and the interview.

First place ($1,000 award) was presented to Katie E. Termer, a senior from Clay High School, Green Cove Springs, FL, for her third year continuation project “Elicitation of gene expression in Pinus taeda after challenge by Dendroctonus frontalis-associated fungi as detected by real time-PCR.” Second place ($700 award) was presented to Anika R. Petach, a sophomore from Fairview High School, Boulder, CO, for her project “Tracking and preventing the Ophiostoma fungus of the mountain pine bark beetle.” Third place ($500
**Plant Disease Appreciates Reviewers; Challenges Continue**

**Kira Bowen, Auburn University, Bowenkl@auburn.edu**

It is the best of times; it is...not such a good time. OK, paraphrasing Dickens relative to journal processes may not be appreciated by some. However, this dichotomy of perspectives fits the manuscript review process for *Plant Disease* (PD).

It is the best of times for PD. Manuscripts submissions are up—from 335 full-length manuscripts during the 2004 calendar year to 391 in 2006. These are record numbers of submissions, which are reflective of the journal’s health and of the health of applied plant pathology throughout the world. Last year’s survey of APS members about PD also indicated continued support for the journal and its niche as a publication venue for applied research in plant pathology. Increased submissions were expected with the adoption of Manuscript Central, probably because of increased ease of submitting materials, especially by international authors. Indeed, international submissions did increase, from 33% of all submissions in 2004 (n = 112) to 43% of submissions (n = 170) in 2006.

Increased submissions, while being a positive aspect of PD, makes this a challenging time for the journal. The increased number of submissions means that more reviews are needed. With 50+ more submissions a year, 100+ more reviews are needed. Obviously, it is hoped that there are conscientious individuals who will help with these reviews, and it looks like more and more of these individuals are being needed. Yet, many of us in plant pathology feel that our numbers are declining. In other words, even though the need for reviewers is on the increase, there seem to be fewer individuals to draw upon to help with reviews. We also face the fact that many of us are expected to do more—publish more, teach more, write more grants—in addition to doing more reviews of other people’s work. It’s getting tougher by the day.

In addition to these numbers, we are also in an era of quick information turnaround. When it comes to manuscript review and processing, the timeliness of the process depends on your perspective. A young researcher, trying to become established and share their own research results, wants feedback as soon as possible. But the reviewer with a track record knows their input is voluntary (at least for APS journals) and has other priorities. Members of the *PD* Editorial Board respect both of these perspectives and try to balance the priorities of the volunteer reviewers with efficient processing of all manuscripts.

We need to remember that evaluation and critique of research, with eventual publication, is an essential part of the scientific process. If each of us is to publish our work, each of us must also be involved in the evaluation and critique process. Both sides of this process—conducting the research and the review of the research—are equally serious. So, this is a call to get involved with the review process and to do so with a commitment to quality and an appreciation for efficiency and timeliness in the process. If you are asked to do a review and cannot make the time, take a few moments and suggest other reviewers. There are potential reviewers you may know and trust that the Editorial Board does not know. Work with your graduate students about respecting the review process—even ask, when contacted, if a review could be shared with your graduate student as a training opportunity.

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**Submit Postings Now for Onsite Job Service in San Diego**

Again this year, the onsite APS Placement Service in San Diego will offer the convenience of an online interface for job and candidate searches in plant pathology. Employers and candidates are encouraged to submit their postings prior to the meeting at www.apsnet.org/careers/jobpost.asp and www.apsnet.org/careers/vitapost.asp. Make sure to indicate on your submission that you will be onsite by checking the optional box on the Web form. When searching for jobs or candidates at www.apsnet.org/careers/jobfind.asp or www.apsnet.org/careers/vitafind.asp, look for the leaf icon to quickly see who will be available. Computers to view this information onsite will be provided in the Board Room outside of the APS Exhibit Hall at the Town & Country Resort. Contact apsplacement@scisoc.org with any questions.
“Faces of the Future” Symposium Debuts in San Diego

The Early Career Professionals Committee and the Scientific Programs Board are proud to announce the development of a new symposium session entitled “Faces of the Future” for the APS annual meetings. This session is designed to acknowledge the up-and-comers in a plant pathology research area. Speakers were selected by a committee established by the Early Career Professionals Committee, comprised of leaders in the field as well as members of the Early Career Professionals Committee. The chosen speakers will present their current work as well as comment on the future direction of their programs and their discipline. In addition, the speakers will be invited to publish a symposium proceedings paper, where they can highlight their philosophy and their thoughts about the future direction of their discipline. The topic for the inaugural “Faces of the Future” symposium is nematology. We are looking forward to Ekaterini Riga, Andreas Westphal, Guozhong Huang, and Inga Zasada speaking in the “Faces of the Future in Nematology” symposium at the APS/SON Joint Meeting in San Diego, CA. We would like to introduce the speakers and invite you to join us for their presentations.

Ekaterini Riga is an assistant professor and extension nematologist in the Plant Pathology Department and IAREC, Washington State University, Prosser, WA. She obtained her Ph.D. degree at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada, and completed post-doctoral training in the United Kingdom in the Centre of Plant Biochemistry and Biotechnology, University of Leeds, Leeds, and in the Nematology & Entomology Department, IACR-Rothamsted, Harpenden, Herts. Her main research and extension plans are to develop multifaceted approaches toward plant-parasitic nematode management and nematode diagnostics for tree fruit, small berry fruit, and potato producers that employ either organic or conventional practices. In addition, she is interested in understanding the effect of plant-derived allelochemicals on nematode physiology and behavior. Riga has developed numerous collaborations with universities in North America, Europe, and South America and with Canadian and United Kingdom government laboratories. In addition, she has collaborative projects with government laboratories in the United Kingdom, the USDA-ARS in the United States, and industry. She has authored/coauthored more than 40 journal articles and contributed more than 50 presentations at scientific meetings and more than 40 presentations at agro-business and grower meetings. Finally, in addition to her research responsibilities, she teaches a graduate level course entitled “Nematodes and nematode diseases of plants.” She will be presenting the seminar entitled “The effects of Brassicaceae crops on plant parasitic nematodes, free living nematodes, and soil microbial dynamics when used in combination with reduced rates of synthetic nematicides.”

Andreas Westphal is an assistant professor at Purdue University. He received his M.S. degree in 1993 from the University of Goettingen and his Ph.D. degree in 1998 from the University of California-Riverside under the direction of J. O. Becker. After a post-doctoral appointment at the University of California-Davis with G. T. Browne, he accepted a position as an extension plant pathologist with Texas A&M University at Weslaco, TX, from 1999 to 2001. He joined the faculty of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Purdue University in fall of 2001. The long-term goal of his studies is the sustainable suppression of plant-parasitic nematodes. His program is a systems approach: resistant crop cultivars, nematode-suppressive cover crops, and cultural strategies are combined with soil suppressiveness principles. Studies of suppressive soils are central to his research endeavors. In his doctoral research, he investigated a sugar-beet-cyst-nematode-suppressive soil, and his current program focuses on soils that are suppressive against the disease complex of sudden death syndrome and the soybean cyst nematode. Such dual-suppressive soils have not been described previously and will provide exciting insights into natural pest and pathogen suppression. He will be presenting the seminar entitled “Sustainable approaches to the management of plant-parasitic nematodes and disease complexes.”

Guozhong Huang is an assistant research scientist in molecular plant nematology in the laboratory of Richard Hussey at the University of Georgia at Athens. He obtained a B.S. degree in plant genetics from Zhongshan University in China; an M.S. degree in genetics from Institute of Genetics, the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and a Ph.D. degree in bacterial molecular genetics with honors from the University of Queensland in Australia. His research program focuses on cloning and characterizing root-knot nematode (RKN) parasitism genes to dissect the molecular interactions of RKN with their hosts and on using the RKN parasitism genes as molecular targets for bioengineering novel, durable, RKN-resistant crops. He has discovered more than 50 RKN parasitism genes that make a nematode a plant parasite and pioneered development of transgenic plants with universal resistance to RKN by using RNAi-based technology. This breakthrough work represents a major advancement in the basic and applied studies of plant nematology. He is an author or coauthor in 16 outstanding peer-reviewed publications in some of the best journals in his discipline, such as PNAS and MPMI, a co-principal investigator with Hussey on a USDA-NRI grant, and a coinventor on three U.S. patent applications. He will be presenting the seminar entitled “Nematode parasitism genes as RNAI targets for engineering novel nematode resistant crops.”

Inga Zasada is a research plant pathologist with the USDA-ARS, Nematology Laboratory in Beltsville, MD. She received a B.S. degree in crop science from Oregon State University, an M.S. degree in crop science from North Carolina State University, and a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology at the University of California-Davis. Between her M.S. and Ph.D. degrees, she was a United States Peace Corps volunteer on the Maltese Islands, where her responsibility was nematology research and extension. Zasada’s research interests include management of plant-parasitic nematodes with organic and inorganic amendments, fate and exposure potential of plant-derived compounds in soil from a nematology perspective, and impact of agricultural practices on soil nematode communities and sustainability. She is a member of the Society of Nematologists, the Helminthological Society of Washington, and The American Phytopathological Society. She served as secretary/treasurer and is currently serving as vice president of the APS Potomac Division. Zasada is currently an associate editor for Plant Health Progress. Her documented productivity includes 17 publications in refereed journals and two book chapters. She will be presenting the seminar entitled “Research collaborations can improve the use of organic amendments for plant-parasitic nematode management.”

Ekaterini Riga

Andreas Westphal

Guozhong Huang

Inga Zasada
Jan Leach, Ph.D.

Title: University Distinguished Professor

Location: Colorado State University

Currently Working On: Rice disease resistance mechanisms

Jan Leach set up her **FREE** personal profile at APS Journals Online

She saved a “custom search” that includes the terms nonhost disease resistance, durable resistance, and others; she named it, and now receives e-mail alerts when new APS articles are published in this area.

She added several articles to her “favorites” and can see them any time she signs in to her Profile.

She “tracks articles” that cite her research published in *MPMI* and is alerted each time one of them is cited.

She signed up for “table of contents alerts” for *Phytopathology, Plant Disease,* and *MPMI* and is alerted monthly to browse the newly published findings.

What’s your Plant Pathology Profile?

Create your **FREE** personal profile at [http://apsjournals.apsnet.org](http://apsjournals.apsnet.org) and customize APS Journals Online to fit your needs.
Real-Time Pest Tracking with the ipmPIPE—It’s About More than Just Soybean Rust

Martin Draper and Kitty Cardwell, National Program Leaders – Plant Pathology, USDA-CSREES, mdraper@csrees.usda.gov and kcardwell@csrees.usda.gov

When the threat of soybean rust was imminent, a coordinated response to help growers recognize and track the disease was developed and hosted on www.sbrusa.net. The development and maintenance of a national warning system for soybean rust are the result of an unprecedented level of collaboration among government agencies (EPA, USDA Risk Management Agency; CSREES, ARS, ERS Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; many state departments of agriculture), farm organizations (United Soybean Board, North Central Soybean Research Program, state grower associations), agricultural businesses, and land grant universities. It was designed to help soybean farmers protect their crop from the devastating disease Asian soybean rust (ASR) and has facilitated the savings of millions of dollars by producers by aiding in risk assessment and timing of fungicide applications.

The name ipmPIPE stands for the Pest Information Platform for Extension Education (PIPE), a tool for Integrated Pest Management (ipm).

Why include IPM in the name? Because the PIPE is a delivery mechanism for IPM and the two are inextricably linked. IPM, regardless of what pest you are talking about, is comprised of a good system to conduct monitoring and surveillance, real-time information on risk in any given area, access to appropriate expert assessment, a set of management options, and an easy way to record what actions were taken. The diversity of the pest systems currently being addressed through the ipmPIPE really shows the versatility of the website and how it can be useful to many different end users. Maybe a producer can link to a treatment recommendation that is based on ipmPIPE data reporting. Maybe the distribution maps can help a producer make a nonpesticidal management decision, such as a harvest strategy or variety selection. In all cases, the fundamental IPM concept of crop pest monitoring is pivotal to the process applied to the ipmPIPE. The ipmPIPE provides an additional source of information for decision making and makes as much information as possible available from a single portal.

One of the goals of the ipmPIPE system is to improve management of crops and pests to reduce economic losses for producers. The current ipmPIPE hosts a “Management Toolbox” to provide soybean growers with local guidelines for managing the disease and with a good farming practices tool to aid in crop insurance claims. The best defense a producer has against a pest is early response, and that can only occur through early recognition of the problem. The ipmPIPE provides a highly adaptable platform for delivery of pest and disease forecasting systems, whether from real-time surveillance data such as from sentinel plots and spore traps, from production fields, or from validated climate-driven predictive models.

The system developed for soybean rust offers a powerful tool to deal with invasive, endemic, and/or sporadic pests of any crop system and is likely to be useful for both researchers and crop managers. At this time, the ipmPIPE is being adapted to detect, track, and delineate soybean aphids and virus and fungal diseases of soybean and nonsoybean legumes. The research community can also use ipmPIPE utilities as a communication and data-sharing tool across a wide geography.

Not every management system delivered through the ipmPIPE may look exactly like the soybean rust early warning system. As new pest systems are added to the content of the ipmPIPE, perhaps the ipmPIPE website becomes the portal to sites that offer real-time integrated management for any number of crop/pest combinations. The future of real-time pest management offers exciting possibilities for our science!

Within the past year, an organizational structure was developed to coordinate and govern ipmPIPE development. A steering committee was formed comprised of 22 individuals involved in pest management disciplines from across the spectrum of universities, federal service, and the private sector. Don Hershman, extension plant pathologist at the University of Kentucky, was elected chair of the national ipmPIPE Steering Committee and will coordinate that body until the fall of 2008, when Jim VanKirk, director of the Southern IPM Center, will assume the role. The steering committee is developing a mechanism for pulling new crop/pest combinations onto the ipmPIPE through a competitive program and is expecting to post a request for applications as early as this fall.

The success of ipmPIPE, to this point, has proven that U.S. agriculture can benefit from this technology and the organizations that support it. For the 2007 season, the ipmPIPE will be expanded to cover other crops and pests. In soybeans, an invasive insect pest, the soybean aphid, will also be tracked. In other legumes, including dry beans, chick peas, and lentils, plant viruses and other fungal diseases will be tracked. Currently, the system relies on sentinel observation sites, regular monitoring of the same site that is planted to germplasm with a known resistance package. However, not every ipmPIPE project would have to follow the same model. In many cases, the concept could be applied to existing sites with known germplasm to track an airborne pathogen. Some time this summer, a Call for Applications will be issued to compete for the new projects to be added to the ipmPIPE. Watch for that call if you think you have a system in place that could be deployed over a wide area to benefit U.S. agriculture.

The future is bright for the ipmPIPE. As it expands to include more crops and pests, ipmPIPE will become an everyday resource for farmers, making U.S. agriculture more efficient. An efficient agriculture means better profits for farmers, reasonable food prices for consumers, and a healthier environment.

To see the ipmPIPE in action, visit the website at www.sbrusa.net. There, you will find the real-time maps showing recent confirmed finds of soybean rust, weather information, national and state expert commentary; and more. More information on ipmPIPE structure can be found at www.ipmpipe.org. For more information or to discuss the ipmPIPE, contact USDA Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service National Program Leaders for Plant Pathology, Kitty Cardwell (+1.202.401.1790, kcardwell@csrees.usda.gov) or Marty Draper (+1.202.401.1990, mdraper@csrees.usda.gov).
Microbe Genome Sequence List: 2008 Revision

Scott Gold, PPB Member, University of Georgia, sgold@uga.edu

Surveys of APS membership have indicated that microbial sequencing continues to be a topic of very high interest. APS committee and membership input is requested into the generation of a revised sequence priority list.

The list has been decimated by success and it is time to replace sequenced species with those of interest to our membership.

2008 List Revision

Over the next several months, we will embark on a third revision of the list, to be finalized in the fall through committee input following the APS annual meeting in San Diego and posted by January 1, 2008. In 2003 and again in 2006, with extensive input from 17 APS standing committees, I, as part of the activities of the Public Policy Board (PPB), generated a revised list of microbes considered to be of priority for genomic sequencing. Revisions are necessary because of the dynamics and progress in sequencing since 2000, when the original list was initiated through the efforts of the APS PPB under the direction of O. W. Barnett. The efforts of research scientists and the support of the various funding agencies have made possible a change from having essentially no sequence data for plant-associated microbes to the current situation with numerous microbes from the original and revised lists having been or in the process of being sequenced. Nonetheless, there continues to be a great need for additional microbial genome sequence data. Since the list has been helpful to both researchers and funding agencies as support for proposals and new funding initiatives, it is in the best interest of APS members that the list be updated.

The process of updating the list will be initiated with a solicitation to the chairs and vice chairs of the APS subject matter committees. I encourage chairs to allot time for discussion of the list revision on committee meeting agendas for the annual meeting in San Diego. I will post an interim list indicating what species have been sequenced under the title "2006 Microbe Genome Sequence List: Current Status" to www.apsnet.org/members/ppb/plantassocinitiative.asp. All APS members are encouraged to view this document and provide input on suggested replacements through a pertinent committee. Any additional comments related to introductory text or other components of the list document are also appreciated.

The 2008 revised list will continue to include a maximum of 10 "Immediate Priority" and up to 25 "High Priority" species per grouping (e.g., pathogenic fungi, pathogenic bacteria, beneficial plant-associated microbes, etc.). A table of organisms, which were earlier included on the list but have been sequenced or are sufficiently funded, will also be included.

Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to the many dedicated APS committee chairs, vice chairs, and members for past and future participation in this effort whose results have made the sequencing of a number of plant-associated microbes a reality.

Your APS Stories Needed!

Darin Eastburn, University of Illinois, eastburn@uiuc.edu

This is your last chance to record your reflections for the APS Oral History Project! Again this year, the Centennial Committee will be capturing a series of reflections by APS members in video format, and we would like to hear your story. These video clips could include interesting stories about your major professor, brief descriptions of how you got interested in plant pathology, important events in the history of the science or the society, your most memorable APS meeting story, or a short conversation between you and a colleague, mentor, or student. You may have other ideas to contribute to this project. We want to hear from you. It’s easy! Just stop by the APS Oral History Project table in the registration area during the meeting in San Diego and sign up to have your story recorded. We can’t wait to hear from you! For a sneak peek of some of the interviews that have been recorded to date, visit the “Oral History Project” section of the APS Centennial website at www.apsnet.org/centennial.
Special thanks to the following individuals who made donations to the APS Foundation between June 1, 2006, and May 31, 2007. They are listed according to the honorary group to which they belong as determined by lifetime total donations. (New donors are indicated by *; new club members are indicated by #.) A comprehensive listing of all Foundation contributors, since the inception of the Foundation, is available at www.apsnet.org/foundation/donors.asp. Individuals who prefer not to have their names published may ask that their donations be designated as anonymous. A request to have your name withheld can be directed to Kim Flanagan, APS Headquarters (kflanegan@scisoc.org), or Ann Chase, APS Foundation chair (archase@chaseresearch.net).

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APS Foundation Opens Unimagined Doors for Costa Rican Student

Mauricio Montero is one of those persons that you like from the very first day you meet them. That happened the second day of the annual meetings at Québec City. He found Silvia and me to thank us for the Student Travel Award he had won, allowing him to attend his very first APS meeting. His enthusiasm was contagious. He had parlayed his $500 award into an all-expense-paid trip from his native Costa Rica, but he wasn't stopping there. He was determined to find a way to get his Ph.D. in the United States. At the time we met, he wasn't sure how, but in this article you will read that he had found the way by the end of the meeting. For an old fogy on his way out, helping, in a small way, a young professional on his way to the top turned out to be a most rewarding experience. Thanks to you, Mauricio. – José Amador, Center Director Emeritus and APS Foundation Board member

Mauricio Montero, University of Costa Rica, montero-mau@costarricense.cr

The APS Foundation delivers every year more that 30 Student Travel Awards for students to attend the APS annual meeting. Encouraged by my mentor professor, Carmen Rivera, I applied for a travel award last year in order to attend the APS annual meeting in Canada. This opportunity came at a very good time for me, because I was finishing my master's program in Costa Rica, my birth country, and had begun to search universities and faculty for possible Ph.D. studies in the United States. I was constantly browsing the websites of several universities with Plant Pathology Departments.

One day, checking my mail, I received the happy surprise that I had been chosen for the “José and Silvia Amador Travel Award.” I used this happy event as leverage to get additional support. I asked several departments of my school, Universidad de Costa Rica, and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Costa Rica, anyone from whom there was a chance of getting help, explaining that the $500 would only cover part of the expenses. At the end, I had enough resources to pay for the entire trip, including airline, hotel, meals, meeting registration, etc. Because I was interested in pursuing my Ph.D. in the United States, I arranged appointments with professors who would also be attending the meeting in order to discuss Ph.D. opportunities. It was very gratifying to find out that everybody was very open to conversation, to answer questions, and to teach. Yes, the very ones that wrote many of the awesome papers I had studied in my courses! I was also able to hear about the state-of-the-art research going on, and I was able to meet students from the United States and abroad. One day, during lunch, I was told about a professor, Anna Whitfield, who was going to begin her appointment as a faculty member at Kansas State University (KSU). I was able to talk to her; she explained to me her research interests and the kind of projects she was pursuing, and then, we continued to correspond by e-mail. Prior to the APS meeting, I had not considered KSU for my Ph.D. studies, but I was very enthusiastic about Dr. Whitfield’s research area. When I returned home, I began to browse the KSU website: the faculty and the program; and I liked the department and the research program. Participation in the APS meeting provided me with an opportunity to interact with prospective future mentors and opened up new opportunities at universities that I was unaware of prior to the meeting.

In December 2006, I applied to three universities, one of which was KSU. I was accepted as a student shortly after my application was completed, and I was offered the Tillman Scholarship, which is a great opportunity to support myself during my Ph.D. studies. I also was able to visit the KSU campus in March 2007 and visit with members of the Department of Plant Pathology. Shortly after my visit, I decided to attend KSU and work with Dr. Whitfield, studying plant–virus–vector interactions. Therefore, the APS meeting, and thus the APS Foundation Travel Award, was my bridge to get to know and contact my future Ph.D. mentor and future university, which I had not considered before.

In my case, the APS Foundation Travel Award opened an unimagined door to my future. Nowadays, I am getting ready to attend KSU and I am very excited about the future of APS and the opportunity to participate and contribute to events of the society. The meeting revealed to me the importance of The American Phytopathological Society and the importance of being a part of this society.

I encourage all APS student members to apply for the travel awards and get involved in the different activities of the society. Now that APS approaches the centennial anniversary, I believe that the society and those who pioneered its creation should be celebrated. Moreover, it is also an opportunity for us, and a responsibility, to get involved and contribute to the growth and success of the society and the APS Foundation in the next 100 years. ■

Congratulations 2007 APS Foundation Awardees

The APS Foundation is pleased to recognize the following individuals who have been selected for a prestigious APS Foundation Award in 2007. All of the awardees were selected based on a competitive process for each particular award. We congratulate all of them on receiving these honors and trust that it will contribute highly to the development of their professional careers.

Lucy Hastings de Gutiérrez Fund for Excellence in Teaching
Paul Vincelli, University of Kentucky

Noel T. Keen Award for Research in Molecular Plant Pathology
Pierre J. G. M. de Wit, Wageningen University

JANE International Service Award
Naidu Rayapati, Washington State University

JANE Research Awards
Gerardo Rodriguez-Alvarado, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo-México
Soum Sanogo, New Mexico State University

French-Monar Latin American Travel Awardees
Luis A. Alvarez Bernaola, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia
Byron Vega J., University of Puerto Rico
Raúl Allende Molar, CIAD AC
Jeanette Alicia Williams, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Research and Development Division-Jamaica
Gaston Apablaza-Hidalgo, Facultad de Agronomía e Ingeniería Forestal

Frank L. Howard Undergraduate Fellowship
Christopher D. Aake, Stanford University
Michael Meyer, University of Illinois

International Travel Award
Maria Mercedes Roca, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano, Honduras

7th I.E. Melhus Graduate Student Symposium Speakers: Emerging and Changing Viral Pathogens—Biology and Molecular Mechanisms
Xiojun Hu, University of Idaho
Li-Fang Chen, University of California-Davis
Subhas Hajeri, University of California-Riverside
Lucy Stewart, University of California-Davis
Vihanga Pahalawatta, Washington State University
Priya Raja, Ohio State University

APS Foundation Awardees continued on page 92
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Get Ready to Place Your Bids!

Unique and beautiful items have already been donated for the Office of International Program’s Silent Auction. Be ready to place your bids during the APS/SON Joint Meeting registration and Welcome Reception, July 29, 2007. Now in its third year, the OIP Silent Auction is held to raise money for “Connecting Knowledge with a Growing World,” a workshop series supporting collaboration among plant pathologists from around the world.

Donations are still being accepted! OIP requests donations of fabulous cultural items for the auction. Items sought are pieces you may have collected or artwork you have made. Also welcome are bottles of wine, chocolate, regional food specialties, or other treats from around the world. Donations may be in the form of crafts, artworks, tools, books, services, or other items that reflect your culture or cultures you have visited.

If you are unable to attend the APS/SON Joint Meeting, you can mail your donation to APS Headquarters by July 6. You may also bring your item to the meeting and leave it at the registration desk. Please fill out a donation form to let us know of your intent. For donation forms or more information, visit www.apsnet.org/members/oip/silentauction.asp.

People

Youfu Zhao joined the faculty of the Department of Crop Sciences at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign as an assistant professor of phytobacteriology in July 2006. He received a B.S. degree and an M.S. degree in plant pathology from Zhejiang University and a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from Oklahoma State University. He received post-doctoral training at the Department of Energy-Plant Research Laboratory and the Department of Plant Pathology, Michigan State University, in Gregg A. Howe’s and George W. Sundin’s laboratory, respectively. His current research program is directed toward identifying potential new virulence factors and deciphering the signal transduction networks in bacteria by using both bacterial genetics and genomic approaches.

Carl Bradley joined the Department of Crop Sciences at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) in January 2007 as an assistant professor. He will have responsibilities in diseases of agronomic field crops with an 80% extension and 20% research appointment. Before arriving at UIUC, Bradley was an assistant professor at North Dakota State University in Fargo, where he had extension and research responsibilities on diseases of broadleaf crops. Bradley earned his B.S. degree from Southern Illinois University and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from UIUC. Bradley also gained experience as a post-doctoral research fellow with the University of Idaho.

Delphina P. Mamiro, a native of Tanzania, received her Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from The Pennsylvania State University in December 2006. Her thesis, entitled “Non-composted and spent mushroom substrates for production of Agaricus bisporus,” was under the direction of Daniel J. Royse. Mamiro was a Ford Foundation Fellow and received the Arthur Gaspari Memorial Scholarship and the James P. Roberts Scholarship in mushroom research. She joined the faculty of the Department of Crop Sciences at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in January 2007 as an assistant professor.
science from the department. Mamiro returned to teach and conduct mushroom research at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, TOSCI, Morogoro, Tanzania, after graduation.

Jan Leach, university distinguished professor of plant pathology at Colorado State University and current president of APS, visited the Penn State Department of Plant Pathology on April 16, 2007, to present the first annual Richard R. Nelson Memorial Lecture. Her seminar, entitled “Approaches to broad-spectrum, durable plant disease resistance,” was the first in an annual series of lectures focusing on host–pathogen genetics. This endowed lecture series was established in memory of Richard R. Nelson (1926–1991), who had a distinguished career as a member of the Penn State plant pathology faculty from 1966 until his retirement in 1985. Penn State bestowed its highest faculty distinction on Nelson in 1974, when he was named Evan Pugh Professor.

Jack D. Rogers, Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State University (WSU), recently promoted to the rank of regents professor in recognition of sustained accomplishment in teaching, scholarship, and public service. The title of regents professor is an honor awarded to only a few of the university’s most distinguished faculty. A WSU faculty member for 44 years and recipient of many awards and honors for teaching and research, Rogers teaches classes in forest pathology and mycology. He has authored or coauthored more than 200 journal articles, book chapters, and one book.

Rebecca Nelson, Cornell University, recently visited the Department of Plant Pathology at Washington State University to present this year’s lecture in the department’s Distinguished Lecture Series. Each year the lecture is presented by an outstanding scientist invited by the department’s graduate students. Nelson’s seminar title was “Quantitative resistance to diseases of rice and maize.”

Meong Hyoen Nam, a pathologist at Nonsan Strawberry Experiment Station, Chungnam ARES, Nonsan, Korea, is visiting Mark Gleason’s lab in the Department of Plant Pathology, Iowa State University, from November 2006 through October 2007. The objective of the visit is to collaborate on development of a PCR-based assay to detect Colletotrichum acutatum on symptomless strawberry leaves. The goal of the project is to provide growers with a way to detect the presence of this pathogen before fruit are ripe, so that they can better suppress epidemics of anthracnose fruit rot. Nam and Ph.D. student Oscar Perez-Hernandez have developed a nested PCR assay that is highly sensitive to C. acutatum conidia on symptomless leaves. They plan to apply the assay to field sampling in Iowa strawberry fields in summer 2007. Nam will present preliminary results from the project at the 2007 APS Annual Meeting in San Diego.

Thomas Hammond recently received his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His thesis, entitled “Applied, biological and evolutionary aspects of RNA silencing in Aspergillus nidulans,” was under the direction of Nancy P. Keller. He is currently doing a post-doc at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Erick DeWolf recently joined the faculty of the Department of Plant Pathology at Kansas State University as the extension small grains and forage plant pathologist. DeWolf received a B.S. degree in biology from Hope College and a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from North Dakota State University. He most recently served as the extension field crops plant pathologist at Pennsylvania State University. At Kansas State University, he will have an extension program primarily focused on the management of diseases of wheat and alfalfa. His research will focus on diseases of importance to Kansas wheat growers.

Neil van Rij of Cedara, South Africa, was awarded a USDA Cochran Fellowship Training Grant to work with Forrest W. Nutter, Jr., and Khalil Ahmad, Department of Plant Pathology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, on the epidemiology and modeling of Asian soybean rust of soybean—a serious threat to both South Africa and U.S. agriculture. As a part of his training program, van Rij participated in hands-on training in using GPS, GIS, and remote sensing technologies to quantify the temporal and spatial spread of Asian soybean rust in South Africa. van Rij also helped with analyses concerning Asian soybean rust disease development in the United States (at the county level). The Cochran Fellowship was funded by the USDA-Foreign Agricultural Service. The fellowship is named after Senator Thad Cochran of Mississippi, who envisioned providing training and support to help developing nations improve agricultural systems and to strengthen and enhance trade links with the United States.

Henry K. Ngugi recently joined the faculty in the Department of Plant Pathology, The Pennsylvania State University, as a research associate at the Fruit Research and Extension Center in Biglerville. His research program focuses on epidemiology and integrated management of diseases of tree fruits, and he also has interests in mycotoxins and diseases affecting plant reproductive organs. Ngugi earned his Ph.D. degree from the University of Reading in England in 1998 and was jointly supervised by Angela M. Julian (Reading) and Stan B. King (International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics). He was a visiting scholar at Anne Dorrance’s lab at Ohio State University in 1999. Before joining Penn State, he was a post-doctoral fellow with Harald Scherm at the University of Georgia (2000–2004) and an assistant research scientist (2005–2006).

Layla E. Sconyers recently joined Landis International, Inc. as a research manager and study director in Valdosta, GA, after completing a 2-year post-doc appointment (2005–2007) with Robert C. Kemerait, Jr. at the University of Georgia in Tifton. Sconyers coordinated the Asian soybean rust monitoring and epidemiological work for Georgia as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s sentinel plot system for monitoring this disease. Sconyers was hired by Landis International, Inc. to consult with industry clients on biopesticide, fungicide, herbicide, and insecticide protocol and study development, data management, and report writing for EPA, which will involve both GLP and non-GLP field and laboratory research, including formulation development and efficacy evaluation, environmental safety studies, radiolabeled studies, product chemistry studies, toxicology studies, and residue chemistry studies. Sconyers also worked with Mary K. Hausbeck at Michigan State University (2003–2005) as a post-doc investigating host resistance on the epidemiology of ornamental plant diseases, particularly gerbera daisy powdery

People continued on page 94
mildew. In 2003, she received a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Georgia under the guidance of Timothy B. Brenneman and Katherine L. Stevenson, where she completed her dissertation, entitled "Influence of row pattern and plant population on the epidemiology of peanut stem rot." Scounters received a B.S. degree in biology, with honors, in 1999 from Georgia Southern University.

Retirement
Clarence I. Kado

Clarence I. Kado retired June 29, 2006, after 38 years as a faculty member in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of California, Davis. Kado was born in Santa Rosa, CA; grew up in the Los Angeles area; and during World War II, he, his brother, and his parents were sent to an internment camp at Heart Mountain, WY. After the war, his grade school and high school education were in southern California. He received his B.S. degree in soil science in 1959 and, under the mentorship of Cecil E. Yarwood and William Takahashi, he received his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology in 1964, both from the University of California, Berkeley. He was an NIH post-doctoral fellow in the Virus Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley, and worked in the laboratory of C. Arthur Knight. He was appointed assistant research professor in the Virus Laboratory in 1967 by Wendell Stanley. In 1968, he was recruited to the faculty in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of California, Davis, where he rose rapidly through the ranks to become a full professor and plant pathologist in the Experiment Station in 1974.

Kado’s research has centered on bacterial diseases of plants, with a primary focus on the crown gall bacterium, Agrobacterium tumefaciens. He led a large research group throughout his career with longstanding and sabbatical guests from throughout the world. His students have gone on to successful careers in academia, industry and government organizations. He also taught a graduate course on plant bacteriology for many years at University of California, Davis, the outcome of which will appear as a book entitled Plant Bacteriology to be published by APS PRESS.

Kado served as the director and principal coordinator of the highly successful Fallen Leaf Lake conferences (1985–2006), which brought together scientists from throughout the world for interaction on specific topics in phytopathology and related areas. He has served on the editorial boards of several leading journals in microbiology and on study sections and review panels at NIH, NSF, and EPA. He has authored or coauthored more than 256 publications and five books. Kado has been honored for his contributions in research over the years: the WHO Bronze Medal in Virology (1967); Fellow, American Academy of Microbiology (1993); and Fellow, The American Phytopathological Society (1993). In 2002, he received the National Security Service Award and, in 2006, the Government Service Award, both presidential awards that acknowledge his contributions in providing scientific expertise to government agencies.

In retirement, he will continue to follow his research interests and will likely find more time to pursue his various avocations, especially his talent as a fly fisherman, for which he is renowned in the Sacramento region. He and his wife Barbara will continue to reside in Davis.

In Memory
Jack Altman, beloved husband and father, died at the age of 83. Altman was a decorated World War II veteran who fought in the Pacific Campaign. He returned from the war to complete his post-graduate studies in plant pathology at Rutgers University, and upon graduation, he took a professorship position at Colorado State University in the Botany and Plant Pathology Department. He established himself as a mainstay of the department, teaching for more than 45 years and having well over 100 publications in academia. Altman won many awards during his tenure, including the Alexander von Humboldt Naturalist Award from Germany. He traveled the world during his career, working in diverse cultures and places, such as Iran, Germany, China, Australia, and Jordan. His favorite pastimes included fishing on the Poudre River and playing with his grandchildren. He is survived by his wife, Roslyn, and children, Rudra and wife Holly, Robert and wife Debbie, Susan and husband Walti, and Brad and wife Jimmie.

Patrick Fenn, 59, professor in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Arkansas, died Sunday, January 28, 2007, at the University of Arkansas Medical Center in Little Rock.

Fenn was born July 19, 1947, in Syracuse, NY. Fenn attended the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse University, and received his B.S. degree in 1969, majoring in biological science. In 1975, he received his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology with a minor in biochemistry from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Fenn began his professional career as a post-doctoral research fellow in the Department of Plant Pathology and Agricultural Entomology, University of Sydney, Australia (1975–1977) and a research associate, USDA Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory and Department of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin (1978–1979). In 1979, he joined the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, as an assistant professor and rose to the rank of professor. During the early years of his career in Arkansas, Fenn conducted research on forest pathology—investigating the relationship between drought stress and fungal colonization (Hyphomycetales) in oak trees. His research responsibilities changed with the research needs of the state and region to address new or chronic plant disease problems. Fenn conducted research on fruit crop diseases and seed quality issues in soybean. His work on Phomopsis seed decay of soybeans, a major limiting factor in production of quality soybean seed and grains, is outstanding and made significant contributions in producing high-quality soybean seed and grains. With his graduate students, he discovered three independent dominant genes that conditioned resistance to this important disease in soybeans.
Fenn's contribution to the graduate teaching program in plant pathology was in the areas of disease physiology and biochemistry and in fungal biology. He was responsible for teaching the molecular and biochemical concepts of disease and the concepts related to advances in gene-for-gene theory. Course ratings for Fenn's teaching methods by students were excellent. Students have commented on his openness, breadth of knowledge, and willingness to consider different opinions. Fenn was concerned that students learn and, in the process, learn how to become lifelong learners.

Fenn actively served The American Phytopathological Society (APS). He was a member of the Standardization of Common Names Committee, the Post-Harvest and Mycotoxicology Committee, and the Seed Pathology Committee. He served on the Forest Pathology Committee and was chair of this committee in 1985–1986. His major contribution to APS was as feature editor of the journal Plant Disease for 5 years (1984–1988). From 1990 to 1991, he was a senior editor for APS PRESS, where he dealt with publication decisions and policy matters and edited three books for publication by APS PRESS.

He is survived by his wife, Mary; a son, David Fenn of Farmington, AR; and a daughter, Elizabeth Fenn of Nevada.

Walter J. Apt was born in Belfield, ND, in 1922. As a child, he would swim in the water reservoir since it was the only body of water in that arid part of the country. He served in the Army Air Force as an armorer on the A-20 type light bombers, making repairs to gunsights and mechanisms pertaining to armament. He loaded bombs and ammunition in preparation to bombing and served 17 months in the European area. Upon completing his military service, he began studies at Washington State University (called State College of Washington at the time) and graduated with a B.S. degree in 1950. His Ph.D. dissertation, entitled “Studies on the Fusarium disease of bulbous ornamental crops” under the mentoring of J. Walter Hendrix, was awarded in 1958.

In 1955, Apt joined the USDA and was stationed at the Western Washington Research and Extension Center (WWREC) to work on Pratylenchus penetrans, a root lesion nematode, infecting narcissus bulbs. Apt found that fumigants increased the yield and quality of King Alfred daffodils; however, if the soil was treated too severely, especially with methyl bromide, losses from Fusarium basal rot increased. While at the WWREC, Apt also conducted research on the seed gall nematode of Agrostis spp. In a collaborative effort, Apt attempted to break the life cycle of Anguina agrostis by spraying the grass with growth regulators to prevent flowering. The best treatments suppressed flowering but, because a few flower stalks still developed, control was incomplete. Apt left Washington and was restationed in a USDA position at Utah State University in Logan, UT.

Apt served as a consulting nematologist to the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association in 1958-1959 resulting in a report entitled “Investigations of nematodes as a factor in yield decline of sugar cane varieties.” He must have enjoyed the sunshine, warm weather, and nematological challenges because in 1963, Apt left his USDA position in Logan and accepted an appointment in Honolulu with the Pineapple Research Institute (PRI) for twice the pay. At PRI, Apt continued research on nematode control and designed the first nematode management program based upon the systemic properties of fenamiphos. PRI closed in 1973 and Apt was appointed a professor in the Department of Plant Pathology in the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, where he continued pioneering research on volatile and nonvolatile nematicides in pineapple cultivation. In his last years of active research, Apt was a leader in developing technology for the safe application of nematicides through drip irrigation systems. His research was not solely focused on nematode control but extended to ecological relationships, especially desiccation tolerance of root-knot and reniform nematodes.

Apt had an active academic career. While a university faculty member, he advised several students in their master’s and Ph.D. programs; among these students was Diógenes Cordero-Clark, a former dean of agricultural sciences at the University of Panama. Apt also served as a committee member for numerous other students in plant pathology, agronomy, and horticulture. Apt was a member of The American Phytopathological Society and was among the first members of the fledgling Society of Nematologists. In 1987, the Society of Nematologists recognized Apt’s contributions with the Ciba-Geigy Award.

Apt retired from the University of Hawaii and active research and relocated with his wife, Solveig, to Bellingham, WA. After returning to Washington, he traveled up and down the west coast from Alaska to San Diego to Yellowstone National Park to his birthplace of Belfield, ND. When he returned to Belfield, he was shocked to see how dinky his swimming reservoir was!

Apt loved being with his grandchildren and, when they grew up, was grateful to have great grandchildren so he could once again read stories to them, play trains, and build creations with LEGOs with them. When his grandchildren and great-grandchildren were small, he had a tradition of carrying gummy bears in his shirt pocket and giving the children hugs as they picked the candy out of his pocket. Apt enjoyed gardening in Hawaii and in Washington. He missed the warmth of Hawaii but compensated by thoroughly enjoying the fireplace during the winter months in Washington.

Apt was recognized throughout the commercial pineapple industry, nematology, and phytopathology as a leader in chemical control of nematodes.
Graduate Position in Plant Pathology

A 3-year graduate position is available at the Institute of Integrative Biology, ETH Zürich, to work on the evolution of an agriculturally important fungal pathogen. The project seeks to understand the effect of selection and demographic parameters on patterns of genetic variation of fitness-relevant traits and on evolvability. The work includes in vitro and in vivo experiments and quantitative genetics analysis (see Zhan et al. 2005. Molecular Ecology 14:2683-2693). The applicant is expected to have a university degree in natural sciences, which allows entering a Ph.D. program, and very good organizational, analytical, and writing skills. Salary: CHF 34,000–40,000. Closing Date: August 1, 2007 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Motivated applicants should submit a one-page letter that summarizes interests and relevant experience, CV including score transcripts, and contact information for three references (all as PDFs) to yvonne.willi@agrl.ethz.ch. Contact: Yvonne Willi, ETH Zürich, Integrative Biology Universitatsstr. 2 Zürich, ZH 8092 Switzerland. Fax: +41 44 632 33 15 72; E-mail: yvonne.willi@agrl.ethz.ch; Phone: +41 44 632 33 87; Web: www.ibz.ethz.ch/.

Assistant Professor, Vegetable Crop Pathology

This is a 75% extension/25% research position. The successful applicant is expected to develop a nationally respected extension education and adaptive research program on the integrated management of important and emerging diseases of the major vegetable crops in Pennsylvania. The person is expected to identify extension education needs in the area of integrated vegetable crop management and develop educational programs that use traditional methods and state-of-the-art electronic technologies. The successful candidate will be expected to provide leadership for vegetable crops as a member of the college’s pest forecasting team. The person is also expected to develop an externally funded adaptive research program that supports the development and use of integrated pest management strategies that contribute to a safe and abundant food supply. The successful candidate will collaborate with county-based extension educators, extension specialists, and research faculty in other related disciplines, appropriate governmental agencies, and private industry. The individual will advise graduate students through advanced degree programs. The search will continue until an appropriate candidate is identified. Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity, and the diversity of its workforce. Candidates must have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or a related field. The person selected for this position must possess excellent interpersonal and communication skills. The individual must demonstrate a strong desire and ability to develop and to deliver a creative, individual- and team-based extension education program. In addition, the individual will be expected to demonstrate an ability to acquire external funding and conduct and publish collaborative and independent research. An understanding of disease modeling and forecasting is desirable. Salary: Salary commensurate with qualifications. A highly attractive benefits package is available. Closing Date: August 15, 2007 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send a letter of application, statement of research interests, curriculum vitae, and academic transcripts and arrange for at least three letters of reference. Contact: Gary W. Moorman, Search Committee Chair, Department of Plant Pathology, The Pennsylvania State University, 212 Buckhout Laboratory, University Park, PA 16802-4507 U.S.A. Fax: +1.814.863.7217; E-mail: gmoorman@psu.edu; Phone: +1.814.863.7401; Web: www.ppath.cas.psu.edu/.

Research Plant Pathologist

A research plant pathologist post-doctoral position for a 2-year appointment is available in the Produce Quality and Safety Laboratory, Henry A. Wallace Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD. The primary research of the laboratory is in the area of postharvest plant pathology and physiology. The primary direction of the research for which the position is being filled focuses on extracellular enzymes secreted by fungi as major virulence factors of the pathogen. Specific objectives are to 1) elucidate the role of fungal extracellular enzymes as virulence factors important in postharvest decay of fresh fruit, including the effect of pathogen modification of the host environment on virulence factors; and 2) evaluate potential control strategies targeting fungal extracellular enzymes to reduce postharvest decay of fruit. Virulence factors involved in postharvest decay of pome fruits will be identified using a comparative model for evaluating the contribution of the enzymes to relative virulence and via the use of enzyme-specific antibodies. Control measures will then be evaluated using recombinant antibodies and effective antioxidants to reduce postharvest decay. The study should contribute to our continued efforts to understand the virulence factors involved in postharvest host–pathogen interactions. This is a temporary position requiring a related Ph.D. degree preferably earned within the past 4 years and requires knowledge of plant pathology and microbiology. Knowledge of current methods used in the study of host–pathogen interactions, including techniques used in molecular biology and biochemistry, is required. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Salary: GS-11, $55,706 per year plus benefits. Closing Date: August 24, 2007 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send CV, unofficial copies of transcripts, and names of contact information for professional references. Contact: William Conway, USDA-ARS, Produce Quality and Safety Laboratory, Henry A. Wallace Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, 10300 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705 U.S.A. Fax: +1.301.504.5107; E-mail: William.Conway@ars.usda.gov; Phone: +1.301.504.6986.

Assistant/Associate Professor Turfgrass Pathology

The Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison invites applications for a 12-month, tenure-track faculty position at the assistant/associate professor level. The position focuses on turfgrass pathology with a 70% extension/30% research effort. The incumbent will develop an innovative, externally funded program that improves the management of turfgrass diseases while protecting natural resources; mentor graduate and undergraduate students; and support the department’s teaching mission. Requirements: Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or related discipline; strong foundation in the principles and concepts of plant pathology and relevant research experience; effective oral and written communication skills, including the ability to use modern delivery technologies to reach diverse audiences; and a positive attitude for teamwork, including the proven ability to lead and motivate others. For a full position description, visit www.plantpath.wisc.edu. The University of Wisconsin is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Salary: Minimum $65,000. Closing Date: Applications received by July 25, 2007, will be assured full consideration; review of applications will continue until a suitable candidate is identified. To apply, submit a C.V.; a statement of extension and research interests; undergraduate and graduate transcripts; and
Graduate Student Research Assistantship
Management of Phytophthora root rot of American chestnut in forest tree nurseries.
A Ph.D. graduate student assistantship is available at the School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences at Auburn University. A B.S. and/or M.S. degree in forestry, horticulture, or plant pathology is desirable for this project. This is a 3-year project, and research will involve the soilborne pathogen *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) in greenhouse, laboratory, forest tree nurseries, and field trials to identify strategies and to develop recommendations to nursery managers for controlling Phytophthora root rot in the nursery and to reforest specialist. To increase survival of American chestnut after outplanting in the field. Candidate will work closely with The American Chestnut Foundation, its partners, and members of the Southern Forest Nursery Management Cooperative at Auburn University. **Salary:** Assistantship is $17,800 per year with tuition fees waived. **Closing Date:** August 15, 2007 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Application materials can be found online at www.grad.auburn.edu. **Contact:** Scott Enebak, School of Forestry & Wildlife Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849 U.S.A. Fax: +1.334.844.1084; E-mail: enebas@auburn.edu; Phone: +1.334.844.1028; Web: www.forestry.auburn.edu.

Research Plant Pathologist
The position is located in the National Soybean Research Center at the University of Illinois, Urbana, IL. The incumbent will develop, purify, and maintain collections of the fungus *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* for research projects that include developing a differential set to identify and characterize domestic isolates, determining virulence patterns of selected isolates from populations, and evaluating aggressiveness and other attributes to compare differences and similarities among isolates. The incumbent will improve and develop new techniques for working with this pathogen under in vitro conditions and will be using microscopy and real-time quantitative PCR for making quantitative measurements to find differences among the isolates. Recent Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or a closely related field is required. Knowledge of molecular population genetics and of culturing and inoculation methods for obligate pathogens are desirable. **Salary:** For benefit information, visit www.usajobs.opm.gov/ei61.asp. **Closing Date:** August 14, 2007 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Application details are available at www.afm.ars.usda.gov/divisions/hrd/hrdhomepage/vacancy/pd962.html.

Assistant Professor
A 9-month, tenure-track position to develop an externally funded research program to address the molecular interactions of plants and fungi, including the diagnosis of invasive and bioterror fungi using molecular approaches, and the development of environmentally sound management strategies to control fungal diseases of important crops in Hawaii. Crops could include, but are not limited to, papaya, banana, pineapple, vegetable crops, turf grasses, ornamentals, and diversified crops. The successful candidate will be responsible for an introductory course and lab entitled “Plant Pathogens and Diseases,” expected to contribute to the graduate and undergraduate programs by developing courses appropriate to the instructional assignment; and team teach or contribute guest lectures in other courses. He/she will also participate as a member of the graduate faculty to supervise graduate students and serve on student advisory committees. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or a related discipline; research experience in host-pathogen interactions as demonstrated by publications in peer-reviewed journals. Desirable qualifications include post-doctoral research experience in plant-fungal interactions; teaching experience at the university level; and evidence of successful grantmanship. **Salary:** Commensurate with experience. **Closing Date:** August 10, 2007 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and official transcripts of college training and three confidential letters of recommendation sent to the search committee chair. **Contact:** Anne Alvarez, Department of Plant & Environmental Protection Sciences, 3190 Maile Way, Room 307, Honolulu, HI 96822 U.S.A. Fax: +1.808.956.2832; E-mail: alvarez@hawaii.edu; Phone: +1.808.956.7764; Web: www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/peps/.

Product Development Specialist
Product development specialist is responsible for conducting and contracting field and greenhouse trials for new biopesticides and is responsible for new formulations and uses of existing biopesticides for specialty crop, turf, and ornamental markets. Requirements include Ph.D., M.S., or B.S. degree in entomology, plant pathology, weed science, or other relevant agricultural science, with a minimum of 2 years of experience in field development, specifically for the vegetable, fruit, nut, vine, and ornamental markets; experience designing, conducting, evaluating, and summarizing greenhouse and field trial pesticide programs; computer literate, experience with computer-generated protocol software (e.g., ARM); temperament to work well under pressure and with short deadlines; ability to work in a team environment; aptitude for understanding business aspects of the company’s goals, ability to read MOI’s business plan and understand its underlying strategy; excellent verbal and written communication and interpersonal skills; and a passion for sustainable agriculture and biological pest management solutions—firm and unwavering belief in our mission, vision, and values. **Salary:** Depends on experience. **Closing Date:** August 1, 2007 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send cover letter, two to three references, and CV. **Contact:** Marja Koivunen Marrone, Organic Innovations, 215 Madison Place, Suite B, Davis, CA 95618 U.S.A. Fax:+1.530.750.2808; E-mail: info@marroneorganics.com; Phone:+1.530.750.2800; Web: www.marroneorganics.com/.

Ph.D. Fellowship
Ph.D. scholarship on Botryosphaeria disease of grapevines in New Zealand. This disease causes a range of symptoms, of which the dieback of cords and shoots is most significant because it causes reduced yields and vine mortality. The Ph.D. research will focus on sources of inoculum in grapevine propagation nurseries and on the development of control strategies. Much of the experimental work will be conducted in collaboration with a grapevine nursery and therefore the student could be based in Auckland, Blenheim, or Christchurch. The Ph.D. student will develop skills and knowledge in conventional methods for plant inoculation, isolation, and identification of fungi, including the use of molecular identification methods. He/she will also develop skills in cooperation with commercial nurseries for trial design, planning, and management of resources and staff. Data analysis, report-writing, and oral presentation skills will also be developed during the program through reporting to growers, oral presentation at conferences, and thesis completion. A suitable applicant will be eligible to enroll for a Ph.D. degree. The usual standard is to have a good honors or master’s degree in plant pathology, horticulture, plant sciences, or microbiology. **Salary:** NZ$25,000 per annum for 3 years. **Closing Date:** August 7, 2007 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Curriculum vitae, including transcript of university courses and grades scored. **Contact:** Marlene Jaspers, Lincoln University, PO Box 84, New Zealand Lincoln, Canterbury 7647 New Zealand. Fax: 64 (03) 3253 864; E-mail: jaspersm@lincoln.ac.nz; Phone: 64 (03) 3252 811 ext 8185.

Assistant/Associate Professor-Virology
The Arkansas Division of Agriculture and the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville seek applicants for an assistant or associate professor position in the Department of Plant Pathology. The successful candidate will be highly motivated and qualified to...
lead a research team working in applied and molecular plant virology. This will be a 12-month, tenure-track research/teaching appointment in the Dale Bumpers College of Agricultural, Food, and Life Sciences. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or related discipline and research experience in plant virology are required. Demonstrated evidence of excellence in research, grantsmanship, teaching, and other scholarly activities is highly desirable. Research with economically important crop species is advantageous. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Salary: $70,000. Closing Date: July 15, 2007 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Applicants should submit a cover letter, curriculum vitae, statement of research and teaching experiences and interests, graduate transcripts, and three letters of reference. Contact: Craig S. Rothrock, Plant Pathology - University of Arkansas, 495 N. Campus Drive, PTSC - 217 Fayetteville, AR 72701 U.S.A. Fax: +1.479.575.7601; E-mail: rothrock@uark.edu; Phone: +1.479.575.6687; Web: www.uark.edu/depts/plntpath/PLPA/HTML/index.html.

Assistant/Associate Professor-Host Plant Resistance

The Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville seek applicants for an assistant or associate professor position in the Department of Plant Pathology. The successful candidate will be highly motivated and qualified to lead a research team working on molecular aspects of plant–pathogen interactions. Research specialization may be in any plant pathogen system. This is a 12-month, non-tenure-track research/teaching appointment in the Dale Bumpers College of Agricultural, Food, and Life Sciences. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or in a related discipline, such as microbiology, molecular biology, genetics, or plant biology, is required. Demonstrated evidence of excellence in grantsmanship, research, and other scholarly activities is highly desirable. Experience in teaching and research with economically important crop species is desirable. Salary: $77,000. Closing Date: July 15, 2007 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Applicants should submit a cover letter, curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, graduate transcripts, and three letters of reference. Contact: Kenneth L. Korth, Plant Pathology - University of Arkansas, 495 North Campus Drive, PTSC - 217 Fayetteville, AR 72701 U.S.A. Fax: +1.479.575.7601; E-mail: kkorth@uark.edu; Phone: +1.479.575.5191; Web: www.uark.edu/depts/plntpath/PLPA/HTML/index.html.

APS Strategic Plan continued from page 83

Objective 3B. Be the foremost Internet resource for all aspects of plant health. Develop a comprehensive, cutting-edge Information Technology capability and state-of-the-art websites for members and for the public face of plant pathology.

Objective 3C. Develop new opportunities at annual meetings and year-round for meaningful interaction and information exchange among members, affiliates, and the public.

Objective 3D. Expand APS into a major international presence by offering products and services and facilities to international members and nonmembers, with the intent of fostering dissemination and exchange of knowledge as well as global research collaborations.

Objective 3E. Be the foremost print and electronics resource for all aspects of plant health. Move aggressively to get journal back-content online, expand electronic consolidator (Atrypon) services, and promote institutional site licenses for APS publications.

GOAL 4. FOSTER PROFESSIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Objective 4A. Develop and conduct opportunities for networking to foster professional growth and development for national and international members.

Objective 4B. Develop and conduct opportunities for continuing education.

Objective 4C. Attract undergraduate and graduate students into the profession of plant pathology and APS.

Objective 4D. Promote a culture of effective and meaningful scientific and society volunteerism.

Objective 4E. Develop and execute a comprehensive awards and honors program that acknowledges excellence in scientific achievement in plant pathology and major contributions to APS, at all stages of professional development.

GOAL 5. PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING AND INCREASE AWARENESS OF PLANT DISEASES AND THE PRACTICE OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

Objective 5A. Identify and monitor emerging national and international issues and opportunities affecting policies and funding for plant pathology and plant health and provide information, advice, and counseling regarding these issues.

Objective 5B. Provide timely (proactive as well as reactive) and credible science-based information to national and international policy and funding organizations and institutions that are engaged in defining critical issues, drafting position statements, making recommendations, and regulating and funding policies affecting plant health sciences.

Objective 5C. Advance public relations and outreach of plant pathology and agriculture to teachers, K-12 students, policy makers, and citizens. Promote understanding of the contributions of our science and the vital roles of plant pathologists in science, agriculture, the environment, and society.

Objective 5D. Promote understanding of plant pathology among allied sciences and facilitate strategically beneficial intersociety collaborations.
APS Journal Articles

Phytopathology
July 2007, Volume 97, Number 7
Genetic Diversity in Populations of Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris in Cruciferous Weeds in Central Coastal California.
Effect of Microclimate on Leveillula taurica Powdery Mildew of Sweet Pepper.
Phylogenetic Relationships of Xylella fastidiosa Strains Isolated from Landscape Ornamentals in Southern California.
The Course of Colonization of Two Different Vitis Genotypes by Plasmopara viticola Indicates Comparable and Incompatible Host–Pathogen Interactions.
Real-time PCR Quantification and Mycotoxin Production of Fusarium graminearum in Wheat Inoculated with Isolates Collected from Potato, Sugar Beet, and Wheat.
Asexual Reproduction of Phytophthora capsici as Affected by Extracts from Agricultural and Nonagricultural Soils.
Systemic Acquired Resistance in Canola Is Linked with Pathogenesis-Related Gene Expression and Requires Salicylic Acid.
Identification of Molecular Markers Linked to a Pyrenophora teres Avirulence Gene.
Photosynthetic Declines in Phytophthora ramorum-Infected Plants Develop Prior to Water Stress and in Response to Exogenous Application of Elicitins.
Characterization and Distribution of Mating Type Genes in the Dothistroma Needle Blight Pathogen.
Microsatellite and Minisatellite Analysis of Lepotphaeria maculans in Australia Reveals Regional Genetic Differentiation.
Multiplex Real-Time Quantitative PCR to Detect and Quantify Verticillium dahliae Colonization in Potato Lines that Differ in Response to Verticillium Wilt.
Two Amino Acid Substitutions in the Coat Protein of Pepper mild mottle virus Are Responsible for Overcoming the L2 Gene-Mediated Resistance in Capsicum spp.

Plant Disease
July 2007, Volume 91, Number 7
Fungicide Registration and a Small Niche Market: A Case History of Hymexazol Seed Treatment and the U.S. Sugar Beet Industry.
Discovery and Characterization of Waitea circinata var. circinata Affecting Annual Bluegrass from the Western United States.
Integrating Disease Thresholds with TOM-CAST for Carrot Foliar Blight Management.
Additional Vegetative Compatibility Groups in Colletotrichum cucurbitae Subpopulations from Europe and Israel.
Incidence and Ecology of Blackberry yellow vein associated virus.
Virulence Diversity in the Population of Bipolaris sorokiniana.
Effects of Cover Crop Residue and Preplant Herbicide on Early Leaf Spot of Peanut.
Detection of Latent Infections ofRalstonia solanacearum Race 3 Biovar 2 in Geranium.
Survival of Sporangia of New Clonal Lineages of Phytophthora infestans in Soil Under Semiarid Conditions.
Overwintering Viruliferous Frankliniella occidentalis (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) as an Infection Source of Tomato spotted wilt virus in Green Pepper Fields.
Distribution and Molecular Characterization of Resistance-Breaking Isolates of Bean necrotic yellow vein virus in the United States.
Host Resistance to Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi in Flowers and Fruits of Highbush Blueberry.
Identification and Quantification of Polymyxga graminis f. sp. temperata and P. graminis f. sp. tepidaxy on Barley and Wheat.
Development of PCR Assays for the Identification of Species and Pathotypes of Elsinoe Causing Scab on Citrus.
Management of Xanthomonas Leaf Blight of Onion with Bacteriophages and a Plant Activator.
Inheritance of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus Resistance Derived from Solanum pimpinellifolium UPV16991.
A Leaf Spot and Blight of Greenhouse Tomato Seedlings Incited by a Herbaspirodium sp.
Consideration of Nonparametric Approaches for Assessing Genotype-by-Environment (G x E) Interaction with Disease Severity Data.
Origin of Ceratocystis platani on Native Platani orientalis in Greece and Its Impact on Natural Forests.
Balsam woolly mildew Identified in Tropical Soda Apple in Florida.
First Report of Anthracnose Caused by Elsinoe ampelina on Muscadine Grapes (Vitis rotundifolia) in Northern Florida.
First Report of Subanguina radicicola, the Root-Gall Nematode Infecting Pot annua Putting Greens in Washington State.
Slender Wheatgrass is Susceptible to Smut Caused by Ustilago ptychigra from Turkey.
Banana streak virus Identified for the First Time in Peru in Cavendish Banana (Musa AAA).
Identification of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus and Tomato mottle virus in Two Counties in Alabama.
Occurrence and Molecular Characterization of Squash leaf curl Philippines virus in Taiwan.
First Report of Brown Rot Caused by Monilinia fructicola on Various Stone and Pome Fruits in the Czech Republic.
First Report of Phytophthora citricola Occurring on Fagus sylvatica in Slovenia.
Occurrence of Potato Cyst Nematode, Globodera rostochiensis, on Potato in the Saint-Amable Region, Quebec, Canada.
First Report of the Root-Knot Nematode Meloidogyne minor on Turfgrass in Belgium.
First Report of Halotypos 1-b of Phytophthora infestans in Central Mexico.
First Report of Cucumber vein yellowing virus in Melon in France.
Occurrence of Blight Caused by Sclerotium rolfsii on Lactuca perennis in Argentina.
First Report of Powdery Mildew on Tomato Caused by Oidium neolycopersici in Venezuela.
Two Distinct Isolates of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus Threaten Tomato Production in Arizona and Sonora, Mexico.

MPMI
July 2007, Volume 20, Number 7
Recessive Resistance Genes and the Oryza sativa–Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae Pathosystem.
pSITE Vectors for Stable Integration or Transient Expression of Autofluorescent Protein Fusion in Plants: Probing Nicotiana benthamiana–Viruses Interactions.
Streptomycetes turgid populistos Possesses a Functional Cytokinin Biosynthetic Pathway and Produces Leafy Galls.
Rhizobacteria-Induced Priming in Arabidopsis Is Dependent on Ethylene, Jasmonic Acid, and NPR1.
Promoters of Orthologous Glycine max and Lotus japonicus Nodulation Autoregulation Genes Interchangeably Drive Phloem-Specific Expression in Transgenic Plants.
Expressed Sequence Tags from Phytophthora sojae Reveal Genes Specific to Development and Infection.
Arabidopsis thaliana Expresses Multiple Lines of Defense to Counterattack Erwinia chrysanthemi.
Pro- and Pre-Mediated Recognition of AvrPto and AvrPtoB Restricts the Ability of Diverse Pseudomonas syringae Pathovars to Infect Tomato.
The Transcriptional Response of Hybrid Poplar (Populus trichocarpa × P. deltoides) to Infection by Melampsora medullae Leaf Rust Involves Induction of Flavonoid Pathway Genes Leading to the Accumulation of Proanthocyanidins.
Sucrose-Mediated Priming of Plant Defense Responses and Broad-Spectrum Disease Resistance by Overexpression of the Maize Pathogenesis-Related PRms Protein in Rice Plants.
Effects of AiiA-Mediated Quorum Quenching in Sinosrhizobium meliloti on Quorum-Sensing Signals, Proteome Patterns, and Symbiotic Interactions.
Protein Accumulation in the Germinating Uromyces appendiculatus Uredospore.
The Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. trifolii RosR: Transcriptional Regulator Involved in Exopolysaccharide Production.

Plant Management Network
www.plantmanagementnetwork.org

Plant Health Progress
Winter Cover Crops Reduce Bacterial Wilt of Flue-cured Tobacco.
Glycine max atata on Highbush Blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum L.) in Norway.
Estimated Economic Losses Associated with the Destruction of Plants Due to Phytophthora ramorum Quaranline Efforts in Washington State.
Occurrence of Begomovirus Associated with Yellow Vein Mosaic Disease of Kenaf (Humiscus cannabinus) in Northern India.
Colletotrichum acutatum Found on Apple Buds in Norway.
Increasing Outbreaks and Impact of Iris yellow spot virus in Bulb and Seed Onion Crops in the Imperial and Antelope Valleys of California.
Palm Mite Is Red Threat on the Horizon.
Possible New Control for Whitefly Discovered.
Plant Pathologists Fighting Global Threat to Wheat Supply.
EPA Approves New Formulation of Schol Fungicide.
**Calendar of Events**

**APS Sponsored Events**

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

**December 2007**
- 12-14 — National Soybean Rust Symposium. Louisville, KY. www.apsnet.org/online/SBR/

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

**September 2008**

**Upcoming APS Annual Meetings**

- **2008**
  - 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**

**August 2007**
- 1-3 — Wheat Pasture and Grain Symposium. Ardmore, OK. (gmorgan@ag.tamu.edu)
- 6-9 — Eighth International Symposium on Adjacents for Agrochemicals. Columbus, OH. www.isa-isa.org/isa2007.htm
- 12-16 — 91st Annual Potato Association of America Meeting. Idaho Falls, ID. www.conferences.uidaho.edu/PAAD
- 12-17 — 11th International Workshop on Fire Blight. Portland, OR. http://oregonstate.edu/aps@scisoc.org/ISHS/Pro

**September 2007**

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

**November 2007**
- 19-21 — Third International Conference on Plant Pathology. Lahore, Pakistan. (tciopp@yahoo.com)
- 27-30 — 5th Canadian Workshop on Fusarium Head Blight. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. (atekauz@agr.gc.ca)

**January 2008**
- 8-10 — Western Disease Conference. Portland, OR. (atalla.blunt@colostate.edu)
- 14-17 — 43rd Tobacco Workers’ Conference. Savannah, GA. www.TWCconference.com

**February 2008**

**April 2008**

**June 2008**
- 28-July 2 — 8th International Oat Conference. Minneapolis, MN. (sturh001@umn.edu)

**July 2008**
- 13-18 — 5th International Congress of Nematology. Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. www.5icn.org/

**August 2008**
- 30-September 2 — 10th International Fusarium Workshop. Alghero, Sardinia, Italy. www.cdl.umn.edu/scab/10th_fhb_wkshp.htm

**October 2008**
- 26-31 — IV International Silicon in Agriculture Conference. Wild Coast Sun, Port Edward, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. www.siliconconference.org.za

**November 2008**
- 4-7 — 2nd International Symposium on Biological Control of Bacterial Plant Diseases. Orlando, FL. http://grove.ufl.edu/~biocon/****