ISPP INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

PROMOTING WORLD-WIDE PLANT HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

ISPP NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 56 (7) JULY 2026

Editor: Daniel Hüberli (**email**)

Join the ISPP **mail list**

IN THIS ISSUE:

GLOBAL PLANT HEALTH ASSESSMENT – WORSHOP TO BE HELD IN ROME IN NOVEMBER

SERGE SAVARY

The Global Plant Health Assessment (GPHA), an international network of plant scientists dedicated to the assessment of plant health in human-made and natural ecosystems worldwide, will organise an International Workshop in Rome, at the Institute for Sustainable Plant Protection, National Research Council, Roma, Italy, on 17-19 November 2026.

The Workshop will include sessions on GPHA Reports in four main groups:

- Incoming new Plant Health Reports on natural and human-made ecosystems (including a report on the state of Olive in the Mediterranean, Oaks in the Mediterranean, and Mango in sub-Saharan Africa);
- A whole day dedicated to developing strategies on the future of plant health (including scenario designs and frameworks to analyse scenario outcomes);
- Plant health education with contributions from ETH Zürich, Switzerland, and Esalq/USP, Brazil; and
- Strategies and outreach for the results and information generated by the Global Plant Health Assessment.

Organisers anticipate that talks on abiotic stresses-pathogen relations, forest pathology, complex network systems science, and large-scale management of citrus disease will be included in the programme.

The three-day meeting will emphasise in-person interactions based on successive talks. The programme of the Workshop is currently being built by the Scientific Secretariat of the Global Plant Health Assessment and will be posted on the website of the GPHA: https://sites.google.com/view/global-plant-health-assessment/home?authuser=0 and https://www.isppweb.org/about_gpha.asp

HOW STRAWBERRIES WERE AMBUSHED BY FUNGAL PARASITES

MATT SHIPMAN, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY NEWS, 23 FEBRUARY 2026

Plant diseases often arise when the pathogens that cause disease are introduced into new territories where native plants don't recognise the pathogen and therefore may have minimal defenses against it. But there's another option.

How often does the reverse happen: a plant gets introduced into areas where the pathogen already lurks in the soil – targeting other plant hosts native to the area – and then "jumps" to infect the newly introduced plant?

A new finding regarding strawberries and raspberries encumbered with powdery mildew disease in North America, Europe and Asia suggests the latter happens more frequently than we thought.

The study published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* pinpoints the ancestral history of powdery mildew disease caused by different but related fungi. The findings could aid the understanding of how plant diseases arise.

"We have this general idea that a pathogen originates in one spot, and then it spreads throughout the world. But what we're showing here is that's not always the case," said Michael Bradshaw, assistant professor of plant pathology at NC State and corresponding author of a paper describing the research.

"What happened in this case is that the pathogen co-evolved on one host pretty closely related to strawberries or raspberries over millions and millions of years, and then when strawberries or raspberries were introduced to the same area, the pathogen jumped hosts."

As its name suggests, powdery mildew disease causes a white, powdery substance to cover host plants, stealing nutrients and retarding photosynthesis while keeping the host alive. Different species of this fungus affect different plants; wheat, hops, grapes and blueberries, among other plants, have been detrimentally affected by powdery mildew.

In the study, Bradshaw and his colleagues examined historic and modern plant leaves plagued by powdery mildew. The collection included 70 samples from North America and Europe; some were more than 100 years old.

The researchers performed genetic testing on fungal samples to trace the history and spread of powdery mildew disease. In North American samples, the powdery mildew *Podosphaera shepherdiae* infects strawberries, while in Europe and Asia a related but different powdery mildew, *Podosphaera fragariae*, plagues strawberries.

"If you're looking under the microscope at these pathogens, the one that infects strawberries in North America looks very different from the one that infects strawberries in Europe," Bradshaw said. "To date, the powdery mildew from Europe still hasn't been found in North America, and vice versa. So that's kind of like the smoking gun: It's not one pathogen spreading throughout the world. These pathogens seem to be already present in these different places."

The study also used molecular clock techniques to show that these two powdery mildew pathogens affecting strawberries on different continents split off from each other more than five million years ago.

Both North American and European powdery mildew pathogens infect plants in the rosaceous family, which includes flowering plants related to roses, strawberries, raspberries, peaches and pears, among others.

"These two pathogens were actually described over a hundred years ago, one of which was described on a plant native to North America," Bradshaw said.

Bradshaw believes these findings – showing that pathogens can jump from a native plant to a newly introduced plant – can be generalized for most plant pathogens.

He also predicts these pathogens will eventually spread the more traditional way – by traveling on plant material brought across the Atlantic Ocean – and attempt to live and thrive on a new continent.

"Will these two different organisms mate with each other? Will they infect strawberries more when they're both on the plant? Or will they compete with each other for the host's resources and cancel each other out?"

Bradshaw also plans to study more about the powdery mildew on wine grapes and wheat, two important crops affected by other powdery mildew species

ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES OF ISPP ARE INVITED TO PRESENT BIDS TO HOST THE 14TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PLANT PATHOLOGY, ICPP2032

ANDREA MASINO AND TERESA COUTINHO, 1 MARCH 2026

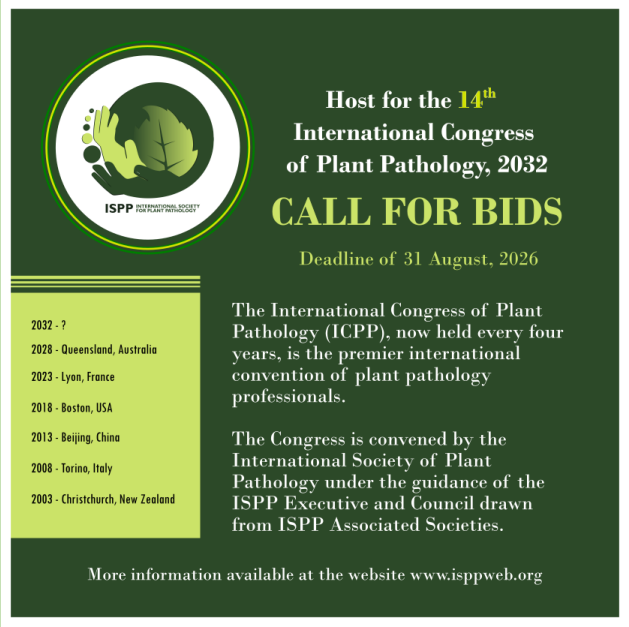
Associated Societies of ISPP are invited to present bids to host the 14th International Congress of Plant Pathology in 2032 (ICPP2032). Traditionally the ICPP is held in August. ISPP councillors are urged to consider and discuss this opportunity with their Society.

In calling for bids to host ICPP2032 the Executive recommends that bidding should be restricted to Societies that have been financial members of ISPP for at least three years. ISPP should also give consideration to giving priority in 2032 to a Society that has not previously hosted ICPP.

Attention to options for virtual attendance should also continue, both to broaden participation opportunities and strengthen the financial viability of Congresses and strengthen engagement with ISPP between Congresses.

The deadline for receipt of bids is **31 August 2026**. They should be sent to the Business Manager of ISPP, with c.c. to the Secretary ISPP, as e-mail attachments and/or Web addresses.

If a Society is considering a bid for the 14th International Congress of Plant Pathology, 2032, please read the bid and congress guidelines and requirements carefully. They can be accessed here.



Andrea Masino
Business Manager, International Society for Plant Pathology

business.manager@isppweb.org and andrea.masino@unito.it

Teresa Coutinho

Secretary-General, International Society for Plant Pathology

ispp.secretary@isppweb.org and teresa.coutinho@up.ac.za

ANCIENT WATER MOULDS THAT WERE ALREADY DEVASTATING PLANTS 330 MILLION YEARS AGO

SUMMARY OF KAMOUNLAB POST BY BOUKTEB (2026), 15 JUNE 2026

Oomycetes, or water moulds, are among the most destructive plant pathogens known today, yet they are not fungi. They belong to the Stramenopiles, making them evolutionarily closer to brown algae than to true fungi. Modern oomycetes include pathogens such as Phytophthora infestans, which caused the Irish Potato Famine, Plasmopara viticola of grapevines, and Phytophthora ramorum, which continues to devastate forests in Europe and North America.

Recent fossil studies presented by palaeobiologist Christine Strullu-Derrien reveal that oomycetes had already established themselves as plant colonisers more than 330 million years ago, during the Carboniferous period. Exceptionally preserved fossils from the Esnost Chert and Grand'Croix Chert in France and coal balls in Yorkshire, England, provide a 30-million-year window into ancient swamp ecosystems dominated by giant lycophyte trees such as Lepidodendron. Unlike most fossils, these cherts preserve organisms in three dimensions at cellular resolution, allowing detailed study of ancient microorganisms.

The fossils reveal a surprisingly sophisticated and diverse oomycete community. Combresomyces cornifer (~330 Ma) was a saprotroph, colonising dead plant material and displaying reproductive structures remarkably similar to those of modern oomycetes. Oochytrium lepidodendri (~330 Ma) inhabited decaying xylem tissues and has been reconstructed in three dimensions using confocal scanning laser microscopy and tomography. Combresomyces williamsonii (~315 Ma) provides the earliest evidence of parasitism, infecting living tissues of a seed fern and possessing oogonia, oospheres and fertilisation tubes virtually identical to those seen in modern species. Later fossils, including Galtierella biscalithecae and Kamounia striata (~300 Ma), further demonstrate the diversity and developmental complexity of Carboniferous oomycetes.

Collectively, these discoveries show that oomycetes had already diversified into both saprotrophic and parasitic lifestyles by the Carboniferous and that their core reproductive structures have remained remarkably conserved over hundreds of millions of years. The studies also demonstrate the power of modern imaging technologies to reveal previously hidden details of fossil microorganisms. Most importantly, these fossils provide evolutionary anchors for understanding when plant parasitism, host colonisation and key biological traits emerged in one of the world's most important groups of plant pathogens. The evidence suggests that the strategies used by modern oomycetes are not recent innovations but the products of more than 330 million years of evolutionary refinement.

Read the Kamoun lab post.

Boukteb, A, C. 2026. Meet the ancient water moulds that were already devastating plants 330 million years ago. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20704777

NITRIC OXIDE OVERLOAD JAMS PLANT IMMUNE SIGNALS

JORDAN STRICKLER, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY NEWS, 3 JUNE 2026

A new study from the University of Kentucky Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment (CAFE) helps explain how plants can lose track of their own disease warnings.

Plants do not have blood, nerves or immune cells like people do, but they still have ways to protect themselves. When one leaf is attacked by a pathogen, the plant can send warning signals to other leaves and stems. That gives the rest of the plant time to prepare for another attack.

The Martin-Gatton CAFE study shows how that warning system can break down when a molecule called nitric oxide builds up too much.

The study, titled "Excess nitric oxide alters cellular pH to restrict salicylic acid movement and systemic immunity," was published in *Science Advances*.

Huazhen Liu is working to explain how plants can lose track of their own disease warnings (Photo credit: Pradeep Kachroo).

Nitric oxide (NO) is a tiny molecule found in both plants and animals. In people, it helps blood vessels relax and plays a role in immune defense. In plants, it helps control growth, stress responses and disease resistance. But the new study found that plants need the right amount. Too little or too much NO can weaken plants' defenses.

SYSTEMIC IMMUNITY IS LIKE PLANT MEMORY

Researchers studied Arabidopsis, a small plant often used in laboratory research. They focused on specimens with a mutation in a gene called GSNOR1, which is conserved in both plants and humans. These mutant plants build high levels of NO and struggle to activate systemic acquired resistance (SAR), a whole-plant immune response: Once a single part of a plant becomes infected, SAR helps warn the rest of the plant to prepare for another attack.

A key messenger in that process is salicylic acid, which is chemically related to aspirin. In plants, it helps carry immune signals from infected leaves to other parts of the plant.

"Systemic immunity is like plant memory," said Huazhen Liu, Ph.D., a postdoctoral scholar and first author of the work. "After one leaf survives an attack, the plant needs to warn the rest of its body. Salicylic acid helps carry that alert signal."

The research team found that high levels of NO changed the pH balance inside and outside plant cells.

In the mutant plants, the space outside the cell became too acidic and the inside of the cell became too alkaline. That shift made it harder for salicylic acid to move into the plant's transport system. Liu described the problem as a kind of "pH traffic jam."

"When nitric oxide levels become too high or uneven, they change the acidity around the cell," Liu said. "That creates a barrier for salicylic acid. The signal gets trapped, and the rest of the plant does not get the warning."

The team also tested whether the plant could still respond if salicylic acid entered via another avenue.

When salicylic acid was sprayed on leaves, the mutant plants still struggled to respond. However, when salicylic acid was delivered through the roots, the plants regained immune signaling and systemic acquired resistance. That result helped show that the plant's immune system was not fully broken. The problem was delivery. The signal could work, but it had to reach the right place.

WHAT THIS RESEARCH MEANS FOR ONE HEALTH

This work connects to UK's One Health Initiative, which brings together research across disciplines to better understand how the health of plants, animals, people and the environment are linked.

"For crops, this gives us a new way to think about disease resistance," said co-author Pradeep Kachroo, Ph.D., professor in the Department of Plant Pathology and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Plant Biologists. "It is not enough for a plant to make a defense signal. That signal also has to move."

The finding could help researchers better understand how plants move chemical signals during disease, drought, heat and other stress. That knowledge may matter for agriculture, where crops face constant pressure from pathogens and changing growing conditions.

It may also help scientists study how similar signaling systems work across living organisms. Nitric oxide affects transport and communication in animals, too, suggesting that plants and people may share some basic rules for moving chemical messages through living tissue.

BIOCONTROL OF RICE BLAST BY *PSEUDOMONAS MOSSELII* PR5 THROUGH SEED PRIMING AND FOLIAR APPLICATION REDUCES RELIANCE ON CHEMICAL PESTICIDES

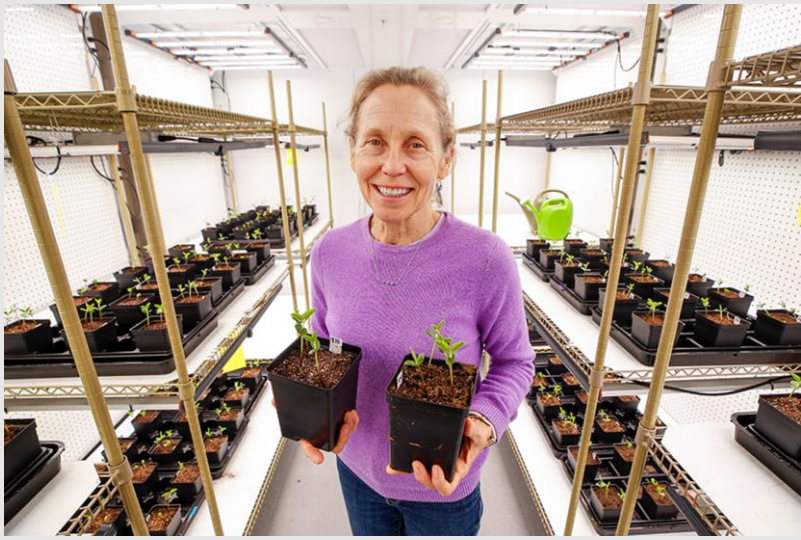
A paper by Razia Sultana *et al.* titled "Biocontrol of rice blast by *Pseudomonas mosselii* PR5 through seed priming and foliar application reduces reliance on chemical pesticides" was published on 18 June 2026 by *PloS One* (Vol. 21, Issue 6, e0351650). The abstract is as follows:-

Rice blast caused by *Magnaporthe oryzae* is a destructive disease that can infect rice at any developmental stage. This study investigated the biocontrol potential of the endophytic bacterium *Pseudomonas mosselii* PR5 against rice blast in comparison with a chemical fungicide. Three blast-susceptible rice genotypes were evaluated under eight treatment combinations, including an absolute control, a pathogen-inoculated control, a fungicide control, and five PR5 application modes: seed priming (SP), seedling priming (SeP), bacterial culture filtrate (BCF) foliar spray, and the combinations SP + BCF and SeP + BCF. All treatments except the absolute control received pathogen inoculation. Both PR5 and the fungicide significantly reduced disease severity across the three genotypes. The pathogen-only treatment consistently recorded the highest percent disease index (PDI) and area under the disease progress curve (AUPDC). Among the bacterial treatments, SP + BCF produced the lowest AUPDC in V1 and V3, while the fungicide performed best in V2. PR5 inoculation also enhanced plant growth and yield. Shoot dry weight increased by 3.29–47.36% compared with the absolute control and by 10.10–107.43% compared with the pathogen-only treatment. Pathogen stress severely reduced root growth, whereas PR5, particularly in the SeP + BCF treatment, increased root biomass by 24.58–69.22%. Significant improvements in yield traits like grains per panicle, effective tillers, and reduced chaffy grains were observed, especially when priming was combined with BCF foliar application. SP + BCF achieved the highest yield and outperformed the fungicide in disease suppression. These results suggest that PR5-based seed or seedling priming combined with BCF foliar application is a promising strategy for sustainable rice blast management.

Read paper.

WHEN MICROBES COOPERATE, CROPS WIN

DEANE MORRISON, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS, 8 MAY 2026



The experts were stunned by all the healthy potato plants.

They were growing in a potato disease research nursery in Grand Rapids, Minnesota, that had been established in 1942. After 35 years of potato monoculture, they should have succumbed to microbial infections. Yet they had thrived, with virtually no disease.

"We couldn't understand why," says Linda Kinkel, a professor of plant pathology in the University of Minnesota's College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences. "The field always included some potato varieties that were known to be highly susceptible to disease."

She and her colleagues suspected the answer lay with the microbes in the soil. To find out, they took samples of soil and heated half of them to kill all the microbes in them. The unheated samples retained their resident microbes.

Next, they added pathogens to all the samples and grew plants in them to test how well they would resist being infected.

"Only the plants in the unheated pots resisted being infected," Kinkel says. "So we know that suppression of the pathogens was because of the naturally occurring soil microbes."

During subsequent years of experiments, she and her team showed that pathogen suppression was due not to a single beneficial microbe, but to a web of interacting microbes that support plants. In this community, "good" soil microbes co-exist and collaborate; this keeps the "bad" microbes in check.

Today, Kinkel uses that knowledge to supply farmers with microbes to ward off infections and support plant vigor so their crops can thrive.

THE WEB, UNTANGLED

Many microbes feed on material that leaks out of living plant roots or that is contained in the residues of dead plants. And that's a lot.

"It's been established that overall, plants can leak up to 40 percent of the atmospheric carbon they have "fixed" into organic matter via photosynthesis," Kinkel says. "Microbes compete actively for that food."

In return, these microbes repackage nutrients like phosphorus, potassium, zinc and iron into forms that a broad spectrum of plants need to grow. Kinkel calls these microbes — which have co-evolved complex partnerships with plants and each other — the "good guys," in contrast to the pathogenic "bad guys."

"The bad guys invest a lot of their resources in being pathogens," she explains. "They make chemical weapons with which to infect and evade detection from plants, not defenses that allow them to compete for resources against other bacteria or fungi." Fortunately, "the good guys are more abundant."

The good guys invest their energy in evolving, for example, antibiotics to keep rival species from growing too much and getting too much of the food. As their density and the competitive stress rise, so does the evolutionary pressure for developing potent defenses against rival species. But it also opens the door for them to partner with plants and other soil microbes to keep out aggressive pathogens that would destroy their food source: the plants.

Unfortunately for the pathogens, they have specializsd in defeating plant defenses, not antibiotics from resident microbes.

"The bad guys become collateral damage from the interactions among the good guys," Kinkel says. This amounts to the good guys teaming up on the bad guys. "It takes a village," she observes.

CHANGING THE PARADIGM

To help farmers, Kinkel and her colleagues have patented several microbial technologies to add "good guy" microbes to agricultural fields.

"Microbes can help plants emerge earlier and maintain healthier growth throughout the season," she says. "We want to change the paradigm for microbes in agriculture. Our focus is on moving beyond single, silver-bullet approaches to microbial inoculants to creating dynamic microbial partnerships in the soil.

"For the farmer, the most important impact is the increase in crop yields and the potential reduction in other inputs, such as fertilisers and pesticides."

A REVOLUTION THAT BOOSTS HARVESTS WORLDWIDE

After years of this research, Kinkel got a chance to test her microbial treatment against a commercial product — and her technology came out the clear winner. In 2013 she worked with the University of Minnesota's Research and Innovation Office to commercialise her work and facilitate the delivery of her microbial technology to farmers.

Kinkel and technology commercialisation experts in the office filed patent applications for the microbial technologies, found an investor to underwrite experiments on a commercial scale, assembled a board of directors, and launched a new startup company: Jord Bioscience, where she is the chief scientific officer.

"We have field trials across the country and in South America," Kinkel notes.

Her work has not gone unrecognised. Last fall she became one of 39 pioneers in agriculture and global food security to be named a 2025 Top Agri-Food Pioneer by the World Food Prize Foundation. In its citation, the foundation said, "Her 'biological playbook' model has revolutionised product development timelines in the agricultural biologicals sector."

INTEGRATING SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PRESYMPTOMATIC DETECTION OF CROP DISEASES AND NUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES

A paper by Usmael Abdela *et al.* titled "Integrating satellite remote sensing and artificial intelligence for the presymptomatic detection of crop diseases and nutrient deficiencies: A comprehensive narrative review" was published on 31 May 2026 by *Plant Pathology* (Vol. 75, Issue 3, e70200). The abstract is as follows:-

Global food security is threatened by crop diseases and nutrient deficiencies. Traditional detection methods—visual scouting, molecular diagnostics and soil testing—are reactive and only identify problems once visible symptoms appear, which often misses intervention windows. This narrative review synthesizes 173 peer-reviewed articles (from 2012 to 2025) to critically evaluate the synergistic potential of artificial intelligence (AI) and multisensor satellite remote sensing (RS) for presymptomatic detection. We propose a four-principal framework: (1) sensor choice must align with pathogen infection strategy; (2) detection becomes actionable when spectral deviation exceeds twice baseline noise; (3) spectral time series can estimate epidemiological parameters (e.g., latent period, Area Under the Disease Progress Curve); and (4) explainable AI (XAI) converts black-box predictions into interpretable diagnostics. Key findings uncovered were that multispectral sensors detect biotrophic pathogens 5–10 days pre-symptomatically via red-edge sensitivity; hyperspectral platforms offer 7–14 days warning and that thermal sensors detect vascular wilts 1–7 days earlier. Key challenges remain, including trade-offs between resolution and revisit frequency, atmospheric interference causing 60%–80% optical data loss in tropical regions, spectral confusion between biotic and abiotic stresses, and limited scalability for smallholder farms (< 0.5 ha). Notably, only 2 out of 11 studies used molecular validation (e.g., quantitative PCR, ELISA). Emerging solutions such as CubeSat constellations, Internet of Things (IoT)-integrated monitoring and edge AI, could bridge the implementation gap. In conclusion, the integration of AI and RS enables a shift from reactive to presymptomatic crop health management; however, future research should prioritize direct comparative studies validated using molecular ground-truth data.

Read paper.

UNIVERSITY DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR JAN LEACH AWARDED HONORARY DOCTORATE FROM UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELLIER

ANNA GERBER, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY NEWS, 15 APRIL 2026

Jan Leach, a Colorado State University Distinguished Professor in the Department of Agricultural Biology, has been awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Montpellier in recognition of her global contributions to plant pathology and scientific collaboration.

Leach was honored April 3 in Montpellier, France, by University of Montpellier President Philippe Augé during a ceremony attended by colleagues, collaborators and former students. Among those in attendance were Lionel Gagnevin, a researcher at the Plant Health Institute in Montpellier and a former student of Leach's during her time at Kansas State University, and Valérie Verdier, CEO of the French Research Institute for Development, who spent three years at CSU as a visiting scientist through a Marie Curie Fellowship.

Leach is internationally recognised for her research on plant diseases, particularly those affecting rice, a staple crop for much of the world. Her work has advanced understanding of how microbial pathogens interact with plants and how environmental factors — including temperature and climate change — influence disease development and plant resistance.

Leach has also played a leading role in shaping the emerging field of phytobiomes, which examines the complex interactions among plants, microbes and their environments. Her work has helped foster global collaboration around food security and sustainable agriculture.

Throughout her career, Leach has emphasised mentorship, collaboration and the open exchange of ideas. She has worked with scientists from more than 40 countries, hosted numerous international students, and co-authored dozens of publications with researchers from around the world. Former students who spoke at the ceremony highlighted her lasting impact as both a scientist and mentor. Verdier credited Leach with inspiring her career and advancing international scientific partnerships, while Gagnevin described her as a mentor who instilled the values of curiosity, collaboration and knowledge-sharing.

Colorado State University Distinguished Professor Jan Leach, front row, second from the right, received an honorary doctorate from the University of Montpellier on April 3 in recognition of her global contributions to plant pathology and scientific collaboration (Photo credit: Colorado State University).

CURRENT VACANCIES

There are no current vacancies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Teresa Coutinho, Grahame Jackson, Greg Johnson, Andrea Masino, and Serge Savary for contributions.

COMING EVENTS

Plant Health 2026
1 August – 4 August, 2026
Providence, Rhode Island, USA
Website:
www.apsnet.org/meetings/annual/PH2026/Pages/default.aspx

Plant Pathology 2026
8 September – 10 September, 2026
John Innes Centre Conference Centre, Norwich, UK
Website: Not yet available

13th Australasian Soilborne Diseases Symposium
14 September – 18 September, 2026
Melbourne, Australia
Website: www.asds-apps.com

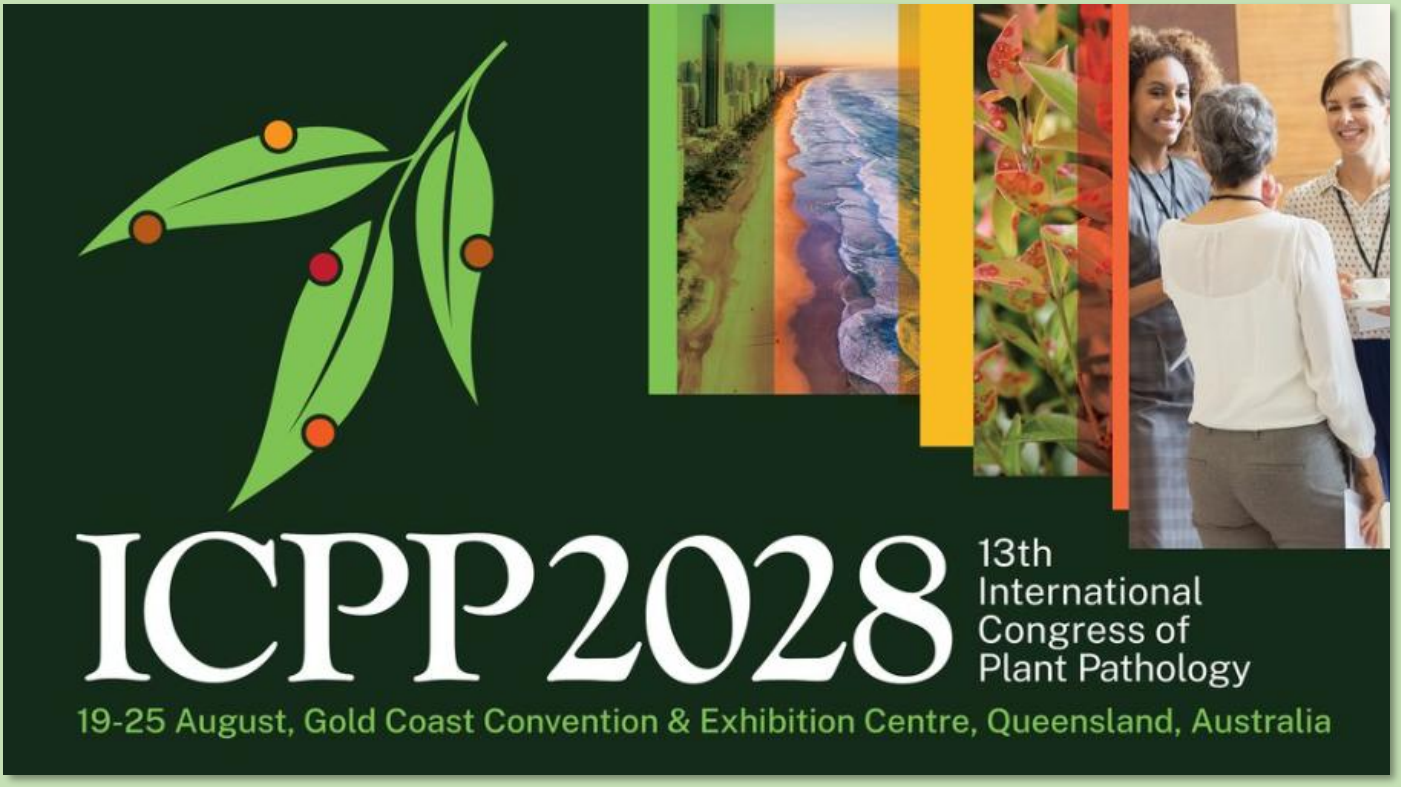
20th IOBC – WPRS Working Group meeting on: "Integrated Control in Oilseed Crops"
29 September – 1 October, 2026
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Campus Alnarp, Lomma, Sweden
Website: www.slu.se/ICOC20

7th International Symposium on Fusarium Head Blight
5 October – 8 October, 2026
Department of Agricultural, Food and Environmental Sciences, University of Perugia
Perugia, Italy
Website: www.7isfhb.org

International Phytobiomes Conference 2026
3 November – 5 November, 2026
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada
Website: https://phytobiomesconference.org/

XXI International Plant Protection Congress (IPPC) 2027 in conjunction with 26th Australasian Plant Pathology Conference (APPC)
1 November – 5 November, 2027
Te Pae Christchurch Convention Centre, Christchurch, New Zealand
Website: www.ippc2027.com

13th International Congress of Plant Pathology 2028
19 August – 25 August, 2028
Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia
Website: www.icpp2028.org


ICPP2028
13th International Congress of Plant Pathology
19-25 August, Gold Coast Convention & Exhibition Centre, Queensland, Australia

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

SUBSCRIBE OUR NEWSLETTER