INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PLANT PROTECTION SCIENCES

IAPPS

June 2009

"Short" Notes from the IAPPS Secretary General

Since my last Newsletter I have been in El Salvador, Mali and India. Sorghum work for INTSORMIL in Salvador, rice IPM in Mali and vegetable IPM in southern India for the IPM CRSP. I will be providing photo galleries on these trips in further issues of the Newsletter but have too many other items to report in this issue.

First, in regard to the 2011 IPPC, which is a joint meeting of the APS annual meeting and the quadrennial International Plant Protection Congress (IPPC) sponsored by IAPPS, I have included the first version of the meeting website. We will now begin adding content and invite your comments as to type of content that you would like to see and would find useful in planning for your participation and travel. Please plan to put the date, August 6-11, 2011 on your travel calendar.

If you have suggestions for IPPC 2011 symposia or other Congress activities please do not hesitate to contact Chair Bill Tweedy <bgtweedy@aol.com>, me or your regional governing board member.

The University of Nebraska Entomology Department is offering a new online distance education course on "invasive pests and international trade." This course can be taken for undergraduate or graduate credit. It is being offered this current semester but if you are interested in taking this course in the future please contact Prof. Foster for more information.

Please note the announcement for the 10th Arab Congress of Plant Protection to be held in Beirut, Lebanon. I attended the 2007 Congress in Damascus and can attest to the quality and relevance of this Congress.

Wishing you success in your plant protection activities. I look forward to seeing you next month.

Short

eheinric@vt.edu

Meeting with Dr. Niamoye Yaro, IER Scientific Coordinator for Irrigated Crops: Rice and Legumes in Bamako, Mali. Dr. Niamoye received her Ph.D in entomolgy from Texas A&M and is an INTSORMIL collaborator.

The 2011 APS /IAPPS Joint Meeting (XVII IPPC) site is up. http://www.apsnet.org/meetings/APS-IAPPS/ We are now in the process of adding content.

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Save the Date!

August 6 – 10, 2011
Honolulu, Hawaii

The American Phytopathological Society will join the International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences for the 2011 APS/IAPPS Annual Meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii. Hawaii's central location in the Pacific Rim will attract attendees and speakers from around the world, making this a truly unique experience for plant pathologists and plant health scientists.

The Call for Papers will be open February 1 – March 15, 2011

The American Phytopathological Society (APS)

The International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS)

Updates

To receive periodic updates about the 2011 APS/IAPPS Joint Meeting (IPPC), simply complete this form.

***Privacy** Policy*
Your e-mail address will not be shared with any third party. The APS will use your e-mail address only to send you 2011 IPPC updates. You may unsubscribe at any time.

University of Nebraska Department of Entomology

New Online Distance Education Course
Fall 2009
Invasive Pests and International Trade
(Course no. ENTO 496/896 – 3 credits)

- This course will focus on the issues of invasive pests and international trade. Topics will include linkages between pests and trade, pathways of pest invasions, and the social, environmental, and economic impacts of the introduction of agricultural pests. The course will be delivered in three modules. Module 1 covers the history of pest introductions and its impact on global agriculture and trade. Module 2 covers pest risk analysis and practices from a global perspective. Module 3 covers international approaches and cooperation in preventing and controlling exotic pests. Principles of plant quarantine, regulatory approaches, the benefits of collaboration, and some key practical examples will be reviewed.

- This course will benefit and be of interest to students of agronomy, biology, entomology, plant pathology, weed science, agricultural economics, social sciences, environmental systems and biodiversity research. Furthermore, Development Leaders and Managers, NGOs, non-profit organizations, extension services, Peace Corps Volunteers, international development experts, legislators and policy makers, and regulatory agencies, such as customs border inspectors and quarantine agents, will find the course useful in enhancing their knowledge and careers.
- For more information, contact Prof. John Foster, Department of Entomology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln by Email at jfoster1@unl.edu or by phone at (402) 472-8686.

10th Arab Congress of Plant Protection

Organized by

Arab Society for Plant Protection

in Collaboration with

National Council for Scientific Research

26-30 October, 2009

Crowne Plaza Hotel, Beirut, Lebanon

E-mail acpp2009@cnrs.edu.lb

Website: www.asplantprotection.org

Second Announcement and Call for Abstracts

INVITATION

Dear colleague,

It gives us pleasure to send you the second announcement of the 10th Arab Congress of Plant Protection to be held in Beirut, Lebanon, 26-30 October 2009. The Congress is organized by the Arab Society for Plant Protection in collaboration with the National Council for Scientific Research in Lebanon. This announcement provides an outline of the congress program and full information on registration, submission of abstracts and other important issues.

Over 400 scientists from most Arab countries have already responded to the first announcement of the 10th Arab Congress of Plant Protection. This early and large response reflects the wide interest of scientists for sharing their research results with others and the desire to present and discuss recent developments in the different disciplines of plant protection. We also consider this wide interest as an encouraging signal to the Congress Committees who are trying their best to make the 10th Arab Congress of Plant Protection, similar to previous congresses, a big success.

Beirut is among the oldest cities of the Mediterranean Sea, and includes many historical sites, in addition to the newly re-built commercial district which is considered an architectural masterpiece for an Arab capital. There are many other old cities in Lebanon, such as Tripoli, Sidon, Tyr, Zahle, Baalbeck. Anjar, Beiteddine, Byblos and Deir El-Kamar ….etc., in addition to many other picturesque locations which encourage participants to extend their stay in Lebanon few more days to capture this opportunity.

It is a great honor for us to welcome you and your families and invite you sincerely to attend the 10th Arab Congress of Plant Protection and enjoy the visit of our beautiful and hospitable country.

Looking forward to see you in Beirut.

The Organizing Committee

CONGRESS SECRETARIAT

Correspondence should be addressed to:
ACPP2009 Secretariat
Arab Society for Plant Protection
P.O. Box 113-6057, Beirut, Lebanon
Fax: 00961-1-809173
E-mail: acpp2009@cnrs.edu.lb

DATE AND LOCATION

The Congress will be held from 26 to 30 October 2009 at Crowne Plaza Hotel, Ras Beirut, Hamra Street, Beirut, Lebanon.

CONGRESS PROGRAM

The program of the Congress includes various sessions. Each session will include a number of contributed papers and posters. The congress will also organize symposia on some important plant protection topics in the Arab world, where distinguished speakers are invited to participate.

The Program includes:

A) Paper Presentation Sessions

1. *Economic insect and animal pests,*
2. *Fungal, bacterial and viral plant diseases,*
3. *Nematodes,*
4. *Weeds and parasitic flowering plants,*
5. *Pesticides,*
6. *Spiders and mites,*
7. *Rodents and Birds,*
8. *Use of biotechniques for pest control,*
9. *Integrated pest management,*
10. *Geographical distribution of diseases and insects of quarantine significance in the Arab countries,*
11. *Safe use of agrochemicals in the Arab countries.*

B) Symposia

Symposium one: New Developments in Pest Management

1. *New developments in nematode management.*
2. *New developments in viral diseases management.*
3. *New innovations in the management of post harvest diseases.*
4. *New developments in weed management.*
5. *The use of GIS and remote sensing in pest management.*

Symposium two: ***Novel Teaching and Training Methodologies in Plant Protection for Professional Practitioners and Farmers***

1. *Teaching plant health management for university students (APS).*
2. *Plant protection through Farmers Field Schools in the Middle East.*
3. *Role of organic agriculture organizations in training facilitators and farmers in soil and crop health management: a case study from Egypt.*
4. *Plant protection training needs from the industry perspective.*

Symposium three: ***Invasive Pest Species: Importance in the Arab Region and Risks Associated with their Spread***

1. *Emerging races of wheat rusts: a continuous threat to wheat production in the world.*
2. *Infestation and management of the red date palm weevil in the Arab World and the Mediterranean.*
3. *Fruit flies in the Mediterranean and Arab world: how serious a threat are they?*
4. *Tomato leaf miner (Tuta absoluta), a serious threat to vegetable crops in the Arab and Mediterranean region.*

Symposium four: Systems, Standards and Information Sharing in Plant Protection

1. *Surveillance, information sharing and early warning systems for transboundary plant pests and diseases: the FAO experience.*
2. *Pesticide management systems.*
3. *IPM systems in industrial crops and trade: Campbell Soup's example*
4. *The role of the policy environment for the implementation of IPM.*

Symposium five: Biotechnology and Plant Protection

1. *Harpin seed treatment-a new approach for pest control.*
2. *Can GM crops reduce the need for herbicides?*
3. *Biosafety and risk assessment: is the Arab region prepared to deal with GM crops?*
4. *BT crops (cotton and corn): associated benefits and problems in the developing world after years of their use.*

IAPPS NEWSLETTER

Number X October, 2009

IPM IN TURKEY

The history of IPM in Turkey goes back as far as the early 1900's. Biological control was introduced as an alternative pest control method in citrus orchards; *Rodolia cardinalis* was released against Icerya purchasi in 1910, *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* (in 1965) and *Leptomastix dactylopii* (in 1969) were released against *Planococcus citri***.** *R. cardinalis* eventually got established and solved the problem as long as it was preserved and no pesticides were sprayed. However, the other two could not survive in winter and needed to be released each spring once or twice.

Nevertheless, the actual beginning of IPM in Turkey started with a research project on cotton pests which initiated in 1970. That project was followed by apple and hazelnut IPM projects in 1972. The results of these projects were put into practice by larger implementation projects soon after. Moreover, forecasting and warning systems, in apple orchards and vineyard, was established against *Cydia pomenella* and *Venturia ineaqualis* based on the results obtained from the IPM research projects. Forecasting and warning projects against *C. pomonella* and *V. inaequalis* were implemented throughout the country in 1981-1988. In the following years, forecasting and warning projects against grape berry moth (*Lobesia botrana*), vineyard downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*) were carried out as well. These projects were in fact the first practical IPM projects. Thousand millions Turkish Liras of crop losses were prevented and pesticide consumption and control expenditures were decreased thanks to these projects. For example, the number of sprays against apple scab and grape berry moth were decreased from 7-8 to 1-3 and from 7-8 to 1-4, respectively. In 2007, with the assistance and support of the research institutes, control measures were applied according to the forecasting and warning principles, on 11,924,200 apple trees which were in an inception area of 147 station (115 electronic and 32 mechanic station) in 35 provinces (89 counties), and also 1,301,650 vine stock at the inception area of 50 stations in 17 provinces (44 counties). IPM projects on wheat, tobacco, vineyard, citrus, peach and cabbage were also initiated afterwards. The major pests; their biology, population dynamics, natural enemies and control methods have been investigated. Regional IPM programs have been implemented for each of them.

IPM Policies and Strategies. One of the cornerstones of IPM in Turkey is a set of decisions taken during a meeting organized by Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) on IPM in 1994, whereby policies and strategies in plant protection were determined as IPM and the needs were determined as research, implementation and training. General policies and strategies were designated as follows:

- Plant protection research projects must be considered as countrywide and crop-based IPM projects aimed to solve plant protection problems
- It is mandatory to establish a National IPM Network for each IPM project.
- IPM projects are jointly coordinated by research institutes, universities, agricultural provinces and county directorates, farmer unions and farmer cooperatives.
- It is aimed to increase the number of IPM projects that will be carried out with the coordination and the collaboration of the other research institutes attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Directorate of Agricultural Research, Universities, TÜB?TAK (Turkish Science and Technology Research Association), the Ministry of Environment, and the International Organizations such as the World Bank, UNDP, FAO, EU, NATO, GTZ and other countries.
- A technical guide is prepared for each crop where IPM is being implemented.
- Preparation of the new IPM projects on wheat, chickpea, lentil, citrus, peach and vineyard in 1994 and putting them into action in 1995 were decided at the mentioned meeting.

The initial 16 IPM projects initiated in Turkey in 1995 reached the number of 25 in 2008. These projects are now prepared based on a new understanding. On one hand, research results obtained up to now are being integrated and implemented by the coordination of the research institutes, agricultural directorates of the provinces and counties, farmers and farmer associations. On the other hand, the research topics necessary for developing IPM programs are being carried out as subprojects by the research institutes and the results obtained are being integrated in the main IPM program.

The Turkey Agricultural Research Project (TARP), funded by the World Bank, FAO/UNDP operated in 1992-1999. Afterwards, its operation and funding was taken over by the national budget. The objectives of this project is primarily to assist the Government of Turkey in establishing a network of formal cooperation and collaboration between research, training and extension entities, and to develop and apply IPM for implementation by the farmer community in order to reduce the national dependency on agricultural pesticides and to avoid the detrimental effects of these chemicals on the environment, human and animal health, and on the marketability of the production.

IPM implementation. The IPM Central Commission was established to coordinate IPM programs nationwide. This commission consists of 9 members, 2 from General Directorate for Agricultural Research, 1 from the General Directorate of Prevention and Control, 2 from the Plant Protection Departments of the universities and 4 among the IPM National Coordinators.
The Plant Protection and Agricultural Research Institutes are the regional coordinator for each crop in their region, and the experts of the different institutes train the technicians that carried out the project in their provinces or counties. It is clear that the main focus of IPM programs is on empowering growers to become IPM specialists in their own fields, orchards and vineyards. Governmental institutions will only give technical assistance and make training programs; farmers will make their own decisions concerning suitable control measures against pests, diseases and weeds in their fields. It is essential for the Turkish Agricultural Chambers Union (TZOB) and the other grower unions to participate actively both with their budget and man power to the IPM programs, as the IPM projects are prepared for farmers and must be applied by them. Together with the growers, IPM technicians visit the field/orchard, check the plants for problems, and identify solutions to them in full participatory mode.

IPM Projects are implemented according to technical guides prepared by IPM specialists for each

crop, first to be used and validated at specific locations where IPM program are being carried out, and later on the guides are disseminated for countrywide implementation.

Growers who have received IPM training pass on the information about IPM and its methods to their neighbors, relatives and friends. In fact, a specific pilot area for an IPM project remains active for 3-5 years, after which period the pilot area is changed to allow other growers to profit from the IPM training and assistance in the project. However, even previously trained growers still remain in contact with the local agricultural directorate for further assistance and also to obtain updates on improved IPM methodologies.

The control strategy is determined as follows:

- Implementation of sound agricultural practices primarily to grow healthy plants
- Early measures for preventing pest infestation and colonization
- Modification of the crop design and creation of adverse biotic conditions that reduce survival of individuals in an area in such a way that a large proportion of the pest population is reduced
- The use of forecasting and warning models for pest management
- Mass trapping and disruption techniques whenever this is possible and available
- Conservation and augmentation of natural enemies as the basis for biological control
- Introduction of biological control agents if needed

The main strategy in chemical control is based on pesticide selection. Correct timing and correct application of chemicals at the correct dosage are essential. The effectiveness of the pesticide on the pest population, and also the side effects of the pesticide are considered when making a choice of the right pesticide. In fact, pesticide selection is made according to the risk assessment formula provided by Matthews (1984).

Training activities in IPM projects. Researchers, project coordinators and leaders are the first to be trained. They prepare the IPM program, including technical guides for implementation and training curricula. Following this, researchers train the IPM trainers, technicians and facilitators, who, on their turn, train the growers. However, researchers also participate in the training activities for the growers at the beginning of the IPM project implementation.

The training programs include the following subjects for each level.

- IPM concept, principles and benefits
- Diagnosis of pest and natural enemies
- Cultivation and fertilization
- Agro-ecosystem analysis
- Control measures and alternative control methods and agents
- Selection of pesticides, the side effects, correct timing and application

Technical instructions, brochures, tablet, and farmer field days are organized for each locality, and news or information programs are prepared for TV channels, radio and newspapers in order to create more awareness and mass training on IPM. Films were prepared and broadcasted for

the National Channel in the framework of the Broadcast Training of the Grower Project (YAYÇEP).
However, there are still a few problems related to the implementation and diffusion of IPM at the country level. For instance, IPM implementation remains largely limited to pilot areas. Also, there are logistic problems such as inadequate dissemination of information, insufficient numbers of trained technician, but also the fact that there are no incentives for implementing IPM, as well as the lack of sanctions for incorrect or abusive pesticide application. On the research side, there are still some crops for which no IPM program has been designed yet, and this is mainly due to the insufficient numbers of researchers dealing with IPM. From the grower side, the main problem is that some of the IPM methods such as sampling/scouting, economic threshold are still quite complex notions. Also, sometimes it is easier to follow the advice of pesticide retailers who advocate for blanket spraying.
Although IPM programs are not implemented throughout the country, there are indeed some alternative methods which have been widely used outside the official IPM projects, such as yellow sticky traps, forecasting and warning methods, and preserving natural enemies. For more information, please contact

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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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