New Phytobiomes Open-Access Journal Now Accepting Manuscript Submissions

More than 50% reduction in APCs for first 45 manuscripts published!

After months of planning and a worldwide search for a multidisciplinary editorial board, the all-new Phytobiomes journal from APS is now accepting manuscript submissions. Phytobiomes is a fully open access, transdisciplinary journal of original research about organisms and communities and their interaction with plants in any ecosystem.

Carolyn Young is the journal’s first editor-in-chief and coauthor of the Phytobiomes Roadmap. The roadmap definition states that “Phytobiomes consist of plants, their environment, and their associated micro- and macroorganisms.”

The new Phytobiomes journal is the first and only dedicated journal in this fast-growing area of research. It is expected to be well read and highly cited by researchers in the many subdisciplines of plant pathology, including virology, mycology, bacteriology, and nematology; multiple specializations in the crop sciences, such as agronomy, soil science, entomology, animal science, and other scientific fields, such as ecology, chemistry, computational biology, climatology, and genetics.

Phytobiomes is now accepting high-quality research papers, review articles, perspectives, and various short communications. The journal’s multidisciplinary editorial board is now in place and will be focusing on rapid review of papers. “We have a goal of 30 days to initial decision,” said Young. “We are looking for high-quality research with novel approaches to improve plant productivity in both the applied and basic research areas. We look forward to reviewing your manuscript.”

The APS Council approved partial waiver of fees for the first 45 research papers accepted for publication. Each may be discounted up to $1,550 savings off the regular cost of $2,900 per paper. This special offer ends after the acceptance of the 45th manuscript or March 1, 2017, whichever comes first.

Phytobiomes will share the same online delivery platform as the other APS journals. Papers will be published online quickly in full-text html and PDF and will include Altmetrics, CrossRef linking, article alerts, and more. Phytobiomes and the other APS journals offer Creative Commons licenses in two forms, CC BY and CC BY-NC-ND, allowing broader use of the research upon publication and meeting compliance guidelines with some grant-funding organizations.

Learn more about submitting manuscripts—with more than a 50% reduction in article processing charges (APCs)—and publish in this important new APS journal at phytobiomesjournal.org.
By 1883, Thomas Burrill was convinced that fire blight was caused by a bacterium that he named Micrococcus amylovora, but scientific proof was still lacking. He also demonstrated the association of the bacterium with diseases on pear, apple, and quince, but inexplicably never used pure cultures, nor attempted to employ Koch's postulates for proof of pathogenicity as would be required today. Thus it was left for J. C. Arthur to complete the link between bacteria and the fire blight disease.

In 1884, Arthur, as the botanist of the New York experiment station at Geneva, repeated Burrill's fire blight experiments with more extensive and detailed studies and reported them in 1885. Using the newly developed plate culture techniques, Arthur cultured the bacterium in a sterile infusion of corn meal and first infected green pear fruit, and later, healthy trees. He also filtered a suspension of the blighted pear through a porous earthenware jar and obtained infection after inoculation with the unfiltered liquid, but not from the filtrate. (This technique was similar to the porcelain Chamberlain filter developed later for separating viruses and bacteria from infected plant sap suspensions.)

In 1886, he submitted the results of his fire blight studies to Cornell University as a doctoral thesis before moving on to Purdue University, where he later became famous as one of America's greatest rust investigators. Arthur's convincing evidence settled the point of bacterial infection with pure culture methods, but he provided no positive evidence that the pathogen was re-isolated from inoculated plants (final step of Koch's postulates). It now appears that Merton B. Waite (USDA) first definitively cultured the bacterium from inoculated flowers after also demonstrating that bees carried the pathogen from flower to flower, which was the first experimental proof of insect transmission of a plant pathogen.

**Burrill's Legacy**

Although unquestionably groundbreaking, Burrill's results for proving bacterial pathogenicity in plants were not backed by today's more exacting standards. But why is he still so universally praised and credited with this honor? The eminent American phytopathologist E. F. Smith stated that “just as Pasteur's contribution to science is more vital than Koch's because it was earlier and was pioneer work, so Burrill's discovery was more difficult to make and hence more worthy of praise than that which has come after.” It has been postulated that Smith's reputation and influence in the scientific community was so great that his evaluations and statements about Burrill were uncritically accepted by successive instructors and textbook authors.

Discovery is often determined by time, fortune, and circumstances, and advancements are generally built upon the foundations created by previous workers. Nevertheless, if any one person must be singled out as having proved that bacteria do cause disease in plants, it would likely have to be Arthur rather than Burrill. However, many investigators between 1846 and 1901, now largely forgotten by history, also made vital contributions toward the elucidation and acceptance of the concept. **Now you know the rest of the story.**

Up next...the Other Smith Controversy.
Latest Webcasts Published in PMN

In support of its nonprofit publishing mission to enhance the health, management, and production of crops through quality, science-based information, the Plant Management Network (PMN) recently produced a series of webcasts for the benefit of applied researchers, extension agents, and agricultural/horticultural professionals.

All of these webcasts are authored by the world’s foremost experts in applied plant pathology, entomology, agronomy, and other crop science disciplines. View these, plus search for more than 250 others by keyword at www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/edcenter.

Help support PMN’s nonprofit publishing efforts as a partner or a webcast sponsor. To learn more, contact Phil Bogdan at pbogdan@scisoc.org.

CORN
• Increasing Importance of Sulfur for Field Crops, John Sawyer, Iowa State University

COTTON
• Managing Cotton Fertility, Tyson B. Raper, University of Tennessee
• Flag the Technology, Bob Scott, University of Arkansas

POTATO
• Integrated Late Blight Management, Amanda Gevens, University of Wisconsin-Madison
• Dickeya: A Scottish, UK, and European Perspective, Gerry Saddler, Scottish Agriculture (SASA)

SOYBEAN
• Diagnostics Tools for Identification of Soybean Root Rot Diseases, Alejandro Rojas, Michigan State University
• Soybean Defoliation, Thomas E. Hunt, University of Nebraska
• Limitations of Soybean Yield, Laura Lindsey, The Ohio State University
• Fusarium Species in Soybean Root Disease, Febina M. Mathew, South Dakota State University

TOMATO
• Tomato Fertility—Soil vs Soilless, Emmanuel A. Torres-Quezada, Freedom Ag Research

WHEAT
• Wheat Stem Sawfly in Wheat, Jeff Bradshaw, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Tomato MD Demo Highlights New Features, Improvements

A short video was recently developed to show current and potential users how to use the recently updated Tomato MD app.

Tomato MD’s latest features include an easy-to-use keyword search to help you instantly find diseases by name, description, or symptoms and a convenient tagging function that lets you mark “favorite” diseases for quick reference. Other features include:
• an index of more than 35 common diseases, insects, and mites that affect tomato plants
• a peer-reviewed photo gallery pests and the damage they cause
• a diagnostic key of tomato diseases based on physical symptoms and the location of infection on the tomato plant

View this video and download the Tomato MD app for just $2.99 at www.apsnet.org/apsstore/shopapspress.

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Should You Consider Writing a Teaching Case Study?

Mark Gleason, Iowa State University, mgleason@iastate.edu, Jiani Chen, Iowa State University, jiani@iastate.edu, and Katherine Stevenson, University of Georgia, ks@uga.edu

Your lives are already brimming with tasks. Why should you take on yet another one? We hope to convince you that authoring a teaching case study can be worth your time.

What is a teaching case study? Many of you have encountered them in classrooms. In a nutshell, case studies place students in the position of a fictionalized protagonist who must make simulated real-world decisions in the face of a particular challenge—usually where there are no obvious or simple answers. The objective is to promote critical thinking and group discussion by students on the topic surrounding the challenge. In our field, case studies can provide a framework to help students think critically about a particular aspect of plant health or plant disease management.

APS includes a section for teaching case studies in its online educational journal, Plant Health Instructor (PHI), housed on the APS Education Center website (www.apsnet.org/edcenter/intropp/CaseStudies). Browsing through the published cases will give you a feeling for what goes into writing one.

First, you’ll need to target the case to a particular academic level, e.g., undergraduates, high school, elementary school, etc., and design your case to the background and capabilities of the targeted group. The basic pieces of the case are 1) a narrative for students (introducing the situation in which a difficult decision needs to be made, along with enough information to enable students to evaluate alternative strategies); 2) a section delving further into the background of the situation (for students who wish to go deeper); and 3) resources for teachers (guidelines for handling the case in a classroom and discussion-promoting questions for students).

Once you’ve checked off all three of these items, are you ready to submit to PHI yet? Well, not yet. Teaching case studies need to be heavily illustrated with good-quality photos, line drawings, and so forth to engage students’ flickering attention spans. In addition, you’ll need to actually test out your case in at least one existing classroom setting and then explain how you modified the case draft in response to the classroom feedback. That means finding a classroom instructor who is willing to collaborate with you on the testing phase.

If all of this sounds to you like considerable effort, you’re right. Fortunately, you can schedule most of the work at convenient times for yourself. You may need to find and collaborate with faculty members or others who have expertise in the case’s subject matter and in teaching the target audience, but these collaborations are likely to result in a much better product.

Getting back to our initial question, why should you do this? Here are a few reasons:
• Like all other articles published in PHI, teaching case studies are peer reviewed.
• Co-authoring a published case study provides substantive evidence of scholarship in teaching and learning. If you think you might be interested in competing for a job that includes teaching, this can be a potent credential and one that few competitors will have.
• Preparing a teaching case study enables you to network extensively with teachers, some of whom could later write recommendation letters for you.

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NEW APS PRESS INITIATIVE

Updates to Common Names of Plant Diseases

APS PRESS has launched an initiative to update the Common Names of Plant Diseases webpage. Accessible through the “Publications” section of the APS website at www.apsnet.org/publications/commonnames, this webpage provides lists of commonly used names of diseases for 100-plus plants, along with the scientific names of the associated pathogens. Under this comprehensive initiative, led by Tim Paulitz, a new list will be issued with the publication of each new compendium, and existing lists will be updated based on changes in taxonomy and nomenclature. User feedback will also be welcomed in keeping the lists current, and a procedure has been established for users to recommend changes. Visit the Common Names of Plant Diseases webpage to learn more about this valuable open-access reference tool.

CABI Launches New “Horticultural Science” Internet Resource

CABI has launched a new Horticultural Science internet resource, covering tropical, subtropical, and temperate crops and regions. Horticultural Science is an international database of abstracts, full-text journals and conference proceedings, and news and reviews covering all aspects of horticultural science and technology. With an open-access news component, Horticultural Science will be an invaluable product for researchers, scientists, students, and all those who need to keep up to date with current research and trends in this field.

Horticultural Science—a sister product to Forest Science—is built on CABI’s 85 years of experience in agricultural publishing, including compiling global horticultural science literature. Updated weekly, Horticultural Science covers genetic resources, taxonomy, molecular biology, genetics, biotechnology, breeding, cultivars, propagation, climate, environment, soils, crop management, protected cultivation, pests, diseases, weeds, plant physiology, crop quality, postharvest treatment, storage, marketing and supply chains, and horticultural techniques and technology. To try out the Horticultural Science internet resource, please see www.cabi.org/horticulture. For a free institutional trial, please contact sales@cabi.org.

Stay Tuned to Social Media for Meeting Updates

The October 2016 issue of Phytopathology News will feature photos and updates from the 2016 APS Annual Meeting in Tampa. For up-to-date meeting-related news, visit the APS Facebook page, Twitter feed, and meeting website (www.apsnet.org/meet).

www.facebook.com/AmericanPhytopathologicalSociety
@plantdisease and #phytopath16

Save the date for next year’s APS Annual Meeting to be held August 5–9, 2017, in San Antonio, TX.

Science to Practice

APS President Blog — Sally Miller

Read the latest blog post at www.apsnet.org/members/apsleadership/presblog. Make sure to log in to comment on posts and to sign up for alerts.

Recent posts...
- Phytobiomes News!
- Why Publish with APS?
- Women in APS
- Writing a Great Abstract
- Your APS Foundation
- New Year’s Resolutions
- An Update from Council
- Why I Ran
- How Our Students View Their Graduate Training
Plant Pathology Graduate Course at University of Brasília Celebrates 40 Years with Symposium and New Book

José Carmine Dianese, University of Brasília, jcarmine@gmail.com

Under the leadership of Danilo Batista Pinho and Adalberto Café Filho and massive participation of professors and students of the University of Brasilia (UnB) Department of Plant Pathology, the university held its First Phytopathology Symposium on July 6–9, 2016, installed in the presence of the Rector Ivan Camargos and Vice-Rector Sonia Nair Bão.

The meeting celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Graduate Course in Plant Pathology at UnB. Four of the eight founders of the course (1976) accepted the invitation to celebrate, including Elliot Watanabe Kitajima (APS fellow), Cláudio Lúcio Costa, Francisco Pereira Cupertino, and Jose Carmine Dianese (APS fellow). Armando Takatsu was absent, together with Ming-Lin Tien, Chaw Shung Huang, and Hasan Bolkan, now retired and living in the United States. Norman W. Schaad was responsible for the first Plant Bacteriology course that lasted for a full semester of lectures and labs offered in 1977, through a CNPq/NSF project.

Another focus of the symposium was to appreciate the academic contributions of distinguished speakers and national leaders in their specialties. It is important to highlight that among the scientists involved, three are APS fellows and 10 are Ph.D.s who graduated from American universities, showing the important role of a great Brazil/U.S. partnership that was critical and remains important for the development of plant pathology in Brazil.

As part of the commemoration, the first advanced textbook on Plant Virology ever written in Portuguese that is easily readable by Spanish speakers was published. Carefully illustrated and with over 700 pages, the book was launched in the presence of four of the authors, Renato Oliveira Resende, Cláudio Lúcio Costa, Rita of Cassia Pereira-Carvalho, and Erico de Campos Dianese. Unfortunately, the senior author, a former UnB professor, Ricardo Brilhante de Medeiros, was not present. Jean-Yves Sgro, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was also unable to attend. The work was published by Editora Universidade de Brasilia (http://www.editora.unb.br/_lstDetalhaProduto.aspx?pid=753) presided by Ana Maria Fernandes.

Historical 1975 picture of the founders of plant pathology at the University of Brasilia: Chaw S. Huang (left), Cláudio L. Costa, Hasan A. Bolkan, Ming-Tien Lin, Elliot W. Kitajima, José C. Dianese, Armando Takatsu, and Francisco P. Cupertino.

Authors present at the book launching, Renato O. Rezende (left), Rita C. Pereira-Carvalho, Cláudio L. Costa, and Erico C. Dianese.

Public Policy Update

NASS Unbiased, Timely Stats Portfolio Offers Valuable Ag Research Resource

Shiela Corley, NASS Acting Chief of Staff, Shiela.corley@nass.usda.gov

Responsible use of chemicals and pest management practices in agriculture stimulates disease control and prevention and higher outputs as well as increased productivity—all remarkably helpful in our pursuit to meet humanity’s need for safe and nutritious food, affordable fiber, sustainable forests, and verdant landscapes.

While various organizations track the nature and frequency of chemical use and pest management practices within the American agriculture industry, only USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) produces official government statistics on the matter. They are the most comprehensive, timely, reliable, and unbiased statistics possible.

No fewer than a dozen of NASS’ 400-plus reports each year directly characterize the nature and frequency of chemicals and pest management practices (www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide_to_NASS_Surveys/Chemical_Use). Many other NASS reports provide additional insights.

The Fruit Chemical Use, Vegetable Chemical Use, and Produce Post-Harvest Microbial Food Safety Practices Surveys are just three in NASS’ agricultural chemicals and pest management portfolio that describe current activities of growers and processors. Chemical types, application rates and quantities applied, as well as acres treated and pest management practices are just some of the topics explored.

Diverse researchers in universities, private enterprise, government agencies, and members of APS use NASS data to explore science and policy for the benefit of APS members and others who rely on agriculture, including consumers and producers. NASS publications are available free online www.nass.usda.gov/publications and the agency’s online database, Quick Stats (www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats) allows users to discover statistics based on commodity, location, time period, and more.

These data are vital in assessing both the benefits and risks of chemical use and pest management in agriculture and are perhaps more relevant to science and policy now, than they were when NASS first began collecting chemical use data in the early 1990s. With recent regulation, including the Food Safety Modernization Act, both the interest in and need for the data has grown. To feed, fuel, and clothe generations to come, unbiased and timely chemical use and pest management data will continue to be needed in our efforts to promote affordable, abundant, safe, and sustainable agriculture.
PPB Is Looking for APS Member Input!
Jacque Fletcher, PPB Chair, jacqueline.fletcher@okstate.edu

APS is a large and diverse organization that embraces a variety of employment types (education, industry, government, private practice), specializations (field crops, molecular biology, virology, environmental issues, disease management, etc.), member ages and career stages (undergraduates, graduate students, post-docs, early career professionals, mature professionals), and nationalities (the United States and many others around the globe). The APS Public Policy Board (PPB) adds value to the society’s members by providing scientific input on public policy issues to the society’s officers, federal policy-makers, and agency personnel. PPB also works with other scientific organizations and coalitions to increase the awareness of the science of plant pathology and advocates for increases in agricultural research funding. So that PPB can understand the most pressing issues for each sector of membership and represent these perspectives as we interact with policy-makers and agency administrators, we would like to encourage more direct communications between the board and APS members.

APS committees are the heart and soul of the volunteer culture that is so necessary to support our professional society and to guide its activities in ways that assure significant value for each society member.

What areas has the PPB been addressing lately?

Phytobiomes. PPB, as well as many other APS committees and boards, is continuing our exploration and outreach related to phytobiomes, as you can see by the many events related to phytobiomes at this upcoming annual meeting. The list below includes special phytobiomes sessions throughout the meeting, but does not take note of the many research posters and oral technical presentations that also relate to phytobiomes. Please attend as many of these sessions as you can!

2016 APS Annual Meeting—Special Sessions on Phytobiomes & Other Public Policy Issues

FRIDAY, JULY 29
• Pre-meeting event, FFAR Convening Meeting on Phytobiomes: Open Community Input Session, 8:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m., Tampa Marriott Waterside Hotel, 700 South Florida Ave. (http://foundationfar.org/phytobiome-convening)

SUNDAY, JULY 31
• Symposium, Role of Phytobiomes in Plant Disease Control, 1:00–4:00 p.m.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1
• Symposium, The Phytobiome: A New Frontier in Turfgrass Disease, 1:00–2:15 p.m.
• Hot Topic: Pest Permitting in the Phytobiome Age, 1:00–2:15 p.m.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2
• Symposium, Contributions of Plant Viruses to Phytobiome Research, 8:00–11:00 a.m.
• PhytoView, Changing Regulations in the Face of Changing Technology, 1:30–2:45 p.m.
• Technical Session, Metagenomics and the Phytobiome, 1:30–2:45 p.m.
• Hot Topic: Intro to Phytobiome Competitive Grants, 1:30–2:45 p.m.
• Special Session, Publish in Phytobiomes—Meet the Editor-in-Chief, 3:00–4:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3
• Idea Café, How Can Phytobiome Projects Contribute to Increase Sensitivity and Specificity of Seed Health Testing? 9:00–10:00 a.m.

Besides phytobiomes, PPB also monitors, communicates, responds to, and addresses a variety of other issues of concern to plant pathologists. The list below highlights some of the areas in which the board has and continues to be active:
• agricultural research funding
• culture collections
• food safety
• extension
• education
• plant-associated microbial genomics
• National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN)
• industry issues/EPAs
• permitting and regulatory/APHIS
• biosecurity

How can I learn more about PPB’s recent activities?

Make sure to stop by PPB’s booth in the Exhibit Hall during the meeting and talk with PPB. The booth will be open during the regular exhibit hours. Another excellent way to learn more about what PPB has been up to is to check out the monthly articles in Phytopathology News! Those published in the previous year include:
• An Update from the PPB Subject Matter Expert at EPA (July 2015)
• Phytobiomes 2015 Offered Holistic Perspectives and an Exciting Road to the Future (Aug/Sep 2015)
• Pipettes to Policy (October 2015)
• Assembling Community Input for Phytobiomes Roadmap (October 2015)
• USDA ARS National Center for Genetic Resources Preservation Provides Key Backup Service for Active Culture Collections (December 2015)
• Phytobiomes Roadmap Writing Workshop Held (January 2016)
• A Roadmap for Phytobiomes Research and Translation (March 2016)
• APS Public Policy Board Holds Spring Meetings in the Nation’s Capital, Highlighting Phytobiomes Roadmap (May 2016)
• An Update on Biotechnology Regulation (July 2016)

Open Invitation to APS Committee Chairs

The APS Public Policy Board (PPB) extends an invitation to each chair of an APS committee (or his/her representative) to visit with PPB members at the APS Annual Meeting in Tampa, FL, to tell us about issues of interest to your committee that are relevant to PPB’s policy activities.

The PPB Business Meeting is scheduled for Sunday evening, July 31, 2016, in Salon 1 Room at the Tampa Marriott Waterside Hotel (700 South Florida Avenue). We have designated the period from 8:00–8:30 p.m. to hear brief comments from Committee Chairs. We especially want to know how APS can be helpful to your important committee work!
Student Awards and Degrees

Sarah Bardisley Capasso recently completed her Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from The Pennsylvania State University (PSU) under the supervision of María del Mar Jiménez-Gasco. Her dissertation was entitled “Antibiotic resistance in Pennsylvania stone fruit orchards.” She will continue to work as a post-doctoral scholar with Jiménez-Gasco and Kari Peters at the PSU Fruit Research and Extension Center. Originally from southeastern Pennsylvania, Capasso received a B.S. degree in biology from Gettysburg College in 2008 and an M.S. degree in plant pathology from PSU in 2010. While a graduate student, Capasso was a recipient of the APS Foundation Roger C. Pearson Student Travel Award and the I. E. Mellus Graduate Student Award. She presented the results of her research at the 2016 APS Annual Meeting in Tampa at the Plant Pathologists of the Future Showcase.

Monica Pennewitt, a plant pathology undergraduate student at The Ohio State University (OSU), was honored with the Jill A. Pfister Outstanding First Year Student Scholarship by the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES). Pennewitt is active in several student organizations, including the Plant Health and Resource Management Club and the CFAES Student Council. She will also serve as a peer mentor to new CFAES students in 2017–2018 and is a newly elected member of Alpha Zeta Partners, an honorary agriculture fraternity. Pennewitt, from Wilmington, OH, was honored in a college recognition banquet last April in Columbus, OH.

Matt Tancos is the 2016 recipient of the Robert M. Gilmer Graduate Student Award. As part of the award ceremony, former Cornell University (CU) plant pathology graduate student Michelle Meyer, now an assistant professor of viticulture at Washington State University and herself a former recipient of the award, presented an invited seminar at the New York State Agricultural Experiment at Geneva prior to a reception for students, faculty, and staff. The award is named in honor of Robert M. Gilmer, a member of CU’s Department of Plant Pathology at the Geneva Experiment Station from 1950 to 1975. Gilmer is remembered as an outstanding plant pathologist, colleague, and mentor, internationally respected for his contributions to our knowledge of virus diseases of fruit crops. His generous gift created the endowment that bears his name. The award includes a grant to further the recipient’s research and professional development. Tancos received the award in recognition of excellence in academics, research, and service to the Section of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology. He conducted his Ph.D. research on population diversity and in planta movement of Clavibacter michiganensis at CU’s Geneva Experiment Station under the direction of Christine Smart. More about his work can be seen at http://blogs.cornell.edu/smartlab.

Claudio M. Vrisman was awarded first place for his oral presentation in the Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Science category, “Dynamics of colonization of cucurbits by the bacterial plant pathogen Erwinia tracheiphila,” at the Edward F. Hayes Graduate Research Forum on February 26 at The Ohio State University (OSU) in Columbus. Vrisman, a Ph.D. student in plant pathology, is advised by Sally Miller at OSU’s Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster. Vrisman earned his bachelor’s degree in agronomy from Ponta Grossa State University (Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa [UEPG]) in Paraná, Brazil.

New Positions

Matthew Bakker recently joined the USDA ARS Mycotoxin Prevention and Applied Microbiology Research Unit in Peoria, IL, as a research microbiologist. His research program aims to relate characteristics of the phytobiome associated with wheat plants to the success of the Fusarium head blight pathogen and to the accumulation of mycotoxins in wheat grain. Bakker studied under Linda Kinkel at the University of Minnesota for his Ph.D. degree (2011), where his research illuminated the influence of plants and plant communities on populations of soilborne Streptomyces, which can inhibit plant pathogens. He had subsequent training in rhizosphere plant-microbe interactions as a post-doctoral fellow at Colorado State University. Most recently, he worked as an ARS post-doctoral research associate on the influences of winter cereal cover crops on soil microbial ecology and on the population dynamics of corn seedling pathogens.

Harald Scherm was appointed head of the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Georgia (UGA) effective July 1, 2016, following a national search. Scherm first joined the faculty of the department in 1996 as a fruit pathologist with a research-instruction split. He was a recipient of the APS Lee M. Hutchins Award in 2003, the Julius-Kühn Prize of the German Phytopathological Society (DPG) in 2014, and the UGA Outstanding Graduate Mentor Award in 2016. During the past six years, Scherm has served as the assistant dean for research in the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences in a part-time capacity. As department head, his main goals are to further strengthen the holistic nature of the unit’s research, extension, and instruction portfolio and to produce graduates with strong integrative and translational skills that are equipped to address tomorrow’s technical and societal challenges in pathogen biology and disease management.
Syed Jawad Ahmad Shah, Plant Breeding and Genetics Division, Nuclear Institute for Food and Agriculture, Peshawar, Pakistan, has accepted and was recently named scientific advisor by the International Foundation for Science (IFS) based in Stockholm, Sweden. Shah will now assist IFS with evaluations of research grant applications and reports. In 2015, Shah also completed his post-doctoral program on stripe rust at USDA ARS, Washington State University, Pullman, WA.

Awards

Left to right: David Benfield, Pierce Paul, and Jerry Bigham

Pierce Paul, associate professor in the Department of Plant Pathology at The Ohio State University, was honored with the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center’s Distinguished Junior Faculty Research Award at its 2016 annual research conference in Wooster, OH. He was recognized for his research on the epidemiology and management of diseases of wheat and corn. Paul’s research has significantly increased the scientific community’s understanding of Fusarium head blight, a disease that has caused billions of dollars in losses to the small grains industry. Over the last seven years, Paul has been a leader in a USDA-funded national project to develop integrated management programs for FHB and its associated toxin, deoxynivalenol, in wheat and barley. Paul also leads an active extension and teaching program in cereal pathology.

University of Minnesota plant pathology alumnus Mike Wingfield (Ph.D. degree, 1983) was recently honored with the Distinguished Leadership Award for Internationals. This award is given by the Global Programs and Strategy Alliance and is an award for alumni, former students, and friends of the university who have distinguished themselves in their post-university work as leaders in their professional careers. Winfield is currently the director of the Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute at the University of Pretoria.

The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC), the research arm of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at The Ohio State University, awarded the OARDC Multidisciplinary Team Research Award to a group studying genetic resistance responses to biotrophs, necrotrophs and pests in soybean. The “SoyRes” team, which is part of Ohio State’s Center for Applied Plant Sciences, includes Anne Dorrance, Feng Qu, Terry Niblack and Christopher G. Taylor, Department of Plant Pathology; John Finer, Laura Lindsey and Leah McHale, Department of Horticulture and Crop Science; Andy Michel, Department of Entomology; and Rouf Mian, formerly with the USDA’s Agricultural Research Service in Wooster. The researchers were recognized in April at the OARDC Annual Research Conference in Wooster, OH.

Left to right: Christopher Taylor, Anne Dorrance, Andy Michel, Leah McHale, Feng Qu, and John Finer. (Not pictured: Terry Niblack, Laura Lindsey and Rouf Mian)

Collaborations

Harbans Bariana, associate professor and principal research fellow of the Faculty of Agriculture and Environment and Plant Breeding Institute at Cobbitty, New South Wales, University of Sydney, Australia, was visiting the Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State University (WSU) April 21–22. During his visit, he presented a seminar entitled “Discovery, characterization, and deployment of diverse sources of rust resistance in wheat,” visited research facilities, and had meetings with faculty, research associates, and graduate students of plant pathology and crop science. His visit was hosted by Xianming Chen, research plant pathologist of USDA ARS and adjunct professor of the WSU Department of Plant pathology.

Kiran Mysore, professor of Plant Biology Division, the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation at Ardmore, OK, was visiting the Institute of Biochemistry and the Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State University, on May 31 to June 2, 2016. During his visit, he presented a seminar entitled “Insertion mutagenesis of Medicago truncatula and its utilization to identify novel sources of resistance against Asian soybean rust.” He met with faculty and post-doctoral associates and had discussions with graduate students. Mysore’s research emphasis is on molecular plant-microbe interactions. His visit was hosted by Michael Kahn, professor and fellow of the Institute of Biochemistry.

What’s Going On?

Have you received an award or recently been promoted? Did you recently graduate? Is something noteworthy happening in your department? We want to hear from you! Share your news with the APS community! Submit your news online at www.apsnet.org/publications/phytopathologynews/_layouts/apsforms/phytosubform.aspx.
Assistant Professor: Fruit Pathology

The Department of Plant Pathology in the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at the University of Georgia (UGA) seeks an assistant professor in the area of fruit pathology with primary responsibility for pathology biology and disease management in fruit crops. This is a 12-month tenure-track position (60% extension/40% research) available January 1, 2017. The position will be housed at the UGA Coastal Plain Experiment Station in Tifton, GA (www.caes.uga.edu/campus/tifton). The successful candidate will develop a vigorous, innovative, nationally recognized, and competitively funded extension education and research program with the priority to mitigate diseases caused by plant-parasitic nematodes on vegetables; in addition, significant opportunities exist for interdisciplinary collaborative research and extension on management of nematodes impacting field crop production in Georgia. The incumbent is expected to work as part of the UGA Vegetable Team and utilize both traditional and emerging extension outreach tools to facilitate technology transfer and teach extension agents/producers on nematode management practices. There is an expectation of excellence in grantsmanship, timely communication of research findings via peer-reviewed journal articles, and active participation in training of graduate students. The candidate must have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or a closely related area. Applicants should send electronically a single PDF file that includes a cover letter addressing the candidate’s experience relative to the responsibilities of the position; CV; graduate-level academic transcripts; statement of research and extension interests (< three pages); and contact information of four professional references. Inquiries and application materials should be sent electronically to the search committee chair, Phillip M. Brannen (pbrannen@uga.edu), University of Georgia, Department of Plant Pathology, 120 Carlton Street, Athens, GA 30602. Applications received by September 16, 2016, are assured full consideration. However, applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

Assistant Professor: Plant Nematode Management

The Department of Plant Pathology in the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at the University of Georgia (UGA) seeks an assistant professor in the area of plant nematology with primary responsibility for nematode biology and management in vegetable crops. This is a 12-month tenure-track position (75% research/25% extension) available January 1, 2017. The position will be housed at the UGA Coastal Plain Experiment Station in Tifton, GA (www.caes.uga.edu/campus/tifton) located in the heart of Georgia’s $1 billion/year vegetable industry. The successful candidate will develop a vigorous, innovative, nationally recognized, and competitively funded extension education and research program with the priority to mitigate diseases caused by plant-parasitic nematodes on vegetables; in addition, significant opportunities exist for interdisciplinary collaborative research and extension on management of nematodes impacting field crop production in Georgia. The incumbent is expected to work as part of the UGA Vegetable Team and utilize both traditional and emerging extension outreach tools to facilitate technology transfer and teach extension agents/producers on nematode management practices. There is an expectation of excellence in grantsmanship, timely communication of research findings via peer-reviewed journal articles, and active participation in training of graduate students. The candidate must have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology, nematology, or a closely related area. Applicants should send electronically a single PDF file that includes a cover letter addressing the candidate’s experience relative to the responsibilities of the position; CV; graduate-level academic transcripts; statement of research and extension interests (< three pages); and contact information of four professional references. Inquiries and application materials should be sent electronically to the search committee chair, Katherine L. Stevenson (ks@uga.edu), UGA Tifton Campus, Department of Plant Pathology, 115 Coastal Way, Tifton, GA 31794. Applications received by September 16, 2016, are assured full consideration. However, applications will be accepted until the position is filled.
Coevolutionary Dynamics of Rice Blast Resistance Gene Pi-ta and Magnaporthe oryzae Avirulence Gene AVR-Pita 1
Yulin Jia, Erxun Zhou, Seonghee Lee, and Tracy Bianco

Kenyan Isolates of Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici from 2008 to 2014: Virulence to SrTmp in the Ug99 Race Group and Implications for Breeding Programs
Maria Newcomb, Pablo D. Olivera, Matthew N. Rouse, Les J. Szabo, Jerry Johnson, Sam Gale, Douglas G. Luster, Ruth Wanyera, Godwin Macharia, Sridhat Bhavani, David Hodson, Mehran Patpour, Mogens S. Hovmøller, Thomas G. Fetch Jr., and Yue Jin
Krishna Subbarao, Phytopathology, editor-in-chief

A Peptidoglycan-Remodeling Enzyme Is Critical for Bacteroid Differentiation in Bradyrhizobium spp. During Legume Symbiosis
Djamel Gully, Daniel Gargani, Katia Bonaldi, Cédric Grangereau, Clémence Chaintreuil, Joël Fardoux, Phuong Nguyen, Roberta Marchetti, Nico Nouwen, Antonio Molinaro, Peter Mergaert, and Eric Giraud
John McDowell, MPMI, editor-in-chief

Spatial Patterns of Ergot and Quantification of Sclerotia in Perennial Ryegrass Seed Fields in Eastern Oregon
Jeremiah K. S. Dung, Stephen C. Alderman, Darrin L. Walenta, and Philip B. Hamm
Alison Robertson, Plant Disease, editor-in-chief

Phytopathology
Mechanisms Regulating Grain Contamination with Trichothecenes Translocated from the Stem Base of Wheat (Triticum aestivum) Infected with Fusarium culmorum
OPEN ACCESS

Overview of Mechanisms and Uses of Trichoderma spp.
OPEN ACCESS

The U.S. Culture Collection Network Lays the Foundation for Progress in Preservation of Valuable Microbial Resources

Plant Disease
Plant Disease Detection by Imaging Sensors—Parallels and Specific Demands for Precision Agriculture and Plant Phenotyping

First Report of a 16SrIII Phytoplasma Associated with Frogskin Disease in Cassava (Manihot esculenta) in Paraguay OPEN ACCESS

Mancozeb: Past, Present, and Future OPEN ACCESS

MPMI
Bacterial Endophytes and Their Interactions with Hosts OPEN ACCESS

Colonization of Barley by the Broad-Host Hemibiotrophic Pathogen Phytophthora palmivora Uncovers a Leaf Development–Dependent Involvement of Mlo OPEN ACCESS

Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies Novel Candidate Genes for Aggressiveness, Deoxynivalenol Production, and Azole Sensitivity in Natural Field Populations of Fusarium graminearum

Plant Health Progress
Effect of Foliar Fungicide and Insecticide on Hail-Damaged Soybean

Effectiveness of Chemical Compounds and Biocontrol Agents for Management of Bacterial Spot of Pumpkin Caused by Xanthomonas cucurbitae

Characterization of Lygus hesperus (Hemiptera: Miridae) Feeding and Oviposition Injury on Celery Seedlings
## Calendar of Events

### APS-Sponsored Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER 2016</td>
<td>North Eastern Division Meeting</td>
<td>Ithaca, NY</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/ne">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/ne</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECEMBER 2016</td>
<td>Soybean Cyst Nematode Meeting</td>
<td>Coral Gables/Miami, FL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apsnet.org/meetings/topical/meetings/pages/soybean-cyst-nematode">www.apsnet.org/meetings/topical/meetings/pages/soybean-cyst-nematode</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY 2017</td>
<td>Southern Division Meeting</td>
<td>College Station, TX, TX</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/south">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/south</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-Mar 2</td>
<td>Caribbean Division Meeting</td>
<td>San Jose, Costa Rica</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/carib">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/carib</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCH 2017</td>
<td>Potomac Division Meeting</td>
<td>Morgantown, WV</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/pot">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/pot</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNE 2017</td>
<td>North Central Division Meeting</td>
<td>Champaign, IL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/nc">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/nc</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUGUST 2017</td>
<td>APS Annual Meeting</td>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apsnet.org/meet">www.apsnet.org/meet</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULY 2018</td>
<td>11th International Congress of Plant Pathology</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td><a href="http://icpp2018.org">http://icpp2018.org</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>11th International Congress of Plant Pathology</td>
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<td><a href="http://icpp2018.org">http://icpp2018.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Upcoming Events

**SEPTEMBER 2016**


**OCTOBER 2016**

- 23-28 | XVII International Botrytis Symposium. Santa Cruz, Colchagua Valley, Chile. [http://www.xvii.botrytisymposium.agronomia.uchile.cl](http://www.xvii.botrytisymposium.agronomia.uchile.cl)

**NOVEMBER 2016**

- 1-2 | Tomato Disease Workshop. Hendersonville, NC. [www.ncsu.edu/mckimmon/cpe/opd/TDW](http://www.ncsu.edu/mckimmon/cpe/opd/TDW)
- 8-12 | Phytobiomes: From Microbes to Plant Ecosystems. Santa Fe, NM. [http://keystonesymposia.org](http://keystonesymposia.org)
- 30-Dec 1 | Biostimulants Europe. Almeria, Spain. [www.wplgroup.com/acit/event/biostimulants-europe](http://www.wplgroup.com/acit/event/biostimulants-europe)

**DECEMBER 2016**