



## Quarterly Comments from the APPS President

I write this newsletter from Hawaii on my way home from the American Phytopathology Society (APS) meeting held in Quebec, Canada in late July-early August 2006. As I have reported over the last 5 months, APPS has been in contact with APS regarding how we can collaborate to the mutual advantage of our members. After meeting with the President (Prof. John Andrews) in Brisbane in February, APS very generously agreed to pay most of my expenses for my travel to Canada; the meeting was held in the quaint, beautiful, French-speaking city of Quebec - at their excellent conference centre. With around 1600 attendees, there was a wonderful array of pathology activities, reports, publications and seminars. Particularly impressive was the number, and breadth, of APS Press publications.

The meeting not only allowed me to familiarise with the latest American research, and the workings of the American Society, but also to get to know their representatives. APS has a multi-million dollar budget, and around 60 full, or part-time, employees. Increasingly they are taking on the commercial operations of Societies in other disciplines (entomology for instance) providing economy of scale for their own pathology activities – and then providing these at reduced cost to APS members. I also met the new President, Dr Jan Leach and I'll endeavour to keep in close contact with her. I would really like to thank APS for their generosity, and their kind hospitality during my stay in Quebec. You will find an article by Prof. John Andrews, adapted for our newsletter attached to this edition.

The APPS Management Committee will give further consideration as to how we can profitably progress collaboration with APS.

The Quebec gathering was also a joint meeting with the Canadian Phytopathology Society, and I was able to have some open discussions with their incoming President, Dr Brian Gossen. The CPS is of similar size to APPS and faces some of the same challenges. I intend to further our communication and collaboration with the Canadians also.

Since the last newsletter, the Management Committee has been actively pursuing various issues related to the development of our Society. We have sent ideas on a revised Management Committee structure to some of our more highly respected members and are currently assessing their responses. A draft two year strategic plan has now been completed, and will be distributed for comment shortly. As always your feedback on any proposed directions are welcomed. You can email me direct on [rmagarey@bses.org.au](mailto:rmagarey@bses.org.au).

Finally, the 4<sup>th</sup> Australasian Soilborne Disease Symposium (ASDS) to be held in Queenstown, New Zealand is very near (first week of September). I'm sure the New Zealand organising committee has done an excellent job in preparing for the meeting, and I am personally very much looking forward to being there.

Kind regards

Rob Magarey  
President, APPS

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## Meet your APPS executive

Over the next couple of issues we will be profiling the management committee, office bearers and regional councillors of APPS. Members of the management committee are elected for a 2 year term, beginning at the Society's biennial conference. Between conferences, at the Society's AGM (held around March each year), the management committee is 're-elected'. Generally each state has its turn at 'being' the executive - currently it is Queensland. One day it may be your turn! So next time you see one of these faces stop and say hello.

The Editor in Chief of APP, the editor of the APPS News and the Business Manager are not elected, but appointed by the executive and do not have a finite term of office.

The regional councillors are also elected for a 2 year term, and can serve for a total of 2 consecutive terms. This is your association, and your input is necessary and valued. Support your councillors!

### The President - Rob Magarey

**Works for:** BSES Limited, Tully, Queensland, (sugarcane R,D & E organisation)

**Favourite disease:** Pachymetra root rot – a soil-borne disease known only from Australian cane fields.

**Plant pathology:**

- **Likes:** the diversity of aspects to the discipline - including laboratory, field, travel, epidemiological and technical aspects.
- **Dislikes:** increased administration associated with more modern changes in project management.



## The Executive Secretary - Christine Horlock

Horticulture and Forestry Science  
Department of Primary Industries and  
Fisheries, Queensland

### **What do you love about plant pathology?**

The free food, I mean untreated control plots.  
There is nothing like just picked fresh fruit  
and vegies!

**Pet hates in pathology?** Funding body  
writing, project proposals, milestone reports  
and especially final reports.



*Speaking of pets  
#1 best friend*



## The Treasurer - Bonny Vogelzang

Biosecurity  
Department of Primary Industries and  
Fisheries, Queensland  
Cairns

**Favourite disease** – an exotic one – as long  
as it stays exotic!

### **What do you love about plant pathology?**

General diagnostics. That there is always  
something new to learn.

**Pet hates in pathology?** Not having  
enough time to actually do much hands-on  
pathology!



Still to come: Vice President - Peter Trevorrow, Business Manager - Peter Williamson  
and the Regional Councillors.

## The Editor in Chief of APP - Keith Harrower

Plant Sciences Group, Central Queensland University, Rockhampton QLD.

**Favourite disease:** Mango anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*

### Plant pathology:

- *Love* - The great diversity of techniques available including basic field work, complex biochemistry/physiology, histopathology and more.
- *Hate* - those who think that molecular biology on its own will solve all the problems of the universe.

*Keith trying to fathom the merits of modern sculpture*



## Jottings from the APP Editor-in-chief

Since the last set of 'Jottings' some changes have been made to the way the Australian Plant Pathology Society handles its publications. I would like to mention them here. I made another visit to CSIRO Publications in early June and, as usual, the staff who are involved in the production of *Australasian Plant Pathology* (APP) were very pleasant and helpful. On the first day I, with the help of Chris Anderson and Lauren Webb (the super-efficient lady who changes accepted manuscripts and my editorial works into web and hard copy papers on the APP website and in the APP hardcopy journal respectively) laboured to create a new APPS journal called *Australasian Plant Disease Notes* (APDN).

APDN is a new electronic-only journal in which 'Disease Notes', 'Quarantine Notes' and 'New Records' will be published. I shall maintain this new journal but the majority of the effort will come from James Cunnington from DPI Victoria at Knoxfield who will be the Senior Editor. James has a healthy record of contribution to papers of the type that APDN will

publish and he will be mainly responsible for quality control of the new journal. Volume 1 will commence in August 2006 and subsequent volumes will start on January 1<sup>st</sup> each year. With the help of CSIRO Publishing staff all of the documentation is ready to 'go to air'. Submission will be by the OSPREY web-based submission system and this will be available via the CSIRO Publications website or from the APPS website. So, if you have a short paper that falls into the category reserved for APDN you should contact either myself, James or go directly to the CSIRO OSPREY site and submit the paper.

I had hoped that, from August 2006, that regular papers and 'Short Research Notes' would be submitted by OSPREY. This is what I asked CSIRO Publications to work towards and I/they developed a flow-plan to put this into effect. On the second day of my recent visit I was accompanied by a Senior Editor based in Melbourne – Rebecca Ford. I was somewhat annoyed that CSIRO Publications had not kept their word and had the OSPREY system for APP ready and, therefore,

could not demonstrate it. Before I left Melbourne I asked that a guide to using OSPREY be made available to me by the end of June and this would have been an invaluable tool for me and the Senior Editors. Nothing happened and I tersely pointed this out to CSIRO Publications as we (APPS) are, in fact, their clients.

I now wish to use OSPREY in a trial with APDN and papers for APP will still come to me till the end of the year and will be handled in the current manner and the publishers will just have to fit in. When I am satisfied that the publishers have a product that fits our needs then I will adopt it. This is not my first encounter with 'big business' thinking of their own interests before that of the client. They are aware of this.

APP goes from strength to strength. I note that the Impact Factor for 2005 for APP has risen to 0.587. This is a step in the right direction. As of the start of 2006 it publishes six issues per year compared to the previous four. I have nightmares that we may not be able to fill each issue. Consequently I have taken a proactive approach and sent out some marginal papers to members of the Editorial Board (EB). I accept full responsibility for this and I am very grateful to members of the EB for handling such papers. In fact, some have made it through to publication and have helped to satisfy the extra demand for the ~50% more quality papers that we need for the increase in yearly publication pages. About 10% of papers received never leave my office and reach a Senior Editor. In almost every case they are from 'overseas' (not NZ) and fail due to lack of information (quality and quantity), the

wrong type of paper for APP or, sometimes, due to extremely poor presentation and even poorer English.

The EB is dynamic in more than one sense. They act very professionally and many assist non-English speakers with the presentation of papers. This takes a toll on time and at least one member has indicated that it is time for 'retirement'. All members of the EB are very professional and promotion and change of duties means that they must think about relinquishing their appointment as Senior Editors. I am sorry to lose their skills. I am about to invite two others outside Australia to become members of the EB and this will help distribute the load more equitably.

Dr Simon McKirdy has done invaluable service for APPS as Senior Editor responsible for 'Disease Notes', 'Quarantine Notes' and 'New Records'. Simon is now CEO of the CRC National Plant Biosecurity and has decided to leave the EB after his current portfolio of manuscripts is completed. I would like to formally acknowledge his contribution to APP and for his assistance and patience at those times when he has had other pressing matters to attend to. Thank you Simon for a great effort – it is greatly appreciated.

I am always open to suggestions about approaching plant pathologists for an 'Invited Review' paper. Feel free to send me an email with your thoughts. Again, I finish this note by thanking the entire Editorial Board for their very professional assistance.

Thank you and cheers  
*Keith Harrower*

## The APPS News editor - Barbara Hall

Horticulture Pathology  
South Australian Research & Development  
Institute, South Australia

**Favourite disease** - any I can easily identify.

**What do you love about plant pathology?**

The people in the industry - both scientific and growers - that make the job worthwhile. And the side benefits of working in viticulture!!

**Pet hates in pathology?** Being re-organised. All the paperwork. And identifying Fusariums.



# REGIONAL NEWS

## NSW

The NSW branch of the APPS held its first function in many months (years?) at The University of Sydney in June 2006 with a very positive turn out. Four members presented their research findings to the group: Prashant Golegaonkar, PhD student at the Plant Breeding Institute, Sydney University, Dr Paul Holford, Centre for Plant and Food Sciences, University of Western Sydney, Dr Peter McGee, Lecturer, School of Biological Sciences, The University of Sydney and Dr Bokshi Anowarul, Postdoctoral fellow, Faculty of Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources, The University of Sydney.

Prashant's study aims to assess European barley cultivars for the presence of seedling and adult plant resistance (APR) genes involved in resistance to *Puccinia hordei*. The European barley cultivars provide new sources of resistance against *P. hordei* and the APR genes will be used in future breeding programs. Prashant has identified several barley cultivars as new sources of APR. He has also determined that APR is governed by 1 or 2 genes and the chromosomal location of the resistance gene *Rph14*. He will use the information to conduct a detailed analysis of APR sources, develop a PCR-based marker for *Rph14* and conduct allelism tests for the genetic relationships between APR sources. Paul provided us with an interesting insight into an ACIAR and HAL funded project he has in association with Indonesian and Vietnamese collaborators to look at citrus greening, or yellow dragon disease. Citrus greening is a bacterial disease of citrus which results in abnormal thickening and disorganization of the phloem. In association with NSW Agriculture he is also working on an industry standard identification method for the disease.

Peter presented interesting work about the use of soil inoculants to reintroduce functional diversity into soil and suppress seedling disease of cotton. He reported that taxonomic diversity in itself is insufficient to affect disease suppression and that functional diversity was required, stimulating much discussion about soil microbes and soil function. His group is now focusing on Trichocomaceae for potential use as an inoculant.

Bokshi spoke about his research which aims to identify new methods to manage powdery mildews of cucurbits using "friendly" techniques, rather than harsh chemicals. High selection pressure exists against many fungicides, and high yielding cucurbit varieties are often only moderately resistant to powdery mildew, so alternative control measures are required. His study is examining resistance to powdery mildew among cucurbit cultivars and screening a variety of GRAS chemicals (eg. Thimorex) and SAR inducers (eg. BTH) for their ability to control the disease both in the glasshouse and in the field. His studies have found GRAS chemicals such as Thimorex and Thiovit, and SAR inducers such as Milsana and Resist provide control, but chemicals such as silicate have not yet been effective. The studies are continuing to determine the effects of phytotoxicity and to test the impact of the control measures on fruit quality and yield.

The next meeting is scheduled for October/November 2006.

*Rose Daniel*

### *A date for the diary:*

The other big news in NSW plant pathology is the retirement of Lester Burgess as Professor of Applied Mycology, Fusarium Research Laboratory in the Faculty of Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources at the University of Sydney. Professor Burgess will present a seminar entitled "Fusarium" in the Faculty seminar series from 4-5 pm on Thursday 14 September, 2006. The seminar will be held in the DT Anderson Lecture Theatre, Heydon Lawrence Building, Science Road, The University of Sydney.

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

The NT Branch held a meeting and seminar day on Tuesday 9 May 2006 at CSIRO Plant Industry, Berrimah via Darwin. Thanks to Dr Anna Padovan for acting as host. Eight members and four visitors attended. Dr Peter Stephens, recently appointed Director of the new Diagnostic Services Division of NT Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines (DPIFM), opened the proceedings. Seminar talks on a variety of topics were given by eight speakers from DPIFM and Charles Darwin University.

During the year we said farewell to Mr Isagani Arao-Arao who left the NT to take up a position in Queensland. But membership numbers were maintained when we welcomed Ms Jane Ray, Plant Pathologist with AQIS/NAQS.

At the May meeting, Dr Shamsul Bhuiyan agreed to take over the role of NT Regional Councillor from me. Shamsul is stationed at Katherine Research Station. On behalf of all members I thank Shamsul for accepting the challenge, and for his support during my tenure.

I will be starting long service leave on 1 September, and that will take me through to my retirement at the end of June 2007. I thank everyone for their support over the years and I look forward to maintaining contact with APPS.

*Rex Pitkethley*

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The first half of 2006 has been relatively quiet in South Australia with the main activity for members revolving around organising the 2007 conference (and in particular booking all the social activities). A number of the plenary speakers have now been organised and we are looking forward to the full gambit of biosecurity issues to be discussed. Remember if you want to organise a workshop as a satellite to the conference, please contact the workshop convenor Dr Sharyn Taylor ([taylor.sharyn@saugov.sa.gov.au](mailto:taylor.sharyn@saugov.sa.gov.au)).

*Amanda Able*

### New Members

On behalf of the Society, the Management Committee would like to welcome the following new members:

**NT:** Ms Jane Ray

**ACT:** Dr Catherine Knox

**USA:** Dr John Andrews (President APS)

**New Zealand:** Dr Lisa Ward  
Ms Hayley Thompson



## BOOK REVIEW

### *Testing methods for seed-transmitted viruses; principles and protocols.*

Author: SE Albrechtsen.

Published in 2006 by CABI Publishing CAB International, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 8DE, UK. [cabi@cabi.org](mailto:cabi@cabi.org). CABI Publishing 875 Massachusetts Avenue 7<sup>th</sup> floor Cambridge, MA 02139, USA [cabi-nao@cabi.org](mailto:cabi-nao@cabi.org). 268pp ring bound soft cover. , [ISBN 0-85199-016-9](https://doi.org/10.1002/9780511524444)

Many papers and publications have been written on seed pathology but 'Testing methods for seed-transmitted viruses; principles and protocols' appears to be the first book dedicated to the practical detection of plant viruses in seeds. It is indeed a courageous effort by Dr Albrechtsen to fuse together the many disparate elements of seed virology and present them so clearly.

The book is structured in two parts, with an appendix and index. The first part provides a 'mini review of important aspects of seed-transmitted viruses'. It begins with an introduction describing the history, development and economic importance of seed-transmitted viruses, and finishes by explaining why there is a need to test seed for viruses and the importance of certification and quarantine. Chapter

two describes the mechanisms of transmission – plant to seed, seed to plant and factors affecting transmission. The final chapter in this part covers ecology, epidemiology and control. Virus host interaction, virus vector interaction, and environment as well as control strategies are discussed at both the research and the farm level. Although in total they comprise only a small part of the book, each area in Part 1 is soundly outlined with an excellent list of key references.

Part two describes ‘principles and stepwise protocols for detection methods’ for seed-borne plant viruses. These methods cover biological, serological, nucleic acid based and other detection methods and incorporate details on optimisation and interpretation, as well as comments on the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods.

Chapter four, on biological assays, describes host plant and seed symptoms. Surprisingly, the short description of seed symptoms does not include those of coat split and tennis ball stain, as shown by pea seed affected by *Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* (PSbMV), a virus widespread throughout the world. A series of helpful tables summarise virus, host and herbaceous indicators. Descriptions of growing conditions, materials and grow-on test methods are also outlined. Detailed infectivity assay protocols are described for beans, tomatoes and lettuces as examples of sound biological assays. Once again, an excellent list of references is included.

The next chapter, on serological test methods, is extensive and detailed. Commencing with descriptions of antigens, antibodies and general principles, it then covers the tests themselves. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) including DAS ELISA, TAS ELISA, Ind ELISA and their variants are dealt with exhaustively and in very useful detail. Protocols include: equipment lists, materials and suppliers, advice on preparation and handling, interpretation of data, various trouble-shooting tips and safety precautions. I found myself discovering new and useful details as I

read these sections. Dot immunobinding assays (DIBA) and tissue immunobinding assay (TIBA) are covered next in similar detail and, once again, references are included.

Chapter six is dedicated to nucleic acid based test methods. Again an explanation of terminology and principles sets the scene. Nucleic acid spot hybridisation (NASH) and non-isotopic hybridisation are covered first and a useful protocol for the detection of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (PSTVd) is the working example for this method. The next section, on enzymatic nucleic acid amplification covers reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), and once again test principles are covered thoroughly. Working protocols to extract nucleic acid from seed and plant tissue are included, as is a standard PCR protocol. Good references and useful tables and figures are incorporated throughout the text, making it clear and easy to follow.

The final chapter is an epilogue briefly covering other detection techniques such as electron microscopy and return electrophoresis. Also covered are comments and advice on sampling and test methodology, test tolerance levels, test standardisation and costings. The appendix includes a list of seed-transmitted viruses, buffer and reagent recipes and a list of suppliers of equipment and materials.

The book is well bound and the layout is easy to follow, although one quibble might be the lack of colour illustrations normally included in publications these days. That aside, this publication will add a sound and serious reference resource to the business of seed-borne virus diagnostics. In a research workplace, some books are an essential part of the laboratory structure, and I suspect that this new book will become one of those.

*John Fletcher*  
*N Z Institute for Crop & Food Research*

## Bookmark the APPS web site:

[www.australasianplantpathologysociety.org.au/](http://www.australasianplantpathologysociety.org.au/)

Our new journal, ‘Australasian Plant Disease Notes’ is now available online and can be accessed via a link on the APPS homepage.

# Harmonious Foreign Adventures

*From Prof John Andrews, Retiring President, APS*

One could look at the world scene these days and easily become depressed at the state of affairs. From a scientific perspective, however, I believe there are great opportunities for benefiting humanity as a whole, as well as advancing the cause of science. Recently, I wrote an editorial to APS members on the need to increase our international involvement, portions of which are reproduced below. I am commenting further here because I think there are useful initiatives that APPS and APS could undertake together. I was pleased to have the opportunity to visit Australia in February, at which time APPS President Robert Magarey and I talked extensively about potential collaborations. Among these are the hosting of joint scientific meetings of a general or topical nature; dual publishing initiatives, either in conventional or electronic format, of articles, journals, compendia, or books of interest to both professional societies; establishing joint committees or working groups on mutually important issues; cooperation on the Plant Management Network (<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/>) with the goal of making it more international and specifically more relevant to APPS and applied agriculture in Australasia; periodic columns in each others' newsletters on timely issues; web links; and collaborative strategic planning.

One concrete action that we have already completed is that the president of APPS will hold a courtesy membership in APS and vice-versa. This is a symbolic initial step but one that should improve communications and, we hope, lead to more significant collaborations for the good of our societies and of plant pathology. We welcome any suggestions from members of either society for joint initiatives.

Here follows portions of the text from the May 2006 issue of *Phytopathology News*:

*"..... I believe it is high time that we begin significantly expanding our global focus and services to our international members. A glimpse at the current situation and future projections leads to this conclusion.*

*APS membership has been relatively static at about 4,600 members since 1990. Given that this has been a turbulent era of rapid change, a period in which many scientific societies have been created and others have verged on bankruptcy or gone extinct, APS has done comparatively well. Since the early*

*1990s, however, numbers of students graduating with doctorates in plant pathology in the USA have been decreasing, undoubtedly with long-term implications to APS membership trends. From where will we draw significant numbers of future members? The most important traditional sources of APS revenue (journals and APS Press) are also threatened. Many members (and nonmembers) can now receive all our journals electronically through their institutional libraries so the incentive for personal subscriptions is quickly vanishing. All issues greater than two years old are now or soon will be available via the worldwide web on an open-access basis. The backbone of APS Press has been the disease compendia, but this market is now a mature one and second and subsequent editions are rarely as big sellers as first editions. From where will we draw future revenue?*

*Meanwhile, look at the remarkable global transformations underway. The electronic era has flattened the world (Thomas Friedman, 2005, *The World is Flat*) and populous nations such as China and India are rapidly becoming the technological leaders. We are now in a global race for talent. Because of lack of federal research funding in plant pathology and science in general, coupled with immigration restrictions in the wake of 9/11, visitors who would have come here previously for graduate or postdoctoral study, international meetings, or sabbaticals, now go elsewhere or stay at home. Science and engineering doctoral production is increasing rapidly around the world but decreasing in the USA. In 2004, the USA produced about 70,000 engineers, whereas India graduated about 200,000 and China 500,000. Importantly, the developing nations are on their way to relative affluence as a side effect of this knowledge-based economy. Their rising middle class will be the next generation of global consumers. From these countries and the tropical regions of the world will come much of the future science of plant pathology, together with the scientists and the need for products and services that societies like APS can provide. Will we be there to provide them? What do we now provide of relevance in an electronic era to the approximately one-third of our membership that is international?*

*How best can APS become more actively engaged in the international arena without becoming*

another manifestation of “the ugly American”? We can proceed through our Office of International Programs; membership in and support of ISPP (including presence as an organization at the international congresses); the Public Policy Board; our Caribbean Division; and in mutually beneficial cooperative alliances with other societies. Unfortunately, plant pathology has not generally been a significant player in large international projects of the past decade that have been influential in advancing other disciplines such as geophysics and medicine. APS, which claims to be the preeminent society for plant pathology, should lead in advocating for significantly reinvigorated funding for international agriculture. This would not only help to feed a rapidly expanding global population projected to be some 9 billion persons by 2050, but it would promote political and economic stability, eventually provide Third World customers for US goods, and advance the science of plant pathology.

International engagement could take innumerable forms. An obvious catalyst might be the Plant Management Network. As an electronic resource, it can instantaneously reach remote areas of the world where few if any libraries exist to house print media. Is it time for an e-journal in tropical agriculture? How about a plant pathology journal service in foreign languages? How can PMN facilitate communications among experts anywhere in the world with pathologists in the developing world, where disease pressure is typically intense

compared with temperate or developed areas? Is it time for a European APS Division, a South American Division, or an Asian Division, for example? Should we be expanding the numbers of foreign editors on our editorial boards? Can we take a lead in getting grant support from international agencies such as the World Bank for APS-facilitated research or for other initiatives (such as diagnostic centers) in foreign countries? What about coordinating short courses on diagnostics and other key topics in developing countries? Conferences on issues of global or hemispheric importance would not only be of obvious relevance to foreign agriculture, but would be helpful to domestic preparations for diseases that eventually reach our shores. Workshops, joint topical meetings, joint international committees, or annual meetings would foster information exchange, especially in an era of globally emerging diseases such as citrus greening and sudden oak death. While we have met periodically with the Canadian Phytopathological Society, it has been 34 years since APS held its annual meeting in Mexico City with the Sociedad Mexicana de Fitopatología. We cannot wait another 34 years for this to occur again!”

John Andrews  
Immediate-past President  
American Phytopathological Society

Text appearing above from *Phytopathology News*, reproduced by permission, APS

## News from the Business Manager

There are a few things to report that I hope will be of interest.

Several changes have recently been made to the APPSnet security system. These changes were necessary to comply with the Credit Card Merchants mandatory requirements. A dedicated, secure fax line has been installed with the new number 0746378326. This fax line also provides APPS with its own internet connection and improves the security of our online credit card payment system. The choice of secure fax or secure online payments will be available for next years subscriptions.

Most membership subscriptions for 2006 are now complete and the society has a total membership of 472 . Although 47 less than 2005, this trend is often seen in years following our biennial conference. The breakdown by location is as follows:

ACT 22, WA 38, VIC 69, TAS 18, SA 36, Qld 109, PNG 3, NT 7, NSW 71, NZ 64, Other Countries 35.

Out of the 472 members 35 are students. This number is quite disturbing when compared to 1996 when Bob Dodman reported 73 student members out of a total of 401.

*Peter Williamson*



ADELAIDE 2007

## **16th Biennial APPS Conference Back to Basics: Managing Plant Disease**

Adelaide Convention Centre South Australia

24-27 September 2007

On behalf of the Australasian Plant Pathology Society, the Organising Committee of the 16th Biennial APPS Conference 2007 invites all members of the plant pathology community to join colleagues in Adelaide, South Australia from 24-27 September 2007.

The Plenary sessions will include "Past, Present and Future", "Biosecurity" and "Managing Disease".

If anyone wishes to run a workshop aligned with the conference,  
please contact the workshop convenor

Dr Sharyn Taylor (taylor.sharyn@saugov.sa.gov.au)

<http://www.plevin.com.au/apps2007/>

or follow the link from your APPS website



## 4th Australasian Soilborne Diseases Symposium (4<sup>th</sup> ASDS)

Supported by the Australasian Plant Pathology Society

Millennium Hotel, Queenstown, New Zealand  
3-6 September 2006

The 4<sup>th</sup> ASDS, continuing the excellent traditions established by the first three Symposia, will consider five main themes;

- Soil health
- Detection of soilborne pathogens
- Biotechnology/genetic resistance and soilborne disease
- Biocontrol of soilborne diseases
- Management of soilborne disease

Contact:

Symposium Secretariat,  
Helen Shrewsbury and Jan Latham  
Professional Development Group

PO Box 84, Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand

Website: [www.asds2006.org.nz](http://www.asds2006.org.nz)

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