SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT FOR ICPP2018
Connect Your Science with a Global Audience

Scott Adkins, ICPP2018 Scientific Program Committee Chair

The countdown to ICPP2018 continues as we build the scientific program under the theme “Plant Health in a Global Economy.” There are approximately 50 concurrent sessions in the program with numerous workshops, field trips, and other formats still under consideration by the Scientific Program Committee. I am pleased to be working with this international committee including Jens Boch, Wen-Ling Deng, Paul Esker, Chandrasekar (Shaker) Kousik, Alissa Kriss, Lucy Moleleki, Stephen Parnell, Sarah Pethybridge, and Jian-Min Zhou. The APS Annual Meeting Board, chaired by Amy Charkowski, has now joined the ICPP2018 programming effort following the 2017 APS Annual Meeting in San Antonio.

You can be part of the exchange of science! This congress is your opportunity to share your research findings with the greater global community of plant pathologists arriving in Boston for ICPP2018. Submit an abstract and join leading experts who will present the latest advances and innovations, celebrate progress, and set a vision for assuring plant health in a global economy. The vision of the Congress, “An engaged world community of plant health scientists advancing knowledge for a safe, affordable, secure supply of food, feed, and fiber for a growing population,” reflects the broad and unique position plant pathology holds within the international community of scientists.

The abstract submission process is now open for short talks (10-minute oral presentations) and poster presentations. Abstract submissions close on December 8, 2017. This closing date was selected to allow time for processing, review, and notification to abstract submitters of status so there is ample time for applying for visas and any other necessary travel documents.

Please note: For ICPP2018, an individual may be the presenter of only one short talk presentation and one poster. This individual may be the coauthor on additional presentations and posters.

Complete details, including guidelines for submission, options for editing submission, and the submission link, are available on the congress website, http://icpp2018.org.

Helpful Hints for Preparing Your Abstract

YOUR SUBMISSIONS SHOULD...

Highlight the translational aspects of plant pathology, from basic research to field-based solutions, especially in the context of complex production systems;

Explore how we communicate scientific advances to growers and other stakeholders; and

Offer new approaches to the training of future plant pathologists in research and outreach.

BEFORE YOU SUBMIT, PLEASE CONSIDER...

Editing and proofreading your abstract before submitting. ICPP will not edit abstract submissions; abstracts will be published as submitted.

Individuals may be the presenter of only one short talk and one poster.

Prior to submission, abstracts must be reviewed by two non authors.

Specifying a preference for a short talk or poster presentation DOES NOT guarantee placement in that area. Final presentation type will be determined by the ICPP2018 Program Committee based on quality and subject matter that best fit the meeting program.

Designated presenting author (of either a short talk or poster) MUST be registered for ICPP2018 with full payment made by April 10, 2018. Failure to register will result in your abstract being withdrawn from the congress.

Proofread abstracts to make sure all authors and affiliations were accepted to the online form.

Phytopathology News Moves Online, Connecting Members Across the Globe

Kenny Seebold, Phytopathology News Editor-in-Chief, ken.seebold@valent.com

It seems to me that 2017 has flown by faster than any year I can remember. With the new year just around the corner, I wanted to update our community on what will be happening with Phytopathology News in 2018. We are currently in the process of redesigning the online version of the publication to make it more convenient to read on desktops, laptops, and mobile devices, and we hope to roll out the new look for Phytopathology News before the end of 2018.
PLANT PATHOLOGY’S PERPLEXING PAST—
THE REST OF THE STORY

A Plant Disease Alters Ancient Agricultural Practices

Robert M. Harveson, University of Nebraska, rharveson2@unl.edu

Introduction

The chickpea (_Cicer arietinum_), also known as the garbanzo bean, is an annual grain legume and is a staple crop and important source of protein in central Asia, Africa, India, and the Mediterranean. It also is one the eight Neolithic founder crops responsible for the origins of agriculture, being first domesticated by early farming communities in a region known as the Fertile Crescent in the Near East, before expanding into India and Africa.

The eight founder crops include three cereals (einkorn wheat, emmer wheat, and barley); four legumes (lentil, pea, chickpea, and bitter vetch); and one oil and fiber crop (flax or linseed). All of them, except chickpeas, follow a set pattern of fall germination, flowering in late winter-early spring, and maturation in early summer. The chickpea crop is spring-planted and this cycle shift is thought to be due almost exclusively to a single plant disease. That is the rest of the story.

Wild Chickpea

The wild chickpea, _C. reticulatum_, is presumed to be the progenitor of the cultivated form. It is a small, relatively rare plant endemic to southeastern Turkey and is confined mostly to shallow, limestone soils. It requires a certain vernalization period to properly germinate and yields are better in winter when adequate water levels are present. In this region most of the rainfall occurs between December and February and any crop sown after February would depend on existing soil moisture for adequate growth and flowering.

Chickpea Domestication

The chickpea is thought to have been domesticated about 11,000 years ago. The domesticated form is now planted during spring for summer harvest. It is also well known that this practice results in a substantial yield penalty. For example, chickpeas planted in the fall routinely yield 2.25 tons/ha more than spring-planted crops. Therefore, cropping over the winter should be the practice of choice, but it is not. Although it has been done this way for thousands of years, the question has been raised: Why did ancient farmers stop planting in the fall despite its obvious agronomic benefits? There must have been a good reason for sacrificing high yield potential for the much lower and unstable yields obtained with a system planted in spring.

This question was answered from experiments conducted in the early 1960s in Israel, and results clearly implicated a disease called Ascochyta blight as the major yield-inhibiting factor. Fall-planted trials survived the winter, but were destroyed by the disease in spring. Spring-sown crops were able to avoid the disease but yielded much less (<1.0 t/ha). Some fall-planted, partially disease-tolerant lines produced 70% more seed yield than the spring-planted crops, while disease-susceptible crops planted in fall yielded nothing. It was thus concluded that blight was the primary reason ancient farmers in the Near East modified the planting of chickpeas to the spring and not because of freezing temperatures or some other abiotic force.

Ascochyta Blight

Ascochyta blight is fungal disease caused by _Didymella rabiei_ (formally _Ascochyta rabiei_) and is considered worldwide to be the most damaging and important disease affecting chickpeas. It affects all above-ground plant organs and under the proper environmental conditions it can be a devastating disease that spreads among and throughout fields in astonishingly short periods of time.

Conditions favoring infection include cool temperatures (65–70°F), high humidity, and water splashing (rainfall). Thus disease development and spread is strongly enhanced by periods of rainfall during the cropping season, which is characteristic of the Near East over late winter-early spring. A fall-planted crop would have a fully closed canopy at this time and be more susceptible to blight epidemics.
Conclusions

It is now speculated that after domestication, chickpea production was abandoned as a field crop until the warm-season species were introduced from Africa and Asia before being integrated into cropping systems in the Fertile Crescent areas of the Near East. Archeological records support this concept. They suggest that chickpea production began at the end of the pre-pottery Neolithic age (9,000 to 10,000 years ago), suddenly vanished, and then reappeared in the early Bronze Age (6,000 years ago) after the initiation of farming. The difficulty in growing the crop over the winter seemingly explains its scarcity during that gap period and that the conversion of planting chickpeas in spring must have started after the initiation of farming (Bronze Age). All due to a plant disease! Now you know the rest of the story.

REFERENCES

Publish Your Efficacy Trials in PDMR, Volume 12

Submission form opens November 6

Publishing in Plant Disease Management Reports (PDMR) has become easier than ever thanks to more streamlined directions, a simplified style guide, easy-to-understand formatting guidelines, and a more flexible payment process. Consider submitting your efficacy trials in the soon-to-be published PDMR Volume 12. Publication charges are just $40 per report, regardless of length, and are payable upon acceptance.

As in the past, this volume of PDMR will be published in two installments, allowing authors to submit reports twice a year. Critical dates are listed below.

**FIRST SUBMISSION**
- November 6—Submission form opens
- December 11—Submission form closes
- February 12—Final report upload due
- February 19—Payment due

**SECOND SUBMISSION**
- April 11—Submission form opens
- May 14—Submission form closes
- July 20—Final report upload due
- July 27—Payment due

Learn more at www.scientificsocieties.org/APS/pdmr/guidelines.
Nominate a Colleague to APS Council by December 1

APS succeeds because of its experienced leaders, who are committed to working diligently for the success of our society and profession. We are seeking individuals with leadership experience and a background of service with APS, who are respected in the field of plant pathology, and possess a vision for the society. Nominate a colleague or indicate your own interest in serving on APS Council as vice president or councilor-at-large. The nomination process closes on December 1, 2017; visit www.apsnet.org/members/apsleadership/Pages/APSCouncilNominations.aspx for full details.

Input Requested on PSRN’s National Plant Science Initiative (NPSI)

APS is a member of the Plant Science Research Network (PSRN), an NSF-funded Research Coordination Network that comprises 14 plant science societies, research institutes, and other organizations. Under the leadership of David Stern, president of the Boyce Thompson Institute who is principal investigator of the grant, along with participation of the steering committee including APS member Brett Tyler as the APS representative to PSRN, a number of workshops were convened to stimulate innovation and integrate ideas from the broad swath of plant science represented by the PSRN to model the future of training in the plant sciences, the cyberinfrastructure that will be needed to grow capabilities in computation and big data, and the research areas likely to transform the plant science landscape over the next 20 years.

One outcome of the PSRN’s discussions to date is the growing recognition that future research, infrastructure, and training objectives must be highly integrative to be truly effective. These concepts have been brought together in the National Plant Science Initiative (NPSI; http://bit.ly/NPSI-Plantae), a comprehensive plan to enhance future plant research in four primary directions: exploring and preserving biodiversity, exploring plant biochemical diversity, enabling deep phenomics, and discovering the plant microbiome.

The NPSI was conceived and written by the PSRN over the last two years, with direct input from steering committee representatives from PSRN member organizations. The PSRN is now asking for final collective feedback on the revised NPSI. If you have input you would like to be considered for this final document, please forward your comments to APS staff member Michelle Bjerkness (aps@scisoc.org) by November 24. The APS Officers will be reviewing all the feedback received and providing final comments to the PSRN for consideration.

SHOW ME THE MONEY
Effective Grantsmanship in an Era of Growing Competitiveness

Marty Draper, professor and head of the Department of Plant Pathology, Kansas State University, will present the webinar “Show Me the Money: Effective Grantsmanship in an Era of Growing Competitiveness” on December 13, 2017 at 11:30 a.m. CDT.

While successful grant writing may seem difficult, it is not a mystery. The most common errors are easily avoided with proper preparation. There are some critical steps an applicant can follow to substantially increase their probability of success. Clearly understanding the program, speaking to the program director, and writing to address the program objectives and evaluation criteria are important elements of a well written and successful proposal. Sometimes, early career faculty get locked in on an idea or a program. The idea may be problematic and the program may not be the best fit. Working with a research mentor and a granting agency program director may help you find a better program fit and address some of the pitfalls before the application is filed.

This new APS webinar, free for APS members and $49 for nonmembers, is ideal for all grant-seekers, particularly early career professionals and graduate students.

Marty Draper, professor and head of the Department of Plant Pathology, Kansas State University

Show Me the Money: Effective Grantsmanship in an Era of Growing Competitiveness

December 13, 2017

11:30 a.m. CDT

Register today at http://www.apsnet.org/webinars
How Will They Know Unless They Hear? How Will They Hear Unless Someone Tells Them?

Sally Mallowa, Public Policy Board Intern, sally.mallowa@augie.edu

The Public Policy Board (PPB) has answered the call to tell—and is the voice of our society. The board leads the effort in providing contributions to various Federal agencies and diverse stakeholders as they develop agricultural policy and funding decisions within the United States. A key priority issue has been emerging pathogens and global movement of pathogens, bringing about cooperation with international partners around the world. "Healthy plants, healthy world!" is a profound slogan that belongs with our society. PPB members are committed to making sure this continues to happen. They are committed to the “big picture perspective” that science continues to get funded and advocate for what we do and how important it is.

My fellow Iowa State University alumnus J. P. Dundore-Arias was a previous PPB intern. His excitement, passion, and enthusiasm for PPB motivated me. One cannot be around him and fail to be encouraged to be more involved with APS. The monthly teleconferences provided an opportunity to listen to and have mentors who are friendly and passionate. They have diverse fields of expertise in plant pathology and collectively more than 200 years of service! When I finally got over being in awe of them, I volunteered to collaborate with board members and APS staff on different projects. These close working relationships enabled me to develop an appreciation for what they have in common: a love for APS and being inspired by it.

My training and career to date has presented me with opportunities to give oral presentations, teach, and lead lab meetings. However, nothing quite prepared me for meeting legislators, engaging administrators and decision-makers on an agenda, understanding Federal agencies, and the importance of maintaining ties and professional relationships. A trip to Washington, DC, during the second year of the internship was certainly a valuable experience. Rising up to the challenge of being a credible voice in advancing the society’s priorities and agenda is something I wish every early career APS member could enjoy.

The opportunities to travel were certainly a high point in my internship. I was nominated to travel with APS President Mary Palm and graduate student Elisha Allan to the British Society for Plant Pathology meeting in Oxford. I appreciated having a platform to represent APS at an international meeting. Following that meeting, we attended a workshop on solving real phytopathology problems, where our team’s plan to increase stakeholder adoption of best management practices by coffee farmers in Guatemala won first place. We then coauthored a Phytopathology News article about this experience! I had the opportunity to represent the board in hosting a joint special session with the Collections and Germplasm Committee, currently chaired by Kimberly Webb, who served as the first ever PPB intern 10 years ago! Our proposed session Regulatory Issues Surrounding the Global Movement of Cultures and Collections for ICPP2018 was accepted. Nicola Spence, who I had the pleasure of meeting in Oxford, is the chief plant health officer with the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom), accepted our invitation to speak at the session.

PPB has an important role to tell the world what we do and to help craft policies important to keeping the world healthy. Members should share about who plant doctors are, what activities we are involved in, and what the relevance of the science of plant pathology. It might be a tweet on social media or an article in your local daily; they will not hear unless someone tells them. Early career professionals, that someone might be you! Submit an application for a PPB internship today!
The APS Office of Private Sector Relations (OPSR), with support from the APS Foundation, sponsors the experiential awards to promote career and research development experience with organizations outside of academia. The awards were created with seed funding from the Don and Judy Mathre Education Endowment and through the support of private sector companies. The award supports a graduate student or post doctorate for a short-term on-site visit to a nonacademic organization for the purpose of promoting career opportunities and gaining technical expertise in support of current research endeavors.

I feel honored and privileged to receive the APS Foundation Plant Pathology Individual Experiential Award for 2017. I received my Ph.D. degree from the University of Kentucky Department of Plant Pathology, and I am currently working as a post doctoral research associate in C. S. Kousik’s (Shaker) lab at the U.S. Vegetable Laboratory (USVL), USDA ARS, located in Charleston, SC. As an ORISE-USDA post doc, I am utilizing next-generation genomics and molecular tools to have a better understanding of the dynamics of molecular signaling events involved during pathogenesis and resistance in cucurbit crops against various foliar (downy mildew, powdery mildew) and the soilborne diseases (crown and fruit rot).

The 2017 plant pathology experiential award provided me the opportunity to gain a better understanding of plant breeding and trait selection in diverse vegetable crops and is quite helpful in my current ongoing research. As a molecular plant pathologist, I have experience utilizing any genomic and molecular tools, but I was looking for opportunities to visit some vegetable seed industries to gain technical expertise on their research and breeding programs and gain a better idea of day-to-day life in the industry. This award allowed me to visit HM.CLAUSE, Davis, CA, one of the largest innovation-oriented vegetable seed companies in the world and a top distributor of vegetable seeds to U.S. commercial growers. During my visit, I interacted with vegetable breeders, molecular geneticists, and plant pathologists and exchanged ideas on various aspects of ongoing breeding programs and key diseases prevalent in their region by visiting on-site field trials. My engagement with plant breeders provided fruitful information about crossing block designs, plant spacing, green house seed bulking, phenotyping, and agronomic traits important to target markets. One of the highlights of visiting HM.CLAUSE was getting to meet researchers who were experts in vegetable breeding (tomato, melon, pepper, cucumber) and their respective pathology groups with experience ranging from two to 35 years who were happy to share their knowledge with me. Being involved in watermelon and other cucurbit projects at the USDA in Charleston, I was excited to see more than 300 varieties of melon and cucumbers undergoing trials. I received hands-on experience in tomato breeding with Marco Pais De Arruda (tomato breeder), selecting fruit quality traits in a breeding population with more than 100 lines. I was also privileged to get a tour of the HM.CLAUSE-UC-Davis Life Sciences Innovation Center, a business incubator and platform for scientists with novel ideas/thoughts that works in collaboration with industry researchers to fast track vegetable research programs. Most of the innovative research activities were centered on generating phenotypic diversity in breeding programs.

Getting to know Eric Hoefft (molecular research discovery manager) and Kishor Bhattarai (pathology research discovery manager) provided insight into their day-to-day activities, including research, collaboration, patent, and national and international travel, making me think about my future career options as a molecular plant pathologist in the industry. I was given a chance to share my current ongoing research activities at the USVL, USDA ARS through a formal invited talk, entitled “Resistance signaling in watermelon using genomics and metabolomics,” which was well received. I think the experience I gained through the visit to HM.CLAUSE was very productive both from the perspective of my current research in successfully identifying valuable traits that can help improve host-plant resistance against plant pathogens associated with cucurbit crops and considering industry as a future career option. I think this type of onsite visit favors collaborative research between USDA and seed industry researchers and is critical to solve many agricultural problems experienced by vegetable growers in terms of production and marketing of quality vegetables. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the APS Foundation, OPSR, and ORISE-USDA for the travel support, and HM.CLAUSE researchers for making my trip very productive.

Foundation Award Applications Due December 1

Applications for the following 2018 APS Foundation awards are due by 4:00 p.m. CST on Friday, December 1:
- Books for the World Award
- Browning Plant Medicine and Health Travel Award
- French-Monar Latin American Award
- Frank L. Howard Undergraduate Fellowship
- Mathre Education Endowment Award
- Student Educational Award
- Raymond J. Tarleton Student Fellowship

Details on the application process and the materials required for each award can be found online at www.apsnet.org/members/foundation/apply/Pages/default.aspx. Submit applications via the online award application form located on each award’s page.
2018 is already going down in history.
For the first time in over 25 years, ICPP will convene in North America!
ISPP will celebrate its 50th anniversary!
Will YOU be in attendance?

Help to make history.
Join us in Boston for ICPP2018.
View details at icpp2018.org
#ICPP2018
LeBoldus left for Oregon State University, sciences. Abraham is currently G. R. D. College of Science, Bharathiar University, in India. Abraham received a B.S. degree in Biotechnology from M. S. Ramaiah College of Arts and Science, Bangalore University, and a M.S. degree in plant pathology from WSU in 2015. Prior to attending NDSU for graduate study, Abraham worked on sugarcane fungal diseases at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, India, and was a lecturer for three years in the Department of Biotechnology at M. S. Ramaiah College of Arts and Science. Abraham holds an M.S. degree in biotechnology from M. S. Ramaiah College of Arts and Science, Bangalore University, and a B.Sc. degree in Biotechnology from Dr. G. R. D. College of Science, Bharathiar University, in India. Abraham is currently in Berlin, Germany, studying the language and pursuing employment in the biological sciences.

David Rudell (USDA ARS, Wenatchee) were also on her thesis committee. Hewavitharana received her B.S. degree in plant biotechnology from the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 2009 and an M.S. degree in plant pathology from WSU in 2013. She served as an assistant lecturer at the University of Colombo from 2009 to 2011. She will work as a post-doctoral associate with Tianna Dupont at WSU Tree Fruit Research and Extension Center and Mark Mazzola, USDA-ARS at Wenatchee, WA.

New Position
Haruka Fukada recently joined Lindsey du Toit’s vegetable seed pathology in Washington State University at Mount Vernon, WA, as an intern. Fukada grew up in Kanagawa, Japan. She received a B.S. degree in agriculture at Meiji University in 2011, where she majored in plant pathology (2010–2011). She assisted in developing a loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) marker to detect the DNA of turfgrass pathogens. She has worked at Sakata Seed Company in Japan since 2011, where she supports the vegetable breeding programs as a plant pathologist. Fukada is completing an internship in du Toit’s program from August 2017 to January 2018 to learn seed pathology techniques. In her spare time, Fukada enjoys snowboarding, rock climbing, and relaxing with cats and dogs.

Collaboration
Jiasen Cheng, professor of plant pathology, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, Hubei, China, was visiting the Department of Plant Pathology at Washington State University (WSU) on September 11, 2017. His visit was hosted by Weidong Chen. At WSU, he met with faculty, post-docs, and graduate students; visited research facilities; and presented a seminar entitled “The function of small secreted proteins during Sclerotinia sclerotiorum infection.” Cheng’s research focuses on molecular mechanisms of Sclerotinia-plant interactions and development and pathogenicity of Botrytis spp.

Ray Martyn, professor emeritus, Purdue University (Purdue) and his wife, Carol, visited Northwest Agricultural and Forestry University (NWAFU) in Yangling, Shaanxi, China, from May 5 to May 20, 2017, where Martyn taught an advanced plant pathology course, Principles of Plant Disease Management, to 25 senior and beginning graduate crop protection students. The two-week, 27-hour class lecture was similar to the one he taught five years ago at NWAFU. At the conclusion of the two-week class, each student received a certificate of completion. They were invited to the university by Jun Guo, professor and deputy dean of the College of Crop Protection, and Jin-Rong Xu, professor and director of the Purdue-Northwest A&F University

Shashika Shivanthi Hewavitharana recently received her Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from Washington State University (WSU). Her thesis was entitled “Anaerobic soil disinfestation as a sustainable soil-borne disease management practice for apple and strawberry and mechanisms of disease suppression.” Mark Mazzola was her thesis advisor, and Tim Murray, Tim Paulitz, Debbie Inglis, and

NWAFU students in Martyn’s Principles of Plant Disease Management class.
Joint Research Center. Chenfang Wang and Cong Jiang coordinated their visit. During their visit, Martyn met with numerous faculty and administrators, including Jun Luo, vice president, NWAU; Xiaoping Hu, vice dean, College of Plant Protection; Lili Huang, associate dean, College of Plant Protection; Jin Yu, director, and Wenjun Qiao, deputy director, Office of International Cooperation and Exchange; Ming Tao, director, Foreign Affairs Office; professor Zhengsheng Kang, and many others. Carol also presented a lecture about Purdue, graduate student admission procedures and requirements, and life in the West Lafayette area. During their visit, they took a three-day trip to the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding (Chengdu, Sichuan) and the Jiuzhaibai Valley National Park (Jiuzhaigou, Sichuan) with Qiaojun Jin, their friend and guide. During the two-week stay at NWFU, they had the pleasure of reuniting with old friends from five years ago and making many new friends and express their deep appreciation for all those involved with making the trip highly successful and rewarding.

In Memory

Dr. Robert N. Campbell, professor emeritus of plant pathology at the University of California (UC)-Davis, died on August 28, 2016, following a long illness. Campbell was born on November 16, 1929, in Fairmont, MN. He grew up there and graduated from Fairmont High School in 1947. Upon graduation, he initially enrolled in Grinnell College, and then transferred to the University of Minnesota (UMN), where he earned a B.S. degree with high distinction in forest management in 1952. He entered the graduate school at UMN, where he earned his M.S. degree in plant pathology in 1954 and his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology in 1957. His graduate theses were guided by David W. French and concerned studies of the oak wilt fungus, Ceratocystis fagacearum. From 1957 to 1959, he was a plant pathologist at the U.S. Forest Service Laboratory in Madison, WI. In April 1959, he joined the faculty at UC-Davis as an assistant professor of plant pathology. In 1965, he was promoted to associate professor, followed by promotion to full professor in 1970.

At UC-Davis, Bob made a major shift in his research focus, where he undertook studies of virus diseases of vegetable crops, particularly lettuce and sweet potatoes. His seminal contributions were to our understanding of lettuce big vein, a viral disease transmitted by the soilborne fungus, Olpidium brassicaceae. This pioneering research, described in a series of papers beginning in 1961, was among the first to demonstrate fungal transmission of a plant virus and set the stage for numerous later studies and collaborations. Over the course of the next three decades, Bob and his colleagues published many important papers on the biology, etiology, epidemiology, and management of lettuce big vein. In addition to his work on fungal transmission of plant viruses, he published papers on the etiology and characterization of viruses of sweet potato, cucurbits, strawberry, and other crops. Later in his career, Bob worked on corky root of tomato and clubroot of crucifers, providing new insights on the epidemiology and management of these diseases. Bob was an excellent field pathologist with a keen eye and diagnostic sensibility.

Bob's research took him (and his family) around the world on various sabbaticals. He received an NIH Fellowship for a year's stay in Cambridge, England, and had other productive sabbaticals at the Lab di Fitovirologia Applicata in Torino, Italy, and at institutes in Avignon and Angers, France. Bob's primary teaching responsibility was the introductory plant pathology course at UC-Davis, which he taught from the 1960s until his retirement in 1993. He also co-taught plant virology, mentored and supervised graduate students, served on the research committees of many others, and participated in other graduate classes.

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He believed education and hard work were the keys to success for individuals and for society and was dedicated to teaching. Through his teaching and mentoring, he influenced many from around the world who went on to successful careers in plant pathology and related fields. Bob was a member of APS and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). He held memberships in Sigma Xi, Xi Sigma Pi, Alpha Zeta, and Gamma Sigma Delta. He was also recognized as a Fellow by AAAS. In 1962, Bob and Ray Grogan jointly received the prestigious Campbell Soup Company Award for outstanding research in vegetable production.

Bob Campbell's influence extended from the graduate students and faculty in his own department to those in other departments and schools and to his professional societies. After his death, a number of his former students and colleagues provided recollections. Several commented on his attention to detail and high standards, the delight and passion he had (and shared) in solving plant disease problems, and the generosity and kindness he and his wife, Lynn, extended to guests at their home.

Following his retirement, Bob continued to remain active in research for a time and participated in department events. In retirement, he and Lynn, whom he married in 1954, enjoyed reading, traveling, genealogy, volunteering, and spending time with their children and grandchildren. Bob was also an avid runner and swimmer for many years. Bob is survived by his son, Jim (Karen Flory), and daughters Greta (Nicholas Goulden) and Carla (Taibou Dia), and four grandchildren. Lynn died on September 15, 2016, within only a few weeks of Bob's passing.

Written by Richard M. Bostock, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California-Davis, September 24, 2017.

What’s Going On?

Have you recently graduated, received an award, or been promoted? 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.
Plant Disease Epidemiology

This is a nine-month, tenure-track appointment (75% research; 25% teaching) in the Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, University of Georgia (UGA), Athens. The successful candidate is expected to develop a vigorous, innovative, internationally recognized, and extramurally funded research program to advance our understanding of the development of plant disease epidemics at the population and/or ecosystem level. The candidate will have the opportunity to collaborate with strong ongoing programs in etiology, pathogen biology, disease management, disease ecology, fungicide resistance, and population genetics at UGA. There is an expectation of excellence in grantsmanship, timely communication of research findings via peer-reviewed journal articles, and active participation in the mentoring of graduate students and post-doctoral scientists. Teaching responsibilities include an undergraduate course in introductory plant pathology (annually), a graduate course in plant disease epidemiology (every other year), and participation in a graduate course in agricultural data science. The candidate must have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or a closely related area.

The criteria for associate professor level are summarized at http://provost.uga.edu/documents/Plant_Pathology_2015.pdf. Inquiries about the position should be directed to Harald Scherm, chair of the Search Committee (scherm@uga.edu). All application materials must be submitted at https://facultyjobs.uga.edu/postings/2871. Materials to be uploaded include cover letter addressing the candidate’s experience relative to the responsibilities of the position, CV, graduate-level academic transcripts, statement of research/teaching interests (not to exceed three pages), and names/contact information of four professional references.

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Find the Latest Jobs in Plant Pathology

Don’t forget, members can search online for new job opportunities in the field of plant pathology using the APS Job Center. View the latest postings online in the APS Job Center at www.apsnet.org/careers/jobcenter/Pages/Findajob.aspx.

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Your Membership Matters

Renew your membership today

We are excited for the upcoming year at APS and look forward to having you be a part of it. Your ongoing commitment to APS means that we can continue to provide you and other members the resources to succeed as a plant pathologist.

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Renew online at www.apsnet.org/renew or contact APS at +1.651.454.7250.

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CONNECT > Get to know more than 4,500 global plant pathologists. Connect with the experts in your field and grow your network.

STAY INFORMED > You know that it is critical to keep up with your community and science. Stay informed on what’s happening in our community and around the world.

GROW YOUR KNOWLEDGE > Learn the latest in our science and gather tools and techniques to make you even better at what you do!
Focus Issue: Epidemiology

This Focus Issue features 17 research articles that span from historical to contemporary topics in epidemiology. The papers address broad themes in epidemiology, including social and political consequences of disease epidemics, decision theory and support, pathogen dispersal and disease spread, inoculum thresholds, disease assessment and pathogen biology, disease resistance, and integration of these disciplines for disease management.

Cereal Cyst Nematodes: A Complex and Destructive Group of *Heterodera* Species
Smiley and colleagues provide an in-depth review of cereal cyst nematodes, *Heterodera* spp., which cause substantial losses in small grain cereal production throughout the world.
Calendar of Events

**APS-Sponsored Events**

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<tr>
<th>NOVEMBER 2017</th>
<th>1-3</th>
<th>Northeastern Division Meeting. Quebec City, Canada. <a href="http://www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/ne">www.apsnet.org/members/divisions/ne</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Important APS Dates to Remember**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOVEMBER 2017</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>PDMR Volume 12 submission form open</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DECEMBER 2017</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>APS Foundation Award applications due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vice President and Councilor-at-Large nominations due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Abstracts due for ICPP2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>PDMR Volume 12 submission form closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JANUARY 2018</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>OIP Global Experience Program applications due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY 2018</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Final reports for PDMR Volume 12 due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Upcoming Events**

**OCTOBER 2017**


**DECEMBER 2017**

- 4-7 | miCROPe 2017—Microbe-Assisted Crop Production: Opportunities, Challenges, and Needs. Vienna, Austria. [www.mic trope.org](http://www.mic trope.org)
- 5-7 | International Soilborne Oomycete Conference. Islamorada, FL. [http://oomyceteconference.org](http://oomyceteconference.org)

**MARCH 2018**

- 7-8 | Southern Soybean Disease Workers Meeting. Pensacola Beach, FL. [http://ssdw.net](http://ssdw.net)
- 7-8 | European Agrochemical Adjuvants Innovation Meeting. Germany. [www.eaa-innovations.eu](http://www.eaa-innovations.eu)

**SEPTEMBER 2018**


**JULY 2019**