



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR BIOLOGICAL CONTROL
OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS AND PLANTS (IOBC)

IOBC NEWSLETTER 87

[WWW.IOBC-GLOBAL.ORG](http://www.iobc-global.org)

IOBC is affiliated with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)
as the Section of Biological Control of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS)

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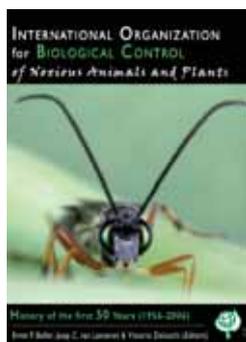
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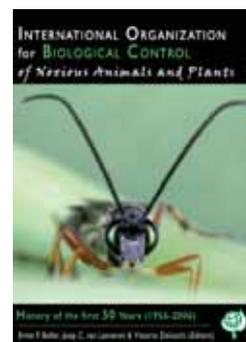
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Some copies of “IOBC: History of the first 50 years”
are still available.

Order your copy (10 Euro or 15 US\$) by emailing
Joop.vanLenteren@wur.nl

PDF files of previous newsletters can be found at
www.iobc-global.org



1. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT: IOBC IS DOING VERY WELL

The IOBC Council, consisting of the Executive Committee and one representative from each Regional Section, is responsible for the functioning of the Organization and meets every two years. The most recent meeting, held in June 2010 at Wageningen in the Netherlands, had a full agenda, and here I have outlined some of the most important items that were discussed.

- The African Tropical Regional Section (ATRS), started in 1990, is struggling. Membership is less than 20 individuals and only one general assembly has been held, so there is no working group, web site or newsletter. Recent attempts to find dedicated colleagues to form a governing board have failed and this is a concern for there have been remarkable successes of biological control in Africa during the last century and extensive research is still conducting in all parts of the continent. IOBC must find a suitable way to aid our African colleagues and help them reactivate ATRS. This is one of the greatest challenges that must be addressed prior to the next General Assembly in South Korea in 2012.
- IOBC Working Groups are handled in a dynamic manner, with those fulfilling their mandates or that are no longer active being replaced by others addressing the needs of our members. Two new NRS Working Groups have recently been formed to examine ‘Benefits and risks associated with exotic biological control agents’ and ‘The role of generalist predators in Biological Control’. If you wish to contribute to their activities I would strongly encourage you to get involved.
- For the past two years the Executive Committee has worked on changes to IOBC Global By-Laws relating to (i) guidelines for the use of financial reserves, (ii) the establishment of new working groups, (iii) procedures for the election of the Executive Committee, and (iv) guidelines for nomination, selection and appointment of honorary members. The proposed changes have been ratified by the Council and are posted on the IOBC website.
- IOBC Global will contribute 10,000 Euros to CABI to assist in updating BIOCAT, a global database on classical biological control that contains key information for practitioners, regulators, taxonomists and ecologists. We will also provide 2,000 Euros annually for ongoing maintenance of the database. More details can be found in the report written by M. Cock elsewhere in this newsletter,
- The Council took an important decision about the official name of our Organization, proposing that it be changed from ‘The International Organization for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants’ to ‘**The International Organization for Biological Control**’. The reasoning behind this suggested change is that the current name does not include the control of plant pathogens. This is a rapidly developing field of biological control and the newer, simpler name is more inclusive towards our colleagues in plant pathology. The adoption of new name for IOBC will be discussed at the next General Assembly, as such a change implies a modification to our statutes.

During the last two years IOBC has been actively involved in the international issue of Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources (see the previous two newsletters for more information). Last March I was invited to give a presentation on the norms of practice of benefit sharing by researchers using biological control at an event sponsored by the USDA during the ABS WG-9 meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Cali, Colombia. I have forwarded my presentation to the CBD Secretariat - as they will make it available on their website. I also met one-on-one with a number of Delegates during my stay. However, the Cali meeting was not a great success, as the delegates voted to suspend it! This was a legal maneuver and the 9th Working Group will reconvene to complete negotiations just before the CBD meeting Nagoya, Japan. To learn more about the Cali meeting, please have a look at the synthesis posted by the Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB), a multi government funded reporting service that provides neutral updates on the status of most negotiations <http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/abs9/>. It remains important for each of us to continue disseminating the conclusions and recommendations of the IOBC Commission on ABS and BC. The game is not over!

Our esteemed colleague Prof. Dr. Joop van Lenteren, whose contributions to biological control has been outstanding and unique, recently retired from Wageningen University. Fortunately, Joop will remain active both in science and in his remarkable contributions to IOBC. At the June Executive

Meeting Joop delivered a farewell address entitled ‘Ecology: cool science but does it help?’ and I strongly encourage you to read this most inspiring lecture at:

http://wurtv.wur.nl/P2GTV/viewer.html?path=aulatv/2010/06/10/2/video_post.wmv.

Before Joop’s farewell address Louise Vet, Jacques Brodeur, Marcel Dicke and Franz Bigler presented a paper during the symposium ‘How Science Inspires Biological Pest Control’. All these presentations can be seen at:

http://wurtv.wur.nl/P2GTV/viewer.html?path=aulatv/2010/06/10/1/video_post.wmv

After the symposium Joop received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the worldwide biological control industry and the citation given by Karel Bolkmans on behalf of the biological control industry, has been included in this newsletter. Merci Joop!



Symposium speakers: Marcel Dicke, Franz Bigler, Jacques Brodeur and Louise Vet

Jacques Brodeur
President IOBC Global
Université de Montréal
Québec, Canada

2. NEWS ABOUT BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AND ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING

After the two publications prepared by the IOBC Global Commission on Access and Benefit Sharing and Biological Control, quite some other activities took place. Jacques Brodeur and Joop van Lenteren attended a meeting at FAO (Rome, Italy) in October 2009 to inform many countries about biological control and the problems that an Access and Benefit Sharing system might cause for biological control. Jacques Brodeur also attended the Convention on Biological Diversity meeting in Cali (Colombia) in March of 2010 (see editorial). Johannette Klapwijk, who attended the same meeting on behalf of the natural enemy producers, reports about her experience below. The Commission has further submitted several papers to biological control and entomology journals in various world regions to make the biocontrol community aware of the problems related to ABS. Depending on the state of affairs with regard to the an Access and Benefit Sharing protocol, IOBC Global will attend the October 2010 CBD meeting in Japan.

Biocontrol Industry report on the 9th Ad Hoc Open Ended Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing under the CBD in Cali, Colombia, 21-28 march 2010



The CBD organized several so called ‘Ad hoc open ended Working Groups on Access and Benefit Sharing attended by delegates from all parties who signed the CBD, some stakeholders and observers. The aim of the workshops is to come to an International Regime on ABS. The final document is supposed to be accepted during the COP-10 meeting in Nagoya, Japan, in October this year.

On behalf of the biocontrol industry (IBMA) I visited the last meeting in Cali, Colombia (ABS-9) as an observer, in an Industry delegation with the ICC (International Chamber of Commerce).

The meeting ended with delegates frustrated at not having had the chance to undertake text-based negotiations, and with less progress achieved than hoped. It was marked by much confusion over process, which was changed several times during the meeting, and tensions between the delegations. Recognizing that further text-based negotiations were necessary before COP-10 in Nagoya, the meeting was not closed but only suspended, and will be resumed in Montreal in June. The negotiations in Montreal will be based on the Revised Co-Chairs Draft Protocol resulting from the meeting. This document was not negotiated by the Parties but was the Co-Chairs' attempt to capture the discussions.

During the meeting I organised a side event, in which I gave a presentation on the impact of such a regime on the Biocontrol Industry. IBMA fears that if the International Regime will result in a complicated, lengthy and costly process to get access to potential IBCAs, it is unlikely that any biocontrol company can afford to take the risk to spend that much effort and money, thus jeopardizing the future of the biocontrol industry and therefore also the future of biological control as a sustainable alternative to chemical pest control. We would therefore appreciate to be involved in developing a procedure which is feasible for the industry and which facilitates, rather than potentially hampers, the further development of biological control. Members of a number of delegations reacted very positively and subscribe our view.

We (IBMA) appreciate the fact that the Commission on Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) of the FAO has recognized Biocontrol Agents as being important resources for Food and Agriculture. The Background Study Paper on Biocontrol and ABS, prepared by the IOBC study group was distributed during the workshops. The FAO has assured us they are not going to sign the protocol if there will be no room for sectorial approaches for the different agricultural sectors under FAO, including biocontrol.

Johannette Klapwijk

Chair Invertebrates Biocontrol Agents group IBMA

3. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO BE MEMBER OF IOBC?

- IOBC coordinates biological control activities worldwide and has 6 regional sections (Africa, Asia, East Europe, North America, South America, and West Europe) and many working groups.
- IOBC is the only truly worldwide organization representing research in biological control in various global, regional and national organizations (e.g. IUBS, FAO, EC, ICE) for more than 50 years
- IOBC developed practically applied biological control and integrated pest management programs
- IOBC was the first to develop IPM guidelines for all major crops in Europe and has since continued to contribute to the development of principles of sustainable agriculture, e.g. guidelines on Integrated Production.
- IOBC initiated and co-developed Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms (International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures Number 3, 32 pages, 2005; Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention; available at www.FAO.org)
- IOBC initiated and co-developed methods to test side effects of pesticides on natural enemies, which are now the official standard for testing side effects in the European Union pesticide registration procedure and published as the EPPO standard for Environmental Risk Assessment Scheme for Plant Protection Products, Chapter 9, PP 3/9, EPPO Bulletin 33, 99-131; available at [http://archives.eppo.org/EPPOStandards/PP3_ERA/pp3-09\(2\).pdf](http://archives.eppo.org/EPPOStandards/PP3_ERA/pp3-09(2).pdf).
- IOBC initiated and co-developed with the natural enemy producers guidelines for mass production and quality control of beneficial organisms (see: <http://www.amrqc.org>).

- IOBC co-developed with OECD a document on Guidance for Information Requirements for Regulation of Invertebrates as Biological Control Agents (IBCA) (OECD Series on Pesticides Number 21, Environment Directorate; Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, Paris 2003, 22 pages; Available at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/6/20/28725175.pdf>).
- IOBC Global and WPRS co-developed a tiered method for environmental risk assessment of natural enemies (Lenteren, J.C. van, Bale, J., Bigler, F, Hokkanen, H.M.T., Loomans, A.J.M., 2006. Assessing risks of releasing exotic biological control agents of arthropod pests. Annual Review of Entomology, 51: 609-634. + supplemental material)
- IOBC contributed information on biological control and biodiversity to the FAO report “Genetic resources of importance to agriculture” (FAO, 2007).
- IOBC reviewed and made important contributions to paragraphs on sustainable agriculture and pest management in the UN-coordinated International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (UN, 2008).
- IOBC provided information to several organizations about natural enemies as quality indicators for biodiversity, and natural enemies as test organisms for side effects of pollutants and for pesticides as indicator of in and off field non-target effects.
- IOBC wrote, on request of FAO, a report on The use and exchange of biological control agents for food and agriculture (Cock, M.J.W., J. C. van Lenteren, J. Brodeur, B.I.P. Barratt, F. Bigler, K. Bolckmans, F.L. Côtoli, F. Haas, P.G. Mason, J.R.P. Parra, 2009. The use and exchange of biological control agents for food and agriculture. Report prepared for the FAO Genetic Resources Commission by the IOBC Global Commission on Biological Control and Access and Benefit Sharing. IOBC, Bern, Switzerland: 88 pp.; <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/017/ak569e.pdf>). The full text of the FAO report can be downloaded from: http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/cgrfa-back/en/?no_cache=1
- IOBC wrote a vision paper on the issue of Access and Benefit Sharing for the journal BioControl, entitled “Do new Access and Benefit Sharing procedures under the Convention on Biological Diversity threaten the future of Biological Control?” (Cock, M.J.W., J. C. van Lenteren, J. Brodeur, B.I.P. Barratt, F. Bigler, K. Bolckmans, F.L. Côtoli, F. Haas, P.G. Mason, J.R.P. Parra, 2009. Do new Access and Benefit Sharing procedures under the Convention on Biological Diversity threaten the future of Biological Control? BioControl; www.springer.com/life+sci/entomology/journal/10526).

4. WHY SHOULD YOU PUBLISH IN OUR OWN JOURNAL BIOCONTROL: 8 GOOD REASONS TO DO SO !!!



BioControl

Journal of the International Organization for Biological Control
Editor-in-Chief: Eric Wajnberg

Now Even More Reasons to Publish in BioControl:

1. **High Impact Factor 1.406**
2. **Submission to full acceptance: average < 100 days**
3. **Acceptance to Online First: average < 21 days**
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BioControl is the official journal of the International Organization for Biological Control (IOBC). It includes original papers on basic and applied research in all aspects of biological control of invertebrate, vertebrate and weed pests, and plant diseases.

Subject areas covered in BioControl comprise biology and ecology of organisms for biological control, and various facets of their use including any biological means of control for integrated pest management (IPM) such as plant resistance, pheromones and intercropping. Interdisciplinary papers with a global perspective on the use of biological control in integrated pest management systems are strongly encouraged.

Developments in molecular biology and biotechnology that have direct relevance to biological control will also be considered for publication. Organisms covered by BioControl include parasitoids, invertebrate and vertebrate predators of pest animals and plants, mites, plant and insect pathogens, nematodes, and weeds. In addition to original research papers, BioControl also publishes forum papers, reviews (solicited by the Editor-in-Chief) and Letters to the Editor on critical issues relevant to biological control.

5. ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2008 - 2012

The Executive Committee has met in November 2009 in Valencia, Spain. This was followed by a Council and Executive Committee meeting in June 2010 in Wageningen, The Netherlands. Below, a selection of topics discussed at this meeting is presented.

- The financial situation of Global is healthy. We are able to support all WG meetings with a fixed amount of money, which is meant to support travel and accomodation of young IOBC members.
- IOBC will provide a grant and an annual amount of money to CABI for a revision of the biocontrol database and annual updates. CABI will soon start to update their database (see elsewhere in this newsletter). The database will be available for everyone. As soon as the database is updated, we will make a link to the database on IOBC's website.
- Most Regional Sections function well, but we still have problems to find candidates for the Executive Committee of the African Regional Section of IOBC. For an overview of the Regional Sections and their activities, see www.IOBC-GLOBAL.org
- Most Working Groups of IOBC Global also function well and meet every two or three years. One of the global WGs (Egg Parasitoids) might be dissolved in the near future, but its activities will be continued under the wings of a Regional Section WG (more news in next newsletter). For an overview of WG activities, see www.IOBC-GLOBAL.org
- The website of Global has recently been updated, we are now preparing a facelift and hope to add attractive illustrations to make the site more interesting for the general public.
- Statutes and By-Laws of IOBC Global. Several sections will be added to the By-Laws: new election procedure, procedure for selection of honorary members, procedure for establishment of new working groups. As soon as these sections are added, the new version of the By-Laws will be put in the website of IOBC Global.
- Many ideas have been proposed for symposia to be organized during the next International Congress of Entomology in South Korea. The Council and Executive Committee will select four interesting topics and contact potential speakers.
- The programme for the General Assembly of IOBC Global to be held in 2010 in South Korea was discussed.
- The IOBC writing partnership (see our website for more information) has resulted in the editing of 58 papers from different areas in the world.

- The relationships with various international organizations has been intensified during the past years, and particularly the relationship with FAO has resulted in various combined activities concerning biological control.
- IOBC Global will work on the organization of international courses on biological control. This year, we hope to write a course manual, which will be followed with one or more two weeks courses taught in Latin America.
- The current Executive Committee will propose to the General Assembly in 2010 to simplify the name of IOBC (now: International Organization of Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants). The reasons are that in the current name biological control of plant pathogens is not included, and that the current name is cumbersome and always needs to be explained to the press and general public. We will propose the new name for IOBC GLOBAL to be: International Organization of Biological Control.



Council dinner June 2010:
 Maria Manzano (NTRS), Les Shipp (NRS), Jacques Brodeur (Global), Joop van Lenteren (Global), Leigh Pilkington (APRS), Barbara Barratt (Global and APRS), Danuta Sosnowska (EPRS), Alberto Urbaneja (Global)

6. CANDIDATES FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2012 - 2016

In 2012, a new Executive Committee for IOBC Global will be elected. We are looking for candidates for all positions: President, 2 Vice-presidents, Secretary General and Treasurer.

7. IOBC INTERNET BOOK ON BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

The FIFTH EDITION of the IOBC INTERNET BOOK OF BIOCONTROL IS AVAILABLE ON IOBC-Global.org



IOBC Internet Book of Biological Control

Aim: to present the history, the current state of affairs and the future of biological control in order to show that this control method is sound, safe and sustainable

The fifth edition of the book (2008) contains more than 130 pages with information about biocontrol is available for free on our website. We ask you to support the preparation of this book. The first priority is to receive summaries of the actual application of biological control in each country or region. The second priority is to document the history of biological control in each country, including some key references, so that it will be easier for all biocontrol workers worldwide to know what has been done and what is going on at this moment. This will help us to make clear **how important biological control is**. We have received several very good contributions during the past months, which will be included in the sixth edition. THANK YOU !!!!

8. BIOCAT, THE GLOBAL DATABASE OF CLASSICAL BIOLOGICAL CONTROL, TO BE UPDATED AND MADE OPEN ACCESS

For many years, the late David Greathead, former Director of CABI's International Institute of Biological Control (Murphy and Cock 2007), together with his wife Annette Greathead, developed and maintained a global database of classical biological control introductions of insects to control insects: BIOCAT. Originally a card index, BIOCAT was developed with different software as computers became more accessible. It reached its current form in the 1990s, as described in Greathead and Greathead (1992), and since then was maintained by David Greathead in his retirement, until his untimely death in 2006. Now a new initiative with support from IOBC, CABI and others will bring BIOCAT up to date and make it open access under the umbrella of CABI's Invasive Species Compendium initiative.

The BIOCAT database consists of records for each introduction based on the published literature only, which limits the coverage, but ensures its credibility. At the time of Greathead & Greathead's (1992) analysis it contained 4,769 records, and when David Greathead stopped updating it in 2006, it contained 5,558 records. Each country-agent combination is one record, and each record includes, as far as available:

- **Pest** – the target pest or principal target pest;
- **Other pest** – other target pests apart from the principal target pest;
- **Classification of pest** – order and family;
- **Origin of pest** – zoogeographical origin of the pest;
- **Crop** – where it was hoped to control the pest;
- **Country** – name of the country or island where the release was made;
- **Year** – year or years of release;
- **Agent** – name of the parasitoid or predator biological control agent;
- **Classification of agent** – order and family;
- **Origin of agent** – zoogeographic region and country of original source;
- **Result** – in six categories from failure to establish to complete success, or unknown;
- **Source** – a key reference, usually a global or regional review when available; and
- **Note** – other information worth recording that doesn't fit any field.

The database should be a key information source for (1) practitioners to identify what introductions have been made before and with what results, (2) ecologists wishing to test various theories regarding biological control and the introduction of species, (3) regulators and policy makers for biological control, to know whether biological control agents, or species closely related to them, have been used before, and with what results, (4) those concerned with genetic resources – to assess what biological control agents have been obtained from and used in different countries, and (5) taxonomists, to locate how different biological control species have been distributed, and so on. Just as one example, when the IOBC Global Commission on Biological Control and Access and Benefit Sharing set out to address the question of who has supplied genetic resources and who has used genetic resources for biological control, BIOCAT was an invaluable resource (Cock et al. 2010). Even so, it was necessary to review all entries in the field "Country", and make sure that these represented political countries.

In a new initiative, CABI is updating and revising BIOCAT, to make it available through the open access Invasive Species Compendium, which should be available in 2011. This is being done with partial support from IOBC, and in a partnership with the Center for Biological Control, Florida A&M University. The following steps are envisaged for the first phase:

- Check all existing records in BIOCAT and modify them to a new structure to facilitate analysis and some of the uses and needs that have been identified (e.g. political countries will be identified as well as areas or islands within countries); and
- Update BIOCAT with new introductions over the last 5-8 years.

At the same time, the project will work on:

- Expanded coverage to include all invertebrates used for the biological control of invertebrates. Later, we plan to add more information for all records, including information on biology of pest and agent, host specificity, reports of non-target effects, availability of cost–benefit information, etc., etc. but this will take longer. We will begin by adding this information for introductions into Europe and the Americas, and will tackle the other continents later as resources permit. Ways to include pathogens in BIOCAT will also be explored.

For more information or offers of help (financial, information, verification), please contact CABI's Chief Scientist, Dr Matthew Cock (m.cock@cabi.org).

References:

- Cock, M.J.W.; van Lenteren, J.C.; Brodeur, J.; Barratt, B.I.P.; Bigler, F.; Bolckmans, K.; C nsoli, F.L.; Haas, F.; Mason, P.G.; Parra, J.R.P. (2010) Do new Access and Benefit Sharing procedures under the Convention on Biological Diversity threaten the future of biological control? *BioControl* **55**, 199–218.
- Greathead, D.J.; Greathead, A.H. (1992) Biological control of insect pests by insect parasitoids and predators: the BIOCAT database. *Biocontrol News and Information* **13**, 61N–68N.
- Murphy, R.J.; Cock, M.J.W. (2007) David Greathead: a life in biological control. *Biocontrol News and Information* **28**, 1N–9N.

9. LIFE TIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD GRANTED TO JOOP VAN LENTEREN BY THE WORLD-WIDE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL INDUSTRY



Laudatio by Karel Bolckmans, Director of Global Research and Production at Koppert BV, the Netherlands.

Dear ladies and gentlemen, dear Professor van Lenteren, dear Joop,

I am standing here today as a representative of the word-wide biological control industry with a very special mandate.

More specifically I'm standing here as a representative of :

- the IBMA or "International Biological Control Association", which is mostly an association of mostly European producers of beneficial insects and mites;
- the ANBP or "Association of Natural Biocontrol Products", which is the North American association of producers of natural enemies (USA, Canada and Mexico);
- the ABC or "Australasian Biocontrol Companies" (Australia and New Zealand);

- and the ABC Bio or “Associação Brasileira das Empresas de Controle Biológico”, which is the Brazilian association of producers of beneficial insects and mites.

Dear Joop, I believe that the most wonderful feeling is the feeling of gratitude, and that therefore the most important words in our vocabulary are the words “*thank you*”. It is with a feeling of great gratitude that we want to thank you today. We want to thank you:

- for your contribution to a better, scientific understanding of the biology and ecology of natural enemies as a basis for their practical use,
- for your contribution to the development of new invertebrate biocontrol agents,
- for your contribution and leadership in the development of practical quality control guidelines for beneficial insects and mites (the famous IOBC QC Guidelines),
- for your contribution to the development of balanced regulations for import and release of exotic natural enemies based on a better scientific understanding of the benefits and risks of biological control,
- and for your contribution to the promotion of biological control across the globe.

Over your rich career you have not only been an outstanding **scientist**, but also a **visionary** and an **ambassador**. A visionary with a clear long term vision on the future of integrated pest management, biological control and also the future and role of the biological control industry. I would say that you have been for us at times some sort of a virtual **director**. A person who points out the *direction*. And like it is the faith of every visionary, your vision was not always immediately understood by the industry. We didn't always agree. At least not immediately.

You, and your buddy Franz Bigler, certainly remember the fierce discussions during the IOBC workshops in Wageningen in 1991 and in Horsholm, Denmark in 1992, when you told us that we had to do something about the quality of our products and that we had to pro-actively develop standardized quality control methods. If not regulators would force us to do so sooner or later. You taught us that we had to work together, not only with scientists but also between companies. We were not used to that. We were competitors, with each our own secret methods to economically produce all these different predators and parasites !!! Many of the industry associations didn't exist yet but you brought industry people and scientists together and made us work together. Whether we liked it or not.

And we also cherish the memory of many beautiful moments together as a group, that YOU brought together, like the singing as a group at the IOBC AMRQC meeting Rimini in 1993, with Rik Frey on the guitar; the “O sole mio” which was so wonderfully sung by Massimo Benuzzi, Gino Manzarolli and the late Giorgio Nicoli during the IOBC meetings; the visit to the many beautiful buildings of Gaudi in Barcelona during the Quality Control Workshop in Cabriels in 1997; the hikes in the mountains around Engelberg in Switzerland. Because you also enjoy Life, Joop, a good meal together with friends, with some nice wine, classic music concerts, architecture, and most of all the beauty of nature. With a capital N.

Today, the famous IOBC Quality Control Guidelines are the international standard. And we are very grateful for that.

You certainly also remember the fierce discussions when suddenly it turned out that the import and release of natural enemies was going to be regulated. Until about 10 years ago, there was no or almost no regulation for import and release of natural enemies in most European countries. We jokingly said “if a beneficial is smaller than a rabbit and if it has 6 or 8 legs, you can freely import it”. But with the Convention of Biological Diversity of 1992, all countries agreed to regulate import (and export) of biological organisms. You remember that we were shocked and felt really threatened as an industry when it turned out that the importation and release of natural enemies was also going to be regulated. There were almost no serious examples of substantial negative environmental impact from the release of exotic natural enemies. Despite of numerous releases. And we were much too small as an industry and our profitability much too shallow to be able to deal with expensive and lengthy registration processes for natural enemies. And you were seemingly going to help those regulators and told us that they were right ! Suddenly all the focus seemed to be on the potential environmental risks of biological control, rather than on its environmental benefits. We felt flooded by one regulatory initiative after the other : EPPO, OECD, Rebecca, etcetera And Joop was involved everywhere,

either in front or behind the scene. And we certainly didn't understand why. You, who always used to focus on the benefits of biological control. Until we saw how you, and the international group of scientists which you rounded up (and many of them are here today) were able to build a bridge between industry and regulators based on serious scientific research. And until we saw how you explained to regulators why they should not overreact. Despite the fact that there only very few examples of undesired negative effects of invertebrate biological control agents, we understand today why it is so important for our industry and for the future of biological control to critically evaluate the potential environmental risk of the introduction of exotic natural enemies, even against exotic invasive pests. I believe that it is really thanks to your efforts that today we have a balanced regulation for natural enemies, which is based on real science and not just on the precautionary principle and therefore on ignorance. And we are grateful for that.

And even today you continue to help by rounding up a group of eminent scientists to develop a rigorous position paper on the new upcoming international regulations with regards to Access and Benefit Sharing (CBD / ABS). Without this effort, it might become impossible to get access to natural enemies of new invasive alien pests that invade our agricultural crops on a regular basis. As an industry alone we would never be able to put together such a position paper. Joop, once more, we are grateful for your inspiring leadership.

As a **scientist, teacher** and a **speaker** you inspired an entire generation of biological control scientists and biocontrol practitioners. Every single speaker during the mini-symposium this afternoon testified how he was inspired by you. Like many people in our industry I will always cherish your personal encouragement. Tough and critical, sometimes peppered with some dutch bluntness, but always fair and pushing us to the next frontier. With a unique mix of scientific rigor and pragmatism, which is rarely found in academic researchers.

Joop, as a biocontrol **ambassador**, you have travelled all four corners of the globe to promote biological control, to convince local policy makers and to encourage local biocontrol researchers and practitioners. You like to make people think differently. You like to shake their beliefs, assumptions even dogma's with regards to crop protection and the future of crop protection. To shock them even. When you speak about chemical crop protection products, you do not talk about pesticides, but about "poison". To make people think. Joop, we love it when you talk dirty like that.

You have clearly had a key influence on bringing our industry and the world-wide usage of biological control to the next level. Because of this, as a world-wide industry, we have decided to grant you a unique award, which we have never granted before. We have decided to grant you a Lifetime Achievement Award.

It is embodied by a small statue with big symbolism. For us this award symbolizes your contribution to the development of an environmentally friendly agriculture as an essential part of a sustainable world by **connecting** people world-wide. We know that your Farewell Lecture today is not a farewell to biological control. We all know that you still have many plans. Therefore the Lifetime Achievement Award is not only an acknowledgement for your great contribution so far but also for your numerous, great contributions in the many years to come.



Joop, there are not enough words and there is not enough time to fully express our gratitude to you. Therefore I want to end with the simple words that so beautifully summarize it all : THANK YOU. The Lifetime Achievement Award will now be officially handed over to you by Johannette Klapwijk, chair of the Professional Group for Invertebrate Biocontrol Producers of the IBMA.

Joop, Karel and Johannette Klapwijk (IBMA)
(Photos: Guy Ackermans)

10. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN BIOLOGICAL CONTROL: A CASE STUDY

Dr. William Cabrera (South American Biological Control Laboratory, Buenos Aires, Argentina)



presented the talk which is printed below at the IOBC NRS NTRS meeting held in May 2010 at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. As it illustrates nicely how biological control projects are managed and as it relates to the important issue of Access and Benefit Sharing, we asked him permission to publish the text in the IOBC newsletter.

During the last NRS/NTRS joint meeting, held in Niagara Falls May 12 to 14, 2010, there was one weed-biocontrol session. This session was called: “Biological Control of Weeds: Why is it so Successful?” The assertiveness of the title led to some joking, after all some may wonder perhaps why do we say it has been so successful? Rather than endeavour to prove the truth of the title, we wandered a bit from its expected course. That is because we couldn’t possibly tackle the history of weed biocontrol in the time we had. Instead, *during this session we described the “backstage” of international cooperation in weed biocontrol; the big, friendly network of practical and theoretical knowledge and material resources that circulate free or very cheaply. We talked of how this cooperation works, and why everyone benefits.* For this we addressed the brief, but interesting history of weed biocontrol in Latin America; the reasons behind the amazing success of the houndstongue weevil, *Mogulones crucifer*, in Canada; and finally, the success story of biocontrol of saltcedar in Western USA, possibly the project that has involved more countries, international exploration, modern technologies, and human resources in the history of weed biocontrol.

As if the session title weren’t immodest enough, the opening presentation -“Foreign exploration, inter-country projects and in situ biological assessment”-, started with a pretty bold statement on my behalf: “From the environmental point of view, weed biocontrol remains as the most successful and reliable discipline within the applied ecological sciences.” We say this because it shows an unrivalled record of bioremediation successes, followed by a very modest rate of mistakes. Arguably none with relevant ecosystemic impact.

Yet mistakes are mistakes, and if we’re not careful the next “apocalyptic” release may be lurking round the corner. Biological control in general, but weed biocontrol in particular, needs to be both effective and safe, and one of the main principles to ensure this is to keep agent releases to a minimum, that is, limited to a few effective agents, the key natural enemies of the target. However, we know that the vast majority of all biocontrol successes have relied on foreign exploration and agents. This stands for all classical biocontrol, both insects and weeds. Furthermore, there is currently no alternative to using exotic introductions for most environmentally hazardous weeds in the world.

Biocontrol has changed quite a lot in the last 25 years. It used to be that specificity/safety were the only explicit concerns when selecting a biocontrol agent. But many factors that were addressed intuitively/theoretically in the past must be so explicitly/ experimentally nowadays. This includes: field host range, climatic/environmental suitability (geographical range), potential impact, web connectance, non-target effects, agent compatibility.

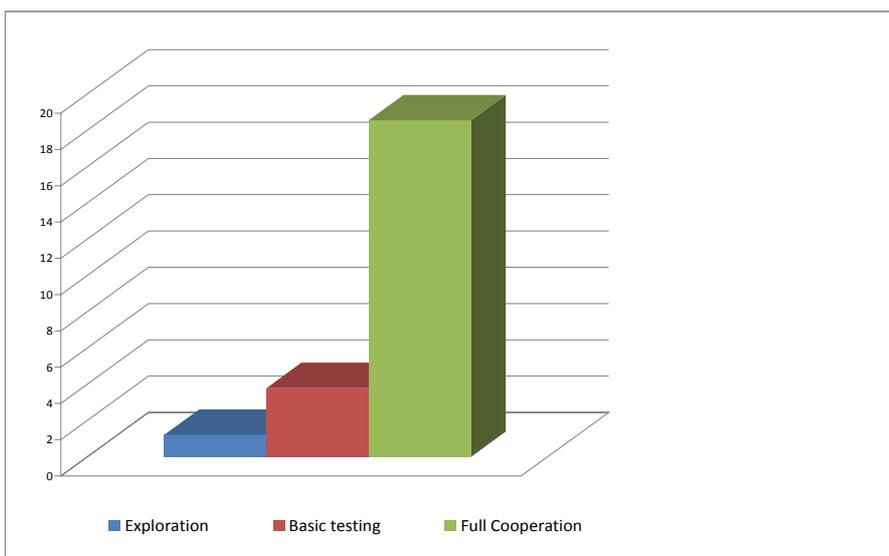
In fact, while in the past we had to test only the suitability of the agent, nowadays almost as much effort is invested in proving the aptness of the target. In other words, finding the exact identity of the target, its origin, where it stands phylogenetically, if it’s “intrinsically” a good biocontrol candidate. We are working very hard on answering many questions, such as: are biennials and perennials preferable targets to annuals? Should we even waste our time trying to control annual weeds? What are acceptable non-target effects? Should we target only susceptible stages of the target weed?

Many of these questions can only be answered in full through *In situ* studies. Or else rely on costly quarantine studies and post release studies –with the disadvantage of them being *post release*, so we cannot take it back if it is a bad release-. *In situ* studies can include field and semi-field experiments that can reveal details of the specificity of the candidate agent in the field, non-target effects, deprivation/spill-over predictions, and very importantly, damage and impact studies in natural conditions. Many of these results can only be achieved through trophic web studies, involving connectance studies, non-target effects, intra-guild predation, etc. Studies that involve extensive travelling; determining the physical and geographical ranges of our target and potential agents; setting up plots in the field; dealing with farmers, local sanitary and environmental authorities; processing

massive numbers of samples in the laboratory, and hours of field observations throughout the year. To achieve this without local cooperators means deploying one or several scientists abroad for long periods of time, or travelling many times and dealing with the not always friendly or apprehensible local authorities.

Naturally, not all international cooperation can be expected to pry so deep into our natural systems. Arbitrarily, international cooperation could be simplified into three categories:

- type 1: Exploration
 - Literature search
 - Exploration and identification
 - Shipping natural enemies
 - Basic specificity tests
- type 2: *In situ* development
 - Full host-range testing
 - Laboratory rearing techniques developed
 - Field host range
- type 3: full cooperation
 - Web studies
 - Ecology, behaviour
 - Field impact evaluation
 - Controlled environment impact evaluation
 - Release studies



The “productivity” of the different types of cooperation – in terms of amassed knowledge, i.e. publications – depends on the type of project. A cursory analysis of some cooperative biocontrol projects developed for Latin American pests and weeds renders the following graph. In it we can see the three types of cooperation described above, in relation to the average number of publications associated to them. Note must be taken that these are only the

publications derived from *in situ* studies, not all the publications associated to the agents developed. In other words, this is knowledge that could only ensue from international cooperation.

Naturally, exploration cooperation usually takes less time and money, which partly explains the lower number of publications. Nevertheless, whereas a deep working relationship may be achieved with anything from US\$10 to 20 thousand per year, a three week exploration trip may cost up to US\$9,000 just for tickets, rentals, lodgings and food. The quotient of “knowledge for your buck” is unquestionably higher in the first case.

Although there isn’t necessarily a direct relationship between the number of agents developed and the type of cooperation -some weeds are just beasts-, we can easily see that the scientific benefits are much greater the deeper the nature of the cooperation. In particular the donor country –the country whence the agent originates-, can benefit greatly through a full cooperation agreement. Many scientists and institutions rely heavily on foreign funds to operate, in fact, many projects in Latin America and other developing countries exist from their inception in great part thanks to foreign funding; the mass of knowledge acquired thanks to international cooperation is colossal, including biota inventories, knowledge of the ecological and energetic processes taking place in vast territories, basic exploration, and ecological impact of any number of anthropic processes. Last but not least, the information

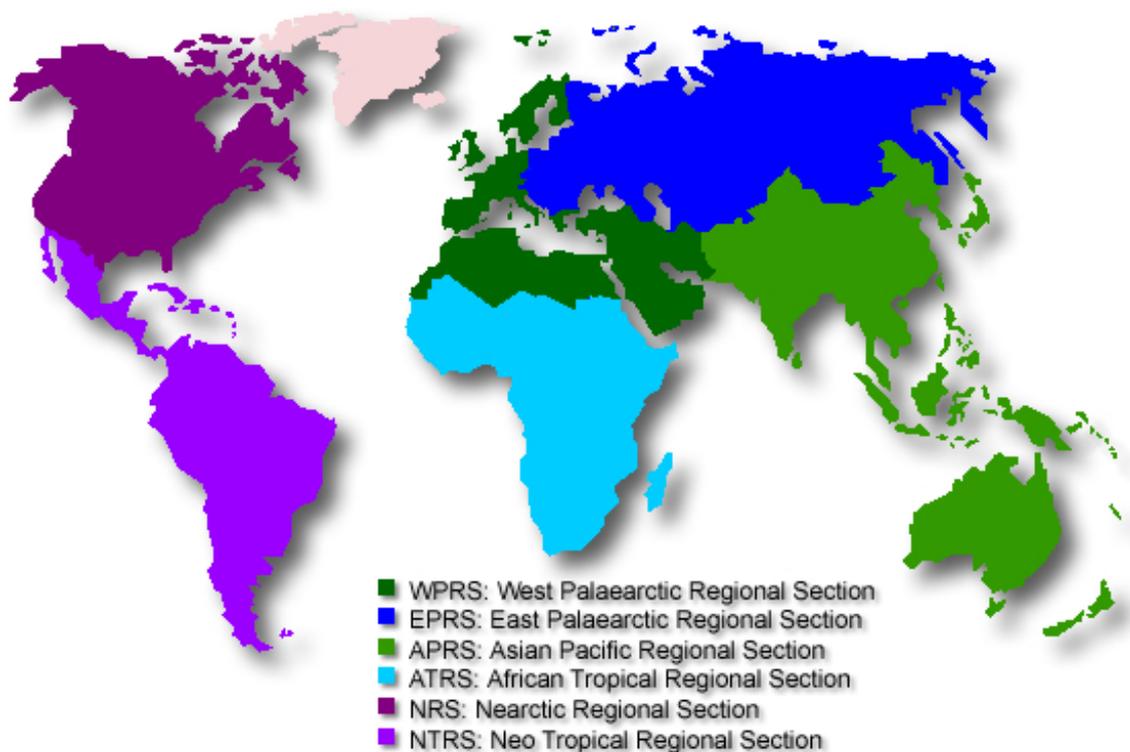
procured for foreign institutions, can *always* be applied at home in one way or another, and all and every biocontrol agent developed in the past can be applied anywhere in the world upon request, virtually free of charge.

There is another aspect of international cooperation that is not mentioned frequently: “Project connectance”. Most of the time several countries are interested in the same pests/weeds, and the way biocontrol works, this free exchange of knowledge and agents mentioned above, can warrant that one finance source picks up where another left; or one country finances one project while looking over the fence at another one financed by a different interested party. This is important because we must keep in mind that it is always more feasible –and productive- to finance well one project, than to finance several poorly.

As a closing remark, international cooperation could be enhanced if organism exchange for weed biocontrol becomes more balanced. Countries such as the USA, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa have historically been receiving countries, in that they have used many exotic weed-biocontrol agents, but provided comparatively few. On the other hand, there is South and Central America, Europe, Asia and Africa that are eminently donor countries, and have applied comparatively little weed biocontrol. Australia seems to be the only example of a pretty balanced accounts-book, providing and using many agents. Yet, note must be taken that this imbalance in fact only reflects internal policies – and/or lack of interest- of the donor countries, and must not be confused with typical “first world-third world” type of asymmetry. In fact, one of the greatest challenges for our discipline will be to make sure that biological control is stimulated world-wide, and biocontrol agents continue to be exchanged openly and responsibly among countries.

(Image houndstongue: Mary Ellen (Mel) Harte)

11. REGIONAL SECTIONS OF IOBC



Short information of all the Regional Sections, with a link to their websites, can be found on www.IOBC-Global.org.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONAL SECTION (APRS)

President: Dr. Leigh Pilkington, Gosford Horticultural Institute, Locked Bag 26, Gosford NSW 2250, AUSTRALIA, Telephone: +61 2 4348 1953 , Fax: +61 2 4348 1910 , Mobile: +61 409 77 00 61 , Email: leigh.pilkington@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Vice Presidents: Prof. Shu-Sheng Liu (Zhejiang University, China), Institute of Insect Sciences, Zhejiang University, 268 Kai Xuan Road, Hangzhou 310029, People's Republic of China, Tel. (86-571) 86971505, Fax (86-571) 86049815, E-Mail: shshliu@zju.edu.cn

Dr. Takatoshi Ueno, Institute of Biological Control, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812-8581, JAPAN, Tel. +81-92-642-3036 (office), Fax.+81-92-642-3040, E-mail: ueno@grt.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Secretary General: Dr. Barbara Barratt, Programme leader for Biosecurity at AgResearch in New Zealand. Private Bag 50034 Mosgiel New Zealand, Email: barbara.barratt@agresearch.co.nz.

Treasurer: Gary Leason BSc, Organic Crop Protectants Pty Ltd, 42 Halloran St, NSW 2040 AUSTRALIA, garyl@ocp.com.au

Past President: Prof.dr. Eizi Yano

Website with all relevant information about APRS: <http://iobc-aprs.org>

AFROTROPICAL REGIONAL SECTION (ATRS)

President: Dr. James A. Ogwang, Biological Control Unit, Namulonge Agricultural Research Institute, Kampala, Uganda. Email: jamesogwang@hotmail.com

Past President: Dr. H.G. Zimmermann, Agricultural Research Council, Plant Protection Research Centre, Weeds Research Division, Pretoria, South Africa. Email: riethgz@plant2.agric.za

General Secretary: Dr. M.P. Hill, ARC PPRI, Private Bag X 134, Pretoria 001, South Africa. Email: riethgz@plant2.agric.za

Treasurer: Dr. J. Ambrose Agona, Post Harvest Program, Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute, Kampala, Uganda. Email: karihave@starcom.co.ug

EAST PALEARCTIC REGIONAL SECTION (EPRS)

President: Dr. Danuta Sosnowska. Institute of Plant Protection, Department of Biocontrol and Quarantine, 60-138 Poznan, Mieczurina Str. 20, Poland.

Email: D.Sosnowska@ior.poznan.pl

Vice-President: Prof. Milka Glavendekic. University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade, Serbia; e-mail: milka.glavendekic@nadlanu.com

Vice-President: Prof. V. Dolzenko, All-Russian Plant Protection Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia

General Secretary: Dr. Yuriy Gninenko, All-Russian Research Institute for Sylviculture and Mechanization of Forestry, e-mail: gninenko-yuri@mail.ru

Executive secretary: Dr. Edvard Sodomov, Moscow, Russia

Past President: Dr. Istvan Eke, Hungary

NEARCTIC REGIONAL SECTION (NRS)

President: Les Shipp, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Harrow, Ont., N0R 1G0 Canada. Email: shippl@agr.gc.ca

President-Elect: Doug Landis, Center for Integrated Plant Systems, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI. landisd@msu.edu

Past President: Marshall W. Johnson, Department of Entomology, University of California-Riverside, Kearney Agricultural Center Parlier, CA.. mjohnson@uckac.edu

Vice-President: James Hagler, Pest Management and Biological Control Research Unit, Arid Land Agricultural Research Center, USDA-ARS, Maricopa, AZ. James.Hagler@ars.usda.gov

Secretary Treasurer: Stefan Jaronski, Pest Management Research Unit, Northern Plains Agricultural Research Laboratory, USDA-ARS, Sidney, MT. bug@midrivers.com

Corresponding Secretary: Jonathan Lundgren, North Central Agricultural Research Laboratory, USDA-ARS, Brookings, SD Jonathan.Lundgren@ars.usda.gov

Members at Large

Ray Carruthers, Exotic and Invasive Weeds Research, Western Regional Research Center, USDA-ARS, Albany, CA Ray.Carruthers@ars.usda.gov

Mark Hoddle, Department of Entomology, University of California-Riverside, Riverside, CA mark.hoddle@ucr.edu

Janet Knodel, Department of Entomology, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND janet.knodel@ndsu.edu

Website with all relevant information about NRS: www.iobcnrs.com/



IOBC NRS and NTRS organized a very successful meeting in Niagara Falls, Canada in May 2010. The student award was granted to Wendy Romero (photo below)

**NEOTROPICAL REGIONAL SECTION (NTRS)**

President: Prof.dr. Vanda .H.P. Bueno, Department of Entomology/UFLA, P.O.Box 3037, 37200-000 Lavras, MG, Brazil. Email: vhpbueno@ufla.br

Secretary General: Dr. William Cabrera, South American Biological Control Laboratory, Agricultural Counselor American Research Service Laboratory, USDA--ARS, U.S. Embassy--Buenos Aires. Unit 4325, APO AA 34034-0001. Email: gcabrera@speedy.com.ar

Treasurer: Dr. Luis Devotto, Avda. Vicente Méndez 515, and Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA), Chillán, Chile. Email: ldevotto@inia.cl

Vice President 1: Dr. Maria Manzano, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, sede Palmira, Colombia. Email: mrmanzano@palmira.unal.edu.co

Vice President 2: Dr. Mary M. Whu Paredes, Enrique León García N° 527. Urb. Chama-Surco. Unidad de Producción de Insectos Benéficos del Programa Nacional de Control Biológico del Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria -SENASA Lima-Perú. E-mail: mwhu@senasa.gob.pe

Vice President 3: Dr. Leopoldo Hidalgo, Centro Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (CENSA), Carretera a Tapaste y 8 vías, Apartado 10, CP 32700, San José de las Lajas, La Habana, Cuba. Email: lhidalgo@censa.edu.cu

Past President: Dr. Raquel Alatorre, Mexico. Email: alatoros@colpos.mx

Website with all relevant information about NTRS: <http://www.lef.esalq.usp.br/iobc-ntsr/>

**WEST PALEARCTIC REGIONAL SECTION (WPRS)**

President: Dr. F. Bigler, Federal Department of Economic Affairs DEA Agroscope Reckenholz-Tänikon Research Station ART, Biosafety Group Reckenholzstrasse 191, CH-8046 Zürich, SWITZERLAND, email: franz.bigler@fal.admin.ch



Vice Presidents: **Dr. Lene SIGSGAARD**, Sweden, les@life.ku.dk; **Dr. Heidrun VOGT**, Germany, www.jki.bund.de; **Dr. Phyllis G. WEINTRAUB**, Israel, phyllisw@volcani.agri.gov.il

Secretary General: Dr. Philippe Nicot, INRA, Unité de Pathologie Végétale, Domaine St Maurice - B.P. 94, F-84143 Montfavet Cedex, FRANCE, email: nicot@avignon.inra.fr

Treasurer: Dr. Sylvia Blümel, Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES), Institute of Plant Health (PGH), Spargelfeldstr. 191, A-1220 Wien, AUSTRIA, email: sylvia.bluemel@ages.at

Website with all relevant information about WPRS: www.iobc-wprs.org

12. WORKING GROUPS OF IOBC GLOBAL

Below, we only present limited information about the Working Groups, most information is regularly updated on the websites of the working groups or the website of IOBC Global.

WG ARTHROPOD MASS-REARING AND QUALITY CONTROL

Dr. P. De Clercq, Laboratory of Agrozoology, Department of Crop Protection, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering, Gent University, Belgium. Email: Patrick.DeClercq@ugent.be; **Dr. T. Coudron**, USDA-ARS, Columbia, Missouri, USA. Email: coudront@missouri.edu

Proceedings of the 4th – 10th workshops (1988-2003) are now available online on the website as pdf-files

Future activity: The next workshop of the AMRQC group is projected to be in October 2010 in Vienna (Austria) in co-organisation with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

See website for details on future activities and for proceedings of meetings: www.amrqc.org

WG ECOLOGY OF APHIDOPHAGA

Convenor: IOBC Contact: **Dr. J.P. Michaud** (USA) Associate Professor of Entomology, Kansas State University Agricultural Research Center-Hays 1232 240th Ave. Hays, KS, 67601. Email: jpmi@ksu.edu. Co-convenors: Kris Giles, Nick Kavallieratos, Carlo Ricci, Wolfgang Weisser.

Future activity: The next working group meeting will be held in September 2010 in Perugia (Italy)

See website for future activities: www.aphidophaga.org

WG BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF CHROMOLAENA ODORATA (SIAM WEED)

Convenor: Dr. Costas Zachariades, ARC-PPRI, Private Bag X6006, Hilton, 3245 South Africa; Tel 033-3559418, cell 0833152100, fax 033-3559423. Email: ZachariadesC@arc.agric.za

Future activities: October 2010, Nairobi, Kenya: 8th International Workshop on Biological Control and Management of *Chromolaena odorata* and Other Eupatorieae: this workshop is organized under the auspices of the IOBC, and the 8th workshop will be hosted by CABI.

Newsletter: the *Chromolaena odorata* Newsletter is available on the website of the WG

See website for future activities/newsletter: <http://www.ehs.cdu.edu.au/chromolaena/siamhome.html>

WG BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF PLUTELLA

Convenors: Dr. A.M. Shelton, Department of Entomology, Cornell University, New York State Agricultural Experimenta Station, 416 Barton Lab Geneva, NY 14456, USA. Tel: +1-315-787-2352. Fax: +1-315-787-2326. Email: ams5@cornell.edu. **Dr. A. Sivapragasam**, Strategic, Environment and Natural Resources Centre, MARDI, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Email: sivasam@mardi.my. **Dr. D.J. Wright**, Department of Biology, Imperial College at Silwood Park, Ascot, Berkshire, UK. Email: d.wright@ic.ac.uk

Future activity: the WG next meeting is scheduled for 2011 in Thailand.

See website for future activities: <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/dbm/>

WG BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF WATER HYACINTH

Chairman: Dr Martin Hill, Department of Zoology and Entomology, Rhodes University, P.O. Box 94, Grahamstown, 6140, South Africa. Email: m.p.hill@ru.ac.za

Website: www.waterhyacinth.org

WG EGG PARASITIDS

Future activities: The global working group will be terminated. The activities of the egg parasitoid working group will be continued by NTRS. More news in the next newsletter.

Newsletter: the Egg Parasitoid Newsletter is available on the website of the WG

Website: <http://www.lef.esalq.usp.br/iobc-epwg>

WG BENEFITS AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH EXOTIC BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS

Convenors: Dr. P. Mason & Dr. G. Heimpel. Contact: Dr. Peter Mason, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Neatby Building Central Experimental Farm, 960 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C6 Canada. Email: masonp@agr.gc.ca

A first meeting of this new WG was held in May 2010 in Canada.

WG IWGO – OSTRINIA AND OTHER MAIZE PESTS

Convenors: Dr. U. Kuhlmann; CABI-BioScience; Head Agricultural Pest Research CABI Bioscience Switzerland Centre, Delémont; Switzerland, Email: u.kuhlmann@cabi.org. **Dr. C. R. Edwards**; Purdue University; Dep. of Entomology; Indiana; USA; Email: richedwards@entm.purdue.edu. **Prof. Dr. Wang Zhenying**; Institute of Plant Protection of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, P.R. China, Email: zywang@ippcaas.cn

Future activities

- 24th IWGO Conference will be organized in early spring 2011 (most probably in Switzerland).
- Starting to develop a General IPM Technical Guideline for maize production for Europe in order to define the minimum agronomic requirements.
- IWGO members will be contributing to the establishment of a new version of an EU Directive for managing *Diabrotica*.
- 25th IWGO Conference will be organized in early spring/autumn 2013 (most probably in U.S.A. or China).

Newsletter: the IWGO Newsletter is published on the website of the WG.

All relevant data, reports and future meetings are published on the IWGO website:

<http://www.iwgo.org>

GLOBAL WG ON BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF PARTHENIUM WEED

Convenors: **Kunjithapatham Dhileepan**, Kunjithapatham.Dhileepan@deedi.qld.gov.au, **Wondi Mersie**, wmersie@vsu.edu and **Rangaswamy Muniappan**, ipm-dir@vt.edu or rmuni@vt.edu

Future activities: October 2010, 1st International Workshop on Biological Control and Management of *Parthenium* weed. This workshop is organized under the auspices of the IOBC and will be hosted by CABI.

GLOBAL WG ON TRANSGENIC ORGANISMS IN IPM AND BIOCONTROL

Convenors: **Dr. Angelika Hilbeck**, Swiss Fed. Inst. of Technology, Geobotanical Institute, Zurichbergstr. 38, CH-8044, Zurich. Tel: +41 (0) 1 632 4322. Fax: +41 (0) 1 632 1215. Email: angelika.hilbeck@env.ethz.ch. **Dr. Salvatore Arpaia**, Italy. Email: arpaia@trisaia.enea.it. **Dr. Nick Birch**, UK. Email: n.birch@scri.sari.ac.uk. **Dr Gabor Lovei**, Denmark. Email: gabor.lovei@agrsci.dk;

Proposed activities 2008 – 2012: see website via www.IOBC-Global.org

Newsletter: E-newsletters are sent out periodically by the WG co-convenors to members of the projects linked to the WG.

13. LATEST NEWS

Phyllis Weintraub has done something really great: as a result of quite a bit of lobbying she has been able to get IOBC on WIKIPEDIA. Thank you Phyllis!

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Organization_for_Biological_Control

We are now looking for volunteers who are willing to translate the information in their own language!!!

Information about Congresses and Meetings in the field of biological control and integrated pest management can be found at:

(1) www.IOBC-WPRS.org and

(2) IPMnet News at: http://www.ipmnet.org/IPMNews/main_page.html

"IV Curso-Taller Latinoamericano en Control Biológico de Malezas" (In Spanish),
IMTA (Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua), Jiutepec, Morelos state, Mexico.

Date: 23-27 August 2010

Contact: Dra. Maricela Martínez (IMTA). E-mail: mmartine@tlaloc.imta.mx

or Dr. Julio Medal (University of Florida). E-mail: medal@ufl.edu

Information: Website: <http://www.imta.gob.mx>

Database lists biocontrol agents in New Zealand

A research team has assembled a comprehensive database of "Biological Control Agents introduced to New Zealand (BCANZ)." The listing contains records for over 700 introductions of 518 biocontrol agents against 126 targets (101 invertebrates and 25 weed species). The freely accessible database, <http://tinyurl.com/m5jLpf> was developed by C.M. Ferguson, *et al*, and includes information about the host, origin of the biocontrol agent, numbers introduced, and release sites, plus both target and non-target effects. Reference are included as available. The information can be searched by target, by decade of importation, or by an alphabetical listing. The material is said to be continually brought up to date. -> B.I.P. Barratt, AgResearch Ltd., IAC, Private Bag 50034, Mosgiel, NEW ZEALAND.

Barbara.Barratt@agresearch.co.nz.

In the next issue information will be provided about several new books on biological control:

Material for website of IOBC Global: if you would like to mention an IOBC or biological control related activity on the website of IOBC Global, please send your message to

Joop.vanLenteren@wur.nl and I will contact our website manager.

Next newsletter (issue 88) will be published in December 2010.

Editor: Joop C. van Lenteren, June 2010