

1979 - 1988



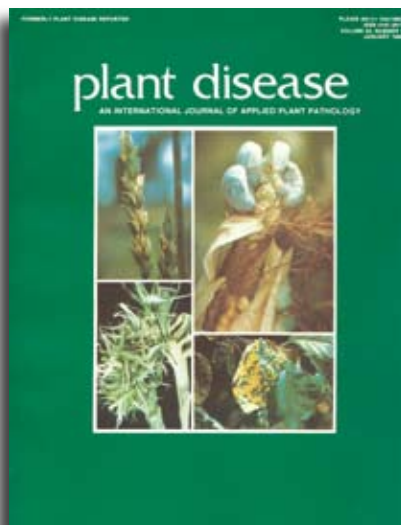
President 1979
J. E. Schafer

1979 Salicylic acid found to induce resistance to TMV

1979 First EPA-registered biocontrol agent in the United States—*Agrobacterium radiobacter* K84 (Galltrol, AgBioChem). Used to control *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* on ornamentals, fruits, and nuts.

1979 Pine wilt disease and associated nematode (*Bursaphelenchus lignicolus*) detected in the U.S.

1980 *Plant Disease* becomes the second journal published by APS and serves as a new source within APS for publication of applied research. This journal, formerly *Plant Disease Reporter*, was published by the USDA-ARS starting in 1917 but was discontinued with volume 63 in 1979 following budget cuts. In January 1980, *Plant Disease* started with volume 64.



President 1980
L. H. Purdy

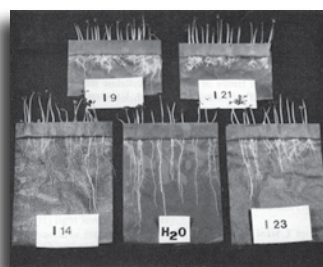
1980 First Lee M. Hutchins Award. This award recognizes an author or authors of published research on basic or applied aspects of diseases of perennial fruit plants.

1980 Structure of toxin from *Helminthosporium maydis* race T elucidated

1980 First DMI (demethylation inhibitor of ergosterol biosynthesis) fungicide is marketed—propiconazole

1980 Concept of the role of siderophores in biological control is described

1981 Development of the concept of plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR)



1982 First commercial mycoherbicide is marketed—Collego. A strain of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* that was isolated in 1969 is used for control of northern jointvetch in rice.

1982 Connection between turfgrass endophytes (*Neotyphodium lolii* in ryegrass) and resistance to insect (Argentine stem weevil) feeding demonstrated

1983 APS PRESS is formed after a surge in the number of nonjournal publications. The newly formed APS PRESS took over many responsibilities of a growing number of publications committees to simplify and improve the quality of APS publications. First editor-in-chief was G. N. Agrios.

1983 Discovery that specific loci in the T-DNA of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* regulates auxin and cytokinin in crown gall tumor formation

1983 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is invented—allowed for making large numbers of copies of DNA of interest, drastically increasing the pace of genetic research

1983 Formulation of the first chemically defined medium for cultivation of spiroplasmas



President 1983
R. E. Ford

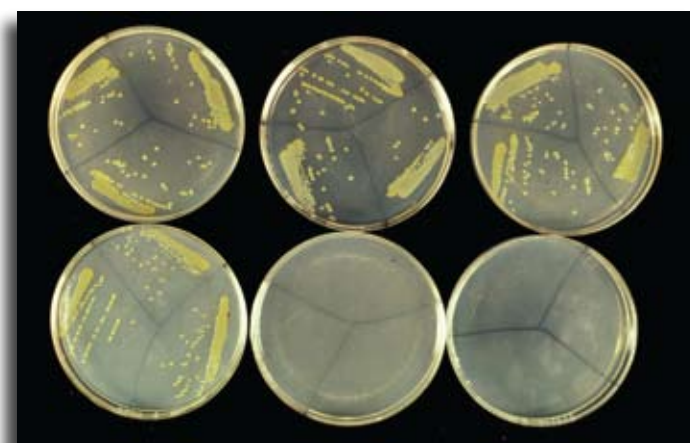


President 1984
R. J. Cook

1983 75th anniversary of APS—Diamond Jubilee meeting. Held on the campus of Iowa State University, Ames. Prior to the meeting, the book *Challenging Problems in Plant Health* was published by APS. At this time, the historical documents of APS were transferred to a Special Collections held at Iowa State University's Park Library in Ames.



APS President R. Ford addresses meeting attendees at the 75th anniversary meeting.



1983 Resistance of bacteria to copper—*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* causing bacterial spot on pepper

1984 First report of fungicide-resistant *Pythium* in the U.S. Metalaxyl failed to control *Pythium* blight on turfgrass in Pennsylvania.

1984 First cloned avirulence gene from a bacterium—*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea*. This work provided the basis for many comparative molecular biology of host-pathogen studies in subsequent years.

1984 Strategy developed for reverse genetic analysis of RNA viruses

1984 First Distinguished Service Award. This award is presented to members that have provided sustained outstanding leadership to APS, while also furthering the science of plant pathology.



University of Florida Citrus Research and Education Center plant pathologist in the field, 1985 and 1986.