Does Your Institution Subscribe to APS Journals Online?

Nearly 300 institutions do. Recent subscribers include Stanford University, University of California-Santa Cruz, INBIO, National Chung Hsing University, Università degli Studi di Sassar, and Max Planck Institution. Recommending APS Journals Online to your library is easy; just fill out the quick online recommendation form at www.apsnet.org/journals/library_recommend.aspx.

Virtual Flash-and-Dash Presentations Now Available

A selected group of Flash-and-Dash presentations from the Centennial Meeting are now available in a “virtual” format. Volunteers made 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. You can view these presentations at www.apsnet.org/centennial/flashdash.asp.

Introducing APS Webcasts: A New Online Resource

You may have noticed recent news capsules about a new feature now available on APSnet. APS webcasts are the most recent addition to our growing array of online resources. Prepared by experts in the field, these multimedia presentations combine both audio and video to deliver seminars on a wide variety of topics directly to your computer.

What is a webcast?
Webcasts provide both depth and breadth by supplementing slide presentations with narration by the author. Webcasts thus add another dimension to data presentation and analysis, allowing greater insight into the topics covered.

Easy to access and convenient to use, webcasts are available via streaming on APSnet. Just the click of a mouse brings you lectures and seminars that previously were available only at annual meetings or for a specialized audience.

This new feature allows you to draw on the vast knowledge base of the APS membership, and we hope it will strengthen our community at large by rendering the expertise of our members more accessible and widely available.

Our webcast database is updated every 2 weeks with new content as the resource continues to grow and evolve.

What is currently available?
The first two webcasts, launched this spring, provide a good idea of the breadth and depth of topics covered. The inaugural webcast features APS President Ray Martyn addressing the recent USDA CSREES stakeholders’ meeting on key priorities in plant pathology from the point of view of the APS Public Policy Board.

In the second webcast, Marla S. McIntosh narrates her presentation on women in the agricultural sciences. Looking at the latest data, she examines the disparity between the number of women receiving Ph.D.s in the agricultural sciences and the number of women faculty in related fields.

Some webcasts will also feature longer lectures and presentations. For example, our latest offering is James D. MacDonald’s three-part series on “Plant Pathology Education in America: Current Status and Future Challenges,” originally presented to the APS leadership at the annual meeting in San Diego in July 2007.

Want to contribute your own webcast?
We are currently accepting proposals for future webcasts. Unlike a journal publication, a webcast gives you access to a full range of multimedia tools to enhance your message and connect with your audience. If you have a presentation that you’d like to turn into a webcast, please contact Michelle Bjerkness at mjbjerkness@scisoc.org.
Phytopathology News

1882–1986: A Focus on the Global Food Supply

joyce Loper, Phytopathology News
Editor-in-Chief, loperj@science.oregonstate.edu

The year was 1985, and the APS meeting was held at the MGM Grand in Reno, NV, a casino, hotel, and conference center all in one. The story as I heard it went like this: a few of our colleagues were sitting in a bar at the MGM Grand, when nearby in the casino, the crowd erupted in excitement, lights began to flash, and bells were ringing out a big win! Noting the commotion, the bartender spat out in disgust, “What do you want to bet that one of those plant pathologists just won a quarter in a slot machine!” Apparently, we didn’t come across as big spenders in Reno that year, but despite our short comings in that respect, the November issue of Phytopathology News heralded the meeting as a big success with a record attendance (1,900 attendees). An important outcome of the meeting was the “Reno Resolution,” which was approved by vote of the membership, to articulate APS’s commitment to increasing the global food supply. The resolution reads as follows:

“Recognizing that the continuing increase in the world’s human population and the concomitant need to increase food production and availability are major problems confronting mankind, the APS reaffirms in commitment to encourage plant health research and education, particularly in developing countries. The APS urges its members to make available their knowledge and expertise in plant disease to countries affected by food shortages. Further, the APS pledges to provide technical guidance and rapid transfer of information to the international community and supports all efforts to increase food supplies in developing countries. However, the APS further recognizes that the earth has a finite carrying capacity for the human species, and that improvements in agricultural technology cannot be expected to cope indefinitely with the needs of constantly increasing populations.”

With the Reno Resolution approved, the next question was how to put this resolution into action. Questions posed by then President Luis Sequeira (January 1986) were “How do we marshal the vast intellectual and technical resources of our membership into some meaningful activity? Where do we obtain the financial support that is necessary? How do we work most effectively with the organizations that have the resources to improve agricultural technology in developing countries? These are difficult questions for which there are no ready answers.”

How did APS act upon the Reno Resolution? The answer can be found in Phytopathology News, of course! The theme of the 1986 APS meeting, held in Orlando, FL, was “International Cooperation” with a plenary session entitled “Food and Population: A World Challenge to Plant Pathology.” John Niederhauser, an eminent plant pathologist best known for his work at the Rockefeller Foundation, was one of the plenary speakers. Excerpts from his presentation “The role of APS in international food production” outlined a spectrum of international activities that had already been put in place by APS, including “library donations, travel grants, group memberships in Third World countries, international seminars and workshops, and collaboration in intersociety consortia” (December 1986). The APS Office of International Programs (OIP) was established, by vote of APS Council, at the Orlando meeting with Charles Delp as its first director. OIP continues to be active today, with Sally Miller as the current director.

The role of plant pathology in addressing global food shortages is a consistent theme in back issues of Phytopathology News. I’m now about half way through my charge to read each issue of Phytopathology News for this series of retrospective articles for the APS Centennial. I have been impressed, through all of the issues that I’ve read thus far, on the emphasis given to the important role of plant pathologists in meeting the food needs of the human population globally. Because of that emphasis, I chose to focus on the Reno Resolution in this retrospective article. There were many other important events featured in Phytopathology News from 1981 to 1986, however, and the establishment of APS PRESS in 1984, with George Agrios serving as its first editor-in-chief,
is particularly notable. Formed as a consolidation of a number of standing APS committees, APS PRESS has become a major source of high-quality scientific information covering all aspects of plant pathology. It has also been a financial success, contributing very significantly to the APS budget and subsidizing valuable member services—like Phytopathology News.

**Funding Opportunities**

**Citrus Greening, Canker, and Emerging Citrus Diseases**

The Florida Citrus Production Research Advisory Council (FCPRAC) has allocated $20 million in the current fiscal year to research leading to field-testable interventions that will prevent citrus greening, an insect-borne disease, from wiping out the citrus crop. The Florida Citrus Advanced Technology Program (FCATP) is calling upon investigators from all disciplines that work toward the detection, understanding, and control of diseases in citrus or any other crop or relevant disease system. More information is posted at www.fcprac.com.

**Specialty Crop Research Initiative Grant Funding Available**

USDA CSREES announced the availability of $28.4 million for FY2008 to solve critical specialty crop issues, priorities, or problems through the integration of research and extension activities that take systems-based, trans-disciplinary approaches. Request for applications is at www.csrees.usda.gov/funding/rfas/pdfs/08_specialty_crop.pdf.

**New Journal for Those Wild About Fungi**

A new mycological journal was launched this spring. *Fungi* magazine is designed to educate and entertain all those with an interest in mycology, from amateur mycophiles to professional mycologists. Each issue of *Fungi* will explore the world of mycology from many different angles, with regular features on topics ranging from toxicology to medicinal mushrooms and how-to articles on photography, cooking, and mushroom cultivation. Each issue will also include peer-reviewed technical papers ranging from original research findings to reviews of taxonomic groups to new records of North American species. *Fungi* will be published five times per year (four seasonal issues plus a special issue). Author instructions, subscription information, and archives can be found at www.fungimag.com.

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The APS Public Policy Board (PPB) welcomes Maritza Abril, a postdoctoral researcher at Louisiana State University, Department of Biological Sciences, Baton Rouge, as the third PPB early career intern. A native of Colombia, and a member of APS since 2000, Abril earned her M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in biological sciences with an emphasis in plant pathology and mycology under the direction of Kenneth Curry at The University of Southern Mississippi. She documented the invasion of strawberry petioles and stolons by Colletotrichum spp. at the ultrastructural level while pursuing her master’s degree. She was directly involved in testing new fungicides derived from natural sources for control of strawberry anthracnose during her doctoral research project.

During her internship experience, Abril will focus on the PPB priority of increasing funding support for agricultural research. Abril’s vision in this regard was well articulated in her application letter: “A strong agricultural infrastructure can only be maintained when governmental agencies are willing to support financially both basic and selected aspects of applied research. Basic research provides information needed to keep applied research successful. It is vital to the long range health of the agricultural industry. Applied research in areas that are only marginally profitable, but necessary to maintain a diversity of crops, requires government support to supplement industry. My own experience with fungicides for small fruit crops made me aware of the prohibitive costs associated with fungicide development and how protection for small production crops in general could lag behind large field crops without government support.”

During the coming year, Abril will join the monthly PPB conference calls and participate in the annual spring meeting in Washington, DC, where she will assist the PPB in bringing issues of high APS priority to the attention of federal agency administrators and congressional staff.

### IMPORTANT APS DATES TO REMEMBER

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<td>3</td>
<td>APS Awards nominations due. <a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/awards/closing.asp">www.apsnet.org/members/awards/closing.asp</a></td>
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<td>International Travel Award applications due. <a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/oip/travel.asp">www.apsnet.org/members/oip/travel.asp</a></td>
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In 1999, high severities of stem rust caused by Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici were observed on previously stem rust–resistant wheat lines in Uganda. This new race, labeled Pgt-Ug99, was subsequently shown to attack the stem rust resistance genes Sr37 and Sr38, which were previously effective. Since then, similar virulences have been confirmed in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Iran, indicating that this new race, or its derivatives, has spread within North Africa and into the Middle East.

In response to the recent movement of Ug99 into the Middle East and the threat of eventual introduction into North America, three USDA agencies organized a National Workshop on New Virulences in Wheat and Barley Stem Rust, facilitated by The American Phytopathological Society (APS) in March 2008 in Baltimore, MD. The cooperating USDA agencies were the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and the Agricultural Research Service (ARS). The purpose of the workshop was to obtain input from organizations concerned with preparations for the possible introduction of new races of wheat stem rust into North America. More than 45 scientists and stakeholders with knowledge in critical fields of wheat germplasm resources, wheat genetics, wheat and pathogen genomics, fungal pathogen biology, disease management, and predictive modeling participated in the workshop, reviewed the current status of protective measures for stem rust in the United States, and reached agreement to develop a strategic action plan for stem rust research and response.

In addition to experts from the three USDA agencies and representatives of U.S., Canadian, and Mexican federal agencies concerned about Ug99, participants included leading disease and crop breeding experts from landgrant universities and representatives from the National Wheat and Barley Improvement Committees, National Associations of Wheat and Barley Growers, North American Millers Association, U.S. Wheat Associates, North American Grain Export Association, American Malting Barley Association, National Plant Board, Borlaug Global Rust Initiative, and North American Plant Protection Organization.

The anticipated outcome of the workshop is a national action plan for the coordination and integration of wheat stem rust response, which will outline research goals and objectives and make recommendations regarding outreach and communication, guidance for safe movement...
of germplasm, surveillance or monitoring and detection, forecasting and disease management, and genetic resources protection strategies. The plan will also describe roles and responsibilities of federal, state, university, and industry cooperators from a national and international perspective and outline significant milestones to measure progress toward mitigation of this potentially devastating disease.

Participants at the workshop discussed actionable measures in six strategic areas: 1) a national communication network for stem rust surveillance and monitoring; 2) an effective diagnostic system to implement control measures in a timely manner; 3) the genetic basis for pathogen virulence and host resistance to stem rust; 4) development of high-yielding germplasm with field resistance to stem rust; 5) an improved understanding of pathogen biology and epidemiology; and 6) a multipronged and economical stem rust management system. The action plan will further define actions to be taken to solve the problem, assign accountability for the work to be accomplished, and provide a mechanism for peer review and assessment of progress toward achieving the stated goals.

Workshop participants summarized the current status of stem rust research and new initiatives. USDA-ARS has evaluated U.S. wheat and barley germplasm in Kenya and confirmed that most U.S. wheat varieties are susceptible to Ug99. The ARS Cereal Disease Laboratory conducts annual surveys of stem rust through the major wheat-growing areas of the United States to monitor endemic rust development and to collect samples to identify possible new races. CSREES supports an aerobiological modeling project that could be used to assess potential pathways and timing of entry and a work group to define appropriate monitoring practices, both through the Critical Issues and Emerging Needs competitive grants program. ARS scientists have developed a set of SSR markers that indicate that the Ug99 race cluster is distinct from all known North American races. The USDA Office of Pest Management Policy (OPMP) and the Environmental Protection Agency provided a list of registered and recommended fungicides for rust control and strategies for assessing chemical control needs. APHIS has engaged the regulatory agencies of Canada and Mexico in the effort in order to enhance preparedness throughout North America.

The workshop was coordinated by APS through its AdHoc Committee on Auxiliary Meetings. The program planning committee included Rick Bennett and Kay Simmons, USDA-ARS; Matt Royer, USDA-APHIS; Marty Draper, USDA-CSREES, and Al Jennings, USDA-OPMP.

Join us in Portland as we expand the boundaries of plant pathology.

For more information on the 2009 Annual Meeting, visit http://meeting.apsnet.org
Call for Proposals:
John and Ann Niederhauser Endowment (JANE) Award

The John and Ann Niederhauser Endowment (JANE) award was created to facilitate international cooperation related to research on and management of plant diseases, with particular emphasis on those caused by Phytophthora spp. To increase the award’s impact, the scope of projects to be considered has been expanded to include any international program in plant pathology that involves cooperation between a person or institution in the United States and a person or institution outside the United States. Principal investigators must hold post-graduate positions in their respective country; graduate students and post-doctoral fellows will not be funded. Project proposals should have a clear implication for developing countries and practical applications. The endowment will generally support one award of up to $10,000 or two awards of up to $5,000 for projects to begin June 1, 2009.

Proposals for 2009 (maximum of three pages) must be postmarked on or before December 15, 2008. Hard copies of proposals should be sent to the APS Office of International Programs (OIP), c/o Talo Pastor-Corrales, USDA ARS SBGI, Bldg 006, Rm 118, BARC-W, 10300 Baltimore Ave., Beltsville, MD 20705 USA; Phone: +1.301.504.6600; Fax: +1.301.504.5728; E-mail: talo.pastor-corrales@ars.usda.gov. Proposals should include an introduction, objectives, detailed experimental protocol, expected impact, literature cited, and budget. Funding should be requested for 1 year to begin in June 2009. Multiyear projects will be considered but are rarely supported because of the limited funds available and the desire to distribute the support to a larger number of investigators. A progress report must be submitted to the APS Office of International Programs (c/o Talo Pastor-Corrales) as listed above by September 30 following the conclusion of the grant year. All proposals should contain the full contact information of the investigators, including an e-mail address and a fax number (if available).

OIP and APS Foundation Invite Applications from International Members to Attend the 2009 APS Annual Meeting in Portland, OR

The APS Foundation, in cooperation with the Office of International Programs (OIP), has established a travel fund to support travel costs for early- to mid-career international APS members to participate in an APS annual meeting. This fund is intended to support scientists native to and working in developing countries who otherwise would not be able to attend APS meetings. Recipients must hold post-graduate positions in their respective country; graduate students and post-doctoral fellows will not be funded. It is anticipated that one $1,500 award will be made for the 2009 APS annual meeting. The guidelines and criteria for this award are provided below. Questions should be directed to Talo Pastor-Corrales, USDA ARS SBGI, Bldg 006, Rm 118, BARC-W, 10300 Baltimore Ave., Beltsville, MD 20705 USA; Phone: +1.301.504.6600; Fax: +1.301.504.5728; E-mail: talo.pastor-corrales@ars.usda.gov.

Guidelines and Criteria

1. This is a competitive annual award to current APS international members or participants in the Group Membership Plan who reside outside the United States.
2. Preference will be given to scientists in developing countries.
3. The applicant must clearly demonstrate that the award is needed for them to attend the meetings: applicants with other, significant support will not be considered.
4. If an award is approved, the applicant must present original research pertaining to plant pathology by means of an oral or poster presentation at the annual meeting.
5. A three-person Travel Award Committee, appointed by the APS Foundation and the OIP, will review applications.
6. Travel awards are intended for travel, lodging, and registration only at APS annual meetings. Please supply a detailed travel budget, including other sources of funds.
7. Applicants with an advanced degree who are currently employed at an established institution and have no more than 15 years of professional experience are eligible.
8. Applications must be no more than two pages and include the following:
   • Demonstrated initiative and involvement in national and/or international activities relating to plant pathology.
   • Brief description of how this award and attendance at the APS meeting will benefit the applicant and impact his/her work in plant pathology.
   • Brief summary of any circumstances, including financial needs, that make attendance at the APS meeting solely dependent on receiving this award.
9. Applicant must indicate how she/he will obtain a U.S. visa.
10. Application must include a curriculum vitae (three pages or less).
11. Applications must include a copy of an abstract of the presentation to be made at the meeting.
   1. Applications must include a supporting letter (one-page maximum) from an APS member colleague that includes a statement of the applicant’s scientific merit, accomplishments in plant pathology, and financial need. This person should plan to attend the APS meeting and assist with hosting the applicant.
   2. Each applicant may receive only one award. If awardee is not able to attend the meeting, she/he is required to return the funds to the APS Foundation.

Application Process

1. Submit applications by regular or express mail (three complete copies) or by e-mail or fax to Talo Pastor-Corrales at the address given above. Applications must be received no later than November 3, 2008. If possible, the letter of support should be included with the application, not mailed separately.
2. Provide an e-mail address or self-addressed (without postage) envelope to allow us to notify you no later than January 15, 2009, as to the outcome of your request. Awardees will be reimbursed for travel, lodging, and registration expenses up to the award amount.
New Positions

Philip H. Berger of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has been named director of the agency’s Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST). Berger has served as CPHST’s acting director since October 2007. CPHST, headquartered in Raleigh, NC, provides scientific support for APHIS’s Plant Protection and Quarantine’s (PPQ) regulatory decisions and operations through methods development work, scientific investigation, analyses, and technology. CPHST comprises seven laboratories and two supporting units throughout the United States and Guatemala. Berger joined PPQ in 2003 as CPHST’s national science program leader for molecular diagnostics and biotechnology. He also served as acting associate director for CPHST. “Berger’s capacity for innovative research and his management experience make him an ideal candidate for this position,” said Rebecca Bech, deputy administrator of APHIS PPQ. “His leadership and knowledge will be of great benefit to the Center.” Before joining APHIS, Berger was a professor of plant pathology at the University of Idaho and the associate director of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station. He has authored more than 70 research papers, books, and book chapters. Berger received the Phi Kappa Phi Distinguished Faculty Award from the University of Idaho and the Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University of Minnesota for his research on virus-resistant plants. He received his bachelor’s degree in psychology and physiology from the University of Minnesota, a master’s degree in plant pathology from the University of Minnesota, and a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from Texas A&M University.

Gerald Weiland recently joined the USDA-ARS Horticultural Crops Research Unit in Corvallis, OR, as a research plant pathologist. Weiland received his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 2004 with Glen Stanosz. He then conducted post-doctoral research with George Hudler in the Department of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology at Cornell University. Weiland is initiating a research program on the biology and management of soilborne diseases of nursery crops.

Awards

Anne K. Vidaver, professor of plant pathology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, received the 2008 American Society for Microbiology (ASM) Founders Distinguished Service Award. This award recognizes an ASM member for outstanding contributions and commitment to the ASM as a volunteer at the national level. For 30 years, Vidaver has been an outstanding leader and a persistent and effective advocate for research and policy issues related to microbiology, especially agricultural and environmental microbiology. Vidaver, who is a fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology (AAM), is a two-time ASM Foundation lecturer and a past advisory board member of the Center for the History of Microbiology. Her ASM service also includes the Committee on the Status of Women in Microbiology, the Procter & Gamble Award Selection Committee, and the Public and Scientific Affairs Board Committee on Agricultural, Food and Industrial Microbiology, which she chaired from 1994 to 2003. In addition, she has organized and moderated several ASM symposia and participated in several AAM colloquia. Vidaver has accomplished all of this in addition to an outstanding national service record. From 2000 to 2002, she served as chief scientist for the USDA, where she chaired the Interagency Working Group for the Microbe Project, which enabled a collaborative effort on genomic sequencing of microbes that is now funded at over $20 million each year. Vidaver received her B.A. degree in biology from Russell Sage College, Troy, NY, and her M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in bacteriology from Indiana University.

Larry Madden will be honored as the 2008 recipient of the Jakob Eriksson Prize in plant pathology for his numerous seminal contributions in plant disease epidemiology. Madden will be presented with the award and gold medal in August, during the 9th International Congress of Plant Pathology in Torino, Italy. The prize is only given every 5 years and is presented to an individual in recognition of outstanding scientific work and engagement in plant pathology and support of plant pathology research worldwide. Madden is a leading international authority in plant disease epidemiology and is well known for his use of mathematical and statistical modeling for increasing our understanding of disease development in time and spread in space, and for disease prediction and crop loss assessment. His research has been extremely productive, with over 195 peer-reviewed journal articles and two books on epidemiology. Madden was editor-in-chief of Phytopathology from 1991 to 1993 and was APS president in 1996-1997. He has received many honors for his research, including the Ruth Allen Award from APS, the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Ohio State University, and the E. C. Stakman Award from the University of Minnesota. He is an elected fellow of APS and other scientific societies. In March 2008, he was the invited Fisher lecturer at Rothamsted Research in the United Kingdom.

Darin M. Eastburn, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, received the NACTA Teacher Fellow Award at the annual conference of the North American Colleges and Teachers of Agriculture held at Utah State University in June 2008. Eastburn is an associate professor in the Department of Crop Sciences at the University of Illinois. He obtained a bachelor’s degree in botany from Humboldt State University in Arcata, CA, in 1981, and a master’s and Ph.D. degrees in plant pathology from the University of California, Davis. Eastburn joined the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Illinois in 1988. Originally hired as the state extension specialist for diseases of vegetable crops, he received the ACES Faculty Achievement Award for Extension in 1998. In 1999, he accepted a research/teaching position in the Department of Crop Sciences. His research now focuses on soilborne plant-pathogenic fungi. Current research projects include the evaluation of factors affecting the development of sudden death syndrome of soybeans, the development of disease-suppressive soils in organic agricultural systems, and the effects of elevated ozone and carbon dioxide on soybean diseases. He teaches graduate courses on “Plant Pathogenic Fungi” and “Professionalism and Ethics” and an
People continued from page 119

undergraduate, general education course titled "Plants, Pathogens, and People." Eastburn is interested in developing and evaluating new strategies for teaching his classes, focusing on active learning techniques and new teaching technologies for increasing student interest, participation, and learning. He is involved in several funded Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL) research projects. He has published teaching-related articles in scholarly journals and has presented the results of his teaching research at national and international meetings, including the annual meetings of the International Society for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning and the International Congress of Plant Pathology.

Student Awards/Degrees

Undergraduate scholarships and achievements were showcased by The Ohio State University Department of Plant Pathology at a banquet on May 21 at the Nationwide and Ohio Farm Bureau 4-H Center in Columbus. Landon Rhodes, associate professor and undergraduate studies chair, recognized graduating plant health management seniors Bridget Meiring, Bryan Reeb, and Erica Stone. Plant Pathology Scholarship awardees for 2008-2009 are Laura Bruner, Kate Gearhart, Amanda Hayes, Amber Hoffstetter, Kara Riggs, Jessica Schafer, and Nick Weidenbenner. Other awards included: first place, plant sciences award in Ohio State’s College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES) Undergraduate Research Forum, to Amanda Hayes (advisor, Dennis J. Lewandowski); CFAES Undergraduate Research Scholarship and Grants awards to Laura Bruner (advisor, Erich Grotewold), Amanda Hayes, and Nick Weidenbenner (advisor, Pierluigi Bonello); and Ohio Soybean Council Foundation Scholarships to Laura Bruner, Kate Gearhart, and Kara Riggs. Michael J. Boehm, professor and department chair, received an Undergraduate Research Mentor Award at Ohio State’s Denman Undergraduate Research Forum. He was nominated by Robert Beaulieu, who completed an undergraduate honors thesis with Boehm, for exceptional service as an undergraduate research mentor. Beaulieu was also named a Fulbright Scholar and will travel abroad to study with Jose Pascual, Centro de Edafología y Biología Aplicada del Segura, Murcia, Spain.

The Ohio State University Department of Plant Pathology honored doctoral candidates Kirk Broders, Nathan Kleczewski, and Miguel Vega Sanchez as 2008 recipients of the C. C. Allison Award. The award recognizes high achievement in graduate research and service to the department. Awardees were announced at a department seminar on May 27, where they were each presented with a plaque and $800 cash award. Graduate Studies Chair Michael Ellis noted that this was the first time that three students have been honored with this award in 1 year, and all three were very deserving of the honor. Broders studies with Anne E. Dorrance. His dissertation research focuses on the diversity of Pythium spp. and soil factors that favor development of seedling diseases of corn and soybean. Kleczewski, who studies with Pierluigi (Enrico) Bonello, is conducting research on regulation of tree growth and defense, and mycorrhizal colonization, by nutrient availability and environmental stress. Vega Sanchez, who is studying with Guo-liang Wang, is conducting research on the function of SPL11, a novel E3 ligase, in the control of programmed cell death, disease resistance, and other developmental processes.

Phillip Baldauf recently completed his Ph.D. degree at the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University under the direction of Stewart Gray and Keith Perry. His thesis was entitled “Studies on the epidemiology of potato viruses in the northeastern USA and on the biology of potato virus Y.” Phillip has accepted a position with USDA-APHIS-PPQ as a supervisory officer working with the Potato Cyst Nematode Program in Idaho in an effort to delimit the current PCN infestation in that state.

Hunter Perry graduated in December 2007 with his M.S. degree in plant pathology from the Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology (EPP) at Mississippi State University, where he studied under the direction of Maria Tomas-Pederson. His research was entitled “Disease management strategies for controlling spring dead spot and frequency of occurrence of the causal organism Ophiostoma korrae on ‘Tifway’ bermudagrass.” While at MSU, Perry received the James R. Watson Fellowship awarded by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, Frank Killebrew Scholarship, and Outstanding M.S. Student in EPP at MSU. Perry is currently pursuing a Ph.D. degree under the direction of Scott Mcelroy in the Department of Agronomy and Soils, Auburn University.

Meetings

Ray Martyn participated in the EUCARPIA Cucurbitaceae 2008 conference in Avignon, France, May 21-24. This conference, held every 4 years, is the largest conference devoted to research on genetics and breeding of cucurbit crops. While there, Martyn had the opportunity to meet with Ales Lebeda, president of the Czech Phytopathological Society and a leading cucurbit pathologist at Palacky University in Olomouc, Czech Republic. After the conference, Martyn visited Claude Alabouvette, a leading authority on Fusarium.
wilt of melon at INRA in Dijon, France. Alabouvette is a past president of the French Society of Phytopathology.

Soon after returning to the States and settling in suburban Maryland, Imle was asked to become director of the newly established American Cocoa Research Institute in Washington, DC, an institution funded by the major chocolate producers with interaction with similar institutes in Britain and Europe. During this period he worked collaboratively with Central and South American and West African growers and buyers of cacao. He continued in this capacity for 10 years.

The USDA then called him back, this time to work in the important, ongoing processes involved in plant introductions. Along with others, he brought to the United States selections of diascoria, from which L-dopa was made, which is now synthesized chemically. During that time he was also selected to be part of a seven-man team of scientists from several disciplines who made an exploratory and plant collection trip from the headwaters of the Amazon River to its mouth under the auspices of the National Science Foundation. He also spent 18 months in El Salvador, just as the revolution was erupting there, in an effort to find better crop selections for local farmers. His final assignment with the Department of Agriculture was as a project leader in an effort to use surplus aid monies that had built up in Poland, the former Yugoslavia, Egypt, and Israel. These “soft money” funds were used to finance mutually advantageous agricultural scientific experimentation in each of these countries and the United States. One of the more important of these projects led to the proliferation of irrigation methods requiring less water. It is from this work that Imle retired from the federal government in 1980. He subsequently did contract work for the Agriculture and State Departments, including a study of the feasibility of replacing coca in Bolivia and opium in Burma with alternate crops.

Imle was a member of the honorary scientific society Alpha Zeta, a career-long member of The American Phytopathological Society, and a supporter of the World Wildlife Society, the Organization for Tropical Studies, and the Beltsville Garden Club.

His wife of 60 years, Portia Imle, and three children, Ernest Paul Imle, Jr. of Gonvick, MN, P. Cristina Imle of Baltimore, MD, and Jane Schmidt of Pasadena, MD, survive him. One son, William, of Daphne, AL, died in Sept. 3, 2007. Each of the children has a devoted spouse, and there are seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

In Memory

Ernest Paul Imle, Sr., 97, a tropical crops specialist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture for many years, died at his care facility in Bowie, MD, on May 4 of natural causes. A native of Marshall, IL, he received his B.S. and M.S. degrees at Purdue University and went on to receive his Ph.D. degree at Cornell University with a major in plant pathology in December 1942. When he went to pick up his ensign’s rank in the Navy, he discovered that the draft board had received other orders for him: he was to go to Central America to do research work on natural rubber, then a commodity in short supply. Within weeks he found himself at the USDA Rubber Station in Turrialba, Costa Rica, where a search was under way for disease-resistant, high-producing rubber tree types that could thrive in this hemisphere. It was here that he met and married his wife and worked for 13 years, during the latter part of which he served as director of all rubber research work in that country, which included extensive travel throughout all the rubber-producing areas of the western hemisphere.

Entomology Advisor

University of California Cooperative Extension, Agriculture & Natural Resources seeks career-track academic for entomology extension advisor covering Monterey (Salinas—headquarters), San Benito, and Santa Cruz Counties. Advisor will conduct research and educational program in entomology applicable to crops produced in the three counties. Will extend research-based applied information to primary audience of commercial growers and pest control advisors through newsletters, publications, special meetings, websites, popular press articles, farm calls, farm demonstrations, and other means. Minimum of a master’s degree required in entomology or related field. Salary: Beginning salary in Cooperative Extension Assistant Advisor rank, commensurate with applicable experience. Closing Date: August 15, 2008 (This closing date is not adjustable.) See full position announcement at http://ccsr.ucdavis.edu/ refer to job #ACCSO-07-07-R. Request application packet by phone: +1.951.827.2529 or e-mail: cscracadrecruitment@ucdavis.edu. Applications accepted by hard copy only: signed application form, cover letter, resume, and official transcripts. Contact: Debora Felix, ANR CCSR, 1150 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521 U.S.A. E-mail: cccracadrecruitment@ucdavis.edu; Phone: +1.951.827.2529; Web: http://ccsr.ucdavis.edu/.

Plant Pathology Advisor

University of California Cooperative Extension, Agriculture & Natural Resources seeks career-track plant pathology advisor in Holtville, Imperial County, to conduct research and educational program in plant pathology applicable to local disease concerns of commercial vegetable, field, and tree crops. Research, education, and diagnostic programs will serve PCAs/growers and provide multisite linkage to Arizona. Coordinate education/ research activities with clientele, farm advisors,
expanding and changing food, fuel, and pharmaceutical markets. The successful applicant will have a Ph.D. degree in genetics, plant pathology, molecular biology, or a related field. Preferred candidates will have experience in the latest advances in molecular biology, genomics, and gene discovery emphasizing one or more of the programs mentioned above. This position is a 100% research, 12-month appointment, initially at the assistant professor level. The successful applicant will develop a well-funded and internationally recognized research program with measured success, especially in the area of refereed publications and extramural competitive research funding, and will be a member of the Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology at Texas A&M University. Texas A&M AgriLife Research is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Closing Date: Review of applications will begin on July 15, 2008; September 16, 2008 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Interested candidates should submit a cover letter, curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and list of references at http://greatjobs.tamu.edu refer to NOV #03489. For additional information contact Dr. T. Erik Mirkov, search committee chair, at emirkov@ag.tamu.edu or call +1.956.968.5585. Contact: Jeanette Phillips, Texas A&M AgriLife, Human Resources, 2147 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843 U.S.A. E-mail: jphilips@ag.tamu.edu; Phone: +1.979.862.1369; Web: http://agrilife.tamu.edu.

Assistant Professor—Plant Pathologist
The Texas AgriLife Research Center in Weslaco is seeking a plant pathologist to join its expanding research programs in plant improvement and to develop disease control strategies for important vegetable crops grown in Texas. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in modern molecular methods addressing the control of fungal and/or viral pathogens in vegetables. Additional research is to be explored concerning the molecular basis for vegetable-pathogen interactions. The incumbent will interact with members of the Texas A&M University’s Vegetable Improvement Center and the Institute for Plant Genomics and Biotechnology as well as plant breeders, extension plant pathologists, and other research faculty. The successful applicant will have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology, genetics, molecular biology, or a related field. This position is a 100% research, 12-month appointment, at the assistant professor level. The successful applicant will develop a well-funded and internationally recognized research program with measured success, especially in the areas of refereed publications and extramural competitive research funding, and will be a member of the Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology at Texas A&M University. The AgriLife Research Center at Weslaco is part of the Texas A&M University System and is strategically located in the Rio Grande Valley. The Center is well equipped, including necessary infrastructure and facilities to conduct comprehensive research in the laboratory as well as field evaluation. The Center’s private-sector partners provide market-based feedback to guide the programs toward commercially successful outcomes. Texas A&M AgriLife Research is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Closing Date: Review of applications will begin on July 15, 2008; September 16, 2008 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Interested candidates should submit a cover letter, curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and list of references at http://greatjobs.tamu.edu refer to NOV #03489. For additional information contact Dr. T. Erik Mirkov, search committee chair, at emirkov@ag.tamu.edu or call +1.956.968.5585. Contact: Jeanette Phillips, Texas A&M AgriLife, Human Resources, 2147 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843 U.S.A. E-mail: jphilips@ag.tamu.edu; Phone: +1.979.862.1369; Web: http://agrilife.tamu.edu.

Senior Vice President for Administration
Witt/Kieffer is pleased to be supporting the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation in its search for a new senior vice president for administration. Recruitment will continue until the position is filled. Nominations, expressions of interest, and applications (including a cover letter and resume) should be submitted via e-mail to NobleSVP@wittkieffer.com. Materials that cannot be e-mailed may be sent to: Senior Vice President for Administration, The Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, c/o Witt/Kieffer, Attention: Dennis M. Barden, 2015 Spring Road, Suite 510, Oak Brook, IL 60523 U.S.A. Confidential inquiries and questions concerning this search may be directed to Dennis M. Barden at +1.630.575.6167 or Jennifer G. Bauer at +1.301.654.5070. Closing Date: September 3, 2008 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Contact: Dennis Barden, 2015 Spring Road, Suite 510, Oak Brook, IL 60523 U.S.A. E-mail: NobleSVP@wittkieffer.com; Phone: +1.630.575.6167; Web: www.wittkieffer.com/cmsfiles/jobs/N07416NobleFoundationSVPAspec.pdf.

Notice
Wanted…
Specimens and cultures of fungi in the genus Pestalotiopsis and the related genera Bartalina, Monochaetia, Pestalotia, Seiridium, and Truncatella to assist taxonomic research at Mississippi State University. Contact Paul Scott at PScott@plantpath.msstate.edu or +1.865.548.5688 about availability.

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

122 Phytopathology News
Phytopathology
August 2008, Volume 98, Number 8
Polyphasic Characterization of Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. allii Associated with Outbreaks of Bacterial Blight on Three Allium Species in the Mascarene Archipelago.


Sources of Incubum for Phytophthora ramorum in a Redwood Forest.

Recombinant Inbred Line Differential Identities Race-Specific Resistance to Phytophthora Root Rot in Capitcum annuum.

Colonization of Resistant and Susceptible Lettuce Cultivars by a Green Fluorescent Protein-Tagged Isolate of Verticillium dahliae.

Quantitative Trait Loci for Seedling and Adult Plant Resistance to Stagonospora nodorum in Wheat.

Characterization of a Resistance Locus (Pfr-1) to the Spinach Downy Mildew Pathogen (Peronospora farinosa f. sp. spinaciae) and Development of a Molecular Marker Linked to Pfr-1.

Allele Sequencing of the Barley Stem Rust Resistance Gene Pgl7 Identifies Regions Relevant to Disease Resistance.

Identifying Quantitative Trait Loci for Resistance to Sclerotinia Head Rot in Two USDA Sunflower Germplasms.

Spatial Distribution of the Dagger Nematode Xiphinema index and Its Associated Grapevine fanleaf virus in French Vineyard.

Variability in Morphology and Aggressiveness Among North American Vegetative Compatibility Groups of Colletotrichum cucumerinum.

Genetic Structure of Populations of Rhizoctonia solani Anastomosis Group-1 IA from Soybean in Brazil.

Plant Disease
August 2008, Volume 92, Number 8
Induced Rice Resistance to Blast Varieties as a Function of Magnaporthe grisea Avirulence Genes.

Foliar Symptom Expression of Wood Decay in Actinidia delicosa in Relation to Environmental Factors.

Transmission of Activated-Episomal Banana streak OI (badaivirus [BSOLV]) to cv. Williams Banana (Musa sp.) by Three Mealybug Species.

Effect of the Timing of Fungicide Application on Fusarium Head Blight and Mycotoxin Accumulation in Closed-Flowering Barley.

Incidence, Distribution, and Association of Spongospora subterranea and Potato mop-top virus in Costa Rica.

Survival Analysis to Determine the Length of the Incubation Period of Camellia Twig Blight Caused by Colletotrichum gloeosporioides.


Recent Rice stripe virus Epidemics in Zhejiang Province, China, and Experiments on Sowing Date, Disease–Yield Loss Relationships, and Seedling Susceptibility.

Response of Dry Bean Genotypes to Fusarium Root Rot, Caused by Fusarium solani f. sp. phaseoli, Under Field and Controlled Conditions.

Pathogenicity to Ornamental Plants of Some Existing Species and New Taxa of Phytophthora from Irrigation Water.

Stabilization of Resistance to Leprosphaeria maculans in Brassica napus–B. juncea Recombinant Lines and Its Introgression into Spring-Type Brassica napus.

Adaptation of an Apple Sooty Blotch and Flyspeck Warning System for the Upper Midwest United States.

Survival of Didymella bryoniae in Infested Muskmeilon Crowns in South Carolina.

Seedling Resistance to Tan Spot and Stagonospora nodorum Leaf Blotch in Wild Emmer Wheat (Triticum dicoccoides).

Occurrence, Prevalence, and Distribution of Viruses Infecting Peanut in Argentina.

Physiologic Specialization of Puccinia triticina on Wheat in the United States in 2006.

First Report of Iris yellow spot virus on Onion (Allium cepa) in Serbia.

First Report of Begonia Chlorotic Ringspot Caused by Zucchini yellow mosaic virus in Taiwan.

First Report of Anthracnose Fruit Rot Caused by Colletotrichum acutatum on Strawberry in Korea.

First Report of Impatiens necrotic spot virus Infecting Lettuce in California.

First Report of Fruit Rot of Strawberry Caused by Alternaria sp. in Taiwan.

First Report of the European Type of Bursaphelenchus maurusonatus on Korean Pine (Pinus koraiensis) in Korea.


Leaf Stripe and Stem Rot Caused by Barkholderia gladioli, a New Disease of Maize in Mexico.


First Report of Tar Spot on Orange Geiger, Cordia sebestena, Caused by Diatricoccus cordusae in Florida.

First Report of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum on Argyranthemum frutescens in Italy.

First Report of Pine Wilt Disease on Pinus koraiensis in Korea.

First Report of Cucurbit yellow stuntng disorder virus in Cucurbits in Florida.

First Record of Bacterial Blight Caused by Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae on Pycnanthus occinea and an Amelanchier sp. in Bulgaria.


First Report of Zantedeschia mosaic virus Infecting a Zantedeschia sp. in New Zealand.

Crownt Rot of Strawberry Caused by Macrophomina phaseolina in California.

First Report of Black raspberry necrosis virus in Rubus canadensis in Tennessee.

First Report of Citrus virus Y on Cilantro, Celery, and Parsley in California.

First Report of Tobacco rattle virus Causing Corky Ringspot in Potatoes Grown in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

MPMI
August 2008, Volume 21, Number 8
Nicotiana benthamiana: Its History and Future as a Model for Plant–Pathogen Interactions.

Evaluation of Constitutive Viral Promoters in Transgenic Soybean Roots and Nodules.

DsbB Is Required for the Pathogenesis Process of Xanthomonas campestris pv. campesiris.

A Single Amino Acid of NiLpro of Papaya ringspot virus Determines Host Specificity for Infection of Papaya.

Role of Ammonia Secretion and pH Modulation on Pathogenicity of Colletotrichum cucodes on Tomato Fruit.

2R,3R-Butanediol, a Bacterial Volatile Produced by Pseudomonas chlororaphis O6, Is Involved in Induction of Systemic Tolerance to Drought in Arabidopsis thaliana.

Erwinia amylovora Type Three-Secreted Proteins Trigger Cell Death and Defense Responses in Arabidopsis thaliana.

Expression of the Bradyrhizobium japonicum Type III Secretion System in Legume Nodules and Analysis of the Associated in Box Promoter.

Quorum-Sensing System Affects Galls Development Induced by Pantoea agglomerans pv. phytophylae.

Phloem Unloading of Potato virus X Movement Proteins Is Regulated by Virus and Host Factors.

Evidence for the Involvement in Nodulation of the Two Small Putative Regulatory Peptide-Encoding Genes MrRALF1.1 and MvDVL1.

Genome-Scale Mutagenesis and Phenotypic Characterization of Two-Component Signal Transduction Systems in Xanthomonas campestris pv. campesiris ATCC 33913.

Plant Management Network
www.plantmanagementnetwork.org

Plant Health Progress
Clarifying the Source of Black Shank Resistance in Flue-cured Tobacco.


Iris yellow spot virus on Shallot and Onion in Oregon.


Elevated Carbon Dioxide Boosts Invasive Nutseed.

Applied Turfgrass Science
First Report of Annual Bluegrass Weevil, Listronotus maculicollis, Damage in Ohio.

Crop Management
Role of Winter Annual Weeds as Alternative Hosts for Soybean Cyst Nematode.

Forage and Grazinglands
How Winter Annual Forage Legumes Persist in Diverse Soil Moisture Environments of a Semi-arid Region...
Calendar of Events

**APS Sponsored Events**

**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/apps/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**

**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/

**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.ual.edu/~biocon/

**December 2008**
- 2-4 — National Fusarium Head Blight Forum. Indianapolis, IN. www.scabusa.org/forum08.html

**January 2009**
- 12-16 — XV Latin American Congress of Plant Pathology. Santiago, Chile. www.puc.cl/agronomia/congresosalof

**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

**June 2009**

**July 2009**
- 19-23 — 14th Congress on Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions. Québec City, Canada. www.ispmminet.org/meetings

**October 2009**

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

**Phytopathology News**

The American Phytopathological Society
3340 Pilot Knob Road
St. Paul, MN 55121
United States of America

Website: www.apsnet.org
E-mail: aps@scisoc.org

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