



SLAMPP

News

e-Newsletter of Sri Lanka Association for Mycology and Plant Pathology
Issue 1

In This Issue

Editor's Letter	1
SLAMPP Executive Committee 2018/2020.....	3
Presidents Note.....	4
SLAMPP Business	5
Mycology & Plant Pathology News	6
UN proclaims 2020 as International Year of Plant Health... 6	
ISPP completes 50 years and celebrates a Historic Year in Boston!	7
Executive committee ISPP 2018 - 2023.....	7
ICCP 2023 to be held in Lyon, France from 20-25 August, 2023	7
The biggest coffee crisis of our time	8
Kew releases State of the World's Fungi report	9
The Future of Nanotechnology in Plant Pathology	10
The World's Ten Most Feared Fungi.....	10
Feature Stories	11
Fortune or misfortune...??	11
Mycology & Plant Pathology Events	12
Workshop on Molecular Characterization of Fungi organized by SLAMPP	12
How to become a member of SLAMPP?	13
Upcoming International Conferences	14

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EDITOR'S LETTER

A glimpse of the past brings hope to the future...

Sri Lanka Association for Mycology and Plant Pathology (SLAMPP), founded in 2007, is the leading professional body representing the Mycologists and Plant Pathologists in academic and research sectors in Sri Lanka. The main objective of the SLAMPP is to promote the advancement of knowledge in Mycology and Plant Pathology and act as the official mouthpiece of Mycologists and Plant Pathologists in Sri Lanka. SLAMPP also extends affiliation to the local community, interested in and working on quarantine, biosecurity, biodiversity and conservation of fungi and also to the regional and global societies concerned with Mycology and Plant Pathology and foster national and international relations.

SLAMPP is currently an Associate Member of the International Society of Plant Pathology (ISPP), the umbrella organization of the global Plant Pathology Societies. As an Associate Member the SLAMPP, holds membership of the ISPP Council and becomes a part of decision making and enjoys the voting rights at the election of the ISPP President and deciding the venue for the International Congress of Plant Pathology (ICPP) in every five years. SLAMPP also has the full membership of the Asian Mycological Association (AMA) and the House of Delegates of the Association of Asian Societies of Plant Pathology (AASPP).

“SLAMPP News”, the official newsletter of the Association, primarily focuses on the awareness of its island-wide members affiliated to academic and research institutions, freelance researchers, postgraduate students and young and budding Mycologists and Plant Pathologists. However, the Association encourages their continuous engagement, collaboration and networking with local and global academic, research and industrial community interested in Mycology, Plant Pathology, Food Security, biodiversity and conservation.

History of Sri Lankan Mycology and Plant Pathology research dates back to late 18th Century and early 19th century where the first historical collections of fungi have been documented by British Mycologists. Thomas Petch, a British Mycologist, while based in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya as the Government Mycologist and, as the first Director of the Tea Research Institute, has contributed remarkably exploring the fungi of Ceylon. Petch’s fungal collections/dried specimens are now housed at international fungaria, including the Kew fungal collection (K) and US National fungal Collections (BPI) and slides at British Museum of Natural History, London (BM).



Thomas Petch (1870-1948), and his book of The Diseases of Tea Bush.

The record of coffee rust disease caused by *Hemileia vastatrix*, a fungus with east African origin which become destructive in the major coffee growing regions of Sri Lanka (then called Ceylon) in 1867 and ruined completely the once flourishing coffee productions in the Central hill country. Within a period of a decade, the disease eliminated the principal industry and the main revenue earner of the Island. Although the channels of entry of the fungus from East Africa is a mystery, Berkley and Broom

used the collections from Sri Lanka to describe the disease which is published in *Gardners Chronical* in 1869, November. The later 19th Century, although not much progress occurred in traditional Mycology and new collections from Sri Lanka, extensive studies of plant pathogens by scientists based on local academic and research institutions have contributed towards a comprehensive understanding on important plant pathogens on crops, ornamentals and forest trees. Remarkable studies of different aspects of plant pathogens including their biology, host resistance, defense mechanisms, disease control, and surveillance and management practices have become the focal interest of plant pathological community in the latter parts of the 20th century.

The increasing international trade and transport links between countries have led to greater risk of the introduction and spread of invasive fungi, pest insects, plant viruses, and weeds worldwide. We have witnessed recent threats on crop biosecurity as well as issues challenging international trade in Sri Lanka and several other countries across the globe. Despite tremendous impact of plant pests and diseases, experts and specialists are scarce to address the problems both regionally and globally. Therefore, Mycologists and Plant Pathologists have great potential and strength to serve the country’s economic growth through scientific research and dissemination of knowledge among policy makers, industry and agricultural community. We hope SLAMPP initiatives will enhance the engagement of collaborative efforts and inspire more and more Mycologists and Plant Pathologists in future generations to come.

Let’s join together to explore the fascinating fungi on earth, study their diversity in Sri Lanka and exploit them towards a sustainable life of mankind and work towards saving our crops, natural flora and fauna from pathogenic foes!!!

Dhanushka Udayanga
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SLAMPP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

2018/2020

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Dr. Ganga Devi Sinniah

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Committee member

Dr. J.W. Damunupola

Committee member

Dr. Chamil Nayanakantha



From Left back row: Dr. J.W Damunupola, Dr. A.D.S.N.P. Athukorala, Prof. N.K.B. Adikaram, Mr. S.R.P. Indrakeerthi, Dr. Chamil Nayanakantha.

From left in front row: Dr. D. Udayanga, Dr. P.W.H.K.P.Daulagala, Dr. K.O.L.C. Karunanayake, Dr. Ganga Devi Sinniah, Dr. W.A.M. Daundasekera, Dr. Dimuthu S. Manamgoda, Dr. C. Mahendranathan.



Official Logo of the Association

Designed by: Dr. N. C. Sumudu Ruklani

PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Let's join together...



At the outset I would like to thank the founder President, Prof. N.K.B. Adikaram, who felt the need of a professional society for Plant Pathology and Mycology in the country and founded the Sri Lanka Association or Mycology and Plant Pathology (SLAMPP). He also brought the SLAMPP under the umbrella of the International Society for Plant Pathology (ISPP) and the Association for Asian Plant Pathological Societies (AAPPS). The first Executive Committee was able to lay a strong foundation for the Association by drafting a Constitution and embracing members to build up the Association. I also acknowledge the Executive Committee for their effort and time contributed to SLAMPP during the past years.

Launch of its official newsletter, 'SLAMPP News', is yet another milestone passed by the Association. This newsletter will be a platform dedicated to News, resources and announcements on all aspect of Plant Pathology and Mycology and the members to share and interact with the rest of the world. This newsletter is a part of the SLAMPP activities that give prominence and an opportunity to voice for issues related to plant health and Mycology and also portrait the strength of Plant Pathology and Mycology as a science and practice in the country.

Academics, researchers, entrepreneurs and students in agriculture/horticulture are most welcome to contribute to the newsletter.

The website of the Association will be in air in a complete form, giving all news, information and announcement related to Mycology and Plant Pathology and the profiles of the membership. The website will be a resourceful site for SLAMPP membership. It will also serve as a tool for professional information sharing and for the general public to gather information and learn about the plant health and Mycology. The Association will be contributing by organizing workshops, seminars, conferences and other activities that enhance the knowledge and skills in Plant Pathology, disseminate new findings and strengthen the capacity of the practice of Plant Pathology and Mycology.

To make the Association active, vibrant and useful for Sri Lankans, the Association should flourish by welcoming new members, encouraging member involvement in Association activities and improving social interaction. I extend a kind invitation to professionals, academics, researchers and students in Plant Pathology and Mycology, and agricultural entrepreneurs, to join hands with us.

Dr. Ganga Devi Sinniah
President (2018/2020)
gdsinniah@gmail.com

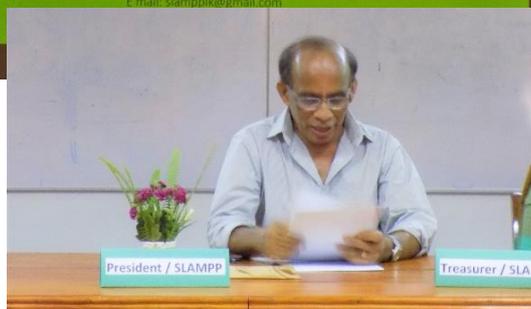
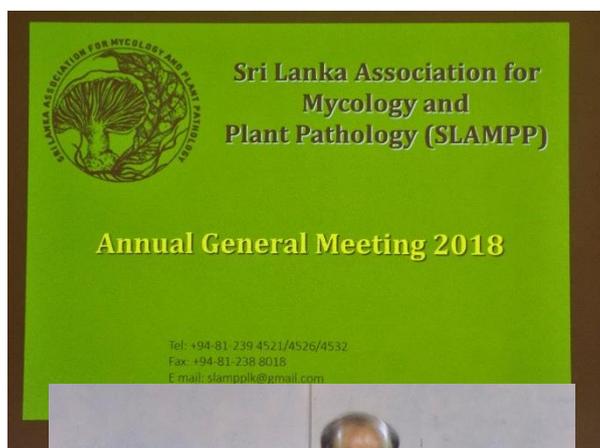


SLAMPP BUSINESS

Annual General Meeting - 2018

The 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Sri Lanka Association for Mycology and Plant Pathology (SLAMPP) was held on 25th of July 2018 at the New Lecture Theater, Department of Botany, University of Peradeniya.

The president of the SLAMPP Professor N.K.B. Adikaram addressed the gathering and welcomed the membership to the AGM. Dr. A. Balasuriya, Secretary of the Association was unable to attend the AGM due to his heavy personal commitments. The Secretary's report was read out by the Assistant Secretary, Professor Charmalie Abayasekara. SLAMPP members were delighted to witness the historical launching the official website (<https://slampp.org.lk>) at the AGM-2018.



UN proclaims 2020 as International Year of Plant Health...!!



On the 20th of December 2018, Rome - The UN General Assembly has formally declared 2020, the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). The year 2020 is expected to increase awareness among the public and policy makers of the importance of healthy plants and the necessity to protect them in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development globally.

SLAMPP considers this initiative by UN as timely and important, therefore all should stand together to protect our crops, endemic and native flora from potential plant health challenges. To drive this engagement, SLAMPP will organize a series of events Island wide with community participation on various aspects of plant health and biosecurity-related issues.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat, based at FAO, hailed the UN General Assembly's adoption. The news has received great attention on the web, including on the FAO and IPPC websites.

"The International Year of Plant Health is a key initiative to highlight the importance of plant health to enhance food security, protect the environment and biodiversity, and boost economic development," FAO Deputy Director-General Maria Helena Semedo said.



With the exciting announcement of this news to the community, Mirko Montuori, Secretariat for IPPC said, *"Healthy plants and ecosystems are the foundation for all life, sustainable agriculture, and food security. Plant pests and diseases damage crops, reducing the availability of food and increasing its cost. Sustaining plant health protects the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests, addresses the effects of climate change, and supports efforts to end hunger, malnutrition and poverty."*



The UN General Assembly invited FAO, with the IPPC Secretariat, to serve as the lead agency to spearhead activities related to International Year of Plant Health, and called on governments, civil society, and the private sector to engage at global, regional and national levels. An International Plant Health Conference will be among thousands of plant health events to be held around the world during the course of 2020.

- <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1175295/>
- <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/a-year-to-celebrate-plants-un-proclaims-2020-the-international-year-of-plant-health/>

Sources: IPPC and FAO Websites, 2019 January

ISPP completes 50 years and celebrates a Historic Year in Boston!



International Society for Plant Pathology (ISPP) celebrated its 50th anniversary by holding its 11th International Congress of Plant Pathology (ICPP 2018).

ICPP2018 was held at the Hynes Convention Center in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., a city rich in the historic roots of the founding of America. ICPP2018 was a celebration of the Congress' vision to promote an engaged world community of plant health scientists advancing knowledge for a safe, affordable, secure supply of food, feed, and fiber for a growing population. Presentations covered a full range of research topics from genomics to epidemiology, which affect plant health at a local and global scale!

Over 2,400 scientists from 88 countries arrived in Boston for the 11th International Congress of Plant Pathology (ICPP2018). The theme of the congress, "Plant Health in a Global Economy," was reflected in the nearly 500 presentations across more than 70 concurrent sessions, plus five plenary and 15 keynote presentations, featuring leading experts in plant pathology and nearly 1,200 posters from plant pathologists of all specializations.

Attendees were also able to sign on to a petition to make 2020 the "International Year of Plant Health,"

ICPP2018 is sponsored by ISPP and organized by the American Phytopathological Society (APS).

Source: *ISPP Newsletter January 2019*

International Society for Plant Pathology Executive Committee 2018 – 2023

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Newsletter Editor

Dr. Daniel Hüberli

ISPP Task-Force

Prof. Lodovica Gullino (Priorities 2050)

ICCP 2023 to be held in Lyon, France from 20-25 August, 2023

The theme for the ICPP2023 meeting, to be held in Lyon, France, is "ONE HEALTH for all plants, crops and trees" (<https://www.icpp2023.org/>). The meeting will be hosted by the Société Française de Phytopathologie, and the co-chairs for the congress are Nathalie Poussereau and Mathias Choquer. Please contact Nathalie or Mathias or an ISPP Subject Matter Committee chair (http://www.isppweb.org/smc_intro.asp), if you are interested in proposing a scientific session or helping in the scientific programming for the meeting.

Source: *ISPP News Letter January 2019*

The biggest coffee crisis of our time: Outbreak of rust fungus threatens to wipe out Latin America's entire crop

By Cheyenne Macdonald for Dailymail.com
16 October 2018

A poorly-understood fungus is ravaging Latin America's coffee crops, causing billions of dollars in damages and potentially putting the global coffee supply at risk.

The disease, known as coffee leaf rust, is an orange-powdery fungus that slashes the plant's yield, in some cases destroying the entire crop for years.

This same fungus is responsible for the crash of Sri Lanka's (then called Ceylon) coffee industry in the late 1800s, according to NPR.

Despite efforts in the 1970s to manage the disease and produce rust-resistant coffee varieties in Latin America, experts now warn the fungus is evolving.

'We are in the middle of the biggest coffee crisis of our time,' Guatemalan producer and exporter Josué Morales, told NPR.

Coffee leaf rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*), also known simply as coffee rust, causes defoliation - or the loss of the plant's leaves.

In Central America, 70 percent of farms have been hit by the disease, resulting in \$3.2 billion in damage and lost wages, according to Purdue University.

Arabica, which makes up about 75 percent of the global coffee production, is especially susceptible to the pathogen.

And, scientists still don't know all that much about it.

'This is one of those rusts that even though it's been with us for over 100 years, we don't even understand its entire life cycle,' said Purdue mycologist Cathie Aime, who recently received a grant from World Coffee Research to study the disease.

'This is much more difficult than it sounds. For rust fungi, they're obligate pathogens, so you can't get pure DNA in meaningful quantities.

'You can't grow it in culture or manipulate it in the lab. And they're microfungi, so you are dealing with extremely small organisms embedded in their host.'

Scientists are working to better understand everything from its reproductive processes to its full genome in effort to stay on top of the growing problem.



The disease, known as coffee leaf rust, is an orange-powdery fungus that slashes the plant's yield, in some cases destroying the entire crop for years. This same fungus is responsible for the crash of Sri Lanka's (then Ceylon) coffee industry in the late 1800s.

Source: <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-6283749/The-biggest-coffee-crisis-time-Fungus-threatening-wipe-Latin-Americas-entire-crop.html>

Kew releases State of the World's Fungi report

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew has released the first ever State of the World's Fungi report.

In the first of its kind, the report outlines the state of the world's fungi and highlights just how important fungi are to all life on Earth. It explores the current knowledge on the diversity, distribution and evolutionary relationships of the world's fungi, examines positive interactions and insights incorporating the key uses of fungi in everyday life, and looks at the global challenges associated with fungi, including climate change and plant diseases. Over 100 scientists from 18 countries contributed to the report which is the latest in Kew's State of the World's series.

Professor Kathy Willis, Director of Science, RBG Kew says, "It has been a real eye-opener drilling into the data on the fungal kingdom. As the foundation of the world's ecosystems, fungi potentially hold the answers for everything from food security and biofuels to desertification and medicinal advances. In compiling this report, it has become clear that fungi should be viewed on par with the plant and animal kingdoms, and that we have only just started to uncover the secrets of this incredible and diverse group of organisms."

The report covers the following topics:

- Definition and diversity
- Fungal tree of life
- New discoveries: Species of fungi described in 2017
- Useful fungi
- Positive plant-fungal interactions
- Fungal genomes: Exploring, understanding and utilising their diversity
- Country focus: China
- Plant-killers: Fungal threats to ecosystems
- Climate change: Fungal responses and effects
- Conservation of fungi

In conjunction with the publication of this cutting-edge report, scientists and policymakers gathered at



Kew for the first international State of the World's Fungi Symposium held on 13 & 14 September 2018. The two-day symposium brings together plant and fungal scientists, ecologists, conservationists and industry and policy experts from around the world, discussed issues raised in the report.

Download the Report: <https://stateoftheworldsfungi.org/>

Source : www.kew.org

The Future of Nanotechnology in Plant Pathology

A review by Wade Elmer and Jason C. White titled "The Future of Nanotechnology in Plant Pathology" was published in 2018 by Annual Reviews of Phytopathology (vol. 56, pp. 111-133). The abstract is as follows:-

Engineered nanoparticles are materials between 1 and 100 nm and exist as metalloids, metallic oxides, nonmetals, and carbon nanomaterials and as functionalized dendrimers, liposomes, and quantum dots. Their small size, large surface area, and high reactivity have enabled their use as bactericides/fungicides and nanofertilizers. Nanoparticles can be designed as biosensors for plant disease diagnostics and as delivery vehicles for genetic material, probes, and agrichemicals. In the past decade, reports of nanotechnology in phytopathology have grown exponentially. Nanomaterials have been integrated into disease management strategies and diagnostics and as molecular tools. Most reports summarized herein are directed toward pathogen inhibition using metalloid/metallic oxide nanoparticles as bactericides/fungicides and as nanofertilizers to enhance health. The use of nanoparticles as biosensors in plant disease diagnostics is also reviewed. As global demand for food production escalates against a changing climate, nanotechnology could sustainably mitigate many challenges in disease management by reducing chemical inputs and promoting rapid detection of pathogens.

Read the full paper:

<https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-phyto-080417-050108>

The World's Ten Most Feared Fungi

A review by Kevin D. Hyde et al. titled "The world's ten most feared fungi" was published in 2018 by Fungal Diversity (vol. 93, pp. 161-194). The abstract is as follows:-

An account is provided of the world's ten most feared fungi. Within areas of interest, we have organized the entries in the order of concern. We put four human pathogens first as this is of concern to most people. This is followed by fungi producing mycotoxins that are highly harmful for humans; *Aspergillus flavus*, the main producer of aflatoxins, was used as an example. Problems due to indoor air fungi may also directly affect our health and we use *Stachybotrys chartarum* as an example. Not everyone collects and eats edible mushrooms. However, fatalities caused by mushroom intoxications often make news headlines and therefore we include one of the most poisonous of all mushrooms, *Amanita phalloides*, as an example. We then move on to the fungi that damage our dwellings causing serious anxiety by rotting our timber structures and flooring. *Serpula lacrymans*, which causes dry rot is an excellent example. The next example serves to represent all plant and forest pathogens. Here we chose *Austropuccinia psidii* as it is causing devastating effects in Australia and will probably do likewise in New Zealand. Finally, we chose an important amphibian pathogen which is causing serious declines in the numbers of frogs and other amphibians worldwide. Although we target the top ten most feared fungi, numerous others are causing serious concern to human health, plant production, forestry, other animals and our factories and dwellings. By highlighting ten feared fungi as an example, we aim to promote public awareness of the cost and importance of fungi.

Read the full paper:

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13225-018-04139?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_13225_93_1#citeas

Source: *ISPP News Letter January 2019*

FEATURE STORIES

Fortune or Misfortune..?

By Himashi S. Fernandez

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False smut of rice is a disease caused by the fungal pathogen, *Ustilaginoidea virens* (Cooke) Takah, first described by Cook in 1878. False smut of rice affects rice panicles and is known to cause a 44% grain loss. Though the disease had reported from several countries around the world it had been considered as a minor disease until 2001. In northern Indian States as a whole, disease incidence (percentage of false smut-infected tillers) varied from 2% to 75% (Ladhalakshmi *et al.*, 2012). Fungus has also been reported from USA (Rush *et al.*, 2000), China (Zhou *et al.*, 2008), Bangladesh (Sarker *et al.*, 2016) and Paraguay (Quintana *et al.*, 2016) in recent years.

Both sexual and asexual morphs of this peculiar fungus have been found in nature. Sclerotia produced by the causative agent act as the primary inoculum. Fungus infects the spikelets of the plant at the flowering stage and produces fleshy mass around the rice grains. These smut balls are initially greenish in color and later on turn into orange to black.

Due to the occurrence of fungus on rice, grains become chaffy and ultimately it causes reduction in quality and quantity of the rice yield. Factors stimulating the disease are (i) high relative humidity, (ii) low temperature, and (iii) application of nitrogenous fertilizer particularly at flowering stage which cause to increase in susceptibility of the plant against the pathogen.



Figure 1- Orange-colored Smut balls on rice grains

Disease is also popularly known as ‘Lakshmi disease’ (goddess of wealth and prosperity) due to the appearance of symptoms near to harvest and mythically considered as a sign of bumper harvest in India. However, it is highly recommended that the farmers of rice growing countries be informed that, this is a plant disease caused by a relatively known causal agent which is a fungus.

Cultural and chemical methods can be applied to control the disease in minor incidences. Authorities, farmers and researchers should be aware of the increasing risk of dissemination of the pathogen across borders and its potential impact on rice cultivations in order to follow the preventive actions and effective control measures.



Figure 2- Infected rice fields and panicles

References

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- Zhou, Y.L., Pan, Y.J., Xie, X.W., Zhu, L.H., *et al.*, 2008. Genetic diversity of rice false smut fungus, *Ustilaginoidea virens* and its pronounced differentiation of populations in North China. *Journal of Phytopathology*, 156(9), pp.559-564.

MYCOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY EVENTS

Workshop on Molecular Characterization of Fungi organized by SLAMPP - 2018

In parallel to the AGM, held on 25th of July 2018, at University of Peradeniya, two Mycologists from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Dr. Dimuthu S. Manamgoda and Dr. Dhanushka Udayanga, who are also members of the SLAMPP, conducted a short Workshop on “Molecular characterization of fungi - a primer for Mycology & Plant pathology community”. The programme eventually led to a fruitful discussion on the global updates of mycological research among participants. The audience consisted of academics, postgraduate and undergraduate students and scientists from various research institutes and interested persons on current developments in fungal systematics.

Molecular characterization of fungi

-a primer for mycology & Plant pathology community-



Dhanushka Udayanga
Dimuthu S. Manamgoda
University of Sri Jayewardenepura



HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF SLAMPP?

For those who are interested in SLAMPP and its activities, and would like to become part of national community who are engaging in scientific, educational and community relations of Mycology and plant pathology can become a member of the team.

Eligibility

(i) Regular member

Any person possessing at least a bachelor's degree from a recognized University in Biological, Agricultural Sciences, Mycology, Plant Pathology or any related discipline or Equivalent qualifications is eligible for Regular Membership.

(ii) Affiliated Member

Any person or a group of persons associated with Mycology and Plant Pathology or a related discipline or activity and deemed acceptable to the Association on the grounds of training, experience or position is eligible for Affiliated Membership.

(iii) Student Member

Bona fide postgraduate students in Mycology, Plant Pathology or a related discipline, who are not employed on a full-time basis, may apply for student membership. Membership should be renewed on an annual basis. Applications must be accompanied by appropriate documentation certified by the Head of the Department of the University/Sectional Head of the Institution.

(iv) Honorary Member

Any member of the Association may nominate a person for election as an Honorary Member on the grounds of an outstanding contribution to Mycology, Plant Pathology or to the Association.

Written nominations, proposed and seconded by two members, must be submitted to the Secretary, SLAMPP giving sufficient time before the Annual/Biennial General Meeting to allow inclusion in the agenda.

The nomination shall be announced at the Annual/Biennial General Meeting, and election shall then be by ballot.

The President of The Association shall present Honorary Members with membership certificates at a social function held during the Symposium.

Application can be obtained at: <http://slampp.org.lk> and by email through slampp@gmail.com

Note: Each application will be individually considered by the Executive Committee and the decision of the Executive Committee will be informed to the successful applicants who will become a member upon payment of the appropriate membership fee. Individual members are entitled to receive SLAMMP Newsletter and attend or participate fully in the meetings, symposia, conferences and any other activity organized for membership by the SLAMPP.

Membership/Subscription fees (for 2007)

Regular/Associate Member	Rs. 1000/=
Life member	Rs. 5000/=
Student Member	Rs. 500/=

Cheques written in favor of "Sri Lanka Association for Mycology and Plant Pathology" must be sent to the Treasurer/SLAMPP.

Send Your Most Interesting Mycology

& Plant Pathology News Article to

SLAMPP NEWS

November Issue

On or Before

1st September 2019

editor.slampp@gmail.com

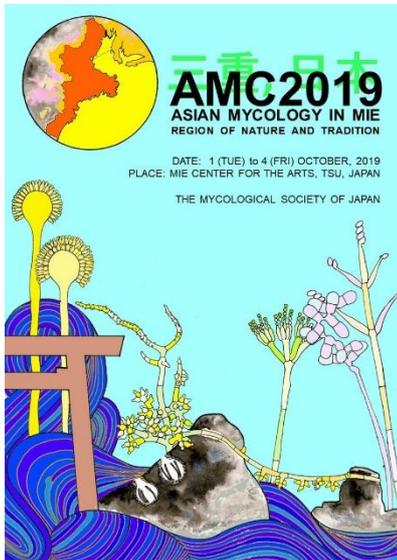
UPCOMING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Asian Mycological Congress

October 1-4, 2019

Mie Centre of Arts, Tsu, Japan

<http://www.amcfungi2019.com/>

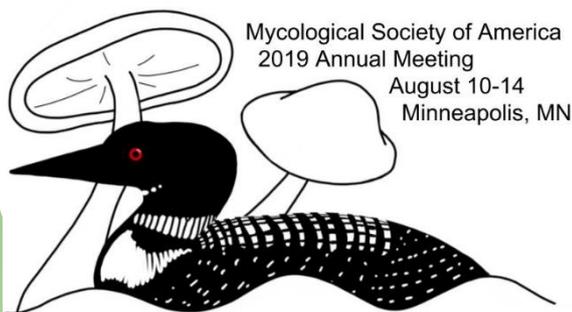


Annual Meeting of Mycological Society of America
2019

August 10-14, 2019

Mennaeolis, Minnesota, USA

<https://msafungi.org/MEETINGS/MSA2019.aspx>



Plant Health 2019- American Phytopathological Society
Annual Meeting

August 3-7, 2019

Claveland, Ohio, USA

<https://www.apsnet.org/meetings/2019/Pages/default.aspx>



Australasian Plant Pathology Society Conference

November 25-28, 2019

Melbourne, Australia

<https://www.apps2019.org/>



International Mycological Congress, IMC12: A Life-
Changing Experience

July 25-29 2022

RAI, Amsterdam, Netherland

<https://imc12.org/>



Fungal Genetics Conference

March 12-17, 2019

Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove, CA

<http://conferences.genetics-gsa.org/Fungal/2019/index>



Fungal Genetics
Conference

International Symposium on Fungal Stress - ISFUS

May 20-23, 2019

São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil

<https://isfus2019.wordpress.com/>



International Congress of Plant Pathology -ICPP 2023

August 20-25, 2023

Lyon , France

<https://www.icpp2023.org/>



18th Congress of European Mycologists: Fungi in Nature and Culture, Warsaw and Białowieża September 16-21, 2019

Primeval Forest, Poland

<https://xviiiicem.pl/>



WARSAW-BIAŁOWIEŻA
POLAND 16-21.09.2019

International Conference on Mycorrhiza. ICOM

10: Mycorrhizae for a Sustainable World

June 30-July 5, 2019

Mérida, Mexico

<https://mycorrhizas.org/home/icom-10/>



International Congress of Plant Pathology -ICPP 2023

August 20-25, 2023

Lyon , France

<https://www.icpp2023.org/>



Dates to be determined in 2019

First International Conference of Mycology and Plant Pathology in Sri Lanka, organized by SLAMPP.

Contact SLAMPP...

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