



The International Society for Plant Pathology promotes the world-wide development of plant pathology and the dissemination of knowledge about plant diseases and plant health management



PROMOTING WORLD-WIDE PLANT HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

ISPP NEWSLETTER

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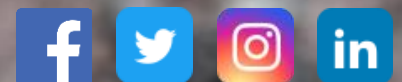
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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY (ISPP)

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ISPP PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS FOR 2021

JAN LEACH, ISPP PRESIDENT



The COVID-19 pandemic has undeniably had long-lasting and heart-wrenching consequences on our lives. Its terrible impacts on our economies and food systems will be with us for many years. However, with the advent of new and effective vaccines, perhaps we can, for a moment, ponder some lights at the end of the tunnel. My intention here is not to downplay the tragedies of the pandemic, but to consider a few positive outcomes as we welcome a new year.

While we have not been able to meet in person, and many, many meetings had to be cancelled or postponed, the reduced air travel, along with reduced manufacturing, have led to reduced carbon emissions and cleaner skies globally. Our environment has had a chance to rejuvenate. These changes in travel and meetings, and the shifts to digital classrooms and virtual office spaces were enabled by a new wave of online tools and software that will likely have long-term impacts on how we work, learn and play.

Other innovations that were forced by the pandemic will have a lasting influence. The speed with which COVID vaccine was developed, and the new technologies adopted (the use of mRNA) to accomplish that feat will almost certainly change the future of vaccine science. Hospitals globally have learned and adopted new protocols and will be better

prepared to respond in future outbreaks. Besides medical advances, businesses have changed to adapt to the situation, for example, gin distilleries that are now making hand sanitisers, clothing manufacturers that are making masks from fabric scraps, and cafés shifting from indoor seating to takeaway venues.

Families are experiencing more real face time (not the virtual kind) and are enjoying outings that include safe excursions into nature. My nephew reports that he and his children are spending much more time outdoors and in parks, and he is pleasantly surprised at his children's curiosity are about different kinds of trees and flowers (so Aunt Jan sent tree and flower guides to foster this budding interest).

Over the year, you have been submitting your stories to the ISPP Newsletter, telling our community of the very diverse ways that plant pathologists were coping with the restrictions imposed by the pandemic. Through these, you have shown how caring and resilient the plant pathology community is. My hope is that in 2021 your stories will become more positive, and that we can soon talk about the pandemic as in the past.

I wish you all a healthy, safe, and productive 2021!

ISPP-REPORT FOR 2020

JAN LEACH, ISPP PRESIDENT

Like almost every other meeting this year, all ISPP Executive Committee meetings moved to a virtual format, using the calls to work through the business of the society. ISPP represents members from more than 60 national and regional Plant Pathology or Plant Protection societies.

PLEASE 'OPT IN' TO THE WORLD DIRECTORY OF PLANT PATHOLOGISTS

Income from the endowment of Francenia Fisher (The Francenia Fisher Trust) has funded the ongoing publication of an online resource, the World Directory of Plant Pathologists (http://www.isppweb.org/world_directory.asp). Collaborating with the American Phytopathological Society (APS), our Business Manager, Andrea Masino (Business.Manager@ispp.web.org) developed an opt-in version of the Directory that includes only individuals that wish to be listed in the directory. This World Directory of Plant Pathologists is compliant with the European Union GDPR. Please go to <https://worldwidedirectory.apsnet.org/> and provide your information to opt-in to the Directory. Note: please remember to click the "I agree" button at the top of the page, and to check your email for the "validate" link to make the record public. **Thanks to Andrea and APS for finding a solution to revitalise this valuable resource!**

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

A reminder that in addition to Individual Memberships (\$16 USD/year), ISPP offers Life Memberships for a one-time fee of \$180 USD/year. For convenience, any membership can be paid now using PayPal.

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH (IYPH2020)

ISPP promoted events related to the IYPH 2020 in our newsletter. However, many of the IYPH 2020 events were cancelled or postponed, due to COVID19. For example, the **International Plant Health Conference** "Protecting Plant Health in a changing world" has been moved to June 28-July 1, 2021, in Helsinki, Finland (<http://www.fao.org/plant-health-2020/events/events-detail/en/c/1250609/>). You can follow events and their status on the FAO events map and list (<http://www.fao.org/plant-health-2020/events/en/>). We would like to promote sessions, workshops or satellite meetings proposed or organised by members of ISPP. **Please keep Andrea Masino (andrea.masino@unito.it) and/or Daniel Hüberli (daniel.huberli@dpird.wa.gov.au) informed of any IYPH 2020 events or changes in events that your countries or that your societies are hosting or planning.**

Several ISPP members collaborated on a Special Session/Facilitated Panel Discussion titled A Global Surveillance System (GSS) for Crop Diseases and Pests: Networking the Networks during the virtual Plant Health 2020 (the American Phytopathological Society annual meeting; Aug 8-12). The session sought to socialise

the GSS concept more broadly to the plant health community, and to bring together members of international diagnostic networks in a public forum to discuss how they would integrate into the GSS. Panelists were Monica Carvajal-Yepes (CIAT), Carrie Lapaire Harmon (National Plant Diagnostic Network, Univ Florida), Baldissera Giovani (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization, France), Mark Nakhla (USDA-APHIS-PPQ), and Karen Garrett (U Florida). The virtual session was followed by an Idea Café which allowed for in depth discussions and comments. The two sessions benefitted from the virtual venue in that a much more international audience was able to participate.

UPDATE ON ICPP2023 TO BE HELD IN LYON, FRANCE FROM 20-25 AUGUST 2023

The ICPP2023 meeting (20-25 August 2023) will be hosted by the Société Française de Phytopathologie (<http://www.sfp-asso.org/>) in Lyon, France. The co-chairs for the meeting are Nathalie Poussereau and Mathias Choquer. The overarching theme for the meeting will be “ONE HEALTH for all plants, crops and trees”. A new logo for the meeting has been developed, and will be released soon. **Please contact Nathalie or Mathias, ISPP Vice President Khaled Makkouk, or an ISPP Subject Matter Committee chair (http://www.isppweb.org/smc_intro.asp), if you are interested in proposing a satellite session, a scientific session or helping in the scientific programming for the meeting.**

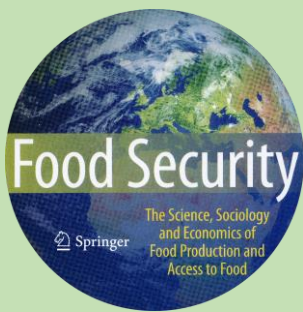


PLEASE JOIN US IN ISPP ACTIVITIES!

SUBJECT MATTER COMMITTEES (SMCs). Dr. Khaled Makkouk, the ISPP Vice President serving as a liaison for SMCs, is seeking active contributions of the ISPP SMCs, especially towards the Task Force on Challenges for Plant Pathology 2050 (the book series), the Commission on Global Food Security, and, of course, the scientific programming for ICPP2023. **If you are interested in helping drive a sub discipline of plant pathology, please consider serving on one of our SMCs (http://www.isppweb.org/smc_intro.asp).**

COMMISSION ON GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY. The goal of the Commission on Global Food Security, chaired by Professor Lise Korsten, is to facilitate linkages between plant pathology and key food security challenges, to promote understanding of the issues, and to facilitate action to sustain global food security (https://www.isppweb.org/foodsecurity_background.asp). **Please contact Lise if you are interested in contributing ideas or becoming active in this effort.**

TASK FORCE ON CHALLENGES FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY 2050. This Task Force, led by co-chairs Lodovica Gullino and Greg Johnson, is identifying key challenges in plant pathology in 2050. The Task Force is: (1) establishing a framework of committees to focus on key subject areas, with input from ISPP Subject Matter Committees, ISPP Associated Societies, and other organizations, (2) developing workshops to review and address the key challenges for plant pathology 2050 and develop pathways for progress against them, and (3) developing books for the ISPP series "Plant Pathology in the 21st Century" that cover these key challenges. They are keen on engaging young plant pathologists in all of these efforts. **Please contact Lodovica or Greg if you are interested in playing an active role in this effort.**



ISPP JOURNAL OF FOOD SECURITY. Dr. Serge Savary, Editor in Chief, and the Editorial Board lead the development of a Special Issue on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on food systems. This was initiated early in the pandemic, and already, a number of papers in the issue are being cited elsewhere. Congratulations to the team and thank you!. **Please contact Serge if you have questions about the journal or are interested in serving as a reviewer.**

ISPP NEWSLETTER. Dr. Daniel Hüberli continues to produce an excellent ISPP Newsletter every month. In 2020, the Newsletter published brief articles on “How Covid is Affecting Plant Pathologists”. Each story was submitted through an online form. The stories revealed the very diverse ways that you were coping with the restrictions imposed by the pandemic and showed how resilient the plant pathology community is! The Newsletter is an invaluable outreach resource and educational tool for the society, so **please contact Daniel with news items, exciting research advances, or publications related to plant pathology!**

OBITUARY OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR THERESA ANN SHEILA AVELING, 16 DECEMBER 1962 – 18 DECEMBER 2020

GIANFRANCO ROMANAZZI, RON WALCOTT, AND LISE KORSTEN

It is with profound sadness that we inform you of the passing of our dear colleague, Dr. Theresa “Terry” Ann Shiela Aveling, Chair of ISPP Seed Pathology Committee, due to complications linked to Coronavirus disease on 18 December 2020. Prof. Aveling was born in Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa in 1962. She earned a BSc degrees in Botany (1984) and Plant Pathology (1985) (Hons) and a MSc in Plant Pathology (1988) from the University of Natal. Subsequently, Dr. Aveling earned a PhD in Plant Pathology (1994) under the guidance of Prof. Fritz H. J. Rijkenberg at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and Prof. Fritz C. Wehner from the University of Pretoria, South Africa. Her commitment to the study of seedborne pathogens was fostered through a six-month British Commonwealth Fellowship at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland in 1999-2000, where she worked alongside Dr. Alison A. Powell. They published one of the few papers combining seed pathology and vigour, a niche field. She became an Associate Professor at the University of Pretoria in 2000, where she trained 27 MSc and 13 PhD students. Prof Aveling and her students have published 56 scientific papers (549 citations), with an H index of 14, and she held an NRF C3 Rating. She has more than 100 national and 98 international conference presentations with co-authors from Africa, Europe and the USA. She has given numerous keynote presentations and has been the organiser/convener/chair of numerous national and international conferences, workshops and symposia for the seed industry.



Meeting of IPPC Seed Pathology Committee in Boston, 2018.

Prof. Aveling was described by her postgraduate students as an inspiration and fearless soul who taught them to be brave and “live life to the fullest even if you have a disability”. Terry made everybody feel like somebody, saw the potential in every student and never judged people. Prof Aveling worked at University of Pretoria for 33 years and was an excellent lecturer and was proudly a Plant Pathologist.

Dr. Aveling was widely regarded as one of the leading seed scientists in South Africa, and her efforts lead to the establishment of the internationally recognised Seed Research Unit at the University of Pretoria. Prof Aveling also developed the Seed Science course that is now mandatory for all seed analysts working in RSA, according to the requirements of the South African National Seed Organization (SANSOR). In 2015, she received the SANSOR/Bayer Science for a Better Life Award, in recognition of her leadership, innovation and pioneering contributions to the South African seed industry and agriculture. She was also instrumental in establishing the ISPP Seed Pathology Committee, which she chaired since 2013. Additionally, Dr. Aveling was internationally recognised for her leadership in the field of seed science, which was evident through her active engagement with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), where she served as vice-chairperson of the Storage Committee (2001-2007), member of the Rules Committee (2007-2013), member (2001-2007), chairperson (2007-2013) and vice-chairperson (2014 until present) of the Seed Health Committee. As part of her ISTA activities she organised and hosted several seed health symposia and workshops. Throughout her career, Dr. Aveling established long-term research collaborations with a range of institutions in Spain, Norway, Poland, France, and Benin.

Prof. Aveling was a compassionate human being, a dear friend, a generous mentor, a kind colleague, and an exemplary leader to many. She is survived by her daughter Jayde Aveling and her friend Dr Heidi Snyman and her daughter Amber Snyman. Please join us in commemorating her life and ensuring that her impact on our discipline is not forgotten.

POSTPONED CONFERENCE DUE TO COVID-19

In order to protect the health, safety and well-being of our international community from COVID-19 some conferences and workshops have been postponed or changed to virtual meetings. Affected meetings with cancellations or new dates, where confirmed, are listed here. These changes have also been updated in the Coming Events list. Please let me know of any date changes that I may have missed.

- [International Plant & Animal Genome XXIX](#), has been postponed to 15 May – 19 May, 2021.
- [10th International IPM Symposium](#), has been postponed to 28 February - 3 March, 2022.
- [4th International Erwinia Workshop](#), has been postponed to 2 July - 3 July, 2022.
- [14th International Conference on Plant Pathogenic Bacteria](#), has been postponed to 3 July - 8 July, 2022.

ENVIRONMENT AND PATHOGENS SHAPE LOCAL AND REGIONAL ADAPTATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CHOCOLATE TREE

A paper by Joel T. Nelson *et al.* titled “Environment and pathogens shape local and regional adaptations to climate change in the chocolate tree, *Theobroma cacao* L.” was published on 28 November 2020 by *Molecular Ecology* (early view, online). The abstract is as follows:-

Predicting the potential fate of a species in the face of climate change requires knowing the distribution of molecular adaptations across the geographic range of the species. In this work, we analysed 79 genomes of *Theobroma cacao*, an Amazonian tree known for the fruit from which chocolate is produced, to evaluate how local and regional molecular signatures of adaptation are distributed across the natural range of the species. We implemented novel techniques that incorporate summary statistics from multiple selection scans to infer selective sweeps. The majority of the molecular adaptations in the genome are not shared among populations. We show that ~71.5% of genes under selection also show significant associations with changes in environmental variables. Our results support the interpretation that these genes contribute to local adaptation of the populations in response to abiotic factors. We also found strong patterns of molecular adaptation in a diverse array of disease resistance genes (6.5% of selective sweeps), suggesting that differential adaptation to pathogens also contributes significantly to local adaptations. Our results are consistent with the interpretation that local selective pressures are more important than regional selective pressures in explaining adaptation across the range of a species.

[Read paper.](#)

GRAPEVINE POWDERY MILDEW: FROM FUNDAMENTAL PLANT PATHOLOGY TO NEW AND FUTURE TECHNOLOGIES

A paper by Eileen S. Scott titled “2019 Daniel McAlpine Memorial Lecture. Grapevine powdery mildew: from fundamental plant pathology to new and future technologies” was published on 19 November 2020 by *Australasian Plant Pathology* (vol. 50, pp. 1-6). The abstract is as follows:-

Grapevine powdery mildew, caused by the fungus *Erysiphe necator* (formerly *Uncinula necator*), is a widespread disease which can reduce yield and quality of grapes and compromise wine quality. As an obligately biotrophic pathogen of a woody perennial crop, *E. necator* presents challenges for researchers studying aspects of biology, epidemiology and management. The disease can be difficult to detect, especially in the early stages, as signs and symptoms are often inconspicuous. Failure to control powdery mildew early, inadequate spray coverage and or fungicide resistance may lead to significant damage. Because of the negative effects of disease on wine quality, many wineries set thresholds for acceptability of grapes for winemaking, typically 3–5% of the surface area of bunches affected. This is usually determined by visual inspection in the vineyard close to harvest or at the winery. Visual assessment is subjective and prone to inaccuracy, and the wine industry seeks a rapid and reliable objective measure for disease severity. In this paper, I describe some of the challenges of research on the biology and management of grapevine powdery mildew and how these have been addressed using fundamental approaches in plant pathology. Recent research towards development of objective measures is presented and technologies that have potential for application in the vineyard or winery in the future to facilitate disease diagnosis, quantification and management are considered.

[Read paper.](#)

PROTEINS ENABLE CROP-INFECTING FUNGI TO ‘SMELL’ FOOD

JULES BERNSTEIN, [UC RIVERSIDE NEWS](#), 15 DECEMBER 2020

New research shows the same proteins that enable human senses such as smell also allow certain fungi to sense something they can eat. The University of California (UC) Riverside study offers new avenues for protecting people from starvation due to pathogenic fungus-induced food shortages. Understanding how fungi sense and digest plants can also help scientists engineer fungal strains that are more efficient at producing biofuels.

Newly published by the journal *mBio*, the study details how fungi react to cellulose, the main component of plant cell walls. Humans and other animals lack the enzymes to digest cellulose, but fungi can convert it into glucose, a sugar that makes an excellent biofuel feedstock.

Key to this conversion process are G proteins, which send signals from a cell's outer membrane into its nucleus. "These proteins get information about what's outside the cell into what is essentially the brain of the cell, the nucleus, which in turn instructs the cell to produce a cocktail of cellulose-digesting enzymes," said study author and biochemistry doctoral student Logan Collier. To determine whether G proteins play a role in the ability of fungi to sense nearby cellulose, the researchers modified strains of a fungus called *Neurospora crassa*. Once the G proteins were mutated, *N. crassa* no longer had the ability to "see" that it was on cellulose.

N. crassa is a filamentous fungus and plays a critical role in the environment, recycling carbon by consuming decaying plant matter and converting it into glucose. It is also closely related to pathogenic fungi that kill crops such as tomatoes and wheat. One related species also causes rice blast, which destroys enough rice to feed about 80 million people annually. Knowing how to interfere with G protein signaling in the fungus so it cannot detect its "food" could be crucial to stopping these kinds of infections. "No one has previously examined every member of the signaling pathway, creating a model for how every all of the G proteins work together," said Katherine Borkovich, a UC Riverside microbiology and plant pathology professor, who led the study.

Moving forward, the research team would also like to apply what they've learned to biofuel production. "It does appear from our study that there are ways to modify the fungus to produce extra cellulose-digesting enzymes, which would make them more efficient at breaking down biofuel feedstocks," Collier said. Based on renewable sources like plants, biofuels can play a valuable role in reducing dependence on fossil fuels.



Neurospora crassa growing on a tree trunk after the recent Cima Dome fire in the Mojave desert (Photo credit: Alex Carillo, University of California, Riverside).

REDUCING PESTICIDE USE WITH NANOPARTICLES

UNIVERSITY OF FRIBOURG NEWS, 21 DECEMBER 2020

Researchers at the Adolphe Merkle Institute and the Department of Biology at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland have discovered how certain silica nanoparticles could act as a traceless, degradable, and highly efficient treatment against some plant pathogens.

One of the biggest challenges facing agriculture today is the extensive use of fertilisers and pesticides. With an increasing number of products banned or considered dangerous for human and animal health, the need for substitutes is acute. One approach is to stimulate plants' own immune response to pathogen attacks. Silicic acid, which naturally occurs in soil, is known to provoke such responses in plants, and amorphous silica nanoparticles can release this substance in small amounts. These nanoparticles, which are also naturally present in many food crops such as cereals, are more common than most people think. They are part of food grade silica (SiO₂), otherwise known as E551 on labels and packaging, and used for decades in a variety of products such as table salt, pills, or protein powders to avoid clumping.

With this in mind, the Fribourg-based researchers aimed to create an environmentally safe nano-agrochemical for the targeted delivery of silicic acid and to stimulate plant defense. They synthesised silica nanoparticles with similar properties to those found in plants. To test their efficiency, they applied the nanoparticles on *Arabidopsis thaliana* (thale cress), a widely used plant model, infected with the bacterial pest *Pseudomonas syringae*, another model organism. The results showed that their nanoparticles can boost resistance against the bacteria in a dose-dependent manner by stimulating the plant's defense hormone, salicylic acid (which is also the active ingredient in aspirin). The researchers also investigated the interactions of the nanoparticles with plant leaves. They were able to show that nanoparticle uptake and action occurred exclusively through the leaf pores (stomata) that allow the plants to breathe. The nanoparticles did not distribute further in the plants, and the particles degrade without leaving a trace in the presence of water, an important consideration for environmental and food safety.

Compared to free silicic acid, which is already used in crop protection, the silica nanoparticles caused less stress to the plants and to other soil microorganisms due to the slow release of the silicic acid. The study, published in the top-ranking journal *Nature Nanotechnology*, shows that silica nanoparticles could serve as an inexpensive, highly efficient, safe, and sustainable alternative for plant disease protection.

Future research could extend the investigations to a broader spectrum of plant pathogens according to the researchers such as other bacteria, insects, or viruses. They emphasise though that before any broad application of nanoparticles as nano-biostimulants and -fertilisers, a thorough analysis is needed to assess the potential long-term fate of silica nanoparticles in the environment.

CURRENT VACANCIES

No current vacancies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Grahame Jackson, Greg Johnson, Lise Korsten, Jan Leach, Gianfranco Romanazzi, and Ron Walcott for contributions.

COMING EVENTS

International Seed Testing Association Seed Health Workshop: Seed health methods to detect fungi, bacteria and viruses

Postponed – date to be announced

Pretoria, South Africa

Website: www.seedtest.org/en/event-detail--0--0--0--111.html

7th International Conference of Pakistan Phytopathological Society

Postponed – date to be announced

University of Agriculture Faisalabad and Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Website: pakps.com/web/7icpps

Meeting of the 66th Annual Conference on Soilborne Plant Pathogens and the 51st Annual Statewide California Nematology Workshop

23 March - 24 March, 2021

To be held virtually on Zoom

Website: soilfungus.wsu.edu

16th Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union

20 April - 22 April, 2021

Limassol, Cyprus

Website: cyprusconferences.org/mpu2020

International Plant & Animal Genome XXIX

15 May - 19 May, 2021

San Diego, California, USA

Website: www.intlpag.org/2021/

International Symposium on Cereal Leaf Blights

19 May - 21 May, 2021

Hammamet, Tunisia

Website: www.isclb2021.com

Joint 18th International *Botrytis* Symposium & 17th International *Sclerotinia* Workshop

7 June - 11 June, 2021

Avignon, France

Website: colloque.inra.fr/botrytis-sclerotinia-2020

International Plant Health Conference “Protecting Plant Health in a changing world”

28 June - 1 July, 2021

Paasitorni Conference Centre, Helsinki, Finland

Website: www.fao.org/plant-health-2020/events/events-detail/en/c/1250609/

International Phytobiomes Conference 2021

14 September - 17 September, 2021

Denver, Colorado, USA

Website: phytobiomesconference.org/

13th Arab Congress of Plant Protection

31 October - 5 November, 2021

Le Royal Hotel, Hammamet, Tunisia

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

Website: acpp-aspp.com

10th International IPM Symposium

28 February - 3 March, 2022

Denver, Colorado, USA

Website: ipmsymposium.org/2021

7th International Congress of Nematology

1 May - 6 May, 2022

Antibes Juan-les-Pins, France

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

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

11th Australasian Soilborne Diseases Symposium

Mid-late 2022

Cairns, Queensland, Australia

Website: asds2020.w.yrd.currinda.com

XX International Plant Protection Congress

10 June - 15 June, 2023

Athens, Greece

Website: www.ippcathens2023.gr

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

20 August - 25 August, 2023

Lyon, France

Website: www.icpp2023.org

9th ISHS International Postharvest Symposium

11 November – 15 November, 2024

Rotorua, New Zealand

Website: scienceevents.co.nz/postharvest2024



INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY (ISPP)



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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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