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PLP News

*The Newsletter of
the Plant Pathology
Department
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The Winding Road in the Hunt for a Job

By Dr. Robert Kemerait, Jr. (University of Georgia-Tifton)



Although the study of plant pathology at the University of Florida is a rewarding endeavor in itself, to find a good job after graduation is the main reason that most of us attend college and go on to graduate school. However, focus on the ultimate goal of gainful employment is often lost to the more immediate demands of research and course work. During my years in the Department, I must admit that I was never completely convinced that I would finish one day. My earliest preparations for a job were very simple: I chose a research program that I believed would prepare me for the type of work I enjoyed, and selected an advisor whom I trusted would nurture these interests. As for the rest of the planning, it was, as they say in the Philippines, "bahala na", or "God will take care of it".



With the birth of my baby girl in 1999, I felt an immediate need to make plans for both graduation and a job.

Until this point, I hadn't paid any real attention to job prospects. I had made a few contacts with faculty members around the country who might have post-docs available in the future and had also let representatives from various chemical companies know of my interest in future employment. Though unsure of my date of graduation, I figured that it would likely occur during the spring of 2000. With this target date in mind, I began to pay close attention to job announcements in *Phytopathology News* and on the APS web page. Thankfully, by October of 1999, I had been offered the position at the University of Georgia that I currently hold and was under consideration for a job with a chemical company.

When asked by the newsletter staff to write about my experiences in the job hunt, I was hesitant. I really don't feel that I have any special knowledge or wisdom about the subject. Also, my interest in applied plant pathology prepared me



for an extension position that has different requirements than would a pure research position. However, I do have strong feelings about those things that helped me



find this job that gives me enormous satisfaction. I have listed these points below; I hope they are of interest and helpful.

1. Early in the search, I became aware that **finding a job** is not easy nor is it a particularly enjoyable task. Finding a job required some good luck and involved a complex of factors over which I had no control. The perfect job may be filled weeks before you are able to apply, or not opened until long after you have graduated. You will feel that the applicants for a job may have so much more experience than you do that you are intimidated from even applying. There is little that can be done about these things. Because of the element of "luck", the more jobs that you apply for, the more chances there are that you will find a job. Applying for jobs, especially a faculty position, is often a very involved process and requires a considerable amount of time and thought. Nonetheless, it is time well spent, and application procedures become easier as you gain experience with the process. I applied for a number of positions even though I felt that my chances for success were very slim; how-

ever I believed it was important to be as active as I could be in the job hunt. Also, worrying the qualifications of others is pointless. There is little that you can do about it and “miracles” do occur. For a variety of reasons, and this was my own personal experience, candidates who appeared unbeatable may not end up filling the vacant position in the end.

2. You never know when you might be evaluated by **potential employers** (first impressions are important).



In January of 1999, I was invited to present a seminar on my research as a part of the Sigma Xi series at the University of Georgia's experiment station in Tifton. While I was a bit nervous about the event, I agreed to speak to the group as I thought that it would be a good experience. As it turns out, this seminar gave me a chance to meet many of the same people who would have an input into my job here. In fact, it was during this visit to Tifton that I first learned that a cotton-peanut position would be advertised later in the year. A willingness to speak at the experiment station allowed me to establish professional relationships with folks who later became my co-workers. I considered it a great stroke of luck to be known to these people prior to my application. In a similar manner, after I presented a paper at the APS meeting in Montreal, two managers from an international chemical company approached me. They were looking to hire two new plant pathologists. I didn't know that they would be at my presentation, but they attended with the intention of evaluating both my research and my potential to work with them. As a result, the representatives visited with me after my talk and then set up an informal interview for the following day. This meeting was eventually followed by an invitation for a formal interview and a visit their research facilities in the Midwest. My point is that I neither knew that these individuals would attend my talk nor did I know that these pathology positions would be open. It is

important to recognize the potential importance of any presentations that you make and the value of first impressions.

3. We all recognize that in any application process, we will be required to include **letters of reference** from faculty members. Letters from the faculty in our department



were extremely important in my application process. This is reason enough to remain on good professional terms with as many faculty members as you can. However, since going through the job hunt, I now recognize that faculty can affect your job prospects in at least two more ways that are less obvious. When you apply for a position, you may not ask “Dr. X” for a recommendation for any number of valid reasons. However, given the relatively small size of the community of plant pathologists, a member of the search committee may personally know Dr. X and call him or her for an unofficial evaluation. Also, members of search committees in the future may contact Dr. X looking for suitable candidates for a position that they are trying to fill. You are more likely to be recommended by Dr. X for this position if you have a good working relationship. When you are looking for a job, you can't have too many friends.

4. Just like when a guy asks a girl out on a date for the first time, it is disastrous to appear too anxious, or worse yet, desperate, when talking to a potential employer. Desperation tends to scare both girls and employers away. (For the record, I don't know this from any personal experiences, but have heard it to be true.) However, I do believe that one should be **confident and enthusiastic** when approaching future employers. For the jobs in which I was most interested, there is no doubt that those on the search committees recognized that I was excited about the position and that I believed I had the experience necessary to be successful at the job. This was most important when applying for the position at the University

of Georgia. The job was announced 9 months before I defended my dissertation and was advertised at the associate professor level. I felt that I had to do something to convince the selection committee that I was not only able and qualified to do this job, but that I was also worth waiting for. To be honest, I figured that it was a long shot, but I was so interested in the position that I figured I would give it my best try. I made it a point to get to know members of the plant pathology department and to do



my part to demonstrate motivation. When the chairman of the department at UGA, Dr. John Sherwood, visited our department for the dedication of Dr. Niblett's lab, I took the opportunity to introduce myself and made plans to talk to him at length in the future. I always followed up meetings with potential employers with letters further indicating my interest.

5. I have just a few notes on the **interview process** itself. In an interview, you normally prepare yourself for a number of questions that will be asked about your



research, your interests, your goals in life, etc., in order to determine your ability to perform on the job. These questions will be asked of you repeatedly, but what was even more important during my interviews was an ability to relate to the people already employed by the institution or company. For example, on an interview at a university, you are likely to have time to talk individually with faculty members. A faculty member will tell you a little bit about his or her own program and then asks you some basic questions. Invariably, the interview reaches a point where the faculty members ask, “Well, do you have any questions for me?” This is where you have a chance to really make an impression. The answer, “No, I don't think I have any questions.” is not necessarily the best remark. I would advise



someone preparing for any type of interview to learn as much as possible about the organization and its employees before the interview. This allows you to ask intelligent, thoughtful questions and to appear interested and informed about the job. Most people enjoy telling you a little bit about themselves and are flattered if you have taken the initiative to explore their research interests. It is a good thing to know a little bit about their research projects, recent publications, and a few other professional details. One of the most important aspects of an interview is to convince the interviewers that you will be good to work with. My goals during an interview were to convince the interviewers that my knowledge of plant pathology was sound, that I would bring motivation and creativity to the program, and that I was the type of person with whom they would like to work.

6. On a final note, **rejections** for different positions are inevitable and sometimes difficult to deal with. This is especially true after you have invested a great deal of time and effort in an application package and then might not hear anything back from the prospective employer. (Believe it or not, some employers, including some university search committees, do not acknowledge receipt of your application package nor do they inform you when you are no longer in contention for the position!!!!) I was frequently discouraged, but decided not to dwell on the rejections but rather to hope for the next job. I was very, very fortunate that this job that I love so much, worked out for me. Many talented, qualified, and deserving people have to search for long periods of time before finding a job. This is never easy, but I am proof that jobs do exist and will eventually be available.

My e-mail account here in Tifton is Kemerait@arches.uga.edu. If I can be of any help to anyone, please don't hesitate to contact me.

A Reply to Misty Nielsen's Article (Feb-Mar 2000 issue of the PLPNews)

The Myth of the Noble Savage

In a recent article in the PLP News, Misty Nielsen writes idolizing and idealizing the peasant farmer and the value of their farming practices. Over the years, I have had occasion to work with some of these farmers. I, too, have developed a respect for these people. They work very hard, often much more than we do, just to achieve many things that we take for granted. They are no more or less intelligent and have many of the same desires as the rest of us—a decent living, better education and a better future for their children. They just, unfortunately, find themselves in a situation where those things are much harder to achieve.

However, I think we need to be careful about imitating their farming practices. The thought is always that they are somehow more in tune with the environment around them and that practices have evolved to the point where they are optimal and somehow better than what we do in commercial agriculture in the developed countries. However, if you want to grow corn, I suggest you talk to a modern farmer in Illinois rather than the traditional farmer in Bolivia. While the peasant farmer may have some seed sources and even some practices that we can learn from, the Illinois farmer will produce far more corn, of better quality, that is safer to eat than will his Bolivian counterpart. They may be using time tested practices, but they still only produce 20 bushels to the acre.



Modern commercial agricultural practices including energy inputs, fertilizers and yes, genetically modified plants and, yes, those dreaded pesticides, and will be absolutely essential if we hope to feed most of the world above a subsistence level. The Green Revolution has been an incredible success. Despite huge increases in population, the peoples of Latin America and Asia are much better fed with a higher standard of living than 30 years ago.

The modern farm field in the U.S. is probably an environmental disaster area. However, we now fill our need for corn, and that of some of the rest of the world, on many fewer acres that we did 50 years ago. Agricultural efficiency has allowed removal of many acres from agriculture in New England, the Upper Midwest and the mid-Atlantic states. It makes available land for reserves and recreational areas as well as for the urban sprawl that surrounds us. If we adopted the old practices which produced far lower yields, we would probably be like the Chinese—planting our lettuce in the freeway cloverleafs with virtually no areas not utilized for agriculture.

Further large increases in the population are inevitable given the huge percentage of the people that are in their reproductive years. If we hope to feed those people and maintain any reasonable standard of living, we need modern commercial agriculture.

Fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically modified plants will be essential to maintain that productivity. I grew up on a small family farm and appreciate the values of that lifestyle. However, only 3% of the population of the U.S. is now involved in food production. Obviously few of our children will enjoy those by gone benefits. It is a trade-off, but we can't live in the past either. It is far preferable to keep everyone eating than try to preserve a lifestyle which is no longer consistent with our current situation. I'm afraid if we imitate the noble savage, we'll all wind up living like he does.



L. W. "Pete" Timmer

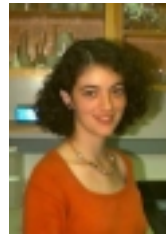
Faculty, staff, students, alumni, and colleagues of our department...

Several of our students received special awards at the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Scholarship and Leadership Convocation on March 31, 2000, at the University Auditorium. **Camilla B. Yandoc** (picture, left) received the F. A. Wood Scholarship and **Christina M. Fulford** received the G. F. Weber Scholarship. Christina, who is co-majoring in Plant Pathology and Agronomy, also received the Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc. Scholarship and was presented with a University of Florida Agricultural Alumni and Friends Award Plaque. She currently serves as the Agricultural Gardens Manager for the Student Agricultural Council and is a CALS Ambassador. In November 1999, Christina was elected National Corresponding Secretary of the American Society of Agronomy (Student Activities Subdivision) and is responsible for producing the nationally circulated ASA Newsletter, which appears four times a year. As an officer of this organization, she attended regional meetings of the ASA at Blacksburg VA in April and will be attending the national meetings in Minneapolis, MN in November.

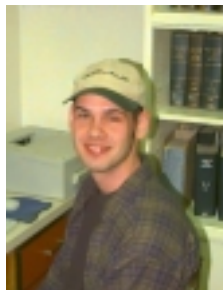


The International Student Academic Awards ceremony was held April

19, 2000 at the J. Wayne Reitz Union, where **Juliana Freitas-Astua** (picture, left) received the Certificate of Award for Outstanding Academic Achievement by an International Student. She and **Yolanda Petersen** also received special recognition at that time for maintaining a perfect 4.0 GPA since they arrived at the University of Florida. Recognizing the important contributions made by our international students, the Department awarded the following students with certificates of appreciation for their services: Eduardo Carlos, Bayram Cevik, Juliana Freitas-Astua, Ricardo Harakava, Alva Nava, Francisco Ochoa, Yolanda Petersen, Inés Marlene Rosales, Denise Tombolato, Alvaro Ureña, and Camilla Yandoc.



One of our faculty members, **F. William Zettler**, received one of the two CALS Undergraduate Teacher of the Year Awards for 1999-2000. (Not to be outdone by her father, his daughter, Jennifer, who received her BS degree from UF's Entomology/Nematology Department, received Clemson University's Outstanding Graduate Student Teaching Award for 1999-2000.)



On April 14, **Richard Blacharski** and **Alvaro Ureña** represented our department at the 2000 Graduate Student Forum. **Richard** (picture, left), who will earn his Master's degree in May, presented the paper "Internalization of Microbe Risk Associated with Hydrocooling Strawberries". Richard pursued his Master's degree working for Drs. Bartz and Legard.

Alvaro won second place in the competition with his participation in the session

dedicated to Life and Environment with the talk "Etiology and Population Genetics of *Colletotrichum* spp. Responsible for Disease of Strawberry". The paper is co-authored by H. C. Kistler and D. E. Legard and it will be presented at the upcoming APS Annual Meeting in Louisiana. Way to go, Alvaro!!!

(Note: Asha Brunings from the Plant Molecular and Cellular Biology Program working with Dr. D. Gabriel was part of the organization of this 11th Graduate Student Forum.)

Profile of a Graduating Student

Jessica Morgan Roberts will be receiving her master's degree May 6th as the first graduate of the Plant Pathology 3-2 program. She obtained her B.S. in Plant Pathology with a double minor in women's studies and plant molecular/cell biology in August 1999. During her career at U. F. she has received many honors including the University of Florida Four-Year Scholar, William and Bertha Cornett Fellowship, and the George Webber Award to name just a few. Besides excellent academic achievement, Jessica has also given a lot to the community by volunteering with Habitat for Humanity, preparing meals for the homeless at St. Francis house, and volunteering and organizing the annual Cornerstone School Chili Cookoff for over 17 years. Jessica was born and raised in Ocala, Florida and this coming September she will be getting married to Grant Mysterly, an environmental engineer. Currently she is searching for a job in both academia and industry as a research technician.

Jessica has been offered a lab tech position at Whitney Lab in St. Augustine. If she decides to accept the position, she will be working with molecular genetics of ion channels in human parasitic flatworms in order to hopefully discover novel targets for the

development of new drugs against them.

Jessica looks at her years at UF in a positive manner. "I have enjoyed my years at UF so much, and it's all the people I have had the pleasure to interact with that have made it so memorable. I appreciate the opportunities that have been available to me in the plant path. dept., and I realize how unique my experience has been. Not all students at UF get the individual attention that we take for granted. I would like to thank everyone for their support and friendship. Please keep in touch, and remember that I am moving to the beach" :) (MB)

The APS Southern Division Annual Meeting was held from March 5-7, 2000 at the Holiday Inn in Gainesville, FL. A number of papers authored or co-authored by people from the department were presented in the meeting.

Congratulations to the department's graduating students – **Rich Blacharski, Bob Kemerait, Kristin Fox, Jessica Roberts and Misty Nielsen.** We wish them the best of luck and a happy future!

For those who travel.....

- Travelers are now allowed to purchase tickets directly from airlines, the Worldwide Web, or from one of the preferred travel agencies.
- Travel agencies are now charging \$10.00 service fee for issuing tickets, an additional \$10.00 will be charged for requesting paper tickets rather than electronic tickets. The Department will decide whether to pay the extra \$10.00 for paper tickets. You may wish to check with your agency if they have another tick-

eting system that will reduce or eliminate the service charge.

- If you purchased your ticket from the Web or directly from the airlines, a justification is required. You don't need to obtain a written quote from the agency, all you need is a statement placed on the reimbursement voucher claiming that the traveler received a lower rate by utilizing the Web or by dealing directly with the airline.

Coffee Break Schedule and Birthdays for May-June 2000

Friday Coffee Break

- 5-5 Charudattan
- 5-12 Gabriel
- 5-19 Jones
- 5-26 Kucharek, Kimborough and Song
- 6-2 Pring and Chourey
- 6-9 Disease Clinic, Zettler and Purcifull
- 6-16 Hiebert
- 6-23 Bartz, Berger and Stiles



Birthdays!!

- 5-5 Dr. Chourey
- 5-7 Polly Teele
- 5-8 Karen Owens
- 5-20 S. Chandramohan
- 5-28 Dr. Hiebert
- 6-6 Dr. Pring
- 6-13 Gerry Benny
- 6-15 Ulla Benny and Angela Vincent
- 6-17 Matt Brecht
- 6-18 Winette Clark
- 6-26 Gail VandeKerckhove
- 7-1 Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Purcifull
- 7-2 Simone Tudor
- 7-4 Wayne Jurick and Richard Cullen
- 7-8 Lucious Mitchell
- 7-10 Ronald French
- 7-22 Patti Rayside



Recent Publications

De Sa, P. A., Hiebert, E., and Purcifull, D. E. 2000. Molecular characterization and coat protein serology of watermelon leaf mottle virus (Potyvirus). Arch. Virol. 145:3, 641-650.

McGovern, R. J., McSorley, R., and Urs, R. R.. 2000. Reduction of phytophthora blight of Madagascar periwinkle in Florida by soil solarization in autumn. Plant Disease 84: 185-191.

Peever, T. L., Olsen, L., Ibanez, A., and Timmer, L.W.. 2000. Genetic differentiation and host specificity among populations of *Alternaria* spp. causing brown spot of grapefruit and tangerine X grapefruit hybrids in Florida. Phytopathology 90: 407-414.

Timmer, L.W., Zitko, S. E., Gotwald, T. R., and Graham, J. H.. 2000. Phytophthora brown rot of citrus: Temperature and moisture effects on infection, sporangium production, and dispersal. Plant Disease 84:157-163.

Cool Web Sites

Movie Buff?

Check out www.movie-mistakes.com. This site offers film lovers a glimpse into the parts of the movies you may not have noticed in the theater! Film flubs galore!

Searching for Knowledge?

Try www.soyouwan.com. This site is a wealth of interesting tidbits. Also know as SYW?, this site has advice, books and bulletin boards on everything from "so you wanna ask for a raise" to "so you wanna use feng shui" to "so you wanna talk your way out of a traffic ticket". Useful advice abounds here.

Vacation hunting?

Perhaps www.recreation.gov can help you. Look no further than this site for economical, fun trips for this summer. You

can search the site by national park location or by different recreational opportunities. Neat and cheap!

Sad Note

Dr. Daniel A. Roberts (1922-2000)

Dr. Daniel A. Roberts, Emeritus Professor in the University of Florida's Plant Pathology Department, died Saturday, April 15, following a brief illness. He was 78. Born in nearby Micanopy, Dr. Roberts attended local schools in Alachua County, after which he entered the University of Florida and received his Bachelor's degree in Agronomy in 1943. After serving in the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II, he returned to the University of Florida, where in 1948, he obtained his Master's degree in Plant Pathology under the direction of the late Dr. George F. Weber. He then attended Cornell University, where, in 1951, he received his Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology and assumed a faculty position in that department. In 1959, Dr. Roberts returned to the University of Florida where he taught the basic plant pathology course for many years and co-authored the text, "Fundamentals of Plant Pathology." During his 35-year tenure at the University of Florida, Dr. Roberts served as Major Advisor of 10 Master's and 6 Ph.D. students. Dr. Roberts retired six years ago.

As a researcher, Dr. Roberts worked with a variety of different plants and pathogen groups. He conducted basic research on the phenomenon of systemic acquired resistance associated with hypersensitive plants inoculated with viruses such as tobacco mosaic and tobacco ringspot. His applied research included diseases of alfalfa and other forage plants grown in Florida. Dr. Roberts also studied the etiology of two enigmatic diseases that created quite a stir in the news media. The first, now recognized as being caused by a phytoplasma, was the aptly named lethal yellows disease that exterminated 75% of the majestic coconut palms in Key West between

1955-1965 before fading away almost as mysteriously as it had arrived. The second disease, an equally mystifying die-back of Spanish moss, wreaked havoc in some regions of the Southeastern United States in the late 1960s, causing many to believe the very existence of this icon of the Old South was threatened. The epidemic, determined by Dr. Roberts to be caused by *Fusarium solani*, eventually subsided, fortunately.

Dr. Roberts was a member of the American Phytopathological Society and is listed both in American Men and Women in Science and in Outstanding Educators in America. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1958 to study abroad in Wales, received the Alpha Zeta Professor of the Year Award in 1971, and the Florida Department of Agriculture Award of Eminence in 1976.

Aside from his many contributions to the department and to the profession, Dr. Roberts will always be remembered for his unique ability with words and being able to express himself eloquently, both orally and in writing. Clearly, he was an excellent plant pathologist, but was well versed in other fields of academia as well. In an article he wrote in 1992, for example, he quotes several literary figures, including Henry James ("*It takes a great deal of history to produce a little literature*"), to describe our discipline's own brief history in Florida. An excellent teacher, compassionate mentor, honorable colleague, good friend, and always a gentleman, Dr. Roberts will surely be missed by those who knew him.

Dr. Roberts was preceded in death by his wife, Ruth E. Remsen Roberts and is survived by one daughter, Katherine R. Veline of Warner Robins, Georgia, two sons, Peter R. Roberts of Marietta, Georgia, and Stephen B. Roberts of Larkspur, Colorado, five grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

A Graduate Student at the GCREC in Dover

Since moving to the GCREC-Dover in January of 1999, **Alvaro Ureña**, a doctoral candidate working for Dr. D. E. Legard, has also shared part of his doctoral research with farmers and industry people in two field days conducted in the research plots of the strawberry research station, and at the 1999 AgriTech Meeting held in Tampa last August. According to the ever-smiling Alvaro, "It has been hard to move out of campus, specially during the first months, but the rewards of direct involvement with farmers and international visitors have been great". He is the only graduate student at the GCREC at Dover at this time. This situation has presented him and the staff and faculty working at the research station with some challenges but it has mainly brought with it a unique learning experience.

"I'm just surrounded by the everyday facts of strawberry production and my own research", Alvaro fondly recalls as the main advantage of working at the GCREC-Dover. He remembers how in



three or four occasions he had to wear his lab coat and pretend to be doing some important scientific work even though he was just looking

at the empty space in front of him just to provide some interesting footage for the crews of local television and newspaper media. However, the most important events for him are the experiences shared with researchers and extension people from all around the world. So far, everybody has been great to him, but the best personal interaction has been with an extension researcher from Greece... "I still have some of that "ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΗΣ" that he brought with him". Alvaro will be finishing his studies by next fall and is looking for job opportunities and future challenges. Thus far, in the near future,

he already has one that makes him very happy because he will be a brand new father this coming September.

Who is Who In Our Department
: Graduate Student Profile



Glenn Curtis Colburn was born and raised in Hilliard, Ohio. **Curt** was an accomplished golfer in high school and upon graduating went to Ohio State University. Like many students, Curt remembers when he was first introduced to the little known plant disease major. "When I was a sophomore I asked a girl what her major was and she said, plant pathology. That was the first time I had ever heard of it, and she explained to me that it was like being a plant doctor. I never knew plants had diseases too. I thought it was the most ridiculous major I had ever heard and I laughed at her." At the time he envisioned a plant ER with physicians running around in blue scrubbies. He later saw an advertisement in the OSU paper about plant health management, which said that there were scholarships available. Curt, being fed up with chemistry and math courses and

very much interested in plants and the environment, applied and got the scholarship. Curt then went on to get his B.S in Plant Health Management, which was a new degree within the plant pathology department. As an undergraduate he sang in the choir at his church and was a member of Circle K, which is a division of the Kwanas service club. He also worked in the plant disease clinic and was awarded the A.J. Hoffman Award for outstanding academic achievement.

Curt stayed on at OSU to receive his M.S. in Plant Pathology under the advisement of Dr. Sally Miller. The thesis title was "Characterization and Management of *Rhizoctonia* species that are pathogenic on radish". He also won third place in the College of Agriculture annual poster competition. Curt is now doing his PhD with Dr. Jim Graham at Lake Alfred and his co-advisor in Gainesville, Dr. Dave Mitchell. Curt is working with *Phytophthora palmivora* and *P. nicotianiae* on citrus and he is looking at low virulent *P. nicotianae* to control high virulent strains.

Mr. Colburn's hobbies include golf, camping, coin collecting, and Tae Kwon Do. Curt is thoroughly enjoying the weather here in Florida and notes the full bloom of Azaleas in February not May like in Ohio. He also likes the wide array of pathogens and broad selection of vegetables and fruits grown here year round. (MB)

Greetings to all PI's at REC's! We would like to hear from you! Do you have any visiting scientists/scholars or post-docs that we haven't heard about? If so, we would like to feature them in future issues of PLP News. Please send us a short summary of where they are from, their educational background, the project they are working on, and personal interests and/or hobbies. You can email us at plpnews@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu. We look forward to hearing from you!

If you would like to join our staff or contribute an article, contact us!

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