ISPP INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

*PROMOTING WORLD-WIDE PLANT HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY*

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY**

# ISPP NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 51 (12) DECEMBER 2021

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## IN THIS ISSUE:

**ISPP's Global Plant Health Assessment Workshop and International Conference held at the Toulouse School of Economics, France, 5 - 8 October 2021**

**Announcement of the venue for the 13th International Congress of Plant Pathology (ICPP2028)**

**Special issue on Postharvest Quality and Control of Microbial Decay in Horticultural Produce**

**7th International Conference of Pakistan Phytopathological Society and 7ICPPS - Pre Conference Mentoring Program**

**7th International Conference of Pakistan Phytopathological Society**

**The Jakob Eriksson Prize for Plant Pathology - Call for nominations**

***Colletotrichum* species and complexes**

**Current Vacancies**

**Acknowledgements**

**Coming Events**



# ISPP'S GLOBAL PLANT HEALTH ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD AT THE TOULOUSE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, FRANCE, 5 - 8 OCTOBER 2021

PAUL D. ESKER§ (PENNSTATE UNIVERSITY, USA); ANDY NELSON§ (TWENTE UNIVERSITY, THE NETHERLANDS); DIDIER ANDRIVON§, LAETITIA WILLOCQUET*§ AND SERGE SAVARY*§ (INRAE, FRANCE); NEIL D. MCROBERTS§ (UC DAVIS, USA); SARAH J. PETHYBRIDGE§ (CORNELL UNIVERSITY, USA); J KUMAR§, SONAM SAH*, AND MANJARI SINGH* (GB PANT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY, INDIA); PEPIJN SCHREINEMACHERS§ (WORLD VEGETABLE CENTER, THAILAND); FEDERICA BOVE* (UNIVERSITÀ CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE, ITALY); BRUCE MCDONALD§ (ETH, ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND); DANIEL HÜBERLI§ (DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

*CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT; §GPHA COORDINATION

**The Global Plant Health Assessment (GPHA)** aims to provide a first time-ever overall assessment of plant health in the natural and human-made ecosystems of the world. The GPHA considers plant health from the angle of infectious diseases, yet addresses plant health as a whole. Its goal is an overview of the current status and trends in plant health, and their outcomes on ecosystem services: provisioning (food, fibre, material), regulating (climate, water, soils), and cultural (re-creation, spiritual, beauty). This ISPP project is based on standardised, science- and fact-based assessments from teams of experts (Table 1) identified for keystone "PlantSystems" of major world ecoregions.

**Fig 1. Global Plant Health Assessment Assessment: PlantSystems and ecoregions**

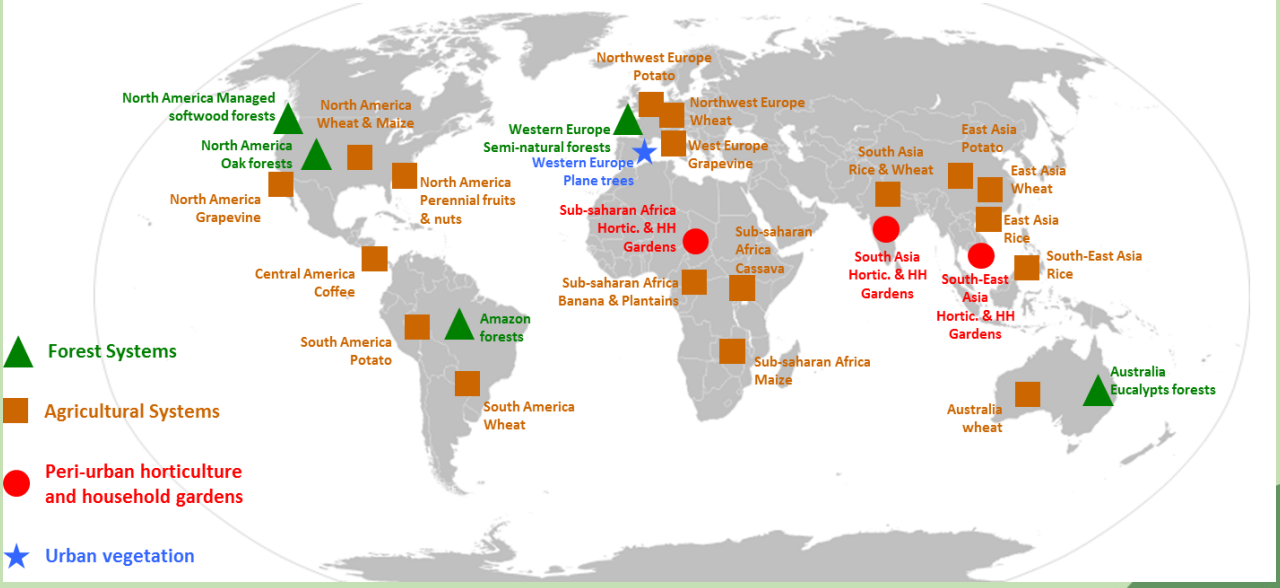

**Fig 2. State of play of the Global Health Assessment Assessment**

| System | Plant System | World Eco-region | Overall state of plant health | Main ecosystem services: Provi-sioning | Regu-lating | Culture |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cereal systems | Wheat | West Europe | ↘ | → | | |
| | Wheat and Maize | North America | → | ↘ | | |
| | Wheat | South America | → | → | | |
| | Rice and Wheat | South Asia | ↘ | → | | |
| | Wheat | East Asia | ↗ | ↗ | | |
| | Rice | East Asia | ↘ | → | | |
| | Rice | South-East Asia | → | → | | |
| | Maize | Sub-Saharan Africa | ↗ | → | | |
| Roors & Tubers, Banana & Plantains | Potato | West Europe | ↘ | ↘ | | |
| | Potato | East Asia | ↘ | → | | |
| | Cassava | Sub-Saharan Africa | → | → | | |
| | Potato | South America | → | ↘ | | |
| | Banana and Plantains | Sub-Saharan Africa | ↘ | ↘ | ↗ | ↗ |
| Fruit trees & Grape | Grapevine | West Europe | ↘ | ↘ | | |
| | Apple and Pecan nuts | North America | → | → | | → |
| | Coffee | Central America | ↘ | ↘ | ↘ | ↘ |
| | Citrus | Global | ↘ | ↘ | ↘ | ↘ |
| Peri-Urban Horticultural Systems and Household | Multiple plant species | South Asia | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | |
| | Multiple plant species | South-East Asia | → | → | | → |
| | Multiple plant species | Sub-Saharan Africa | → | → | | → |
| Urban Vege-tation | Plane Trees | West Europe | ↘ | | ↘ | ↘ |
| Forests | Multiple plant species | West Europe (Oaks) | ↘ | → | ↘ | → |
| | Multiple plant species | Amazon | → | → | ↘ | |
| | Multiple plant species | Australia | → | → | → | → |
| | Oaks | North America | ↘ | ↘ | ↘ | ↘ |
| | Managed softwood forests | North America | ↘ | ↘ | | |

**Workshop and Conference at the Toulouse School of Economics.** Both the Workshop (5-7 October) and Conference (8 October) were organised by Serge Savary and Laetitia Willocquet, with input from the GPHA Coordination group, and locally managed by Paul Esker, Andy Nelson and Didier Andrivon, along with members of the Conference Secretariat: Sonam Sah, Manjari Singh and Federica Bove. Both events were held in a hybrid format, with physically attending or remotely connected participants. 27 [PlantSystem x Ecoregion] reports were presented and discussed at the GPHA Workshop (Figure 1), including: (1) cereal systems; (2) roots and tubers, banana and plantain systems; (3) fruit trees and grapes; (4) peri-urban horticultural systems and household gardens; (5) urban vegetation; and (6) forest systems, in (a) North America, (b) South America, (c) Central America, (d) Western Europe, (e) sub-Saharan Africa, (f) South Asia, (g) South-East Asia, (h) East Asia, and (i) Australia.

Figure 2 provides a "state of play" of plant health assessments and impacts on ecosystem services prior to the beginning of the Workshop.

Colours of the heat-map indicate the states of (1) plant health or (2) impacts of plant health on ecosystem services. Arrows indicate trends over the past 10 years. *This diagram will be revised as further work continues.*

The Open GPHA Conference (Oct. 8) was widely attended (188 advance registrations), with live broadcast and recordings made available afterwards. Themes covered included climate change and plant health, plant health and global food security, plant health in a One Health world, the economics of plant health, molecular plant pathology and the state of plant diseases and their evolution across the world, plant disease emergences, population genetics and biodiversity, plant disease risk assessment, successes and failures in integrated pest management, plant diseases in the networks of life and societies, and policies of plant health protection.

Participants to both the Workshop and the Conference represented a diversity of facets of plant sciences (plant biology, agriculture, forestry, ecology)

and of institutions from academia, national institutes, NGOs, and international research.

During both the Workshop and Conference, the GPHA Coordination Group shared information in real-time via Twitter using one of two hashtags: #GPHA2021 or #GPHA. These efforts brought the GPHA to an additional 1.3 million persons based on "reach", including approximately 5,600 interactions with the materials, and 4,900 shares of the tweets.

**Workgroups**, some of which initiated exchanges prior to the Workshop, discussed: (1) the analysis and synthesis across reports, (2) risks associated to plant health, (3) policy recommendations, and (4) dissemination of conclusions from the GPHA. These discussions addressed a number of critical points. One regards the policies related to global plant health. Food production, but also the intrinsic beauty of forests, gardens and urban trees, and the broad roles played by plants in regulating climate, water and soils, may be seen as collective goods. Therefore, plant health may also be seen as a collective good. Defining clear policies (and therefore considering inter-connected hierarchies) for global plant health may be framed using Ostrom's design principles for collective action. Quarantines constitute a classic example of application of policies for plant health. These have been in existence for a very long time, as early as the 19th century, but the recent decades have shown spectacular examples of failures, exemplified by citrus canker and Huanglongbing in the USA, or *Xylella fastidiosa* of olive in Europe. Quarantines are useful and necessary, but they are insufficient.

The development of global plant health policies includes the need to:

- address the absence or inaccessibility of field observations and disease quantifications in both the global North and the global South,
- address the widespread issues of standardisation and data documentation,
- address the declining state of publicly-funded extension systems,
- increase access and training of scientists for extension and for research,
- incorporate the impact of climate change on plant health in the next assessment and reporting cycle of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,
- document impacts on biodiversity,
- establish plant health priorities for research,
- especially, to set a series of key targets in the breeding for plant disease resistances, and
- address the unsustainable use of pesticides.

These, in turn, lead to many questions, such as: Where does the boundary between private and public goods lie in terms of disease impacts? Which vertex of the plant disease triangle will be affected by a particular policy? What lessons can we derive from failed policies? Are plant health issues truly recognised as being multiscale (which they often are), and thus requiring hybrid (i.e., participatory approaches or polycentric governance) solutions? Which policies imposed by global changes should be addressed first? How can we demonstrate that phytosanitary policies and trade are only some of the many angles that need to be considered in plant health? What is, or what should be, the role of surveillance in plant health?

**Next steps: analyses, reporting and sharing.** One Workgroup that was dedicated to this topic generated the following starting points:

1. Consolidate the work done so far, using the collection of [PlantSystem x Ecoregion] reports as a basis, which will need further standardisation, but limiting further revisions to what is essential for publication.
2. Ensure consistency across reports and increase emphasis on the status of plant health and its consequences on ecosystem services.
3. Make choices on a publication strategy (scientific synthesis; policies) leading to a clear chain of published material.
4. Agree on a medium term publication plan enabling the sustainability of the Assessment (from "snapshots" -- reports / proceedings / policy briefs) and aiming to create a time series of regularly updated published material (online reports or ebooks with scheduled updates)
5. Communicate these aims to potential funders who could enable the financial sustainability of the Assessment.
6. Ensure that Assessment outputs are as open-access as possible (ideally, all).
7. Inclusivity: Ensure that all contributors (Experts, Lead Scientists, Secretariat) are associated with the reporting and publication of the work.

The Coordination of the GPHA is discussing options to best report the work to the international community, including during the 2023 ICPP in Lyon, France.

**Website** for further details: The Global Plant Health Assessment is housed at: https://sites.google.com/view/global-plant-health-assessment/home or, alternatively via the ISPP website: https://www.isppweb.org/

**Acknowledgements**:

We wish to thank the Executive Committee of the ISPP for its continuous support over this 3-year effort. The Global Plant Health Assessment is grounded on volunteer contributions from a large community of colleagues (Table 1). Financial support to organise the events in Toulouse was provided in part by INRAE and by the OECD-CRP. We wish to especially thank Dr. Arnaud Reynaud, Head, Toulouse School of Economics - Research for his support and hospitality in TSE's facilities. We also wish to thank: at TSE: Ms. Aline Couratier (TSE-R) and Ms. Stéphanie Risser (TSE) for their kind support on the logistics and web infrastructures, respectively; at INRAE / IGEPP / Rennes: Ms. Sophie Collet for her support with budget matters; and at the OECD-CRP Office in Paris, Ms. Janet Schofield, for her kind support and availability as this project was materialising.

**Table 1. Participants to the Global Plant Health Assessment**

| Name | Country | Affiliation | Role* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ivette Acuña | Chile | Inst. de Invest. Agropecuarias, Osorno | E |
| Jorge Andrade-Piedra | Peru | International Potato Center (CIP), Lima | E |
| Didier Andrivon | France | INRAE, Rennes | C, KS |
| A. Elizabeth Arnold | USA | U. of Arizona | E |
| Jacques Avelino | France | CIRAD | L |
| R. Bandyopadhyay | Nigeria | International Institute of Tropical Agriculture | E |
| Clive Bock | USA | USDA ARS | L |
| T. Brenes-Arguedas | Spain | UC Davis, California | L |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agnès Calonnec | France | INRAE, Villenave d'Ornon | E |
| Angus Carnegie | Australia | NSW Dept Primary Industries | L |
| Nancy P. Castilla | the Philippines | International Rice Research Institute | E |
| Xianming Chen | USA | USDA Washington | L |
| Phyllis D. Coley | USA | U. of Utah | E |
| Kerik (Denton) Cox | USA | Cornell AgriTech | E |
| Triona Davey | United Kingdom | SASA, Edinburgh | E |
| Emerson Del Ponte | Brazil | U. Viçosa | L |
| Sandra Denman | United Kingdom | Forest Research, Alice Holt, Surrey | E |
| M-L. Desprez-Loustau | France | INRAE, France (Ret.) | L |
| Megan Dewdney | USA | U. of Florida | E |
| Annika Djurle | Sweden | SLU | E, KS |
| Alexis Ducousso | France | INRAE, Cestas | E |
| Paul Esker | USA | PennState U. | C, L |
| Komi Fiaboe | Cameroon | IITA, Yaoundé | E |
| Josep Armengol Forti | Spain | U. Politècnica de València (UPV), Valencia | E |
| Sautua Francisco | Argentina | U. de Buenos Aires | E |
| Susan Frankel | USA | USDA | L |
| Pascal Frey | France | INRAE | L |
| Karen Garrett | USA | U. Florida | L, KS |
| Maxime Guérin | France | Plante & Cité, Angers | E |
| Hans Hausladen | Germany | TUM School of Life Sciences, Freising | E |
| Daniel Hüberli | Australia | U. Western Australia | C |
| Jennifer Juzwik | USA | U.S. Forest Service, St. Paul | E |
| Zhensheng Kang | China | Northwest A&F U., Yangling | E |
| Lawrence Kenyon | Taiwan | World Vegetable Center | L |
| Jan Kreuze | Peru | Intl. Potato Center (CIP), Lima | E |
| Peter Kromann | The Netherlands | WUR | L |
| Jerome Kubiriba | Uganda | Nl. Ag. Research Organization (NARO), Kampala | E |
| Paulo Kuhnem | Brazil | Biotrigo Genética, Passo Fundo | E |
| Lava Kumar | Nigeria | International Institute of Tropical Agriculture | L, E |
| Jatinder Kumar | India | GB Pant U. of Agriculture and Technology | C, E |
| Marc-Henri Lebrun | France | INRAE, Grignon | KS |
| Wubutu Bihon Legesse | Ethiopia | World Vegetable Center, Ethiopia | L |
| James Legg | Tanzania | Intl. Inst. of Tropical Agriculture, Dar es Salaam | L |
| Zhanhong Ma | China | China Ag. U., Beijing | L |
| George Mahuku | Tanzania | Intl. Inst. of Tropical Agriculture, Dar es Salaam | |
| Robert O. Makinson | Australia | Australian Network for Plant Conservation, Sydney | E |
| Carmona Marcelo | Argentina | U. de Buenos Aires | E |
| Cristina Marzachì | Italy | Instit. per la Protezione Sostenibile delle Piante, Torino | E |
| Bruce McDonald | Switzerland | ETH, Zürich | C, KS |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neil McRoberts | USA | UC Davis, California | C |
| Abebe Menkir | Nigeria | Intl. Inst. of Tropical Agriculture | E |
| Alexey Mikaberidze | United Kingdom | U. of Reading | KS |
| Isabel (Alvarez) Munck | USA | USDA Forest Service | E |
| Andy Nelson | The Netherlands | Twente U. | C |
| Emer O'Gara | Australia | Parks and Wildlife Service, Perth | E |
| Peter Ojiambo | USA | North Carolina State U. | E |
| Alejandro Ortega-Beltran | Nigeria | International Institute of Tropical Agriculture | E |
| Pierce Paul | USA | Ohio State U. | E |
| Sarah Pethybridge | USA | Cornell U. | C |
| Jean Pinon | France | INRAE, Champenoux (retired) | E |
| Srinivasan Ramasamy | Taiwan | World Vegetable Center | L |
| Tod Ramsfield | Canada | Natural Resources Canada | E |
| David M. Rizzo | USA | U. of California - Davis | E |
| Vittorio Rossi | Italy | U. Piacenza | L, KS |
| Irda Safni | Indonesia | Universiy of North Sumatra | E |
| Sonam Sah | India | GB Pant U. of Agriculture and Technology | S, E |
| Alberto Santini | Italy | Nl. Research Council of Italy, Sesto Fiorentino | E |
| Serge Savary | France | INRAE, Toulouse | C, S, LS |
| Pepijn Schreinemachers | Thailand | World Vegetable Center | C, KS |
| Manjari Singh | India | GB Pant U. of Agriculture and Technology | S, E, KS |
| Erin R. Spear | USA | Smithsonian Tropical Research Inst. | E |
| Giles E. St.J. Hardy | Australia | Murdoch U., Murdoch | E |
| Nga Thi Thu Nguyen | Vietnam | Can Tho U. | E |
| Leena Tripathi | Tanzania | IITA, Dar es Salaam | L |
| Altus Viljoen | South Africa | Stellenbosch U. | E |
| Laetitia Willocquet | France | INRAE, Toulouse | C, LS |
| Alex Woods | Canada | BC Public Service British Columbia | L |
| Boming Wu | China | China Ag. U., Bejing | E |
| Xianchun Xia | China | Chinese Academy of Ag. Sciences | E |
| XiangMing Xu | United Kingdom | Nl. Inst. of Ag. Botany | L |
| Xiaoping Xu | China | Northwest A&F U., Yangling | E |
| Jonathan Yuen | Sweden | SLU | KS |
| Paul-Camilo Zalamea | USA | U. of South Florida | E |

* L: Lead Scientist; E: Expert; C: Coordination; S: GPHA Conference Secretariat; KS: Keynote Speaker (Conference)

# ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VENUE FOR THE 13TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PLANT PATHOLOGY (ICPP2028)

BRENDA WINGFIELD, SECRETARY GENERAL ISPP

One of the objectives of the International Society for Plant Pathology is to "sponsor a series of International Congresses of Plant Pathology", normally at intervals of 5 years. Selection of the location and date of each Congress is the responsibility of ISPP's Council at least 5 years in advance. The selection process for the Congress in 2028 (ICPP2028) has now been completed. During October-November 2021, ISPP Councilors were invited to express their preference in a two-stage vote to choose between bids from the Australasian, Canadian, Hellenic, and Korean plant pathology societies. After the first round vote, Councilors were asked to select between the bids of the two societies which had received most votes - The Australasian Plant Pathology Society (APPS) and the Korean Society for Plant Pathology (KSPP). The second round vote ended on 29 November 2021. The RESULT of the vote was announced on 6 December, 2021 at www.isppweb.org, and will be formally announced at the 12th Congress, to be held in Lyon, France, from August 20-25, 2023. **This ballot result has determined that the 13th International Congress of Plant Pathology will be held on the Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia.**

# SPECIAL ISSUE ON POSTHARVEST QUALITY AND CONTROL OF MICROBIAL DECAY IN HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE

LLUÍS PALOU, CENTRE DE TECNOLOGIA POSTCOLLITA, VALÈNCIA, SPAIN


Fruit and vegetables are highly perishable and account for 45% of the global food loss and waste. Innovative and sustainable postharvest technologies and strategies with minimal environmental impact are needed to control both abiotic and biotic factors contributing to senescence and decay and thus extend the shelf life of fresh horticultural produce. Microbial pathogens causing postharvest decay include fungi, such as Penicillium, Aspergillus, Botrytis, Monilinia, Cladosporium, Alternaria, Rhizopus and Geotrichum, as well as other microorganisms such as bacteria and yeasts. Traditionally, decay control has been tackled by applying synthetic chemical pesticides, particularly fungicides. However, current legislation and market trends are increasingly demanding fresh produce free of chemical pesticide residues and new research is necessary to explore biological, physical and natural and food-grade alternatives for the control of postharvest diseases.

A Special Issue of the journal Foods, entitled Postharvest Quality and Control of Microbial Decay in Horticultural Produce and guest-edited by Dr. Manuel Joaquín Serradilla (INTAEX-CICYTEX, Spain), Dr. M. Carmen Alamar (Cranfield University, UK) and Prof. Lluís Palou (IVIA, Spain), has been launched to compile research on this topic. Original articles or reviews with new findings including but not limited to the following topics are welcome:

- Intrinsic and extrinsic factors affecting postharvest quality and microbial decay.
- Microbiological impact on fresh produce quality and safety.
- Postharvest ripening and senescence mechanisms.
- Pre- and postharvest strategies for the reduction of postharvest physiological and microbiological disorders.
- Predictive microbiology.
- Microbial risk assessment.

Deadline for manuscript submissions is 31 May 2022.

For additional information: https://www.mdpi.com/journal/foods/special_issues/fruit_microbial

# 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PAKISTAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND 7ICPPS - PRE CONFERENCE MENTORING PROGRAM

DR. AMJAD SHAHZAD GONDAL, ISPP COUNCILOR

PPS-ACIAR Pre Conference Mentoring Program "Mentoring early career plant pathologists – A strong foundation for capacity building and overcoming barriers in research collaboration" was organised by Pakistan Phytopathological Society (PPS) in collaboration with Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) on 19-21 November, 2021 for early career plant pathologists from Pakistan. A total of 25 participants selected through a competitive selection process from each four provinces of Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, territory; Gilgit Baltistan and state; Azad Jammu and Kashmir) and five resource persons joined the mentoring program. ACIAR offered funding for the complete programmatic implementation of the mentoring program. The award covers return tickets, program registration fee, accommodation, meal, and local travel during the program and 7th International Conference of Pakistan Phytopathological Society (7ICPPS).


Dr. Abdul Rehman, Secretary General, PPS welcomed the distinguished guests, and the program was opened by Dr. Amjad Shahzad Gondal (Department of Plant Pathology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan), ISPP Councilor, PPS with an impressive talk on Research Philosophy and Research for Development followed by the mentoring sessions by eminent scientists; Prof. Dr. Manzoor Hussain Soomro (President, ECO Foundation for Science), Dr. Ahmad Saleem Akhtar (Former Member Planning and Programming, Punjab Agricultural Research Board,

Lahore) Prof. (R) Dr. Ashraf Randawa, Prof. Dr. S. T. Sahi, Prof. Dr. Nazir Javeed (Department of Plant Pathology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad), Prof. Dr. Tariq Mukhtar (Department of Plant Pathology, PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi) and Prof. (R) Dr. Saleem Shahzad (Department of Agriculture and Agribusiness Management, University of Karachi, Karachi). The ongoing research activities, collaborative research challenges, and opportunities were shared by the participants.

The second day was started with an address by Prof. Greg I. Jonson, Former President, International Society for Plant Pathology (ISPP) who shared his life-changing experiences and challenges faced in his successful career as a plant pathologist. The informative talks by Dr. Ahmad Saleem; Climate Change, Climate Smart Agriculture, Funding opportunities, and Collaborative Research Approach got a focus by the participants. Dr. Sajjad Hyder (Department of Botany, G.C. Women University, Sialkot) presented on Research Ethics. The concluding session was addressed by Dr. Munawar Raza Kazmi (Country Manager, ACIAR) with an introduction of ACIAR, funding opportunities for young phytopathologists and, a presentation on Communicating Science to the media and public.

Certificates were presented to participants and focal persons by Dr. Munawar Raza Kazmi, Country Manager, ACIAR, Prof. Dr. Shahbaz Talib Sahi, Conference Secretary, 7ICPPS and Prof. Dr. Nazir Javed, Chairperson, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.

# 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PAKISTAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

DR. AMJAD SHAHZAD GONDAL, ISPP COUNCILOR

The 7th International Conference of Pakistan Phytopathological Society "Phytopathology: Current Scenario and Future Prospects" was organised by the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan during 21-23 November, 2021. More than 500 scientists across the country and several speakers from different countries participated in the conference.

The program was opened by Prof. Dr. Shahbaz T. Sahi (Department of Plant Pathology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad), Conference Secretary, 7ICPPS. Prof. Dr. Iqrar A. Khan, Vice Chancellor, University of Agriculture Faisalabad welcomed participants of the conference and thanked the organizing team. The opening plenary then began with a retrospective by President, Pakistan Phytopathological Society, Prof. Dr. Tariq Mukhtar (Department of Plant Pathology, PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi) recognising with an overview of the recent achievements and efforts of the society. Addressing the inaugural session of the conference, Mr. Syed Fakhar Imam, Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research, urged the agriculture scientists to make integrated efforts to minimise the losses of farmers in terms of pest attack and diseases. He also focused on the climate changes that had a provoked outbreak of diseases causing a reduction in agricultural productivity. Prof. Dr. Iqrar Ahmad Khan appreciated the efforts of the organising committee. He pledged his support for the Conference and Department of Plant Pathology for future ventures. While his address in the opening plenary session, he shared that our agriculture was in the grip of different challenges despite being the best ecosystem and climate. According to an estimate by 2050, the country's population will touch 10 billion for which we have to take effective measures to ensure food security. Dr. Manzoor Hussain Soomro, President, ECO Science Foundation Foundation

said that 7ICPPS is a fruitful discussion forum for national and international plant pathologists. It will provide the opportunity to bring faculty, researchers, students, scientists, farmers, and industrialists together in open dialogue related to plant health with special reference to changing climate and the possible strategies to overcome the problems. More than 200 participants presented their research as keynote addresses, oral and poster presentations in three parallel sessions at the Center for Advanced Studies (CAS), University of Agriculture Faisalabad.

On the second day, a general body meeting of the members of the Pakistan Phytopathological Society was held. The meeting was chaired by Prof. Dr. Tariq Mukhrar, President, PPS, Prof. Dr. Shahbaz T. Sahi, Conference Secretary, and Dr. Abdul Rehman, Secretary General, PPS. A social night and gala dinner was arranged by the conference organising committee at Victorians Executive Marquee, Faisalabad.

On the final day, a concluding ceremony was arranged. Bursary awards were presented to the selected conference participants by Dr. Amjad Shahzad Gondal, ISPP Councilor, PPS and Dr. Abdul Rehman, Secretary General, PPS. The organising committee announced the results of the poster presentation, as well as the photo and artwork competition and, certificates, were presented to selected participants. Shields and certificates were also presented to the conference organising committee members by Prof. Dr. Shahbaz Talib Sahi, Conference Secretary, and Prof. Dr. Nazir Javed, Secretary, PPS. Lifetime achievement awards were presented to Prof. (R) Dr. Ashraf Randhawa, Prof. (R) Dr. S. M. Mughal, Prof. (R) Dr. Riaz A. Chohan, Prof. (R) Dr. Sultan M. Khan, Prof. (R) Dr. M. Irfan-Ul-Haq, Prof. (R) Dr. Abdul Rauf, and Prof. (R) Dr. Muhammad Aslam Khan.

The members appreciated the efforts of Prof. Dr. Shahbaz T. Sahi, Conference Secretary, and Dr. Abdul Rehman, Conference Chief Organiser and Secretary General, for organising a successful conference after a prolonged COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. All attendees were invited to the 8th National Conference of Pakistan Phytopathological Society to be held at Islamia University Bahawalpur in November 2023.

# THE JAKOB ERIKSSON PRIZE FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY - CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

## 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 close on 15 March 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.

# COLLETOTRICHUM SPECIES AND COMPLEXES

A paper by Pedro Talhinhas and Riccardo Baroncelli titled "*Colletotrichum* species and complexes: geographic distribution, host range and conservation status" was published on 29 September 2021 by *Fungal Diversity* (vol. 110, pages 109–198). The abstract is as follows:-

The taxonomy of the genus *Colletotrichum* has undergone tremendous changes over the last decade, with over 200 species being currently recognised and species complexes being informally used to cluster those species. Many of these species are important plant pathogens, some rather polyphagous and others host-specific, but several occur seldomly and some may in fact be ecologically endangered. Based mainly on literature from the past decade, in this work we review the occurrence, geographic distribution and host spectrum of currently recognised *Colletotrichum* species under phylogenetic, pathological/agronomic and ecological perspectives, providing a list arranged by *Colletotrichum* species and species complexes. A total of 257 species are listed and grouped into 15 species complexes. In this work we have recorded 1353 unique host species-*Colletotrichum* species association records from 720 hosts, with the Fabaceae as the family with higher number of hosts (52 host species) but with the Rosaceae as the family with the highest number of host species-*Colletotrichum* species association records (118 association records). According to occurrence data, 88 species are common in nature, 128 were considered as data deficient and 41 are threatened, some of which are likely extinct from nature and preserved only in culture collections. Several species are relevant plant pathogens, in some cases geographically confined and thus of potential quarantine relevance. Based on the major changes that occurred on *Colletotrichum* taxonomy over the last decade, this work provides a comprehensive overview of occurrence data of *Colletotrichum* species, compiling host range and geographical distribution, with relevance for plant pathology and conservation mycology. The current taxonomic framework in *Colletotrichum* is revealing numerous species but poses challenges to the employment of standard criteria for the evaluation of biological conservation of these fungi. We advocate that conservation mycology and taxonomy should find common routes simultaneously enabling the correct delimitation of species of *Colletotrichum* and the implementation of feasible criteria for the evaluation of conservation. The employment of new technologies, such whole genome sequencing (WGS), will help and support the description of new species and to gain a better understanding of the genetic bases of speciation processes.

Read paper.

# CURRENT VACANCIES

**The Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University** is seeking an Assistant/Associate Professor in Plant Virology. This is a full-time 12-month, tenure-track position with 90% research and 10% teaching appointment focused on viral diseases of economically important plants in Louisiana. The successful candidate will possess the requisite technical skills to build an innovative program at the forefront of plant virology research and train the next generation of plant virologists. The application deadline is 15 January 2022 or until a suitable candidate is identified. Apply online by attaching a cover letter with resume, a research and teaching statement (one page each), university transcripts, and three letters of reference. More details about the position is available in the PDF.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Amjad Shahzad Gondal, Greg Johnson, Jan Leach, Lluís Palou, and Serge Savary for contributions.

# COMING EVENTS

**BFPP and EFPP Joint Presidential Conference, 'Our Plants, Our Future'**
6 December - 8 December, 2021
Edgbaston Conference Centre, Birmingham, UK
Website: www.bspp.org.uk/conferences/bspp2021

**International Plant & Animal Genome XXIX**
8 January -12 January, 2022
San Diego, California, USA
Website: www.intlpag.org/2021

**10th International IPM Symposium**
28 February - 3 March, 2022
Denver, Colorado, USA
Website: ipmsymposium.org/2021

**67th Annual Conference on Soilborne Plant Pathogens and the 52nd Annual Statewide California Nematology Workshop**
22 March - 24 March, 2022
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, USA
Website: soilfungus.wsu.edu

**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

**International Plant Health Conference "Protecting Plant Health in a Changing World"**
Week of 12 May 2022
Location to be advised
Website: www.fao.org/plant-health-2020/events/events-detail/en/c/1250609

**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

**International Phytobiomes Conference 2022**
13 September - 15 September, 2022
Denver, Colorado, USA
Website: phytobiomesconference.org

**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

**XX International Plant Protection Congress**
10 June - 15 June, 2023
Athens, Greece
Website: www.ippcathens2023.gr

**13th International Congress on Plant Biotechnology and Agriculture**
12 June - 16 June, 2023
Cayo Guillermo, Cuba
Website: bioveg.bioplantas.cu

**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

12th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PLANT PATHOLOGY

# ICPP 2023

## ONE HEALTH for all plants, crops and trees

## LYON

## 20-25 August, France

ISPP INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

www.icpp2023.org

SFP Société Française de Phytopathologie

The International Society for Plant Pathology & the French Phytopathological Society

## 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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