ISPP INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

PROMOTING WORLD-WIDE PLANT HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

ISPP NEWSLETTER

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ICPP2028 CALL FOR SYMPOSIUM AND SATELLITE MEETING PROPOSALS NOW OPEN

PROFESSOR ANDREW GEERING, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ISPP, 28 AUGUST 2026

As I write this article, we have just reached the two-year countdown to ICPP2028, which will be held on the beautiful Gold Coast in Queensland, Australia. Preparations for the Congress are now gathering momentum, and several updates have recently been made to the ICPP2028 website (https://www.icpp2028.org).

I encourage all members of the international plant pathology community to visit the website and register their interest to receive updates on important developments, including registration announcements, calls for abstracts, travel information, and other opportunities to participate in what promises to be a landmark event for global plant pathology.

I am delighted to announce that calls for proposals for symposia and satellite meetings at ICPP2028 are now open. These sessions will play a key role in shaping the scientific program, and I encourage colleagues from across the plant pathology community to consider how they can contribute to this important international gathering.

Details of the call for proposals can be found on the ICPP2028 website by clicking the "Submit Now" button. To lodge a proposal, simply select "Submit a Proposal" and follow the instructions. You will be asked to create a Currinda profile before entering your proposal details. We look forward to receiving your ideas and working with you to develop a diverse, innovative, and world-class scientific program for ICPP2028.

We are also finalising the Congress budget and expect to announce registration fees early next year. Sponsorship will play an important role in helping to keep registration costs affordable while ensuring a strong industry presence at the Congress. Information about sponsorship opportunities is available on the website, and a sponsorship prospectus can be provided on request. A range of sponsorship packages is available, from speaker sponsorships through to major Gold Sponsorships.

If you have any questions regarding proposals, sponsorship opportunities, or the Congress more generally, please contact me or the conference secretariat. I look forward to welcoming the global plant pathology community to the Gold Coast in 2028.

ICPP 13th International Congress of Plant Pathology

19–25 August 2028, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia

CALLS FOR PROPOSALS OPEN

Help shape the scientific experience at ICPP 2028

Two opportunities are now open for the global plant pathology community to bring important topics, people and perspectives into the Congress experience.

BOTH PROPOSAL CALLS CLOSE

Friday 4 December 2026 | 11:59 pm AEST

Where could your scientific community make an impact?

Convene a specialist community around an extended meeting, or lead a focused session within the ICPP 2028 scientific program.

OPPORTUNITY 01

Propose a Satellite Meeting

Create a half-day, full-day or multi-day meeting for deeper scientific discussion and collaboration within a specialist community, held immediately before or after ICPP 2028.

Best for: specialist conferences, workshops and focused community meetings.

SCAN TO EXPLORE THE REQUIREMENTS

EXPLORE SATELLITE MEETINGS

OPPORTUNITY 02

Propose a Symposium Session

Shape a 90- or 120-minute session within the ICPP 2028 scientific program, combining invited expertise with research selected from submitted abstracts.

Best for: timely scientific themes suited to focused talks and moderated discussion.

SCAN TO EXPLORE THE REQUIREMENTS

EXPLORE SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS

19-25 August 2028

Gold Coast Convention and Exhibition Centre

Queensland, Australia

icpp2028.org

STAY UP TO DATE

Join the ICPP 2028 mailing list for conference news, speaker announcements and key deadlines.

JOIN THE MAILING LIST

SCAN TO SIGN UP

OBITUARY OF RALF LOPIAN, 1957-2026

IPPC NEWS, 26 AUGUST 2026

The International plant health community is deeply saddened by the passing of Ralf Lopian on 23rd August 2026.

A respected leader, tireless advocate for plant health, and energetic cyclist with a deep love of adventure, Ralf dedicated his career to strengthening international cooperation, advancing phytosanitary systems, and championing the role of plant health in food security, environmental protection, safe trade and sustainable development.

For decades, Ralf was one of the most influential and respected figures within the global plant health community and a steadfast supporter of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). He served in leadership roles within national, regional and international plant protection organizations, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland, the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), and the IPPC community.

Ralf's commitment to the IPPC spanned many years and left a lasting impact on the Convention's development. He served as Chairperson of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM), which guided the implementation of the revised text of the IPPC and laid important foundations for the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM).

A strategic thinker and consensus builder, Ralf was widely respected for his ability to bring countries together around a common vision for plant health. He was among the champions and key contributors behind the development of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030, helping shape the Convention's long-term vision and supporting its ambition to enhance global plant health capacity, facilitate safe trade and address emerging challenges.

Among his contributions to the global plant health community, Ralf played an important role in advancing the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020 and strongly supported efforts that led to the establishment of the International Day of Plant Health (IDPH). Throughout his career, he championed innovation, international collaboration and partnerships, helping strengthen cooperation among plant health stakeholders across regions and generations.

His leadership, strategic vision and commitment led him to hold key leadership positions, including Head of the Plant Protection Section at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland and later coordinated international affairs within the ministry's Food and Health Department. He was also a long-serving representative of Finland to the WTO SPS Committee and an active contributor to regional and international plant health cooperation.

Outside of his professional life, Ralf was a passionate cyclist and adventurer who embraced life with curiosity and determination. Following his retirement, he embarked on an extraordinary journey to cycle around the world, sharing stories, experiences and reflections from the road. His love of exploration and his ability to inspire others will remain an enduring part of his legacy.

The IPPC Secretariat extends its deepest condolences to Ralf's family, friends and colleagues around the world.

Ralf leaves behind a lasting legacy in the plant health community. He will be remembered not only for his vision, knowledge and dedication, but also for his generosity, humour, warmth, love of life and devotion to his family. His contribution to the IPPC and to international plant health cooperation will continue to be valued by the many colleagues and friends who had the privilege of working alongside him.

SOIL PATHOBIOME IN AGROECOSYSTEMS AND FORESTS

A paper by Małgorzata Jędryczka *et al.* titled "Soil pathobiome in agroecosystems and forests" was published on 20 August 2026 by *Plant Pathology* (Vol. 75, Issue 4, e70261). The abstract is as follows:-

The soil pathobiome comprises complex communities of plant pathogens and their interactions with beneficial microorganisms and the surrounding microbiota, collectively influencing plant health and disease development. Climate change, land-use change, and intensive management practices contribute to pathogen transmission, expansion into new ecological niches, and disruption of native microbial communities, promoting the accumulation of pathogenic organisms within the soil pathobiome. These anthropogenic disturbances raise important questions about the long-term consequences of human intervention for ecosystem functioning and plant health. This review synthesises current knowledge on the soil pathobiome across agricultural cropping systems (including monocultures and intercropping), horticultural production systems, and forest ecosystems, focusing on its definitions, ecological interactions, environmental drivers, and methodological approaches. We evaluate how management practices, including intensive monoculture, crop diversification through intercropping, crop rotation, soil amendments, and microbiome-based interventions, influence pathobiome assembly, disease development, and soil health. Overall, this review proposes an integrated framework linking environmental change, management practices, microbial interactions, and soil pathobiome dynamics, highlighting soil health as a central component of resilient ecosystems.

Read paper.

PRIMED AND READY TO FIGHT: A NEMATODE PHEROMONE ARMS PLANTS TO BATTLE PATHOGENS

ALYSSA KEARLY, BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE NEWS, 27 AUGUST 2026

When cold and flu season comes around, we take steps like getting our flu shots and taking immune supplements to strengthen our bodies' defenses against pathogens. Plants face pathogenic threats, too. Plant pathogens can have devastating impacts on crop yield, with up to 40% of global food crops lost annually, and such loss has severe implications for food security. But what if we could boost plant immune systems like we do our own, and make them better able to withstand or fend off biological threats? Recently published in *Nature Communications Biology*, new research from scientists at the Boyce Thompson Institute (BTI) explored this very concept and found that a previously unrecognized natural compound can provide lasting protection against a broad range of plant pathogens.

The research, investigating a class of nematode pheromones called ascarosides, was led by Professor Emeritus Dan Klessig and Professor Frank Schroeder of BTI, together with former BTI postdoc Dr. Murli Manohar (all three are co-founders of the BTI startup Ascribe Bioscience), and Uwe Conrath, Professor at RWTH Aachen University in Germany.

"My lab previously showed that nematodes, which are ubiquitous in soil and include many plant and animal parasites, produce these simple glycolipids called ascarosides," explained Dr. Schroeder. "Because ascarosides were so consistently and specifically associated with nematodes, we wondered whether they could be perceived by other organisms as a 'molecular signature' of nematode threat. In particular, we were curious as to whether ascarosides could impact plant immunity. We showed that, yes, plant immune systems do respond to ascarosides, though initially it wasn't clear just what that response is."

In the team's earlier studies on nematode-plant interactions, one ascaroside in particular stood out for its ability to activate hallmarks of plant defense responses—ascaroside 18 (ascr#18). Recognition of ascr#18 granted plants a slightly heightened state of immune vigilance and increased their resistance to bacterial, viral, fungal, and nematode pathogens.

But it wasn't simply a pre-emptive immune response. As Dr. Klessig explained, "When a plant mounts a full immune response, there's a fitness cost. They shift their energy away from growth and development to focus on fighting the pathogen. With ascr#18 treatment, we didn't see that. Ascr#18 doesn't induce a full immune response but instead signals the plants to get ready, so that they can respond to pathogens more quickly and robustly. It gives the plants immune memory without the fitness cost of immune responses."

This concept is called immune priming, and is reminiscent of how vaccines prepare our immune system for rapid responses to specific pathogens. "We knew from initial investigations that exposure to ascr#18 led to increased pathogen resistance, but we didn't know the molecular mechanism behind it," explained Dr. Conrath. "Now, we see that ascr#18 primes the plant by making changes at the chromatin level. These changes establish a long-lasting state of immune memory by increasing the accessibility of defense genes to the transcriptional machinery, allowing them to be activated more rapidly when infection occurs."

Immune priming via ascr#18 is effective in a wide variety of agriculturally important crops. Notably, the team demonstrated its translatability to the field, where foliar application reduced fungal disease severity and improved yield in corn and soybean. Remarkably, simply soaking seeds in an ascr#18 solution was sufficient to prime plants for enhanced defense later in development. Unlike treatments that must be applied to plants shortly before or during pathogen attack, this seed-treatment approach could provide lasting immune benefits from the start of the growing season.

"The need for this technology is huge today," states Dr. Manohar. "We have had strategies to target plant pathogens for a long time, but pathogens adapt and develop resistance. Other products available today stimulate immune responses at the expense of growth and development. We need innovations like this, strategies that go beyond targeting the pathogen and strengthen the plant from within."

Dr. Manohar also emphasized the ease of use and affordability of ascr#18 for immune priming. "Ascr#18 is a simple compound with a very simple application process, and it can be applied to virtually any crop. It's inexpensive to produce and you need significantly less ascr#18 to treat a field than you do other commercial products. So overall it's very accessible to the average farmer."

Natural products like ascr#18 that are effective in readying plant defenses to a broad range of pathogens but do not sacrifice development or yield have incredible potential for commercial application. When plant pathogens are responsible for such staggering crop losses that threaten global food security, these products could be the key to long-term solutions and sustainability.

On the left is an untreated plant, while the plant on the right has been treated by ascr#18 (Photo credit: Boyce Thompson Institute).

FIGHTING THE INVISIBLE INVADERS: HOW VIROIDOC SAFEGUARDS OUR CROPS FROM VIROIDS

SABINA BERNE, INNOVATION NEWS NETWORK, 26 AUGUST 2026

The greatest threats to agriculture are not always the ones we can see. Some are invisible, silent and astonishingly small. Viroids, the smallest infectious particles known to science, are often mistaken for viruses, yet these tiny circles of RNA can devastate crops, reduce yields and inflict millions of euros in economic losses. As climate change and global trade reshape the spread of plant diseases, scientists are uncovering new ways to detect, understand, and, utlimately, defeat these elusive pathogens.

UNDERSTANDING THE CHALLENGE VIROIDS PRESENT

Their story began over a century ago. In the 1920s, potato growers in the United States faced a mysterious disease that produced elongated, misshapen tubers and reduced yields by up to 60%. The cause remained elusive until 1971, when plant pathologist Theodor Otto Diener identified an entirely new type of pathogen: a tiny circular RNA molecule that could make copies of itself and damage host cells without producing proteins. It also lacked the protective protein coat typical of viruses. These tiny infectious molecules continue to challenge agriculture and have profound biological and economic consequences.

Today, around 45 different viroids are known to infect vegetables, fruit trees, grapevines, hops, and ornamental plants. Infected plants may become stunted, develop yellow or distorted leaves, produce poor quality fruit, or even die. Yet some infections produce no visible symptoms at all, allowing apparently healthy plants to spread disease unnoticed through commercial production systems, while wild plants can act as hidden reservoirs. Viroids spread efficiently through contaminated pruning and harvesting tools, direct plant contact, seeds, pollen, and even insects. With no chemical cure and very limited natural resistance available, early detection, disease-free planting material, and strict hygiene remain the most effective crop protection measures. Recent outbreaks in new crops and regions demonstrate how global trade and climate change are reshaping their dynamics and distribution, highlighting the urgent need for new approaches to disease prevention and control.

VIROIDOC: A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE CROP PROTECTION AGAINST VIROIDS

Meeting that challenge is ViroiDoc, a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Doctoral Network, which brings together 22 academic and industrial partners from 11 countries across Europe and the Americas. Ten doctoral students, supported by leading experts, are tackling viroids from every angle, combining expertise in molecular biology, genomics, biotechnology, diagnostics, and plant pathology to reveal how these pathogens infect plants and how they can be stopped. Together, their work is building a scientific toolkit for the next generation of sustainable crop protection.

The first step is understanding the enemy. At the University of Ljubljana, researchers are analysing large genomic and transcriptomic datasets to identify plant proteins and biological pathways that either promote or restrict viroid infection. In Italy, scientists at the National Research Council and the University of Bari 'Aldo Moro' are comparing symptomatic and symptomless infections in tomato and chrysanthemum plants to understand why some plants develop disease while others remain apparently unaffected.

Meanwhile, at the University of Crete, researchers are investigating host proteins required for viroid replication, while at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Strasbourg they are developing advanced methods to visualise viroid movement inside living plant cells and identify the proteins that transport these pathogens throughout the plant. Together, these studies are exposing the molecular weak points that could be exploited to engineer crops with improved resistance and develop more effective disease management strategies.

FROM CHASING THE INVISIBLE CULPRITS TO RAPID AND RELIABLE DETECTION

Understanding infection is only half the battle. Detecting viroids before they spread is equally critical. Researchers at the Spanish National Research Council and the Polytechnic University of València have developed a CRISPR-Cas13a-based assay capable of detecting viroids directly without RNA amplification, laying the groundwork for rapid field diagnostics of plant RNA pathogens.

At the National Institute of Chemistry in Slovenia, another team is developing a portable electrochemical genosensor designed to detect viroids during the earliest stages of infection. The prototype has already demonstrated reliable performance and is now being refined to improve sensitivity and selectivity. Faster and more accessible diagnostics could transform routine disease surveillance by allowing infections to be identified before they become costly outbreaks.

BREAKING NEW GROUND: ANTIVIROIDAL DRUGS AND RNA-BASED PLANT PROTECTION

While better diagnostics help contain disease, ViroiDoc researchers are also pioneering entirely new ways of crop protection. At the Polytechnic University of València, scientists have engineered a tobacco cell system that supports viroid replication, creating a powerful platform for screening the first antiviroidal compounds and simultaneously monitoring compound cytotoxicity. More broadly, this model system can also reveal how plants recognise foreign RNA.

At the University of Regensburg, researchers are harnessing the plant's natural process of RNA interference to design highly specific RNA sprays that either directly target viroid RNA and interfere with viroid replication or intracellular trafficking or temporarily suppress plant genes required for infection. Because these RNA-based approaches are non-transgenic, highly specific and environmentally compatible, they offer an attractive alternative to conventional chemical crop protection.

These innovations point towards a future where viroid plant diseases can be managed with greater precision and a smaller environmental footprint.

CLIMATE-DRIVEN VIROID RISKS AND NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR FUNGAL BIOCONTROL

At the Slovenian Institute of Hop Research and Brewing, researchers are examining how rising temperatures and drought influence viroid transmission and plant susceptibility, with early observations suggesting that warmer conditions may favour disease spread. Meanwhile, scientists at the National Research Council and the University of Bari 'Aldo Moro' are exploring newly discovered viroid-like RNAs in fungi to determine whether these naturally occurring molecules could one day contribute to biological control of fungal crop diseases. By anticipating future risks and uncovering unexpected biological opportunities, these projects are helping agriculture prepare for a changing world.

Although viroids remain largely unknown outside specialist scientific circles, their impact on global food production is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore. By combining fundamental research with practical innovation, the ViroiDoc network is delivering new knowledge, diagnostic technologies and sustainable protection strategies that could reshape the way growers manage these invisible pathogens.

FUNGI UTILISE ANCIENT ANTIMICROBIAL PROTEINS TO ATTACK HOSTS AND THEIR MICROBIOMES

UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE NEWS, 30 APRIL 2026

A team of plant researchers at the University of Cologne decodes a key infection strategy of fungal pathogens. Significant findings for disease control, plant protection and food security as well as for medicine

An international research team led by Cologne-based plant scientist Professor Dr Bart Thomma from the Institute for Plant Sciences, the Collaborative Research Centre MiBiNet and the CEPLAS Cluster of Excellence for Plant Sciences has discovered the surprising evolutionary origin of fungal effector proteins: molecules that pathogens use today to infect their hosts appear to have evolved from ancient antimicrobial proteins. The findings can contribute to a better understanding of the development of diseases. These results provide new insights into how fungi attack both the host immune system and the surrounding microbiome during infection and suggest that this strategy could extend far beyond plant pathogens. The study has just been published under the title "Plant-associated fungi co-opt ancient antimicrobials for host manipulation" in the journal *Science Advances*.

In addition to harmful fungi, bacteria and viruses, the microbiomes of plants and other organisms also include many beneficial microorganisms that help to ward off diseases. Plants secrete diverse metabolic products to keep pathogens at bay and recruit beneficial microbes for support. Microorganisms that want to infect a plant and cause disease have to overcome the protection that is provided by this microbiome.

"We already know that 'effectors' play an important role in this process. These are molecules, often proteins, which are secreted by pathogenic fungi to weaken the host plant's immune system. To our surprise, we found that quite a few effectors also have antimicrobial effects and attack the host's microbiome," explains Bart Thomma, head of the study. In their study, the scientists use the example of the *Verticillium dahliae* effector Vd424Y to show how an effector influences the plant microbiome during infection and manipulates host immunity.

Lead author Dr Fantin Mesny has discovered that, roughly speaking, up to half of all proteins secreted by a fungus have antimicrobial activities, i.e. they can disrupt or kill microorganisms. Each fungus probably secretes hundreds of such antimicrobial proteins that have not yet been recognized to have such activities.

The scientists also noticed that many of the effectors that pathogenic fungi use to suppress the host plant's immune system in order to cause disease are very common throughout the fungal Kingdom, and even show structural similarities to effectors in non-pathogenic fungi. "We conclude from this that fungi do not primarily possess these antimicrobial proteins to cause diseases, but rather to be able to compete with other microorganisms," says Thomma.

From an evolutionary perspective, the ancestors of today's harmful fungi were not yet pathogenic. However, they developed antimicrobial proteins in order to compete with other microorganisms in their environment and to be able to defend themselves against bacteria, for example. Over the course of evolution, plants and other organisms developed that became colonised by fungi. The fungi at that time used their antimicrobial proteins to prevail over other microorganisms during host colonization. Subsequently, evolutionary changes occurred in the antimicrobial proteins, which gave them additional functions, such as suppressing the host's immune system. The team was able to show that the ancient antimicrobial effector protein Vd424Y of the plant pathogen *Verticillium dahliae* alters the composition of the plant microbiota during infection and thus contributes to disease development. In addition, mutations have given this effector the ability to penetrate host cells, reach the cell nucleus and directly influence plant immune reactions and other cellular processes. Ultimately, this effector therefore fulfils a dual function: It manipulates the host immune system, while also providing an advantage in competition with other microorganisms – the host falls victim to the fungus.

"We now not only understand better how fungi trigger plant diseases, but also how the fungi's weapons have evolved and where they come from. Microbial competition is therefore not just a side effect, but a fundamental function of effector proteins that likely already existed before pathogenic interactions with hosts developed," says Thomma.

The researchers also suspect that this principle may not be limited to plant-associated fungi. "Since antimicrobial activity is deeply rooted in the evolution of fungi, similar mechanisms could also underlie how fungi infect animals and humans – where interactions with the host-associated microbiota and the immune system are equally crucial," says Thomma.

Beyond the fundamental findings, the results could also have practical significance. A better understanding of how pathogens influence the host-associated microbiota could enable new strategies for disease control in agriculture while also providing approaches for dealing with fungal infections in medicine. In addition, the extensive catalogues of antimicrobial substances produced by fungi could be searched specifically for novel active substances that could be used to develop new antibiotics in the future.

SOIL AS A BATTLEFIELD AND A RESERVOIR: LINKING SOIL COMPONENTS TO THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SOILBORNE PLANT DISEASES

A paper by David Pires *et al.* titled "Soil as a battlefield and a reservoir: Linking soil components to the epidemiology of soilborne plant diseases" was published on 13 June 2026 by *Microbial Ecology* (Vol. 89, article number 162). The abstract is as follows:-

This paper focuses on how microbial diversity, soil organic matter, and soil structure influence the activities of soilborne pathogens and plant disease epidemiology. Microbial diversity, soil organic matter, and soil structure are soil components that can reshape plant–pathogen–soil interactions by altering nutrient dynamics and the composition of the soil microbiome. When beneficial microorganisms are enriched in soil ecosystems, suppression of soilborne pathogens may be enhanced, thereby decreasing disease incidence and severity. However, microbial diversity, soil organic matter, and soil structure may also promote pathogen growth or facilitate cooperative microbial interactions that improve pathogen persistence, thereby elevating disease risk. Future progress requires a shift from descriptive surveys toward functional and predictive approaches, as these soil components influence epidemiological processes that can either suppress or intensify the development of plant diseases caused by soilborne plant pathogens. Rather than acting as deterministic drivers of disease outcomes, microbial diversity, soil organic matter, and soil structure modify the ecological context in which host–pathogen interactions occur, altering the likelihood of pathogen establishment, persistence, and transmission. This paper highlights the importance of soil management in regulating microbial community dynamics and supporting plant disease control within this probabilistic ecological framework.

Read paper.

CURRENT VACANCIES

There are no current vacancies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Andrew Geering, Grahame Jackson, and Greg Johnson for contributions.

COMING EVENTS

Plant Pathology 2026
8 September – 10 September, 2026
John Innes Centre Conference Centre, Norwich, UK
Website:
https://bspp.bookingmanager.website/conference/registration-and-ticketing-plant-pathology-2026-ppath2026-and-early-careers-plant-pathology-2026-ecpp2026/

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/

International Plant and Animal Genome Meetings (PAG34)
8 January – 12 January, 2027
San Diego, California, USA
Website: https://intlpag.org/PAG/

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

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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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