Meeting Attendance Exceeding Expectations

Registration at the Centennial Meeting has already reached the average number of annual meeting attendees. With 1 month to go before the meeting takes place, we’re expecting record high attendance! Registration is still open. Go to http://meeting.apsnet.org and you’ll save $25 by registering online by July 22. After this date, registrations will be handled onsite at the registration desk. Register today to join us in Minneapolis.

Sherwood and Bull Elected as New APS Officers

Congratulations to John L. Sherwood, University of Georgia, elected vice president (to serve as president in 2010–2011), and Carolee T. Bull, USDA-ARS, elected councilor-at-large for a 3-year term. Both will begin their terms at the end of the 2008 APS Centennial Meeting.

Sherwood is currently a professor and head of the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Georgia. Bull is a research plant pathologist at USDA-ARS in Salinas, CA.

Searchable Abstracts Now Available Online

Want to know if a certain topic will be covered at the Centennial Meeting? Abstracts are now available online and are fully searchable by subject or keyword. Visit http://meeting.apsnet.org under Program and Events and click on “2008 Meeting Abstracts.”

Flash-and-Dash Presentations To Be Expanded and Virtual Versions Unveiled in Conjunction with Centennial Meeting

Mike Boehm, Scientific Programs Board member, boehm.1@osu.edu

The Centennial Meeting will feature expanded Flash-and-Dash presentation (5 minutes and three slides in advance of poster viewing) sessions following last year’s successful trial run of Flash-and-Dash presentations in San Diego, CA. And another experiment! A selected group of Flash-and-Dash presentations will go “virtual” as part of the Centennial theme of “Future of Promise.” Ten volunteers will make voice-overlaid PowerPoint presentations in advance of the meeting for use as virtual Flash-and-Dash presentations available before, during, and after the Centennial events. Details will follow on their Web whereabouts. Please support the expanded Flash-and-Dash sessions in Minneapolis with your attendance and log on to view the trial run of virtual Flash-and-Dash presentations!

Support the Global Experience

Be sure to visit the Office of International Program (OIP) Silent Auction during the Opening Celebration at the Centennial Meeting. You may be lucky enough to take home a unique item, all while supporting OIP’s new Global Experience program.

Donations are still needed to help make this year’s OIP Silent Auction historic! Do you have items from your travels or your local culture that you would be willing to donate? Or do you have vintage books, antique/vintage laboratory equipment, or photography or other art another plant pathologist would love to own?

Learn more at www.apsnet.org/members/oip/silentauction.asp and donate today!
In 1977, the U.S. Congress provided $15 million to initiate the first competitive grants program at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This represented a new funding paradigm for the agricultural sciences, articulated in one of several Phytopathology News articles featuring the program in 1978: “A frequently voiced complaint that eventually gave birth to this new program was that the USDA, through its Agricultural Research Service and the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, was operating a closed system that shut out capable scientists at universities and private research establishments. Now the field is wide open” (March 1978). Despite that optimism, the program had a rocky start. Only 8 months later, an article bearing the ominous title “USDA competitive grants still alive” (November 1978) describes how Congress nearly wiped it out entirely. It then goes on to describe a litany that sounds all too familiar today: “In its first year of operation, the program received 1,109 applications, a figure beyond its funding capacities, which amounted to only 7% of the total request.” Despite continual threats to its funding, the program had grown to $40 million annually by 1989, when a report from the National Research Council drew attention to its inadequate budget and called for a dramatic increase. In response, Congress authorized annual spending of $500 million on a new competitive grants program in 1990, but that funding level has never been realized. In 1992, Congress initiated the National Research Initiative (NRI) with an appropriation of $73 million. By fiscal year 2008, the NRI budget had grown to $191 million, which is a sizeable increase from its beginnings, but still a small fraction of competitive funding programs of other federal agencies. Accordingly, a priority of the APS Public Policy Board is increased funding for agricultural research, including the NRI budget (May 2008). Today, while recognizing that more funds are needed, we should applaud the program’s humble beginnings that were so enthusiastically noted in Phytopathology News at that time. It has now been 30 years since the USDA competitive grants program began, and its positive impact in advancing the field of plant pathology is indisputable.

Just as the USDA competitive grants program was getting its start, funding was cut for the Plant Disease Reporter, a journal that had been published since its inception by the USDA. APS immediately began campaigning to have this budget restored, in what was described as “the greatest effort ever undertaken to inform members of Congress of the value and role of plant pathology to the nation’s agriculture” (August 1978). Despite this, the budget for Plant Disease Reporter was discontinued, and APS stepped forward with some trepidation onto a slippery slope resulting in the publication of its second journal, Plant Disease. So began a series of Phytopathology News articles outlining (in excruciating detail) the costs, time, and editorial effort that would be required by this new enterprise. Despite the risks, APS stepped up to the challenge and began to publish Plant Disease in 1980, thereby saving a valuable resource for plant pathology. Today, Plant Disease is a key journal in our discipline and an important part of our success as a professional society.

Be on the lookout for more retrospective articles highlighting some of APS’ history in upcoming issues of Phytopathology News during this centennial year.
APS PRESS Editorial Board News

APS PRESS thanks outgoing senior editors Charles Woloshuk and Bob Martin for 3 years of excellent service from 2005 to 2007. Both Woloshuk and Martin are kindly continuing to shepherd projects that were not entirely finished during their formal terms of office. A special thanks to Tom Zitter, who has served to very good effect for the past 2 years as one of APS PRESS’s first acquisition editors. Tim Paulitz has also taken on an inaugural role; although his term as senior editor has just ended, he is continuing as the first incumbent in the associate editor-in-chief position. Paulitz’s new role is pivotal for assisting with APS PRESS committees and keeping the projects under development on schedule. Editor-in-Chief Margery Daughtrey is thus freed up to focus on bringing in new print and online projects.

The new crop of editors, with terms from 2008 to 2010, has already begun to work smoothly with the more seasoned members of the board. These new editors bring a broad base of special talents and perspective to the APS PRESS Editorial Board.

Howard Schwartz, professor of plant pathology, Colorado State University, has just completed the Compendium of Onion and Garlic Diseases and Pests, Second Edition, for APS PRESS with coeditor Krishna Mohan. Schwartz was also lead editor on the Compendium of Bean Diseases, Second Edition, published in 2005. He has possibly taken on a senior editor role in hopes that he can thus resist the urge to generate yet another compendium! Schwartz has a B.S. degree in agronomy and a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and an M.S. degree in plant pathology from the University of Minnesota. He served as a plant pathologist with the CIAT Bean Program in Cali, Colombia, from 1976 to 1980. He is an expert on IPM methodology for many diseases of dry beans, onions, and potatoes. Schwartz has served on the APS Extension Committee (1985–1988) and was honored with the Excellence in Extension Award from APS in 1995. He has served as both associate editor (1984–1986) and senior editor (1991–1994) for Plant Disease.

Mary Palm-Hernandez, senior mycologist and lab director of the PPQ Molecular Diagnostic Lab for USDA/APHIS, works at the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, MD. She is also an associate adjunct professor at Pennsylvania State University. She has a B.S. degree from St. Olaf College in Northfield, MN, and Ph.D. and M.S. degrees from the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota. Palm-Hernandez has been active in the Mycology and Regulatory Plant Pathology Committees of APS, serving as chair of the Mycology Committee in 1988 and 1989. She has also been a leader within the Mycological Society of America, serving as president from 1997 to 1998. Palm-Hernandez has recently been an associate editor for the Mexican Journal of Phytopathology (2003–present) and for Mycologia (2005–2007). She contributed the chapter on Anna Jenkins for Pioneering Women in Plant Pathology (APS PRESS, 2007) and, over her career, has authored and coauthored many valuable references on diseases caused by fungi and Oomycota.

Larry Madden, professor, Department of Plant Pathology, The Ohio State University, is a coauthor of The Study of Plant Disease Epidemics (APS PRESS, 2007) along with Gareth Hughes and F. van den Bosch. He has joined APS PRESS as the new acquisitions editor. Madden has a bachelor’s degree in biology, an M.S. degree in plant pathology, and a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology and statistics, all from Penn State. He was president of APS (1996–1997) and received the Ruth Allen Award (2003) and the Ciba-Geigy Award of APS (1989). He was elected fellow of APS (1999), fellow of The Linnean Society of London (1997), and fellow of AAAS (1992). He served as editor-in-chief of Phytopathology (1991–1993) and currently serves on the Editorial Board of the Annual Review of Phytopathology. He joins Barry Jacobsen in helping to recruit new authors for APS PRESS projects, both traditional and innovative.

All APS members should feel free to speak with Madden, Jacobsen, or any member of the APS PRESS Editorial Board if you have ideas for APS publications or an interest in authoring a book or electronic product.

Mary Palm-Hernandez

Howard Schwartz

Judy Brown, professor, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Arizona, has a B.S. degree in horticultural sciences from Texas A&M, an M.S. degree in plant pathology/plant virology from Washington State University, Pullman, and a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Arizona, Tucson. She combines her passion for virology with an interest in insect vectors. She is well known for her research on the biotype/haplotype differentiation and phylogeography of an economically important whitefly (Bemisia tabaci) complex. Brown is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and the American Society of Virology as well as APS. She was the 1998 recipient of the APS International Program Committee Research Project Award. Brown’s positive experiences on the Phytopathology (2000–2003) and Plant Disease (2007–2009) Editorial Boards have led her to APS PRESS.

APS Illustrations Committee Looking for New Members

The APS Illustrations Committee is a subcommittee of APS PRESS and promotes the production and use of images of plant pathogens and plant disease symptoms. The Illustrations Committee is responsible for the “Image of the Week” and has been assisting with development of the APS Centennial calendar and timeline for the upcoming Centennial Meeting. The Plant Disease Note Cards were also initiated by the Illustrations Committee. At this time, the committee is looking for a few creative people who have artistic skills to help produce excellent illustrations (photographs, drawings, etc.) of plant diseases. Some projects that we need help with are a clip art project, a new set of note cards, plant disease postcards, etc. Creative ideas are welcome. We will have a meeting (location and time to be announced) at the upcoming APS meeting in Minneapolis, MN. If you are interested, please contact Annemiek Schilder via e-mail at schilder@msu.edu.

Howard Schwartz

Larry Madden

Judy Brown

Mary Palm-Hernandez

Larry Madden

Phytopathology News 99
Latest PMN Webcast Features Video

Plant Management Network (PMN) has now developed the ability to incorporate video into its growing collection of educational webcasts featured in Focus on Soybean.

The first use of video is part of the latest presentation, titled “Application technology research for Asian soybean rust management,” by Richard Derksen, an agricultural engineer with the USDA-ARS Application Technology Research Unit in Wooster, OH. The webinar can be found at www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/fos.

Through video, Derksen specifically illustrates spray patterns and canopy coverage produced by various application nozzles and techniques. The presentation itself presents results of recent field studies that characterize spray deposits and coverage produced by several different application techniques. It also demonstrates which techniques may offer the best chance for protecting the soybean canopy’s lower areas.

This and other Focus on Soybean webcasts are useful for researchers and consultants alike. They are also useful for state and county extension training.

All webcasts are available at no additional cost to current PMN partners and subscribers. Subscriptions are available online. To learn more about partnership, visit www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/partners.

Submit Postings Now for Onsite Job Service in Minneapolis

Again this year, the onsite APS Placement Service 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 Room 206 AB at the Convention Center. Contact apsplacement@scisoc.org with any questions.

APS Foundation

Dubin Student Travel Award Named in Honor of the Peace Corps

The APS Foundation is pleased to announce the newest addition to the highly successful APS Student Travel Awards program. The new H. Jesse Dubin Student Travel Award is dedicated to the Peace Corps because of the significant role that it played in Dubin’s life and career as a plant pathologist. Preference for this award will be given to students working on diseases of food crops with an international focus preferably interested in an international career. The first award will be given for the 2009 APS Annual Meeting in Portland, OR. Here is a brief biographical sketch provided by Dubin describing his experiences and interest in this program.

When I graduated from SUNY College of Forestry [now College of Environmental Science and Forestry] in 1964, many of us were imbued with the spirit of President Kennedy’s 1960 statement “ask not what your country can do for you but what you can do for your country.” At least six of my classmates joined the Peace Corps. Most of us went to Chile to work in forestry. I was sent to a regional university (Universidad Austral) in the south to teach basic forest pathology, which was my interest in college. Between October 1964 and December 1966, I taught and did extension work. In the process, we found a new pathogen, Dothistroma pini, on Pinus radiata, the major plantation species in Chile. My Peace Corps time convinced me that I wanted to continue to do international work, especially in food production. Meanwhile, the work on D. pini helped me get a USFS assistantship at Colorado State University (CSU) working with John Staley on foliar blights of pines. Most importantly, it was at CSU where I met my wife Gloria, who was doing graduate studies in Latin American literature.

After I finished my M.S. degree, I went to U.C. Davis to work on European apple canker with Harley English. I finished my doctorate in 1972 and received a Foreign Area Fellowship to work at my old Peace Corps post in Chile to teach plant pathology and start a virus-free potato program. In 1973, due to the political situation in Chile, we moved on to the University of Maine and then, in 1975, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) wheat program offered me a job as triticale/wheat pathologist in Mexico. This brought us back to our career goal to work in international agriculture and food production in developing countries. I learned that my Peace Corps service helped guide me in it. In many ways, the world has not changed that much and the Peace Corps is more relevant than ever. After a period of more than 24 years, I was privileged to work with scientists like Borlaug, Anderson, Frank Zillinsky, Sanjaya Rajaram, and many others. In the ensuing years, we worked in Mexico, the Andean Region of South America, and South Asia. I served as regional pathologist/breeder in both regions and later on in Mexico as subprogram leader, pathology; leader, Seed Health Unit; and lastly as associate director, Wheat Program. In 1999, I retired from CIMMYT. It was a very rewarding career and the Peace Corps with its philosophy helped guide me in it. In many ways, the world has not changed that much and the Peace Corps is more relevant than ever.

Lastly, one might ask why support a student travel fund at APS? In my years abroad, APS meetings and members were very important in helping me in my work. I would come from overseas for vacation and looked forward to these meetings to get up to date in pathology. Roland Line and I used to sponsor ad hoc cereal workers socials years ago, and some good international cooperative work and information exchange came out of them. It is heartening to see APS become truly international. As well, my work with the Office of International Programs and its members, through the years, was very fruitful. I believe it is critical for graduate students to participate in APS meetings and hope that this award will be a small contribution to that effort.

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APS Foundation 2007–2008 Contributors

Special thanks to the following individuals who made donations to the APS Foundation between June 1, 2007, and May 31, 2008. 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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Phytopathology News 101
Congratulations to the following recipients of 2008 APS Foundation Awards.

Lucy Hastings de Gutiérrez Award for Excellence in Teaching
Michael J. Boehm, Ohio State University

Noel T. Keen Award for Research in Molecular Plant Pathology
Brett M. Tyler, Virginia Bioinformatics Institute

JANE International Service Award
Randy C. Ploetz, University of Florida

JANE Research Award
Kurt Lamour, University of Tennessee
Gary Secor, North Dakota State University

Frank L. Howard Undergraduate Fellowship
Alicia Owens, Iowa State University
Rachel Zoe Blumhagen, West Washington University

International Travel Award
Nancy P. Castilla, Int'l Rice Research Institute

8th I.E. Melhus Graduate Student Symposium: Forty-Five Years after Van der Plank, New Visions in the Future of Plant Disease Epidemiology
Emmanuel Byamukama, Iowa State University
Felix Cervantes, University of Idaho
Alexandre Furtado Silveira Mello, Oklahoma State University
Michelle Moyez, Cornell University

Student Travel Awards

The José and Silvia Amador Award
Roberto Sierra, Universidad de los Andes

The Elsie J. and Robert Aycock Award
Santiago Mideros, Cornell University

The Kenneth F. Baker Award
Anissa Poleatewich, Pennsylvania State University

The Kenneth and Betty Barker Award
Nathan Kleczewski, The Ohio State University

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The C. Lee Campbell Award
Lu Liu, Iowa State University

The Caribbean Division Award
Ismael Badillo-Vargas, University of Wisconsin

The Gustaf A. and Ineke de Zoeten Award
Nelson Evans, The Pennsylvania State University

The Eddie Echandi Award
Luisa Fernanda Casiblanco Mosos, Universidad de los Andes

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Faith Bartz, North Carolina State University

The H. David Thurston Award
Pattavipha Songkumarn, The Ohio State University

The Virology Award
Jessica Ciomperlik, Texas A&M University
Emmanuel Byamukama, Iowa State University

The Harry E. Wheeler Award
Hun Kim, Purdue University

APS Council Award
Katherine Mills-Lujan, University of Georgia
Xiulan Xu, The Ohio State University
Maria Antonio Henriquez, University of Manitoba
Amber Lorge, Texas A&M University
Brian Freeman, Iowa State University
Joseph Young, Mississippi State University
Chia-Lin Chung, Cornell University
Cheng-Hua Huang, University of Florida
A First Glimpse at the 2008 Farm Bill

Kelly Eversole, APS Washington Representative, eversole@eversoleassociates.com

After numerous starts and stops, various extensions of current law, and a Presidential veto, the House and the Senate by wide margins overrode one of the few vetoes of the Bush Administration and enacted the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, commonly called the “Farm Bill,” in May. Well, at least most of the Farm Bill has become law. In an interesting last minute twist, the trade title of the Farm Bill was inadvertently left out of the conference agreement that was sent to the President, so he actually vetoed a bill that was not exactly what Congress had passed. However, Congress acted quickly and clarified the mistake. Over the next year, the USDA will spend millions of dollars to implement the various changes to agricultural law, including all of the laws that authorize funding for research programs at the Department of Agriculture.

The Farm Bill, generally, does not provide direct funding for research programs; rather, it does authorize the level of funding for those programs. Before funds can be appropriated for a program or for salaries for the personnel to implement the program, a law must be enacted to authorize the program and any expenditures related to the program. In some cases, the authorization is for such funds as Congress deems necessary; in other cases, the authorization is for appropriations up to a certain limit. However, even if appropriations are authorized, it does not mean that the program will receive any funding. For funding to be available for the program, an appropriation for the specific program must be enacted as well, so the Farm Bill is just the beginning.

While several aspects of the Farm Bill may have a direct impact on plant pathology and on funding for research, one of the 15 titles in the Farm Bill, title VII, addresses most of the agricultural research and extension programs at the USDA. The bill makes major changes to the administration and operations of the research programs at the USDA. The effect of some of the changes will not become clear until the implementation process begins. A few of the major changes are discussed briefly here.

After 14 years, Congress has again changed the structure of research programs at the USDA and, over the next year, the new shape of USDA research programs will come into focus. Significantly, the bill provides that as of October 1, 2009, the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) will go out of existence as all of its programs will be transferred to a new entity—the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA). NIFA will be headed by a director, appointed by the President for a 6-year term. The director will report directly to the secretary of agriculture and will work with the under secretary for research, education, and economics (REE). In the statement of managers accompanying the bill, Congress stated that it intended for NIFA to be an independent, scientific, policy-setting agency for the food and agricultural sciences, which will reinvigorate our nation’s investment in agricultural research, extension, and education.

The bill replaces the National Research Initiative (NRI) and the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems (IFAFS) with a new program, titled the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), to award competitive grants for fundamental and applied research, extension, and education to address food and agricultural sciences. The program combines the priority areas of NRI with the purposes and priority areas of IAFFS. AFRI has the following priority areas: plant health and production and plant products; animal health and production and animal products; food safety, nutrition, and health; renewable energy, natural resources, and environment; agriculture systems and technology; and agriculture economics and rural communities.

Sixty percent of AFRI funds will be for fundamental research and 40% will be for applied research and 30% of AFRI funds must be used for integrated programs. The bill authorizes appropriations of up to $700 million for AFRI; however, as noted above, this is merely an authorization and will require an appropriations act for funding. NRI, for example, has been authorized at $500 million since its inception but appropriations have not reached half of that level.

The bill creates the Research, Extension, and Education Office (REEO) and places it within the office of the under secretary for REE. REEO will have six divisions.

- Renewable energy, natural resources, and environment
- Food safety, nutrition, and health
- Plant health and production and plant products

Division chiefs will be selected by the under secretary and will be able to serve a term of up to 4 years. The REEO divisions are charged with coordinating the research, extension, and education activities across the USDA.

The under secretary and REEO are directed to develop a road map to identify major opportunities and gaps in agricultural research, extension, and education and to use this road map to set the research agenda and recommend funding levels for programs in this mission area of the department.

More information on the implementation of the Farm Bill will be available over the next few months. In the meantime, if you have any questions or an interest in particular sections of the bill, please feel free to contact me at eversole@eversoleassociates.com.

Enhanced APS Relationship with the U.S. Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

APS has entered into discussions with OSTP to develop a Memorandum of Understanding under which APS will support a public policy fellow who will work in the OSTP office. The APS public policy fellow would be involved potentially in all aspects of science and technology policy related to agriculture and would assist OSTP in the development of briefing papers and federal interagency initiatives. The APS Public Policy Fellowship would be a temporary position lasting a minimum of 3 months. If you have an interest in working at a high level in Washington, DC, please contact Kelly Eversole at eversole@eversoleassociates.com.

Phytopathology News 103
Funding Opportunity

Specialty Crops Funding Opportunity

The new United States Farm Bill includes additional funding for research on specialty crops, including fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, herbs, ornamentals, and nursery crops. The expected amount for FY08 is $30 million, which will be administered as competitive grants by the USDA CSREES. There will be a short timeline for this grant program, so if you work on specialty crops, be on the lookout for the announcement of this new funding program at www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/funding.cfm.

6th Seed Health Symposium of the International Seed Testing Association

Theresa A. S. Aveling, University of Pretoria, Terry.Aveling@up.ac.za

The 6th Seed Health Symposium was hosted by the University of Pretoria and took place at the conference venue of the Berg en Dal restcamp in the Kruger National Park of South Africa on April 14–18, 2008. This is the first time that this symposium has been held in Africa. There were 65 participants from 28 countries. There were 22 paper and 14 poster presentations and two workshops. Delegates were welcomed by traditional dancers, complete with spears and drums. This was followed by a traditional barbeque on the terrace overlooking the river and free drinks to get everyone to relax after the long bus trip from Pretoria or Johannesburg.

Terry Aveling, as symposium organizing committee chair and ISTA Seed Health Committee chair, officially welcomed all the delegates and Michael Muschick (ISTA secretary general) opened the symposium. Kosy Dongo (Department of Agriculture, South Africa) gave an opening address that was followed by a session on “Seed treatments and other control measures” and a plenary lecture by Gina Swart (Syngenta, Switzerland). Lunch was followed by a workshop on “Treated seed and seed health testing,” during which members of commercial seed companies, chemical companies, and research institutes and government representatives and members of the ISTA Seed Health Committee conducted a healthy debate. Many delegates chose to go for a free game drive after close of the session while others relaxed before the “potjie dinner”—scrumptious stew made in big black pots over an open fire.

Wednesday morning started off with a session on phytosanitary issues, and excellent overviews of the Southern African situation were given by the Southern African Seed Organization (SANSOR) and the Department of Agriculture, South Africa. Phytosanitary issues in Syria and Israel were also addressed. After lunch, the poster session on seed health testing drew a great deal of interest as each poster presenter had 5 minutes to introduce their poster and a further 5 minutes for questions. The organizing committee found that this type of interactive address received more attention for the posters than merely allowing an open session for poster viewing. Valerie Cockerell (Scotland) addressed the progress and problems of the ISTA seed method validation programme and then chaired a workshop with Harrie Koenraadt (The Netherlands) on seed sampling for seed health testing. This again resulted in an interactive discussion among the delegates. At the close of the day, some of the delegates jumped aboard the open game-viewing vehicles armed with big spotlights to try their luck at spotting the “Big 5”: lion, leopard, elephant, rhino, and buffalo.

Some of the delegates chose to go for early morning game walks, following close behind well-armed game rangers. The final day of the symposium was opened by a plenary lecture by Guro Brodal (Norway), and this was followed by various papers on seedborne pathogens/mycoflora and seed health testing techniques. The poster presentations on seedborne mycoflora were made after lunch, and this was followed by a summary of the symposium by Reyes Blanco (Spain). Aveling closed the symposium. That evening, the gala dinner took place beneath the African sky. Delegates were loaded in game-viewing vehicles and taken for a sundowner game-viewing experience. Most were incredibly lucky and succeeded in spotting the “Big 5” on this one drive—talk about beginner’s luck! Spotlights focused on the green eyes of impala buck in the darkness on the way to the open bush dinner site. The staff of the Kruger Park treated the delegates to a wonderful dinner under the stars, and many of the delegates were relieved to see the game rangers patrolling the perimeter of the site with their big guns. It was a memorable end to the symposium before the long bus trip back to Pretoria and the airport the next morning and farewell to South Africa.

The National Research Foundation, University of Pretoria, Pannar, CSIR, Bayer CropScience, and Syngenta are gratefully acknowledged for funding and sponsorship.

Outreach

APS Sponsors Plant Pathology Awards at 2008 INTEL International Science and Engineering Fair

Left to right: APS member Alfredo Martinez-Espinoza with special award winners Megan Meyer, Stephanie Hoskins, Swathi Soman, and Woonyung Hur.

High school students from every state and 53 countries participated in the 59th International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) held in Atlanta, GA, May 11–16, 2008. Student competitors had won their local, regional, and for many, state science fairs prior to this event. This year, 1,500 finalists were registered. The quality of the projects was superb.

APS sponsored four awards for students whose projects advanced an aspect of plant pathology. APS members C.-J. Chang, Harald Scherm, and Alfredo Martinez-Espinoza, faculty in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Georgia, represented APS as special award judges.

Judges spent a day discussing and reviewing 39 projects in the categories of biochemistry, environmental management, environmental science, microbiology, and plant sciences. During the second day, they interviewed the students and evaluated their projects on the basis of scientific merit, poster quality, and the interview.

First place ($1,000 award) was presented to Woonyung Hur, a senior from the Korean Minjok Leadership Academy, Hoengseong, Gangwon, South Korea, for his project “Can we trace plant pathogenic bacteria? The stability of PUC origin fluorescent plasmids in Pectobacterium spp.” Second place ($700 award) was awarded to Stephanie P. Hoskins, a sophomore from Lincoln Park Academy High School, Fort Pierce, FL, for her project “Evaluation of Burkholderia pyrocinina (FL728) and Pseudomonas lenticiformis (FL97)” for the
presence of Bacillus subtilis antibacterial genes.” Third place ($500 award) was presented to Swathi Soman, a junior from Bhavan’s B. P. Vidya Mandir High School, Nagpur, India, for her project “Fusarium pallidoroseum, II: Can it control water hyacinth?” Fourth place ($300 award) was awarded to Megan M. Meyer, a junior from Hankinson High School, Fairmount, ND, for her project “The usage of Camellia sinensis as a biopesticide.”

The students also received an APS t-shirt and a 1-year APS membership, which includes online access to APS journals, image database, and numerous educational materials.

Visit APS Welcome Booth in the Exhibit Hall during Centennial

APS invites you to stop by the APS Welcome Booth, located at the entrance of the exhibit hall, for many fun activities during the Centennial Meeting, including:

- Do you know your APS history? Drop off your completed centennial quiz (included in your registration packet) and you’ll receive a fun prize and be entered into a drawing for a $100 Visa gift card!
- Share your favorite APS memories by signing the Centennial Meeting Scrapbook
- Add your predictions on what plant pathology will be like in the future by dropping off your completed time capsule questionnaire (in registration packet)
- Receive special centennial gifts

Membership staff will be on hand to answer questions and provide information about the many resources APS has to offer you. We’ll see you there!

The Philippine Phytopathological Society: Marking 45 Years of Scholarship, Service, and Cooperation

Robert Kemerait, University of Georgia, and Christian Joseph Cumagun, University of the Philippines at Los Baños

This year, The American Phytopathological Society marks a milestone as our organization celebrates 100 years of plant pathology in the United States. As we reflect on the many achievements of APS and its members over the past century, we also have the opportunity to recognize the efforts of other national organizations committed to the study and management of plant diseases. In many cases, APS and these organizations have formed close ties over the years through collaborative efforts between their memberships.

54th anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Phytopathological Society (PPS). The tropical environment of the Philippines so favorable for many plant diseases, the importance of agriculture in that country, and the cultural and national importance placed on scholarship led to the necessity and the formation of this organization.

PPS is a vibrant organization devoted to education and the study and management of plant diseases. The society was founded as a scientific and nonprofit organization by a group of 83 plant pathologists at the old Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines Los Baños, on May 11, 1963. Mario O. San Juan was the charter president when the by-laws and articles of the society were approved and ratified by the general assembly. PPS through the years has been involved in the development of Philippine agriculture through the promotion of the science of plant pathology. PPS is one of the seven organizations under the umbrella of the Pest Management Council of the Philippines, Inc. (PMCP).

Since 1963, approximately 1,478 plant pathology faculty, students, practitioners, and industry representatives have joined as members of PPS, and there are currently 226 life members. PPS is composed of a diverse membership drawn from multiple universities, governmental agencies, and private industry. PPS is composed of six divisions representing different regions of this nation made up of more than 7,100 islands. These divisions include Northern Luzon Division c/o Benguet State University, Benguet; Central Luzon Division, c/o Central Luzon State University, Nueva Ecija; Bicol Division, c/o Department of Agriculture Region V, Camarines Sur; Visayas Division, c/o Visayas State University, Baybay, Leyte; Southern Mindanao Division, c/o University of Southern Mindanao, Kabacan, Cotabato; and Northern Mindanao Division, Central Mindanao University, Musuan, Bukidnon. Officers presiding for 2007–2008 include Fe Dela Peña, president; Cecilia Pascual, vice president; Teodora Dizon, secretary; Lolita Dolores, treasurer; and Christian Joseph Cumagun, ex-officio and currently the International Society of Plant Pathology (ISPP) councilor.

During the 45 years of PPS’s existence, members from APS and PPS have collaborated through joint research efforts, graduate school, disease management concerns, and work at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) located in Los Baños, Philippines. It is likely that most APS members can identify at least one colleague who has connections with PPS. The United States has had extremely close ties with the Philippines over the past 110 years, and many of our academic institutions, for example Cornell University, have historical ties to agricultural research and education in the Philippines.

In 1965, APS President-Elect George Zentmyer attended the 2nd annual meeting of PPS that was held in Los Baños. In his address, Zentmyer expressed appreciation for the warm hospitality.
he had received and extended greetings to the PPS membership on behalf of APS President W. J. Zaumeyer. Zentmyer described PPS as "one of the unique organizations in the world." With regards to international cooperation in plant pathology, Zentmyer said, "this cannot be adequately emphasized and I feel we are doing too little in this regard. We can do more by working together to solve mutual or similar problems." And finally, Zentmyer added, "From what I have seen at this meeting, I think that The American Phytopathological Society could take some lessons from you. The spirit and enthusiasm of your group is wonderful and these are vital factors in success!"

In 2007, APS member Bob Kemerait was invited to address the PPS membership during the plenary session of their annual meeting, which was held in Tagbilaran, Bohol. He was asked by then President Cumagun to discuss the study of plant pathology in the United States and how our organizations might work more closely together in the future. In a letter presented to the PPS membership on behalf of Jan Leach, then APS president, she stated, "The missions of our societies have much in common. Thus, it is logical and fitting that we explore areas of mutual interest. For example, APS is very interested in building collaborations with sister societies that are mutually beneficial to all of our members." Leach’s letter was warmly received both because of the potential for future collaboration between our societies and because of the respect that the membership has for Leach who is fondly regarded as an “honorary Filipino.”

As further indication of the high regards that the PPS membership feels for this former president of the APS, Leach was invited as the keynote plenary speaker at the 2008 joint meeting of PPS and the Pest Management Council of the Philippines held in Puerto Princesa, Palawan, May 6–9. Leach’s paper, entitled "Genome enabled research and diagnostics: A comprehensive genome- based resource and pipeline for identification of plant pathogens," set the stage for an excellent meeting, which included 20 paper and 37 poster presentations. These presentations covered many of the diverse topics of plant pathology, ranging from disease detection and management studies to use of molecular techniques to better understand the basic biology of important pathogens. The 2008 annual meeting was attended by approximately 100 members of PPS and the theme of the meeting was "Pest Management, Environmental Sustainability, and Conservation."

When asked about the future and importance of collaboration between PPS and APS, immediate past-president Cumagun replied, "We shall continue to build on the wisdom and foresight of our predecessors. The PPS shall move forward with APS in providing solutions to crop disease problems. Collaborating with APS on common interests underscores the importance of teamwork especially in tackling complex disease problems. By working together, we can achieve more and this brings strength and vitality to the science of plant pathology."

In reflection after attending three annual meetings of PPS, Kemerait found that Zentmyer’s observations from 1965 are unchanged over the past 43 years. PPS remains an organization filled with spirit and enthusiasm as well as achievement in the realm of the study of plant disease in a tropical environment where fungal, bacterial, and viral diseases can be quite destructive. Kemerait too has been the recipient of “wonderful hospitality” and thought-provoking discussions on plant pathology; he looks with great hope for the collaborative futures of the two societies.


Receive a Free APS Hand Lens—Set Up a Saved Search in Your Profile at the Meeting

Did you know you can easily customize the online content from Plant Disease, Phytopathology, and MPMI to match your interests? Learn more during the Centennial Meeting, where APS staff will be on hand to help you create your profile in APS Journals Online. Set up a saved search and you will receive a FREE APS hand lens! Visit the journals area in the APS PRESS bookstore.
Gary Secor, Department of Plant Pathology, North Dakota State University (NDSU), recently completed a 3-month developmental leave at the Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA) at Remhue near Osorno in southern Chile. The purpose of the leave was to continue collaborative studies on the potato late blight disease with INIA colleagues Ivette Acuna, Boris Sagredo, and Julio Kalazich. Their studies included characterization of *Phytophthora infestans* isolates from northern and southern potato-growing areas of Chile, development of a disease forecasting system for disease management, and identification of potentially new sources of resistance to *P. infestans* in Chilean germplasm. Secor and his colleagues in Chile, along with Susie Thompson, potato breeder at NDSU, were recently awarded an APS Foundation John and Ann Niederhauser Endowment Fund award from the APS Office of International Programs to study management of a changing *P. infestans* population in southern Chile. The work will include fungicide efficacy trials, characterization of isolates, and monitoring resistance to mefenoxam. Secor and his colleagues in Chile have had collaborative studies in place for potato disease management and germplasm improvement since 1999.

Martin B. Dickman, director of the Institute for Plant Genomics and Biotechnology, and Christine Richardson, professor of agriculture at Texas A&M University, visited the Penn State Department of Plant Pathology on April 28, 2008, to present the second annual Richard R. Nelson Memorial Lecture, entitled “Death be not proud: Modulation of programmed cell death for disease/stress tolerance in plants.” This endowed lecture series focuses on host–pathogen genetics and commemorates the distinguished career of Richard R. Nelson (1926–1991), Evan Pugh professor of plant pathology at Penn State from 1966 to 1985. Among those attending the lecture were emeritus faculty James Tammen and Richard Schein, as well as Nelson’s son, Scot Nelson, who is a plant pathologist at the University of Hawaii, Manoa.

Frederick E. Gildow, professor of plant pathology at Penn State, was named recipient of the department’s 2007-2008 Excellence in Teaching Award. Gildow was recognized for the quality of his teaching, mentorship of teaching assistants, and his enthusiasm and commitment to the profession of plant pathology. Gildow teaches PPATH 405, Microbe-Plant Interactions, and provides leadership for the graduate curriculum in plant pathology. The award is funded by an endowment established for William Merrill, Jr., who served on the plant pathology faculty from 1965 to 1999.

Larry Madden, professor of plant pathology at The Ohio State University, was invited to be the Fisher lecturer at Rothamsted Research, Harpenden, U.K., in March 2008. He presented a seminar entitled “Contemporary approaches to plant disease forecasting.” The Fisher Lecture is named in honor of R. A. Fisher, the most influential statistician and one of the most well-known scientists of the twentieth century. Madden, who served as APS president in 1996–1997, is a leading international authority on plant disease epidemiology.

Anne E. Dorrance, associate professor of plant pathology at The Ohio State University, received a Special Meritorious Award from the American Soybean Association at the Commodity Classic in Nashville, TN, in March. Dorrance was nominated by the Ohio Soybean Association in recognition of her research expertise and dedicated service to Ohio’s soybean industry. “Dr. Dorrance is extremely dedicated and has worked hard on behalf of soybean producers for many years,” said Mark Watkins, president of the Ohio Soybean Association, in a news release. “She is a distinguished researcher and embraces the input of soybean producers.” Dorrance’s major accomplishments include the discovery of the *Phytophthora* resistance locus, *Rps* 8, a breakthrough for breeding disease resistance in soybeans. She was also lauded for her leadership in the soybean rust program. Dorrance’s extension program includes disease management programs for soybeans, wheat, and corn in Ohio.

Glenn Dulla recently completed his Ph.D. degree from the Department of Plant and Microbial Biology at the University of California, Berkeley under the direction of Steven Lindow. His thesis was entitled “Bacterial Babel: Breaking down quorum sensing cross talk in the phyllosphere: Analysis of the contributions of abiotic and biotic factors on AHL-mediated quorum sensing to epiphytic growth and virulence in *Pseudomonas syringae*.” His work not only demonstrated that other bacteria on leaves that produced n-acyl homoserine lactones could inhibit the virulence of *P. syringae* but he also found that many strains enhance the virulence of this pathogen by interfering with its quorum sensing by sequestering iron needed for quorum sensing in this species. He is currently pursuing post-doctoral research in microbial ecology in the laboratory of David Stahl at the University of Washington.

Weibo Dong graduated with his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Georgia in December 2007. Timothy Brenneman was his major advisor. His dissertation was entitled “Identifying...”
People continued from page 107

resistance to, and interactions of, root-knot nematodes and Cylindrocladium black rot in peanut.” During his time at UGA, Dong held a research assistantship from Corely Holbrook and won several awards, including the first place Graduate Student Research Paper Awards from the APS Southern Division. In April 2007, Dong accepted a post-doctoral position working on soybean rust with Robert C. Kemeraït at the Plain Coastal Experimental Station in Tifton, GA.

Robert Wick. University of Massachusetts, and Bahadur Meah, Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), received a grant to develop the first dedicated Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic in Bangladesh. The clinic was the result of a USDA/Bangladesh cooperative research project. The PDC resides in the Department of Plant Pathology at BAU in Mymensingh. It will serve extension specialists and farmers in the area. During March and April, Wick and Cheryl Smith gave a 7-day diagnostic workshop that preceded the inauguration of the PDC. The workshop was attended by plant pathologists from several districts of Bangladesh. Both Wick and Smith have posted narratives with images. http://people.umass.edu/wick/fullbright/index.html and http://extension.unh.edu/.

The Multistate Committee on the Biology and Management of Iris yellow spot virus (IYSV) and Thrips in Onions (W-1008) had its first annual meeting in Denver, CO. Scientists from several land-grant universities and the USDA-ARS and growers and industry representatives from several states and the National Onion Association met to review the present status of thrips and IYSV in onion in the United States and other parts of the world. Presentations were made on the biology, epidemiology, and molecular biology of the disease and information was exchanged on the potential management options to reduce the impact of the disease and its thrips vector. The meeting was organized by the committee’s outgoing chair, Howard Schwartz, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins. Office bearers for the coming year are Chris Cramer, New Mexico State University (chair); Stuart Reitz, USDA-ARS (vice-chair); and Christy Hoetping, Cornell University Extension (secretary). The administrative advisor for the committee is Lee Sommers, Colorado State University. Additional information may be accessed at www.alliumnet.com.

James Carrington, professor of botany and plant pathology at Oregon State University (OSU), was recently elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. Carrington is an expert in virus–host interactions in plants and “small RNA” pathways—systems that can control the development, structure, genome, and antiviral defense in plants. In 2002, research on small RNA molecules, some of which is Carrington’s work, was cited by the journal Science as the scientific “breakthrough of the year.” His work has also “significantly altered our understanding of gene regulation in plants,” scientists said in nominating him for this honor. Carrington received his doctorate from the University of California at Berkeley and has been on the OSU faculty since 2001, where he directs OSU’s Center for Genome Research and Biocomputing. His research has received millions of dollars in grant support from the National Institutes of Health and other agencies to explore such topics as how genes are “silenced” through a natural mechanism involving small RNA. His scientific contributions have been recognized in a variety of forms, including an NSF Presidential Young Investigator Award, the APS Ruth Allen Award, the UC Riverside Honored Alumni Award, and 2008 Researcher of the Year by OSU’s chapter of Sigma Xi.

James Carrington

Mariza Abril received her Ph.D. degree from the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Southern Mississippi (USM) in May 2008. Her dissertation, entitled “In vitro and in planta techniques for screening new natural product-based fungicides for control of strawberry anthracnose,” was conducted under the direction of Kenneth Curry. Her research involved testing the efficacy of the natural product-based fungicides CAV-1 and sampangine (plus seven sampangine analogs) in addition to seven commercial fungicides against economically important plant pathogens from microtiter assays to greenhouse screening. She designed microbioassays that involved direct observation of germinating spores and led to the discovery of fungal morphological anomalies that the microtiter assays would have not detected. She also developed a leaf clearing technique that allowed direct observation of fungal development and quantification on the leaf surface. Abril received several awards during her time at USM, including the Outstanding Doctoral Graduate Student Award (USM), Frank Killebrew Scholarship (MAPPAN), Graduate Student Travel Awards (APS Southern and Caribbean Divisions), and Presentation Award and Graduate Paper Award (MAS). Upon graduation, Abril accepted a post-doctoral position in the laboratory of Meredith Blackwell at Louisiana State University, where she will participate in Assembling the Fungal Tree of Life (AFTOL). The purpose of this multidisciplinary project is to resolve the origins of major fungal lineages using morphological and genomic data. Specifically, she will be in charge of the ultrastructural characterization of ascomycetes to expand the AFTOL structural and biochemical databases.

Karl Maramorosch, emeritus professor of entomology and Robert L. Starkey professor of microbiology, at Rutgers University was invited plenary guest speaker at the Second Conference of Virology, Egyptian International Center for Agriculture, Giza, Egypt, in April 2008. The conference dealt with emerging and exotic viral infections, challenging threats of human, animal, and plant health. His presentation covered the successes and failures encountered during the search for phytoplasmas and viroplasmas. More than 250 scientists participated in the conference. Following Maramorosch’s plenary lecture, the Egyptian Society honored him with an ornate silver plaque, presented by Cairo University’s virology professor A. E. Aboulata. Recently, the Society for Invertebrate Pathology nominated Maramorosch for honorary membership. Beginning in 1956, Maramorosch was the first to culture insect cells for use in the study of plant viruses. The nomination cited his innovative and pioneering contributions to the study of plant viruses and mycoplasmas.

Inga Zasada joined the USDA-ARS Horticultural Crops Research Unit in Corvallis, OR as a research plant pathologist in March 2008. Zasada received her Ph.D. degree in plant pathology at the University of California, Davis with Howard Ferris and served as a United States Peace Corps volunteer on the Maltese Islands, where her responsibility was nematology research and extension. Most recently, she was a research plant pathologist in the USDA-ARS Nematology Laboratory in Beltsville, MD. Zasada’s research interests include management of plant-parasitic nematodes with organic and inorganic amendments and the impact of agricultural practices on soil nematode communities and
sustainability. In Corvallis, Zasada is initiating a research program on the biology, ecology, and management of nematodes of small fruit crops.

In Memory

William C. Paddock, 86, a plant pathologist who wrote extensively on world food issues, died on February 28, 2008, of complications of a stroke at his home in Antigua, Guatemala.

Paddock was known for challenging his professional colleagues to tackle the root cause of world hunger—population growth. Bill believed that APS should do more to address the looming problems of epidemic starvation. His first article on the world food crisis, “Can we make the world feed us all?” appeared in 1952 in the Saturday Evening Post. With his extensive knowledge of tropical agriculture, world hunger, and population issues, he wrote or cowrote a number of books on those interrelated issues, including Hungry Nations (1964), Famine, 1975: America’s Decision: Who Will Survive? (1967), and Time of Famines: America and the World Food Crises (1976).

Central to Paddock’s research and writings was the belief that famine and population growth were linked and that the Green Revolution had a responsibility to address overpopulation. Writing about the promise of the Green Revolution, he warned in a 1970 BioScience article that “optimism about man’s ability to feed himself as today’s rate of population growth continues is precisely what we do not need and cannot afford in the race with the population bomb.”

He disagreed with those who predicted that plant sciences could continue to produce enough food to support uncontrolled population growth. Bill preached that nations with traditional runaway population growth should be denied help until they controlled their explosive growth rates. He repeatedly proposed that APS and other agricultural sciences adopt resolutions to promote policies to support this position.

Paddock was born in 1921, grew up in Marshalltown, IA, graduated from The Loomis School in Connecticut (1939), and graduated from Iowa State University in 1943. He served in the U.S. Marines during World War II and received the Purple Heart after being gravely wounded on Okinawa. He received a doctorate in plant pathology and plant breeding from Cornell University in 1950.

He was an assistant professor at Pennsylvania State University and a professor at Iowa State University, before moving with his family to Guatemala. Bill went to Guatemala in 1952 to serve as the director of Iowa State College-Guatemala Tropical Research Center. Intrigued by the challenge of breeding a higher-yield corn for Guatemalans, he developed Tiquisate Golden Yellow, a strain high in vitamin A, able to resist disease and produce higher yields in the Guatemalan soil.

In 1957, the Paddocks moved to Honduras, where Bill became director of El Zamorano, the Pan American School of Agriculture. During his tenure, El Zamorano became the first college of agriculture in Latin America.

Paddock moved to Georgetown, DC, in 1962 to become director of Latin American Affairs for the National Academy of Sciences. He retired in 1964 but continued to write extensively and to work as a private consultant in tropical agricultural development.

Paddock served on the boards of several organizations, including The American Phytopathological Society, the Federation for American Immigration Reform, Zero Population Growth, and the Guatemala branch of Democrats Abroad. He was founder of the Environmental Fund and was chair of the organization in the 1980s.

Survivors include his two children, Paul Mills Paddock and his wife, Anne, of West Palm Beach, FL, and Ana Livingston Paddock of Santa Fe, NM; and two granddaughters, Lee Livingston Dolan of New York City and Laura Lee Paddock of West Palm Beach, FL. His beloved wife, Elizabeth Jane Mills Paddock, passed away May 3, 2008, 2 months after her death.

Reading today’s headlines about food riots around the world, Bill could have said, “I told you so.”
experimenting with oomycete diseases at the organism level are necessary. An M.S. degree in plant pathology or a B.S. degree with 5 years of direct experience is preferred. Requirements include basic plant pathology laboratory and greenhouse skills, organism-level observation and experimentation skills, microscopy skills, ability to apply common techniques for analyzing and presenting data, and knowledge of Excel, Word, and PowerPoint. The ability to perform the normal bending, twisting, and lifting associated with laboratory and greenhouse work project is required for this position. This is a contracted position with a term of at least 1 year. The assignment is based in the Dow AgroSciences’ World Headquarters laboratories located in Indianapolis, IN. For more information on this position visit www.dowagro.com. Salary: Commensurate with skills and experience. Closing Date: August 28, 2008 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Submit an application package to the e-mail address provided that contains a cover letter summarizing your interest, qualifications for the job, citizenship/resident status, and your contact information; your resume or CV, which highlights the plant pathology skills and experience that you feel qualifies you for the position; your academic and employment history; and contact information of three current references. Contact: Paul Borth, Dow AgroSciences, 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A. E-mail: borthp@dowagro.com; Phone: +1.317.337.4961; Web: www.dowagro.com.

Nursery Sales Representative
We are seeking an energetic individual with a B.S. degree and a background in horticulture with an emphasis on plant pathology to help us grow our nursery sales. Must possess a B.S. degree with a horticulture background and an emphasis on plant pathology. Salary: Salary + commission + benefits + car. Closing Date: August 27, 2008 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send resume. Contact: Erik Records, Target Specialty Products, 15415 Marquardt Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 U.S.A. Fax: +1.562.404.9113; E-mail: erik.records@target-specialty.com; Phone: +1.562.802.2238; Web: www.target-specialty.com.

Post-Doctoral Research Associate
The successful candidate will coordinate a project investigating the role of wheat viruses in crop–weed competitive interactions and regional variation in weed and wheat germplasm susceptibility to three mite-transmitted wheat viruses. The project will involve field, greenhouse, and laboratory work. Duties will include plot establishment, planting, plot maintenance, measurement of variables, harvesting, and data analysis. Greenhouse and laboratory activities will include mechanical transmission of viruses, site transmission of viruses, ELISA, PCR, and associated tasks. Further duties include the development of appropriate experiments, collection and analysis of data, interpretation of results, formulation of conclusions, and documentation in a final written form. A Ph.D. degree in weed science, plant pathology, entomology, or a related field. Field and laboratory research experience is required. Excellent verbal and written communication skills and computer skills, including the ability to analyze data with the appropriate statistical models, is required. Candidates with the ability to multitask and careful attention to detail are preferred. Salary: Competitive. Closing Date: September 1, 2008 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send CV and three references (letters not required). Contact: Mary Burrows, Montana State University, 119 Plant BioScience Building, Bozeman, MT 59718 U.S.A. Fax: +1.406.994.7600; E-mail: mburrows@montana.edu; Phone: +1.406.994.7766; Web: http://plantsciences.montana.edu/.

Plant–Virus Interactions
Investigate the expression and function of a new open reading frame (ORF) discovered in the Potyviridae (Chung et al., PNAS 2008, 105:5897-5902). Determine the expression mechanism and function of a new, small ORF that overlaps with the main polyprotein ORF in all potyviruses. You will test possible roles of the protein product in RNA replication, silencing suppression, and virus response to host resistance genes, using Arabidopsis and soybean as hosts. Iowa State University has outstanding facilities, expertise, and a collaborative environment for investigating plant–virus interactions and plant molecular biology. Ames, IA, is a great college town to live in. Superior skills in DNA cloning and genetic engineering of plant viruses and in modern methods for investigating plant–virus interactions at the molecular, cellular, and whole plant levels required. Excellent written and oral communication skills required. Bioinformatics expertise is a plus. Salary: ~$35,000. Closing Date: August 8, 2008 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Submit by e-mail a description of research experience and interests, career goals, cv, list of publications, and names and contact information of three references. Contact: Allen Miller, Iowa State University, 351 Bessey Hall, Plant Pathology Department, Ames, IA 50011 U.S.A. Fax: +1.515.294.2436; E-mail: nkrueger@iastate.edu; Phone: +1.515.294.2436; Web: www.plantpath.iastate.edu/millerlab/.

Forest Entomologist
West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) performs professional-level work in the planning, development, and execution of forest insect detection, survey, and control projects on state and privately owned lands and also plays a support role in the WVDA Pest Identification Laboratory. Minimum of a 4-year degree with a major in entomology or forestry. Individuals with a degree in forestry must also have at least a minor in entomology, i.e., 12 semester hours, or the equivalent, of entomology courses bearing an entomological title other than research or seminars. Salary: $32,500–$34,500. Closing Date: August 8, 2008 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Submit an application for and resume. For an application, visit the WVDA website at www.wvagriculture.org and click on Employment Opportunities or contact Kelly Riffe, Plant Industries Division, WV Department of Agriculture, Phone: +1.304.558.2212, E-mail: kriffe@ag.state.wv.us. Contact: Celestine Ervin, WV Department of Agriculture, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E., Plant Industries Division, Charleston, WV 25305 U.S.A. Fax: +1.304.558.2212; E-mail: cervin@ag.state.wv.us; Phone: +1.304.558.2212; Web: www.wvagriculture.org.

Seed Pathology Lab Manager
Harris Moran (HM) is seeking a dynamic individual to lead and coordinate our seed pathology testing program. This position will require direct involvement in the daily testing activities as well as the overall management and direction of seed pathology. Responsibilities include schedule, perform, and monitor established seed health tests and develop and implement projects for new emerging seed pathogens. This position will work closely with other departments within HM on seed pathology issues and will interact with industry and university groups. This is a very practical hands-on position that will supply a testing service covering a wide array of different testing strategies. Research will be conducted only in the context of developing new and improved testing methods. This position requires a B.S. degree in one of the biological sciences with a minimum of 2 years of direct experience in managing a service-oriented testing laboratory. Also required are excellent laboratory organizational skills, understanding of molecular testing methods, strong microbiology background, and plant culture under controlled environment. Supervisory experience required, good computer and database skills, ability to work well in a fast-paced environment, and good written and oral communications needed. Salary: Competitive salary. Closing Date: August 6, 2008 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Please send a cover letter, resume, and salary history to hr@harrismoran.com. Contact: Rosie Ochoa, Harris Moran Seed Company, P.O. Box 4938, Modesto, CA 95352 U.S.A. Fax: +1.209.342.5447; E-mail: hr@harrismoran.com; Phone: +1.209.579.7333; Web: www.harrismoran.com.

More Jobs Online at www.apsnet.org/careers/jobfind.asp
Phytopathology

July 2008, Volume 98, Number 7

Cloning and Characterization of the Antigenic Membrane Protein (Amp) Gene and In Situ Detection of Amp from Malformed Flowers Infected with Japanese Hydrangea Phyllody Phytoplasma.

Identification of Specific Fragments of HpaG and a Harpin from Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae, that Induce Disease Resistance and Enhance Growth in Plants.

A Fragament of the Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae Harpin HpaG Reduces Disease and Increases Yield of Rice in Extensive Grower Plantings.

In Vivo Analysis of the Interaction of Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi and neri with Micropogrogen Olive Plants.

Evidence of Induced Systemic Resistance Against Botrytis ellipitica in Lily.

Nonhost Versus Host Resistance to the Grapevine Downy Mildew, Plasmaviria viticola, Studied at the Tissue Level.

Quantitative Trait Loci for High-Temperature Adult-Plant Nonhost Versus Host Resistance to the Grapevine Downy Mildew in Vitis spp.


In Vitro Rearing of Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi and neri with Micropogrogen Olive Plants.

Phytopathology News

July 2008, Volume 98, Number 7

Exploiting Partial Resistance to Tomato yellow leaf curl virus Derived from Solanum pimpinellifolium UPV16991.

Optimizing Fungicide Timing for the Control of Rhizoctonia Crown and Root Rot of Sugar Beet Using Soil Temperature and Plant Growth Stages.

Occurrence and Detection of the DM1 Resistance-Associated Genetic Element ‘Moni’ in Monilinia fructicola.

Molecular Characterization of Meloidogyne hapla (Nematoda, Meloidogyneidae) by Phylogenetic Analysis of Genes Within the rDNA in Meloidogyne spp.

Genetics of Leaf Rust Resistance in Brambling Wheat.

Squash vein yellowing virus detection Using Nested Polymerase Chain Reaction Demonstrates that the Cucurbit Weed Momordica charantia Is a Reservoir Host.

Reduction of Xylella fastidiosa Transmission Through Pecan Scion Wood by Hot-Water Treatment.

Detection, Quantification, and Vegetative Compatibility of Verticillium dahliae in Potato and Mint Production Soils in the Columbia Basin of Oregon and Washington.


First Report of Vascular Wilt Caused by Fusarium redolens on Lentil in Italy.

First Report of Dayfly Rust Caused by Puccinia hemonrealis in the Western Cape Province of South Africa.

First Report of Onion Bulk Root Rot Caused by Botrytis aclada in China.

First Report of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum on Celosia intergrifolia in Italy.


First Report of Wisteria vein mosaic virus on Wisteria sinensis in New Zealand.

First Report of Severe Outbreaks of Bacterial Leaf Spot of Leafy Brassica Greens Caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris in South Carolina.

Powdery Mildewed Caused by Golovinomyces cichoracearum on Paris Daisy (Argyranthemum frutescens) in Italy.

Bacterial Stem Rot of Poisnetia Caused by a Dickeya sp. (Pectobacterium chrysanthemi) in China.

Occurrence of Oumia melon virus in the Guilan Province of Northern Iran.

First Report of Verticillium dahliae Causing Wilt in Pumpkin in Trinidad.

First Record of the Cyst Nematode Heterodera filipjevi on Wheat in Oregon.

Canna yellow mosaic virus in Canna spp. in Washington State.

First Report of Lasiodiplodia Fruit Rot of Jackfruit in Taiwan.

Crown Rot of Zucchini Squash Caused by Fusarium solani f. sp. cucurbitae in Almeria Province, Spain.

First Report of Peach latent mosaic viroid in Peach Trees in Argentina.

First Report of Amplyotherum arelatum, the Fungal Symbiont of Sirex noctilio, on Pincus spp. in Canada.

Dahlia mosaic virus and Tobacco streak virus in Dahlia (Dahlia variabilis) in New Zealand.


Tomato tettovirus is Transmitted by Bemisia tabaci and Infects Pepper and Eggplant in Addition to Tomato.

MPMI

July 2008, Volume 21, Number 7

A Genome-Wide Meta-Analysis of Rice Blast Resistance Genes and Quantitative Trait Loci Provides New Insights into Partial and Complete Resistance.

ARCHIPELAGO: A Dedicated Resource for Exploiting Past, Present, and Future Genomic Data on Disease Resistance Regulation in Rice.

A Versatile Array for the Identification of RNA Silencing Suppressors Based on Complementation of Viral Movement.

Differential Gene Expression Between the Biotrophic- Like and Saprotrophic Mycelia of the Witches’ Broom Pathogen Moniliophthora perniciosa.

The Rs opt Locus from Solanum microdontum Involved in Resistance to Phytophthora infestans, Causing a Delay in Infection, Maps on Potato Chromosome 4 in a Cluster of NBS-LRR Genes.

Differential Effectiveness of Microbially Induced Resistance Against Herbivorous Insects in Arabidopsis.

Gain of Virulence on Ro1-Genotype Soybean by an Avirulent Soybean mosaic virus Requires Concurrent Mutations in Both P3 and HC-Pro.

Adaptation of Soybean mosaic virus Avirulent Chimeras Containing P3 Sequences from Virulent Strains to Ro1-Genotype Soybeans Is Mediated by Mutations in HC-Pro.

The Ovine Membrane Protein Tollc From Sinorhizobium meliloti Affects Protein Secretion, Poly saccharide Biosynthesis, Antimicrobial Resistance, and Sym biosis. Improvement of Drought Tolerance and Grain Yield in Common bean by Overexpressing Trehalose-6-Phosphate Synthase in Rhizobia.

A Novel Plant Ferredoxin-Like Protein and the Regulator PR-13 Are Quorum-Sensing Targets in the Plant Pathogen Erwinia carotovora.

Mutational Analysis of the Sinorhizobium meliloti Short-Chain Dehydrogenase/Reductase Family Reveals Substantial Contribution to Symbiosis and Catabolic Diversity.


An Aerobic Nitric Oxide Production by Azospirillum brasilense Sp245 and Its Influence on Root Architecture in Tomato.

Plant Health Progress

The Effect of Warming Winter Temperatures on the Severity of Pierce’s Disease in the Appalachian Mountains and Piedmont of the Southeastern US. Effect of Soybean Cultivars Moderately Resistant to Soybean Cyst Nematode on SCN Populations and Yield.


Crop Management

Range Expansion of Western Bean Cutworm, Striasta albicosta (Noctuidae), into Michigan and Ohio.
Calendar of Events

APS Sponsored Events

July 2008

26-30 — Minneapolis, MN. (Centennial Meeting) http://meeting.apsnet.org/

26-30 — APS North Central Division Meeting. Minneapolis, MN. www.apsnet.org/members/div/northcentral/

October 2008

8-10 — APS Northeastern Division Meeting. Goat Island Hyatt, Newport, RI. www.apsnet.org/members/div/northeastern/

February 2009

1-2 — APS Southern Division Meeting. Atlanta, GA. www.cals.ncsu.edu/plantpath/activities/societies/aps/SouthernAPS.html

Upcoming APS Annual Meetings

August 1-5, 2009 — Portland, OR.
August 7-11, 2010 — Nashville, TN.
August 6-10, 2011 — APS/IAPPS Joint Meeting. Honolulu, HI.

Other Upcoming Events

July 2008


August 2008

3-7 — 35th Annual Meeting of the Plant Growth Regulation Society of America. San Francisco, CA. www.pgrsa.org


30-September 2 — 10th International Fusarium Workshop. Alghero, Sardinia, Italy. www.ars.usda.gov/Main/docs.htm?docid=9850


September 2008


7-10 — 19th International Pepper Conference. Atlantic City, NJ. http://njveg.rutgers.edu/NJpepperconference/

9-12 — IOBC/WPRS Workshop Molecular Tools for Understanding and Improving Biocontrol. Interlaken, Switzerland. www.iobc-wprs.org/events/index.html


22-26 — 16th Ornamental Workshop on Diseases and Pests. Hendersonville, NC. www.cals.ncsu.edu/plantpath/activities/societies/ornamental/


October 2008


15-17 — 23rd Annual Tomato Disease Workshop. Eagle Ridge Conference Center, Raymond, MS. (david@ext.msstate.edu)


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/


January 2009

12-16 — XV Latin American Congress of Plant Pathology. Santiago, Chile. www.puc.cl/agronomia/congresoal

TBA — Indian Phytopathological Society International Symposium on Plant Pathology. India. www.ipsdix.org

March 2009

24-26 — Sixth International IPM Symposium. Portland, OR. www.ipmcenters.org/ipmsymposium09/

May 2009

31-June 4 — 14th International Sclerotinia Workshop. Wilmington, NC. www.cals.ncsu.edu/sclerotinia_conference/index.html

July 2009


19-23 — 14th Congress on Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions. Québec City, Canada. www.ismpminet.org/meetings

October 2009


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

Phytopathology

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