

# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PLANT PROTECTION SCIENCES



**IAPPS**

**February 2007**

## **“Short” Notes from the IAPPS Secretary General**

As you can see your Secretary General is running behind schedule on his newsletters. Among my detractions has been a book chapter on the future of IPM which I finally finished last week! I will be catching up on the Newsletters in the next couple of months. I want to again mention the upcoming **XVI International Plant Protection Congress to be held at the SECC, Glasgow, Scotland 15-18 October**. I have enclosed a portion of the first announcement and an update on the programme from Phil Russell, Programme Committee Chair. For the latest information on the Congress, please see the BCPC website <http://www.bcpc.org/>.

I am constantly looking for news items from IAPPS members that describe IPM activities in their region. This month I am pleased to present a pictorial report on Farmers’ Field Schools (FFSs) on rice, vegetables, cotton and cowpeas by Nacro Souleymane. Nacro has had several years of experience directing FAO supported FFSs in West Africa and has been a personal friend of mine since my WARDA days in the 1990’s.

We have signed an agreement for the 2011 IPPC. I will be providing details of our agreement and the 2011 meeting site in the next Newsletter. Chair for the 2011 IPPC, Dr. Bill Tweedy will be forming plans for the meeting shortly and he will be looking for your help.

Again, many new members have joined IAPPS this last month. We welcome each of you and look forward to your contribution to Global IPM via IAPPS. I am anxious to work with you in the promotion of IPM in your region.

On behalf of all IAPPS members throughout the globe I express our shock concerning the recent tragic events at VA Tech. The IAPPS members join us here at the University of Nebraska in expressing our sympathies to the families affected by the tragedy.

*Short*

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The students, faculty and staff of the University of Nebraska would like to extend our deepest sympathies to everyone affected by this week's tragedy at Virginia Tech.

# XVI International Plant Protection Congress

15 - 18 October 2007 Scottish Exhibition & Conference Centre, Glasgow, Scotland, UK



In association with IAPPS and the BCPC  
International Congress & Exhibition



## The 2007 Congress

BCPC and the International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS) are delighted to announce that the XVI International Plant Protection Congress (IAPPS) is to be held in association with the BCPC International Conference & Exhibition – Crop Science & Technology 2007. IAPPS Congresses are held every four years at different locations around the world – the last one was hosted by the China Society of Plant Protection in Beijing – so BCPC welcomes IAPPS delegates to Glasgow. As a result, the BCPC Congress in 2007 will be a much expanded event with the scientific programme extended and running for a full four days. The annual BCPC event is already acknowledged as the main event in the crop protection calendar – so the 2007 Congress will be an event not to be missed.

## The Congress program

Running over four days (15 - 18 October 2007), the Congress programme will cover a very wide subject area. Familiar topics such as arable and horticultural crop protection in both temperate and tropical climates, biological control, resistance, organic production and beneficial organisms will naturally be covered. In addition, the well known new compounds and new uses session will obviously be included. More novel sessions have also been incorporated within the programme. These include biofuels and bioenergy, bioterrorism, biosensors, biopharmaceuticals, viruses and phytoplasmas. Specialist sessions including post-harvest disease control, neonicotinoides, semiochemicals, soybean rust and mycotoxins will provide added value to the extensive programme. Other new developments in the programme include sessions covering much wider social issues – worldwide agriculture is under the spotlight – all citizens are consumers of agricultural products.

2007 is the centenary of the birth of Rachel Carson. The occasion will be marked by a debate centered on the issues with which she was concerned. *Silent Spring*, published in 1962, dealt not only with pesticides. The proposal to be debated is *This House Believes That Rachel Carson Would Not Today Have Written Silent Spring*. Leading for the motion will be led by Dr Lewis Smith from Syngenta, Jealott's Hill, Bracknell, UK, with the opposition being led by Lord Peter Melchett, Policy Director from the Soil Association, Bristol, UK. The Congress opens on Monday 15 October 2007 with the opening ceremony which includes the presentation of the IAPPS International Plant Protection Award of Distinction (IPPAD) and the Congress keynote lectures. These are to be presented by Dr Christian Verschuere, (Director General of CropLife International, Brussels, Belgium), who will address the progress being made by the industry in providing responsible stewardship, whilst looking at what still needs to be done in the future. Professor Tony Hardy, (Science Director, Agri-Environment, Central Science Laboratory, York, UK and Chair of the European Food

Safety Authority Scientific Panel on Plant Protection Products and their Residues) will address current concerns of food safety. Finally Simon Browne, (Meyrick Estates, Winchester, UK) will consider practical farming in this technology rich age. With over 40 platform sessions, discussion fora and debate, fully supported by complementary poster sessions, this Congress promises to be an essential event for all interested in crop protection and crop production. Researchers are invited to offer platform or poster papers to this event – a full listing of topics and how to offer a paper is shown on the next page. Registration details for delegates will be available in mid 2007.

## **XVI IPPC: Update on the 2007 Congress (1 May 2007)**

Dear Colleagues,

The XVI IPPC is now only five and a half months away and most of the important planning work regarding the Scientific Programme has been completed, and now needs to be confirmed with the speakers whose offers we wish to include. Once that is completed, which should happen in a week or so, the full Programme will be put together.

All offers of papers to the Congress are recorded on a database and at the time of writing we have had 593 recorded offers. This includes the majority of 'invited speakers', and considering that there are still a few invited speaker details to be added I fully expect the database to record some 600 entries. This is a magnificent response to the Congress. Offers have been received from in excess of 60 countries; a fact which shows the true International nature of the event.

Overall we will provide 34 platform topics for the delegates, many of which will be of two or more sessions. This will provide in excess of 40 platform sessions fully supported by associated poster displays. With approximately 160 platform speakers and 250 poster presentations we have selected the best two-thirds of the offers made to us. We have aimed to provide topics covering traditional and innovative crop protection along with those covering more sociological aspects of crop protection and various specialist topics covering aspects of crop production. Unfortunately our original plans for some specialist areas were not successful and we have had to withdraw topics on soybean rust, biosensors and water as lack of interest resulted in unviable sessions. The few offers received for these topics have, where appropriate, been directed to other topics. However, such has been the demand from offers for the Biocontrol topic (approximately 16% of all offers) that the opportunity has been taken to expand Biocontrol from its original two platform sessions to three.

Also of special note must be the inclusion of an extra Symposium: "Emerging Themes in Agroecosystem Health and Food Safety". This Symposium, being organized and managed by IAPPS, will run for three consecutive platform sessions with invited speakers and will be open to all Congress delegates.

Overall I hope you will agree that we should have a most exciting Congress.

The full list of Topics is included on the next page.

Yours sincerely

Phil Russell,  
Chairman, Programme Committee

<b>TOPICS</b>
<b>Opening Ceremony:</b> <b>Keynote speakers.</b> Christian Verschuere Professor Tony Hardy Simon Browne
<b>Main Sessions</b>
New Compounds, New Concepts, New Uses and New Approaches
Crop Protection Practice: Formulae for Success
Organic Production
Viruses and Phytoplasmas and their Transmission
Formulation and Application Technology for the Future
Sociological and Ethical Issues of Crop Protection
Advances in the Diagnosis and Forecasting of Plant Diseases
Securing Crop Feedstock for the Expanding Biofuel and Bioenergy Markets
Biopharmaceuticals
The Debate <i>This house believes that Rachel Carson would not today have written Silent Spring</i>
Mycotoxins: A Food Safety Issue
<b>Biosensors – a Role in Diagnostics</b>
Beyond 91/414 – What Will the New Regulation Mean in Practice?
Changes in Land Use
Arable Crop Protection at the Crossroads
Resistance to Crop Protection Agents: Monitoring, Mechanisms and Management
Bioterrorism – Identifying the Threats and Preventing Damage
Efficacy of Biological Control, using Living Organisms and Natural Products
SCI sessions: <i>Closing the yield gap: crop protection for poverty alleviation</i> <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and Related Pathogens
<b>Assessing and Managing the Risks Posed by Invasive Alien Species</b>
Semiachemicals in Practice
The Resistance Forum
Writing a Scientific paper
Neonicotinoide Insecticides – Present Status and Future Challenges
Developments in Crop Protection, including IPM-strategies, in Modern Horticultural Crop Production Systems
Natural Resistance mechanisms of plants: arms race or balancing selection?
Tropical and Subtropical Crop Protection
Biodiversity in Cropping Systems
Chemical residues in food
Post-harvest Biology and Storage Technology
The Use of Beneficial Organisms in Plant Protection – Population level Management
An IAPPS IPM Symposium
Special Poster Session: Postgraduate Posters and Competition
<b>Closing Ceremony and lecture by Dr P Kenmore</b>

# The Participatory Training of Farmers in Integrated Production and Pest Management Using the Farmer's Field School Approach in Burkina Faso, 2001 to 2005

Nacro Souleymane

The first phase of the Burkina Faso participatory integrated production and pest management (IPPM) training program ran from 2001 to 2005. It was funded by the Dutch government and implemented by FAO. Taking advantage of the national extension system network, non governmental organizations and farmers' professional organizations, the program trained 7,521 farmers out of which 144 were farmer-to-farmer trainers. These training activities employed the farmer's field schools methodology and were completed on rice, vegetables and cotton. The training activities of the program covered 21 provinces out of the 45 that form the country. The impact of the training was evaluated through a follow-up system.

The average yield of rice of trained farmers was 26% higher than the yield of the same farmers before the training. The same trend was observed for vegetables. In addition, thanks to the training, vegetable farmers were able to improve the management of chemicals. After the training, the most toxic chemicals were substituted by least toxic ones or by botanical or bio-pesticides.

The whole cotton-based cropping system (cotton-cereals-livestock) was covered by the training. This was done in the perspective of intensification and diversification. The average gross margin with IPPM was 2.5 times that of farmers' practices while dealing with cotton. With maize, the IPPM average gross margin represented 3 times that of farmers' practices.

Some of the results of the IPPM program included institutionalization, promotion and sustainability and the training of students. The main constraints to the development of the program included illiteracy of the majority of farmers involved in the training, the weakness of farmers' organizations, poor equipment and low supply of agricultural inputs as well as low market of rice and vegetables and the decrease in the price of cotton in the international market.



A trainer (with the yellow cap) is supervising land preparation in an IPPM farmer's field school for rice.



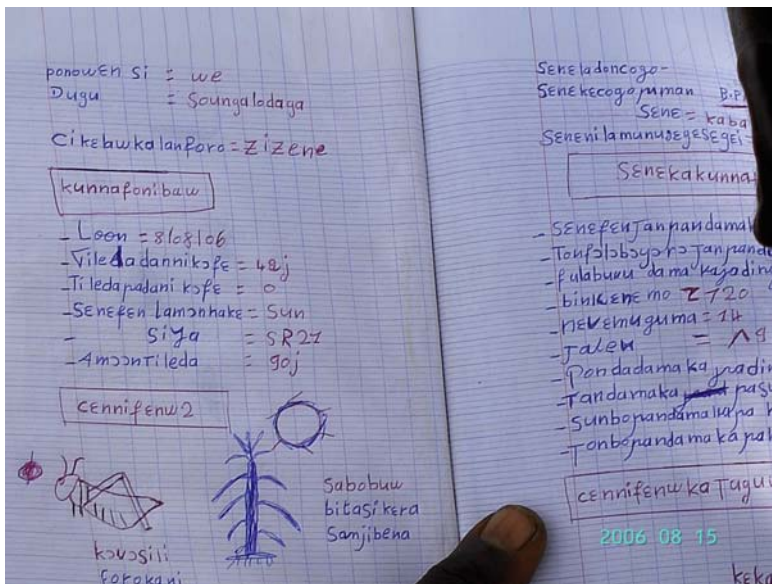
Participants at a field day in IPPM for vegetables are listening to the experiences of an IPPM farmer.



A group of farmers demonstrating data collection in IPPM for cotton during a field day



A group of participants in a training of trainers is observing cowpea plants under the supervision of a cowpea pathologist (dark clothes).



A report of observations in the field school made by a participant farmer. Literacy is important in the training process.



## IAPPS NEWSLETTER

Number III    March, 2007

### XVI INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONGRESS (IPPC) FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT & CALL FOR PAPERS

BCPC and the International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS) are delighted to announce that the XVI International Plant Protection Congress (IPPC) is to be held 15 - 18 October 2007 in association with the BCPC International Conference & Exhibition - Crop Science & Technology 2007. IAPPS Congresses are held every four years at different locations around the world - the last one was hosted by the China Society of Plant Protection in Beijing - so BCPC welcomes IAPPS delegates to Glasgow. As a result, the BCPC Congress in 2007 will be a much expanded event with the scientific program extended and running for a full four days. The annual BCPC event is already acknowledged as the main event in the crop protection calendar - so the 2007 Congress will be an event not to be missed.

The 2007 Congress and Exhibition will be held at the Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre (SECC) in Glasgow. The SECC is one of Europe's finest and most flexible conference venues with on-site parking, hotels, restaurants, bank, medical and business centers. The SECC has been the location for the annual BCPC events since 2003 and has proved itself as a popular venue with both Congress delegates, exhibitors, exhibition visitors and all those who simply attend this event for commercial reasons.

Glasgow, the UK's fourth largest city, is one of the liveliest and most cosmopolitan destinations in Europe. The city has been reborn as a centre of style and vitality set against a backdrop of outstanding Victorian architecture. Glasgow boasts the best shopping in the United Kingdom outside London, and the most vibrant nightlife in Scotland. Art and culture are important in Glasgow life - world famous galleries and museums are in abundance - most with free admission. A very useful website to review details about Glasgow is [www.seeglasgow.com](http://www.seeglasgow.com).

**Call for papers:** Offers of papers for presentation to any of the topics covered by the Congress are sought. You may offer your presentation as a verbal platform paper, as a free-standing display poster board, or both. Authors of all accepted offers are required to produce a paper for publication in the Congress proceedings. A full list of Congress topics is available at [www.bcpc.org/IPPC2007/offers](http://www.bcpc.org/IPPC2007/offers).

Some of the topics will be of two, or even four, platform session lengths so facilitating a large number of presentations. Subject to suitable offers, each topic will consist of a platform and a complementary poster session. All offers of papers or posters can only be made via the Congress website at [www.bcpc.org/IPPC2007/offers](http://www.bcpc.org/IPPC2007/offers). All offers must be submitted **before 5 April 2007**. On the website, authors will be asked to complete an 'Offer a Presentation form' and must provide the proposed title plus a brief

synopsis (150 - 200 words) of their presentation. Full contact details for the corresponding author will be required. All authors must also indicate to which topic they are offering their presentation.

All offers will be reviewed by the Congress Program Committee. Authors will be advised if their presentation has been accepted for inclusion in the Congress by early May 2007. The Program Committee reserves the right to redirect an offer from one topic to another, if appropriate. All papers for publication within the Congress proceedings are required to be in English and two pages in length. All paper scripts will be handled electronically.

One author from each platform and poster presentation will be able to register for the Congress at the highly favorable rate of UK£200 to cover all administrative aspects. Attendance at the event, and the inclusion of each paper in the proceedings, is dependent upon payment of this reduced fee.

Post-graduate students are invited to present the results of their research at this major international congress and to benefit from the considerable networking opportunities this exposure presents. Subjects may be from any topic relevant to the Congress and all accepted presentations will be entered into the Post-graduate student poster competition. Each post-graduate student accepted into this session will receive free Congress registration.

For more information visit the regularly updated website: [www.bcpc.org/IPPC2007](http://www.bcpc.org/IPPC2007), or contact the organizers:

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**NEW SORGHUM/MILLET AND OTHER GRAINS CRSP**

Dr. John Yohe, INTSORMIL CRSP Program Director, has announced that the University of Nebraska (UNL) has been selected as the Management Entity for the new Sorghum/Millet and Other Grains CRSP. The award was based on national competition among U. S. universities. This CRSP is funded through a Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement instrument as opposed to a grant under which INTSORMIL was funded since 1979. The INTSORMIL CRSP, Managed by UNL in partnership with Kansas State University, Purdue University, Texas A&M University, UNL and West Texas A&M University, ends June 30, 2007. The Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement is effective as of September 30, 2006 and ends September 29, 2011. Estimated cost for the five year cooperative agreement is \$9,000,000. Dr. Yohe will be the Program Director of the Sorghum/Millet and Other Grains CRSP.

**IPM issues in this new CRSP:** Disease, insect, weed, and bird pests of sorghum, pearl millet, and other grains annually cause hundreds of millions of dollars in damage and costs for control. Persistent, major pests of sorghum and pearl millet include many insects, pathogens, and Striga. Other pests annually fluctuate in abundance and the damage they cause.

The parasitic weed *Striga* ("witchweed") is the scourge of agriculture in much of Africa and parts of Asia. It also is present in the United States and could become a pest problem. *Striga* attacks the major cereal grains and legumes in Sub-Saharan Africa, significantly reducing the already low yields of subsistence farmers. *Striga* is the major reason that sorghum and pearl millet productivity has remained at a subsistence level. For many decades, research on *Striga* targeted eradication, suppression, or breeding for cultivars that support fewer emerged *Striga* plants. Decades of such effort have led to few successes. More recently, basic research efforts at U.S. universities focusing on the fundamental biology of the parasite led to better understanding of the enemy. This new knowledge, in turn, led to on-farm successes in the field that are

being expanded slowly throughout Africa. Newly derived biotechnological information integrated with basic agronomic practices of water conservation and soil fertility led to development of an intervention program dubbed Integrated *Striga* Management (ISM). In this new program, the synergistic effects of improved *Striga*-resistant cultivars, use of modest amounts of nitrogen fertilizers, and water conservation using tied-ridges resulted in a dramatic reduction in infestation by *Striga* and an increased grain yield of sorghum on farmers' fields in several countries in Eastern Africa.

Changes from traditional cultural practices and/or landrace cultivars can result in changes in pest population and damage. Pest problems have greater impact because of the higher economic value and quality concerns of value-added grains. Stored grain pests are likely to become even more problematic, particularly in humid areas, when grain is stored for longer periods to seek better prices through organized inventory credit systems currently being implemented. Pest management strategies are needed to provide sustainable solutions to pest problems without relying on chemical controls that can adversely affect non-target organisms, including humans, and the environment. An integrated, multi-faceted, ecological system of pest management strategies used when pest abundance or damage exceeds economic thresholds will improve nutrition and health, maximize soil and quality, and help mitigate post-harvest constraints, enhance productivity and livelihoods of people in marginal areas, and improve food quality and safety without relying on chemical controls and associated pesticide residues.

The Sorghum, Millet, and Other Grains CRSP will study and develop integrated pest management strategies against major pests of sorghum and pearl millet and be prepared to prevent outbreaks into new areas. Research on existing and potential pests will be organized in an integrated and multidisciplinary way with scientists in allied sciences to evaluate and develop cultural controls, biological controls, and molecular techniques for sustainable management of pests. For example, sorghum and pearl millet cultivars adapted for production in agriculturally marginal lands and with high-yield and food/feed qualities will be developed and transferred to end-users by a team of plant breeders, entomologists, plant pathologists, cereal chemists, and technology transfer agents.

**Training and capacity building:** Teams of collaborating-country and U.S. scientists and technology transfer agents, including agronomists, plant breeders, entomologists, plant pathologists, economists, and weed scientists, are needed to develop and transfer integrated crop management technology. Teams of cereal chemists, entomologists, plant pathologists, and plant breeders are needed to solve pest problems of grain in storage. Pest management scientists are needed to develop procedures and computer models to be able to forecast and respond to evolving pest problems and outbreaks. Pest biology and adaptation to diverse production systems must be understood to develop sustainable management strategies. Technology transfer agents are needed to work in conjunction with the other scientists to disseminate information to end-users.

The overall strategy for the Sorghum, Millet, and Other Grains CRSP is to strengthen the capacity of both, institutions and individuals, with the objective of developing a sustainable approach to grain production research and technology transfer. The Sorghum, Millet, and Other Grains CRSP will stress two important concepts in capacity building of institutions: (a) Build upon past successes of the INTSORMIL CRSP and (b) Create links and working relationships with other agencies up and down the supply chain.

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IAPPS Mission: to provide a global forum for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, integrating, and promoting plant protection concepts, technologies, and policies that are economically, environmentally, and

socially acceptable.

It seeks to provide a global umbrella for the plant protection sciences to facilitate and promote the application of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach to a the world's crop and forest ecosystems.

Membership Information: IAPPS has four classes of membership (individual, affiliate, associate, and corporate) which are described [here](#).

The *IAPPS Newsletter* welcomes news, letters, and other items of interest from individuals and organizations. Address correspondence and information to:

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