

京都大学若手人材海外派遣事業 ジョン万プログラム  
研究者派遣プログラム

英文報告書

提出日：平成 25年 8月 16日

1. 渡航者 (日本語)			
氏名	竹内 祐子	採択年度	平成 24 年度
部局	農学研究科	電話	
職名	助教	メール	
研究課題名	病原線虫マツノザイセンチュウの日米系統間の比較		
海外渡航期間	平成 25年 3月 30日～ 平成 25年 7月 31日		
渡航先 (英語表記)	国名：United States of America 大学等研究機関名：Louisiana State University 研究室名等：Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology 受入研究者名：Edward C. McGawley		
<b>2. 渡航の報告 (英文)</b> 渡航先の研究環境、研究者との交流、研究発表の状況等、渡航中の滞在経験について英語(500～1000語)で記述して下さい。受入研究者と撮影した写真や研究発表で用いた図等について、可能な範囲で別添として提出して下さい。ページ数については増加してもかまいません。 この報告は、ジョン万プログラムの成果として、京都大学ホームページ(英文)などに掲載されることがあります。			
<p>Under the John Mung Program, I had a fruitful quarter year at Louisiana State University in many ways. I have concentrated on my own research although I had also routine work for my laboratory in Kyoto. The research grant given by the program was helpful for setting up a new project; without it I would not have easily prepared all necessities because my supervisor had already afforded much cost for me (bench fee) to kindly accept my stay. Besides research I learned a lot about laboratory administration in the United States. There were numbers of difference from Japan: among them the most prominent is positioning of graduate students. They are employed by laboratory as student workers. They have a guaranteed income and therefore accept responsibility to play a role for laboratory. I was impressed that both researchers (teachers) and students were independent but in mutual respect.</p> <p>It was fortunate to have opportunities to communicate with many people not only inside university but also in the public. I developed a network of contacts in the field of Nematology as well as Plant Pathology, Plant Physiology, Plant Diagnostics, and public citizens including farmers and silvicultural workers. Such interfield communication helped me to see myself and my own research objectively. Even while away from the laboratory, I had much to learn through intercultural experience that I would never commit on my own, although I had attended several international meetings and had relationships with foreign colleagues before this project.</p> <p>The theme of this project was 'Comparison of Japanese and American isolates of the pine wood</p>			

nematode.' In Japan, mountains used to be covered with beautiful pine forests in the days when they were free from the pine wood nematode, a tiny 1mm-long forest pathogen that was introduced from North America in the early 19th century. During my stay, I visited Bogalusa, Louisiana, where the nematode was first discovered (Steiner and Buhner, 1934), to document its present status. On the university campus, in woodlands, and at Christmas tree farms, the nematodes still exist in Louisiana, but without causing a serious epidemic. This result was reported in the 52nd Annual Meeting of Society of Nematologists (Knoxville, Tennessee, 14-17 July, 2013). Nematode cultures that I established are now being comparatively studied with Japanese isolates of the same species to deepen our understanding of this disease. I believe that the network developed during the surveys, experiments, and meetings will be a great asset to this important field of research. Our collaboration is not over but it has only just begun.

I greatly appreciate having the opportunity of financial support by the John Mung Program. I will apply what I have learned to the future research and incorporate this experience into my career.