



ISPP INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

PROMOTING WORLD-WIDE PLANT HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

ISPP NEWSLETTER

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Editor: Daniel Hüberli ([email](#))

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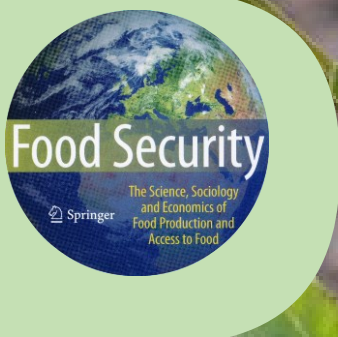
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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY (ISPP)

WWW.ISPPWEB.ORG

UKRAINE – STANDING IN SOLIDARITY

“THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY IS DEEPLY CONCERNED BY THE INVASION OF THE UKRAINE AND ITS DEVASTATING IMPACT ON THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE, THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY, AND FOOD SECURITY. WE STAND IN SOLIDARITY WITH GLOBAL SCIENTISTS, INCLUDING PLANT PATHOLOGISTS, IN CONDEMNATION OF THE MILITARY OFFENSIVE.”

ELECTION OF THE 2023-2028 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY (ISPP)

You are invited to contribute to the democratic process of election of the 2023-2028 ISPP Executive Committee.

This important process happens once every 4 or 5 years.

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of ISPP, the current Executive has formed a Nomination Committee. Its function is to invite, from ISPP's national and other Associated Societies, proposals for nominees for election to the 2013-2018 ISPP Executive Committee. From the nominees received, the Nomination Committee selects two candidates for each office (President, Vice-President, Secretary-General and Treasurer). Election then proceeds by ballot of ISPP Councilors. In addition a second Vice-President nominated by the Society hosting ICPP2028 (Australasian Plant Pathology Society) will serve on the 2023-2028 Executive as Vice President responsible for ICPP2028.

ISPP Statutes place emphasis on geographical diversity in this process. The Executive Committee has therefore appointed the Nomination Committee members to represent different regions of the world. The members of the Nomination Committee have also been chosen as highly respected plant pathologists.

In considering potential nominees, please consult with them, and consider carefully the time commitments and responsibilities involved with the respective positions. Short-listed nominees for the ISPP Executive will be asked to write a short summary of their background and how they might serve in the position for which they have been nominated. Nominees should also be willing and aware of their responsibilities to ISPP and Associated Societies in fulfilling the duties of the positions, including participation at ICPP in 2023 (Lyon, France) and 2028 (Gold Coast, Australia) and being able to commit 50 to 100 h per year for ISPP Executive service. Nominators and potential nominees should view information on the ISPP (http://www.isppweb.org/about_objectives.asp), and consider the duties and responsibilities of the Executive as outlined in the ISPP statutes and rules of procedure: http://www.isppweb.org/about_objectives_statutes.asp.

YOU ARE NOW INVITED TO PROPOSE NOMINEES for consideration by the Nomination Committee. If you are a representative (for example a current or past ISPP Councilor, Board or Executive member) of an Associated Society of ISPP, please send your proposal to me, Dr Greg Johnson (gregh4d@gmail.com) as Chair of the Nomination Committee. Otherwise, please send your proposal through a representative of an Associated Society (see https://www.isppweb.org/about_committees.asp).

SEND NAMES AND FULL CONTACT DETAILS (including e-mail addresses). You must also provide evidence of each nominee's willingness to serve if elected. Nominations should be received by **31 March 2022**.

The ISPP (founded in 1968) is the representative international body of plant pathology societies. It is a member of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), the

International Union of Microbiological Sciences (IUMS), and has liaison with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

INFORMATION ABOUT ISPP can be found at www.isppweb.org including the current membership of the Executive Committee. The [Objectives and Structure](#) include the full Statutes and Rules of Procedure.

Those elected to office in the ISPP Executive Committee enjoy responsibility and status in the discipline of plant pathology. They are unpaid. They should expect to commit significant effort to their office, and be rewarded with the satisfaction of having the potential to make an important contribution to their discipline.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Dr Greg Johnson
Immediate Past President,
International Society for Plant Pathology
<http://www.isppweb.org>

NEW DATE FOR XX INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONGRESS

Due to the COVID-19 epidemic the XX International Plant Protection Congress, planned to take place in Athens in June 2023, has been shifted to 1-5 July 2024.

Information on the congress can be found on the website: www.ippcathens2024.gr

THE JAKOB ERIKSSON PRIZE FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY - CALL FOR NOMINATIONS EXTENDED TO 15 APRIL 2022

JAKOB ERIKSSON PRIZE COMMISSION

The premier award for achievement in plant pathology, the [Jakob Eriksson Prize](#), was established in 1923 to honor the memory of Jakob Eriksson, a prominent Swedish mycologist and plant pathologist who died in 1931. He was also a dedicated internationalist who espoused the cause of international cooperation in plant pathology. The Prize will be awarded at the [International Congress of Plant Pathology](#) held in Lyon, France from 20-23 August 2023. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences administers the Jakob Eriksson Prize Fund which provides for a gold medal award at Congresses of the International Society for Plant Pathology.

Nominations are solicited for a candidate of distinction in recognition of research in mycology, in plant pathology, or in virus diseases, or of a particular publication dealing with such subjects, with the understanding that the work being recognised is of a distinct international value and merit.

The following rules apply to those making nominations:

- i. Nominators must provide a short statement (2 pages or 500 words) justifying the selection of the nominee plus a short CV maximum three pages, and a publication list of the most relevant papers/publications or reports – maximum 20 references. Do not send a detailed Curriculum Vitae. More detail than these requirements will be sought by the Commission if required.
- ii. Names of all nominees must be strictly confidential,
- iii. Individuals cannot nominate themselves and nominators should declare any professional affiliation with the nominee.
- iv. No correspondence concerning unsuccessful nominations will be entered into.

All nominations are to be sent to the Chair of the Prize Commission, in an email headed “Jakob Eriksson Prize Nomination 2023”. Send the email to ErikssonPrize@ISPPweb.org with a c.c. to the ISPP Business Manager (andrea.masino@unito.it). The call for nominations will now close on 15 April 2022.

Prize Selection

- i. The Jakob Eriksson Prize Commission, in consultation with the Executive of ISPP, will independently undertake the selection processes to enable a recommendation of the Jakob Eriksson Prize recipient at least one year before each International Congress of Plant Pathology.
- ii. The Chair of the Commission will advise the ISPP President of the Commission’s recommendation, and after appropriate deliberation, the President of the ISPP will invite the successful nominee to accept the award.

- iii. The Prize Ceremony
- iv. The participation of the Jakob Eriksson Prize recipient in the International Congress of Plant Pathology will be facilitated by the ISPP and the Congress Organisers. Normally this will include complementary Congress registration and attendance at Congress social functions, return economy travel to the Congress and some support for accommodation and reasonable expenses for the duration of the Congress.
- v. The Prize Ceremony will be planned by the ISPP in consultation with the Prize recipient, the Commission Chair and the Congress Organisers.
- vi. As part of the Prize Ceremony, the Prize recipient will also be invited to briefly present their work at the Congress as The Jakob Eriksson Oration with scope and coverage in a style suitable for a more general audience.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences will provide the Jakob Eriksson gold medal.

Information about the selection process is available [here](#).

Jacob Eriksson Prize - 1993-2018

Past recipients of the Prize have included:

- 1993. 7th Recipient - Prof Dr Ir Ariena H.C. van Bruggen, Professor Biological Farming Systems at Wageningen University, at the 6th International Congress of Plant Pathology.
- 1998. 8th Recipient - Dr Richard Frederiksen, Professor of Plant Pathology at Texas A&M University, at the 7th International Congress of Plant Pathology in Edinburgh.
- 2003. 9th Recipient - Dr. Jaccov Katan of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, at the 8th International Congress of Plant Pathology in Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 2008. 10th Recipient - Dr. Laurence V. Madden of the Ohio State University, at the 9th International Congress of Plant Pathology in Torino, Italy.
- 2013. 11th Recipient - Professor Jeffrey B. Jones of the University of Florida at the 10th International Congress of Plant Pathology in Beijing, China.
- 2018. 12th Recipient – Emeritus Professor Pierre JGM de Wit of the Laboratory of Phytopathology, Wageningen University, the Netherlands, at the 11th International Congress of Plant Pathology in Boston, USA.

IN PLANT STRESS RESPONSE, ONE PROTEIN LURES, BINDS ITS OWN KILLER

ELIZABETH K. GARDNER, PURDUE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURE NEWS, 16 FEBRUARY 2022

A Purdue University-led research team has identified proteins involved in that protective process and discovered how they act upon each other. A better understanding of those mechanisms could lead to ways to help plants withstand severe conditions.

“We identified three proteins involved in this process and discovered a surprising co-regulation mechanism,” said Gyeong Mee Yoon, associate professor of botany and plant pathology at Purdue University, who led the study. “One protein, called ACC synthases (ACS), an enzyme regulating ethylene biosynthesis, recruits the two other proteins and acts like a scaffold, or glue holding them together. Interestingly the two proteins are ones that under normal growth conditions break down ACS. It lures its own killers into a bind that causes them to degrade each other instead.”

Yoon also found that a byproduct of the process is an increase in the plant hormone ethylene. The role of ethylene in ripening produce in a fruit bowl or refrigerator may be familiar, but it also influences plant growth, development and plant stress responses. It has been a key target of research, she said.

“We know that ethylene is somehow involved in the stress response and autophagy, or the destruction and recycling of cellular materials, but we don’t know exactly how it is involved,” said Yoon, who also is a member of Purdue University’s Center for Plant Biology and part of Purdue University’s Next Moves plant sciences initiative. “This is one clue as we seek to solve the mystery and to understand ethylene biosynthesis and signaling in autophagy regulation.”

The team used *Arabidopsis* as the plant model. A paper detailing the results is published in the journal the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

[Read more.](#)



Postdoctoral researcher Hye Lin Park works in Gyeong Mee Yoon’s lab. Yoon, an associate professor of botany and plant pathology studies the plant stress response (Photo credit: Gyeong Mee Yoon, Purdue University).

PLEUROTUS CALYPTRATUS, A FUNGUS CONSIDERED EXTREMELY RARE IN WESTERN AND NORTHERN EUROPE

DEPARTMENT OF MYCOLOGY AND PHYTOIMMUNOLOGY NEWS, 10 OCTOBER 2021

The Department of Mycology and Phytoimmunology of VN Karazin Kharkiv National University in Ukraine announced in October 2021 the publication of a paper in *Fungal Ecology* on *Pleurotus calyptratus*, a fungus that is considered extremely rare in Western and Northern Europe. This fungus is widespread in Ukraine and exhibits ecological characteristics uncharacteristic of other mushrooms (or, conversely, common to many we have not yet realised this?). The team of authors is headed by Associate Professor Oleg Prylutsky; It also includes graduates and former employees of the department Iryna Yatsyuk and Anton Savchenko. Direct speech of Oleg Prylutsky:

“FOR ME, THIS IS, WITHOUT EXAGGERATION, A LIFE STAGE. SIX YEARS OF FIELD RESEARCH, FIRST EXPERIENCE IN PLANNING AND MANAGING COLLECTIVE RESEARCH, FIRST RESEARCH GRANT, FIRST TRIP TO A WESTERN UNIVERSITY, FIRST EXPERIENCE (NOT IMMEDIATELY SUCCESSFUL) OF WORKING WITH MATERIALS FOR MOLECULAR ANALYSIS, ONE AND A HALF YEARS OF ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, TEXT WORK, THREE REJECTION OF THE MANUSCRIPT EVEN WITHOUT PEER REVIEW (FROM MUCH LOWER RATED AND LESS RESPECTED JOURNALS THAN FUNECO!), THREE ROUNDS OF PEER REVIEW IN THE BEST JOURNAL ON MUSHROOM ECOLOGY.”

Prylutskyi O., Yatsiuk I., Savchenko A., Kit M., Solodiankin O., Schigel D. 2021. Strict substrate requirements alongside rapid substrate turnover may indicate an early colonization: A case study of *Pleurotus calyptratus* (Agaricales, Basidiomycota). *Fungal Ecology*. Article in press <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.funeco.2021.101098>

SACLAY PLANT SCIENCES SUMMER SCHOOL 2022

These one-week programs for outstanding and enthusiastic young scientists will bring together participants from all over the world and offer them the chance to receive scientific training in an international and rather informal atmosphere, facilitating exchanges.

Plant cell walls in development, plant-microbe interactions and for the bioeconomy

19-25 June 2022 – Versailles, France

The study of the cell wall is an important research frontier in plant biology. Over the past decade, the field has seen major technological and conceptual advances. In addition, the study of cell wall structure and metabolism has become an integral part of the research on plant development and the adaptation to abiotic and biotic stresses. A better knowledge of the cell wall is also essential for the optimization of lignocellulosic biomass processing procedures in the framework of the emerging bioeconomy.

This SPS Summer School is dedicated to PhD students and young post-docs and will provide the 16 to 20 international participants with an introduction in chemistry, biophysics, molecular and cell biology in relation to the plant cell wall. This course will involve theoretical lectures delivered by world-class experts and hands on practical courses on state of the art technologies.

Deadline for application: March 1st, 2022 (midnight)

[More informatio and apply](#)

Plant sugar metabolism, transport and signalling in a challenging environment

3-8 July 2022 – Saint-Lambert-des-Bois, France

Sugars are the predominant carbon and energy source for all living organisms. Especially, sugar metabolism, transport and signaling are key processes involved in biomass production, yield and quality. In addition, sugars are also playing a crucial role in plant growth and development in response to changes in the environmental conditions. Over the past decades, these fields have seen major advances but the current climate changes that the world is facing is bringing new challenges for the researchers to address.

This SPS Summer School is dedicated to master and PhD students, as well as post-docs working in plant biology on biological questions related to sugar transport, metabolism and/or signaling. It will provide the 20 international participants with an introduction on several aspects of the molecular and cell biology of sugar metabolism, transport and signaling in relation to global climate changes. This course will involve theoretical lectures delivered by world-class experts and specific workshops allowing active exchanges between participants and experts to discuss around the future prospects in these different fields of research.

Deadline for application: March 1st, 2022 (midnight)

[More informatio and apply](#)

RESPONSIBLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AGRICULTURE REQUIRES SYSTEMIC UNDERSTANDING OF RISKS AND EXTERNALITIES

A paper by Asaf Tzachor *et al.* titled “Responsible artificial intelligence in agriculture requires systemic understanding of risks and externalities” was published on 23 February 2022 by *Nature Machine Intelligence* (vol. 4, pages 104–109). The abstract is as follows:-

Global agriculture is poised to benefit from the rapid advance and diffusion of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. AI in agriculture could improve crop management and agricultural productivity through plant phenotyping, rapid diagnosis of plant disease, efficient application of agrochemicals and assistance for growers with location-relevant agronomic advice. However, the ramifications of machine learning (ML) models, expert systems and autonomous machines for farms, farmers and food security are

poorly understood and under-appreciated. Here, we consider systemic risk factors of AI in agriculture. Namely, we review risks relating to interoperability, reliability and relevance of agricultural data, unintended socio-ecological consequences resulting from ML models optimized for yields, and safety and security concerns associated with deployment of ML platforms at scale. As a response, we suggest risk-mitigation measures, including inviting rural anthropologists and applied ecologists into the technology design process, applying frameworks for responsible and human-centred innovation, setting data cooperatives for improved data transparency and ownership rights, and initial deployment of agricultural AI in digital sandboxes.

[Read paper.](#)

NEW ‘CANDIDATUS LIBERIBACTER’ PATHOSYSTEMS FOCUS ISSUE

Editors Elizabeth A. Pierson, Jaime Cubero, Caroline Roper, Judith K. Brown, Clive H. Bock, and Nian Wang are delighted to present four reviews and 14 original research articles by leading scientists covering a wide range of topics related to ‘*Ca. Liberibacter*’ pathosystems. The 18 articles in this [Phytopathology Focus Issue](#) showcase the enormous research efforts made by the scientific community, giving rise to major advances and achievements in a short time often through multidisciplinary approaches applied to the bacterium, psyllid vector, and plant host.

BEE-VECTORED AUREOBASIDIUM PULLULANS FOR BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF GRAY MOLD IN STRAWBERRY

A paper by Mudassir Iqbal *et al.* titled “Bee-vectored *Aureobasidium pullulans* for biological control of gray mold in strawberry” was published on 4 February 2022 by *Phytopathology* (vol. 112, pages 232–237). The abstract is as follows:-

Gray mold caused by *Botrytis cinerea* is a common postharvest disease in strawberries, reducing shelf life considerably. We investigated the potential of the yeast-like biocontrol fungus *Aureobasidium pullulans* (AP-SLU6) vectored by bumblebees (*Bombus terrestris*) in the Flying Doctors® system to inhibit the pathogen and increase the shelf life of harvested strawberries (cultivar Sonata). Using bumblebees as vectors of various biocontrol agents is becoming increasingly popular, but any potentially negative effects on bee performance have been understudied. Our results show that, over the 4-week period of the trial, the performance and activity of the bees were not negatively affected by *A. pullulans*. The bees successfully picked up the powder formulation; then, they carried and deposited it on

the flowers. The vectoring of the biocontrol agent significantly reduced gray mold development on the harvested fruits by 45% and increased shelf life by 100% in comparison with control treatments. This suggests that the biocontrol fungus applied during flowering successfully reduced *Botrytis* infection and thus, effectively protected the fruits from gray mold. In addition, the bee-vectored application of the biocontrol agent was found to be significantly more effective than spray application because the latter may temporarily increase humidity around the flower, thereby creating a suitable environment for the pathogen to thrive. In summary, our study demonstrates that *A. pullulans* vectored by bumblebees can decrease gray mold infection and improve the shelf life of strawberries without adversely affecting the bees, thus providing a basis for the sustainable and efficient control of gray mold on strawberry.

[Read paper.](#)

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY METHOD SHOWS PROMISE IN CONTROL OF DEVASTATING POTATO DISEASE

AMERICAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 11 FEBRUARY 2022

Late blight, caused by the fungal-like *Phytophthora infestans*, is one of the most devastating diseases affecting potato and tomato crop and, most famously, was the cause of the notorious Irish potato famine. Despite years of research, intensive fungicide spraying remains the only effective way to control the pathogen as it is very powerful at overcoming plant resistance. Due to the environmental concerns related to this practice, researchers continue searching for alternative control methods.

One possible alternative involves utilising a method known as spray-induced gene silencing to control the pathogen. This method was crafted using double-stranded RNA, which is known to trigger a process that removes similar molecules from recipient cells. Researchers sprayed the double-stranded RNA onto potato leaves infected with *P. infestans* and found a clear reduction in late blight, showing that spray-induced gene silencing successfully inhibited the development of the disease.

"We showed, for the first time, that spray-induced gene silencing can control late blight," said Ramesh Vetukuri, a plant pathologist at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences who was involved with this research. "Our study is also the first to indicate that *P. infestans* sporangia can take up dsRNA from the surroundings and that it efficiently suppresses the expression of target genes."

Additionally, because this method is not labor intensive and can be applied to most pathogens, it has potential to control many pathogens in an environmentally friendly manner. "We anticipate that using spray-induced gene silencing to control diseases will reduce the usage of chemical pesticides. This technology can also be quickly adapted for new targets," Vetukuri added.



(Photo credit: American Phytopathological Society)

[Read paper.](#)

AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDES MAY BE DRIVING ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

ALLYSON MANN, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA TODAY, 8 FEBRUARY 2022

New research from the University of Georgia has shown, for the first time, that compounds used to fight fungal diseases in plants are causing resistance to antifungal medications used to treat people.

The study focused on *Aspergillus fumigatus*, the fungus that causes aspergillosis, a disease that causes life-threatening infections in 300,000 people globally each year. Published in *G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics*, the study linked agricultural use of azoles—compounds used to fight fungal diseases in plants—to diminished effectiveness of the clinical azoles used to treat fungal infections in patients.

“Our results show that resistance to the compounds used to combat fungal infections in humans is developing in agricultural environments,” said Marin T. Brewer, a corresponding author of the study and an associate professor of mycology in the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. “The samples that we collected in agricultural settings were resistant to both the azoles used in the environment and the clinical azoles used to treat people.”



Marin T. Brewer (Photo credit: Andrew Davis Tucker, UGA).

Fungi can be a menace for both people and plants, causing over 1.5 million human deaths annually and crop losses of 20%. It's not unusual to find *A. fumigatus* in the environment. It's airborne, and it's everywhere. Most people breathe it in without problem, but it can cause serious infections in people who have weakened immune systems. When they're infected by a strain of the fungus that's resistant to agricultural azole fungicide, the clinical azole drugs used in health care are also ineffective.

Brewer and Momany, led a team that collected samples of soil, plant material and compost from 56 sites in Georgia and Florida. Most of the sites had recently been treated with a mix of fungicides including azoles and other fungicides that are only used in agriculture, not in patients. After recovering strains of *A. fumigatus*, the researchers found 12 that were highly resistant to azoles used in agriculture and medicine. The 12 strains also exhibited high levels of resistance to two non-azole fungicides that are not used to treat people.

The researchers used whole genome sequencing to create a genetic family tree for *A. fumigatus* strains from the environment and from patients. They found that the mechanisms of azole resistance they identified in the strains from agricultural environments matched what they saw in patients. The azole-resistant strains from patients were also resistant to the non-azole fungicides that are never used in people, showing that these strains had been in agricultural environments before the patients were infected.

Of the 25 multiazole-resistant strains included in the study, eight from agricultural environments and 12 from patients were also resistant to the non-azole agricultural fungicides. These multi-fungicide resistant strains were from agricultural settings in the U.S. and India and clinical settings in the U.S., the Netherlands and India.

“This emergence severely limits the usefulness of fungicides to manage plant pathogens while still preserving the clinical usefulness of azoles,” Brewer said. “We urgently need effective agricultural fungicides that aren't toxic to the environment that do not lead to the rapid development of widespread resistance in the clinic.”

CURRENT VACANCIES

The Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is seeking a Quantitative Fungal Ecologist at the rank of Assistant Professor. This tenure-leading appointment will lead an integrated research and teaching program that meets the needs of agricultural producers in Nebraska and connects with regional and national crop pathology programs and colleagues with an emphasis on quantitative fungal ecology including population genetics and/or applied epidemiology. The apportionment for this position, located in Lincoln, Nebraska, is 60% research and 40% teaching. To ensure consideration, please submit all application materials before the review date of **7 March 2022**. Further details about the position and how to apply are available in the [PDF](#).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Grahame Jackson, Greg Johnson, and Jan Leach for contributions.

COMING EVENTS

10th International IPM Symposium

28 February - 3 March, 2022

Denver, Colorado, USA

Website: ipmsymposium.org/2021

67th Annual Conference on Soilborne Plant Pathogens

23 March - 24 March, 2022

Now a virtual Meeting on Zoom

Website: soilfungus.wsu.edu

8th Indian Phytopathological Society International Conference

23 March - 26 March, 2022

SKN Agricultural University, Jobner-Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Website: conference.ipstdis.org/international

16th Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union

4 April - 8 April, 2022

Limassol, Cyprus

Website: cyprusconferences.org/mpu2022

7th International Congress of Nematology

1 May - 6 May, 2022

Antibes Juan-les-Pins, France

Website: www.alphavisa.com/icn/2020/index.php

Nanotechnology in Agriculture

30 June - 1 July, 2022

University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy

Contact: nanoagrischool22@unitus.it

Website: www.dafne.unitus.it

4th International *Erwinia* Workshop

2 July - 3 July, 2022

Assisi, Italy

Website: www.icppb2020.com

14th International Conference on Plant Pathogenic Bacteria

3 July - 8 July, 2022

Assisi, Italy

Website: www.icppb2020.com

12th International Workshop on Grapevine Trunk Diseases (ICGTD12)

11 July - 15 July, 2022

Mikulov, Czech Republic

Website: ucanr.edu/sites/ICGTD/Workshops_559/

11th Australasian Soilborne Diseases Symposium

2 August - 5 August, 2022

Cairns, Queensland, Australia

Website: asds2022.w.yrd.currinda.com

APS Plant Health 2022

6 August - 10 August, 2022

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

Website: www.apsnet.org/meetings/annual/PH2022

International Phytobiomes Conference 2022

13 September - 15 September, 2022

Denver, Colorado, USA

Website: phytobiomesconference.org

1st International Plant Health Conference

21 September - 23 September, 2022

London, UK

Website: www.ippc.int/en/news/press-release-the-first-international-plant-health-conference/

8th International Cereal Nematodes Symposium

26 September - 29 September, 2022

Abant, Turkey

Website: www.cimmyt.org/events/8th-international-cereal-nematodes-symposium-icns/

13th Arab Congress of Plant Protection

16 October - 21 October, 2022

Le Royal Hotel, Hammamat, Tunisia

Contact: Dr. Asma Jajar, Chairperson of Organising Committee info@acpp-aspp.com

Website: acpp-aspp.com

**13th International Congress on Plant Biotechnology
and Agriculture**

12 June - 16 June, 2023

Cayo Guillermo, Cuba

Website: bioveg.bioplantacuba.cu

**12th International Congress of Plant Pathology
(ICPP2023)**

20 August - 25 August, 2023

Lyon, France

Website: www.icpp2023.org

XX International Plant Protection Congress

1 July - 5 July, 2024

Athens, Greece

Website: www.ippcathens2024.gr

9th ISHS International Postharvest Symposium

11 November – 15 November, 2024

Rotorua, New Zealand

Website: scienceevents.co.nz/postharvest2024





ICPP 2023

ONE HEALTH
for all plants,
crops and trees



20-25 August, France



www.icpp2023.org



INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY (ISPP)

WWW.ISPPWEB.ORG

The ISPP List is an e-mail list server which broadcasts messages and announcements to its subscribers. Its goal is to facilitate communication among members of the International Society for Plant Pathology and its Associated Societies. Advertised vacancies in plant pathology and ISPP Newsletter alerts are also sent to members of the ISPP List.

In accordance with the guidelines and recommendations established by the new EU General Data Protection Regulation 679/2016 (GDPR), the International Society for Plant Pathology has created a [Privacy Information Notice](#) containing all the information you need to know about how we collect, use and protect your personal data.

This policy explains when and why we collect personal information about our users, how we use it, the conditions under which we may disclose it to third parties, how we keep it safe and secure and your rights and choices in relation to your personal information.

Should you need further information please contact business.manager@issppweb.org

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