**Instructions for Abstracts**

**Deadline for abstract submission: March 7, 2021**

**Select Session**

Please choose the session in which you wish to present:

**Session 1**: Diagnostics & Diversity – Population Structure

**Session 2**: Pathogen Biology

**Session 3**: Genetic Resistance – Host Defence

**Session 4**: Disease Management – Vector Control

**Oral Presentation or Poster**

When you submit your abstract, please indicate if you wish to present an oral presentation or a poster.

**Submission Format** (sample abstract below)

1. **250 words maximum**
2. For each author of the abstract provide: **full first name, full surname and affiliation (name of the institute, town, country)**
3. The **presenting author** should be the first or the last author with his/hername underlined.
4. The authors’ affiliations should be indicated with numbers as superscripts, e.g.:

Ralf Koebnik1, Alice Boulanger2

and identified as follows:

1 IRD, UMR IMPE, Montpellier, France,

2 INRA, UMR LIPM, Toulouse, France

1. Authors may add up to five **keywords** before the abstract
2. **Format**: Abstracts must be Word or Open Office documents (DOC or DOCX formatted, not ODT format) on A4 (21 cm x 29.7 cm): All margins (Top, Bottom, Left, Right) set to 2.5 cm.

**PDF files won’t be accepted**.

1. **Font**: Calibri, 11 points, single space.

It is the authors’ responsibility to proofread submitted abstract. Abstracts will be published as submitted.

**SAMPLE ABSTRACT**

Please use the format of this example

**Effector diversity seems to govern local adaptation of the rice blast fungus**

Jingjing Liao1, Hichuan Huang1, Isabelle Meusnier2, Aurelie Ducasse2, Francois Bonnot3, Elisabeth Fournier2, Pierre Gladieux2, Didier Tharreau3, Thomas Kroj2, Jean-Benoit Morel2

1 College of Plant Protection, Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming, China

2 INRA, Campus International de Baillarguet, UMR BGPI, INRA TA A-54/K, 34398 Montpellier France

3 CIRAD, Campus International de Baillarguet, UMR BGPI, INRA TA A-54/K, 34398 Montpellier France

**Keywords: avirulence, blast fungus, durable resistance, effectors, *Magnaporthe oryzae*.**

Scarce cases of durable disease resistance have been documented in plant/pathogen systems. Their thorough analysis may help to understand how durable resistance emerges and is maintained and how it can be exploited in a sustainable manner. We analyzed the case of the durable resistance of glutinous rice to blast disease caused by the fungus *Magnaporthe oryzae* in the Yuanyang terraces (Yunnan, China). Multi-year sampling of fungal isolates on glutinous rice and non-glutinous rice indicated that two populations of the blast fungus co-exist and are only rarely exchanged between these two rice hosts. Evaluation of the number of avirulence (Avr) effectors in the two *Magnaporthe oryzae* sub-populations demonstrated that isolates from glutinous rice possess particularly high numbers of Avr effectors. Moreover, agressivity of these isolates on glutinous rice and non- glutinous rice varieties was correlated with the Avr effector content. Experiments with isogenic *M. oryzae* strains pinpoint one Avr effector that seems to play a key role in the local adaptation of the two blast sub-populations.