

Plant Pathology and Phytiatry: Modernization of Higher Education as a requirement of theoretical and applied challenges in the Greek and world agriculture

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The term Phytiatry (Plant Medicine) is proposed to be used in a modern University education in plant disease and pest sciences and the replacement of the term Plant Protection with the term Applied Phytiatry (Applied Plant medicine). We present ideas and analyze positions already spreading in Europe, America and Asia. The need of a distinct, rational, merit-structured and comprehensive training in Phytiatry is underlined. A discipline recognized by the state and based on scientific choices that will clearly highlight the role of Real plant doctors. It comes from the need to redefine the Agricultural Education, which includes Phytiatry as vital science to agriculture and the economy of our country because of the necessity of presence of skilled scientists in the field of plant health.

After forty years' personal involvement in Plant Disease Diagnostics (Benaki Phytopathological Institute, Agricultural University of Athens) I came to the conclusion that a broader and deeper knowledge of the scientific topics regarding plant diseases and pests is needed to safely and accurately diagnose them. Because limited knowledge, incorrect diagnosis and inappropriate treatment proposal, resulting from insufficient information, lack of knowledge of the epidemiology of diseases of ecology of insect dissemination of new strains of pathogens and pests as well as reproductive problems handling the material, causes a significant economic impact on farmer's economy while vilification of science and those with mild heart ministry. Regardless of the long lasting enormous contribution of the Benaki Phytopathological Institute and the relevant institutions of NAGREF diagnostic Phytiatry are not enough to resolve at any time emerging issues around diagnostic Phytiatry.

The Agricultural Education today is characterized by the presence of large number of students commensurate with the requirements of the country, lack of guidance and lack of awareness and a reduced interest in agronomic disciplines. This results in the difficulty of graduated agronomists to demand their scientific identity and professional competence in the labor market. By today's standards, many face the problem of unemployment, which, among other, has a negative impact on attracting high-scoring students in Agricultural Universities. The unemployment rate is already well established graduate agronomists can only be of particular concern to those concerned about the future of higher agronomic studies.

Undergraduate programs Plant Medicine: The severity of reported favor of gradual upgrading of basic education by establishing similar Plant Medicine Departments of Veterinary Medicine. The Plant Medicine succinctly defined as a broad group of biological and agronomic sciences to study the biotic and abiotic factors that disturb the health of agricultural and forestry plants and focuses on the study and diagnosis of the causes of diseases, pests and weeds as well as in management. Sciences Fytiatrikis under a constantly changing and evolving agriculture are now considered

internationally as the fundamental scientific fields supporting the production of healthy, efficient, quality and safe food under conditions of a modern globalized trade.

In science Fytiatrikis integrating all the disciplines to ensure that the Plant as follows:

I. The science of Pathology of the main sub-disciplines of science subjects namely: Phytopathological mycology, Phytopathological Prokaryologias, Phytopathological Virology. Non-Parasitic Diseases (Including non-parasitic causes such as drought or flood, nerokratimata, flooding, ice cold, nutrient deficiencies and data ichnostoichion, saline soils or overages, and trace element toxicities occurring alone or caused by human intervention. In human interventions also included and problems with consistency or soil contamination and air pollution or excessive use of pesticides). Epidemiology of plant diseases, Postharvest Pathology and Molecular Pathology, Principles and Methods of Diagnosis and Principles, methods and tools to address plant diseases (chemical, biological and integrated) to cultivated, forest and other plants.

II The Science of Entomology of the main individual scientific disciplines namely Morphology, Physiology, Ecology and Systematics, Diagnosis and Treatment Entomon attacks and other Arthropodon in cultivated, ornamental, forest and other plants, insects and other arthropods pest control, production insects (bee, silkworm, etc.), the science of Nematologists and other branches of Agricultural Zoology involved in vertebrate and invertebrate animals of agricultural importance (rodents, other mammals, earthworms, and others).

III The Science of Weed with the main sub-disciplines of scientific articles on the study of weeds (identification, biology and physiology), Competition and allelopathy in the Treatment of Weed (chemical, biological and integrated) use of herbicides, substances Fytorythmistikon

IV. The science of Fytofarmakologias the main sub-disciplines of scientific articles on the study of bioactivity of Physical and Chemical compounds of plant parasites resistant to Pesticides, Pesticide residues and other toxicological substances in agricultural products and the environment, Toxicology of environmental protection products behavior of plant protection products (fate and behavior of plant protection products on the environment, Ecotoxicology).

V. Apart from the above narrowly specialized disciplines phytosanitary the fytiatriki and related work and ends with a major agricultural or biological sciences listed below.

1. Biometry and C. Experimentation
2. Plant Breeding
3. Selection of varieties for treating diseases and pests
4. Farming systems
5. Basic knowledge of general and specific Pomology
6. Basic knowledge of general and specific Viticulture
7. Basic knowledge of general and specific Horticulture
8. Basic knowledge of general and specific Floriculture
9. Basic knowledge of General and Special Agriculture
10. Basic knowledge of Forestry
11. Molecular Biology
12. Basic knowledge of Biotechnology
13. Soil, Soil management
14. Fertilizers - Nutrition
15. Multiplication of seed and plant breeding

16. Identification of new diseases pests and weeds
17. Harvest and process effects on Plant
18. Ecology and landscape architecture
19. Ecotoxicology
20. Environmental Protection
21. Communication and information
22. Socio-economic impact of applied fytiatrikis
23. Quality Production
24. Consumer protection
25. Security Work

Postgraduate fytiatrikis in Greece: Despite Function project entitled Plant protection and environment AUA has already been proposed Ai establishing interdisciplinary graduate program in Fytiatriki. This is because priority is the introduction of postgraduate qualifications in Fytiatriki in Agricultural Universities, Schools of the country to realize the need to acquire specialized scientists will be able to work as Fytiatroi application. Please note that the Department of Agriculture, University of Thessaly approved and started operating from 2010 graduate curriculum entitled Fytiatriki and Environment.

Plant Medicine internationally. The organization of postgraduate studies at universities in the U.S. and Europe: Americans have NEBRASKA FLORIDA and the Fytiatriki at postgraduate level. Indicate that Phytiatry (Plant medicine) is an expanding field protoemfanistike university in Florida and was extended Nempraskakai extended INTERNATIONALLY China Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Egypt. To meet the critical needs of the food industry, plant doctors serve as trained consultants to agricultural firms, liaisons between researchers and producers and educators to the general public. Information about graduate programs fytiatrikis didonati the relevant web sites The web site of the University of FLORIDA is: <http://dpm.ifas.ufl.edu/> The web site of the University of NEBRASKA is: <http://dph.unl.edu/> The AUA is implemented to create a graduate program fytiatrikis in collaboration with universities in Albania Macedonia Kosovo, Serbia and Croatia. Faculty of Crop Protection and Environmental Protection of the AUA participate in the EU TEMPUS Programme which involved Italy, Bulgaria and all the Balkan countries. The program entitled INTERNATIONAL JOINT MASTER DEGREE IN PLANT MEDICINE in developing graduate programs Fytiatrikis all Balkan countries into English. Fytiatriki Company fytiatriki Greece and worldwide. Recently the foundation of Fytiatrikis Association of Greece was the result of the obvious necessity of modernization of agronomic education training for students and postgraduate qualification in applied fytiatrikis supplied with modern knowledge applied comply with the requirements of the new circumstances created constantly. As part of this effort as President of the Association of Greece sent Fytiatrikis related Letter to the Editor of the Journal Phytopathology News published by the American Phytopathological Society has over 5000 members and appears on the website of Association of Greece Fytiatrikis <http://fytiatriki.gr> already exist scientific societies Fytiatrikis The web site of the Swiss Society for Phytiatry is: <http://www.sg-phytomed.ch/english/index.html> The web site of The German Phytomedical Society (DPG) is: <http://dpg.phytomedizin.org/> 'healthy plant' and 'healthy plant production'. between researchers and producers and educators to the general public. Information about graduate programs fytiatrikis didonati the relevant web sites The web site of the

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