International Organisation for Biological Control (IOBC)
Organisation Internationale de Lutte Biologique (OILB)

In This Edition

- President's Column
- Obituary
- Biocontrol in Action
- IOBC-Global Committee members dedicated/awarded awards
- IOBC-Global Committee call for nominations
- Call for Nominations – Secretary General and Vice Secretary General
- Fabulous photos: Pyrethrum transmission to Kansas (all prizewinner)
- Convention on Biological Diversity report
- Focus on the International Symposium on Biological Control of Weeds
- IOBC-wide Latest awards & GBCWG
- Pest Management Science Forum
- Working Group Reports
- Upcoming Meetings & Events
- Call for training materials
- News from Regional Sections
- Upcoming Events
- Upcoming Events
- Resource Sections Contents
- Online Working Group Locations

Editor: Dr Stephen Hassell, Email: stephen.hassell@fera.defra.gsi.gov.uk

President's Column

Working Groups – the Heart and Soul of IOBC

The IOBC system is FAB as we also proceed to manage global scientific networks including the likes of Facebook, Twitter, Linkedin, Skype, Dropbox, Google Drive, Google Hangouts, Wordpress, Mailchimp, Doodle. This has paid dividends in improved international collaboration within the organisation in the last years and through some collaboration and development over the next few decades with the structure of IOBC that we have in place now. Our Working Groups are the heart and soul of IOBC. Some of our WGs are very active, others are in a transitional phase or in need of some attention. Some are in a phase of transition, and some are in a phase of development. Some are in a phase of being established, and others are in a phase of being disbanded. Thus, I feel that the initiative and development of Working Groups has yielded the most tangible results in the last years and will do so in the next years.

By 1980, IOBC/Europe was established, and all others did not arise today, and yet some Working Groups have formed in the last 40 years. The longest-surviving IOBC Global Working Group is called **Biocontrol of Molluscan Pests**, and it was established in Switzerland in 1977 and has been active ever since. The group has maintained a website and has been active in organising workshops and other collaborations. Another noteworthy Working Group, and one long active is the **Mass rearing and quality control of arthropods for biological control**. This group was established in 1980 and has been expanding the biological control industry in countries that rapidly grew in the last decades to produce high quality control beds in the changed climate. Other important Working Groups that focus on arthropod targets are the **Integrated control of insects in cereals**, **Integrated control in protected crops, Mediterranean climate**, and **Integrated control in oilseed crops**. Some Working Groups focused on biological control of pathogens, such as the **Epidemiology of insect pathogens**, the **Insect Viruses** and the **Insect Pathogens Genetics** and **Genetics of the Entomopathogenic Fungi**, and the **Biocontrol of Plant Diseases** Cost Action (2015). These are important working groups, and they show that IOBC is stretching to broader disciplines and is ready to take on more and more disciplines in the future. Other Working Groups focus on other organisms that can be used in biocontrol, such as the **Integrated control of stored pests**, **Integrated control of freshwater and terrestrial molluscs**, **Biocontrol of Vertebrate Pests**, **Integrated control of vertebrate pests**, **Integrated control of plant pathogen pests (EndPhyPest)** (across further from Working Groups expand the scope of IOBC beyond just insects), **Integrated control in tropical and subtropical agroecosystems**, **Integrated Weed Biology** (a Working Group which has been going relatively dormant for some time), **Integrated control of the biological control complex regarding international organisations**.

Pesticides are a key component of integrated pest management and biocontrol and explanatory within the discipline of biological control is key regarding. Consequently, numerous Working Groups have emerged all over the world! The balancing value of these assets is invaluable and has certainly contributed to the development of biocontrol. Some of the Working Groups are well established and others are in a transitional phase or in development and development phase. Some are in a phase of being established, and others are in a phase of being disbanded. Some are in a phase of being established, and others are in a phase of Working Groups and the Eastern Palearctic Region supports a number of important.

Some Working Groups are in a phase of being established, and others are in a phase of being disbanded. Some are in a phase of being established, and others are in a phase of being established. Some are in a phase of being established, and others are in a phase of being established. Some are in a phase of being established, and others are in a phase of being established

Dr Ed Gomez, Director of the Foundation for the Study of Invasive Species (FoISiS) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Chair of the IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group, presented many cases countries like USA, England, France, Germany and Belgium are taking to deal with Invasive Species. Some of the cases he presented were: Asian Carp in the Mississippi River, Zebra Mussels in the Great Lakes, Cane Toads in Australia, Rabbits in Australia, Cane Toads in Japan, Red Fox in Tasmania, Wild Pigs in Hawaii, Wild Pigs in California, Wild Dogs in Texas, Feral Cats in Hawaii, Feral Cats in Australia, Feral Cats in Japan, Feral Cats in Belgium, Feral Cats in Germany, Feral Cats in France, Feral Cats in England, Feral Cats in Spain, Feral Cats in Italy, Feral Cats in Greece, Feral Cats in Cyprus, Feral Cats in Turkey, Feral Cats in Israel, Feral Cats in Kuwait, Feral Cats in Hong Kong, Feral Cats in Taiwan, Feral Cats in Mexico, Feral Cats in Argentina, Feral Cats in Chile, Feral Cats in Ecuador, Feral Cats in Galapagos, Feral Cats in Tasmania, Feral Cats in Cuba, Feral Cats in Puerto Rico, Feral Cats in Bermuda, Feral Cats in Bahamas, Feral Cats in Cayman Islands, Feral Cats in Jamaica, Feral Cats in Haiti, Feral Cats in Dominican Republic, Feral Cats in Trinidad and Tobago, Feral Cats in Mauritius, Feral Cats in Reunion, Feral Cats in Seychelles, Feral Cats in Cape Verde, Feral Cats in Canary Islands, Feral Cats in Azores, Feral Cats in Madeira, Feral Cats in Ascension, Feral Cats in Falkland Islands, Feral Cats in Tristan da Cunha, Feral Cats in Gough, Feral Cats in Marion, Feral Cats in Kerguelen, Feral Cats in Amsterdam, Feral Cats in Crozet, Feral Cats in Macquarie, Feral Cats in Heard, Feral Cats in Ile Amsterdam, Feral Cats in Ile Kerguelen, Feral Cats in Ile Crozet, Feral Cats in Ile Ste Marie, Feral Cats in Ile Reunion, Feral Cats in Ile Mauritius, Feral Cats in Ile Rodrigues, Feral Cats in Ile Mahe, Feral Cats in Ile Praslin, Feral Cats in Ile Cousin, Feral Cats in Ile Cousine, Feral Cats in Ile Aldabra, Feral Cats in Ile Coetivy, Feral Cats in Ile Farquhar, Feral Cats in Ile Desroches, Feral Cats in Ile Alphonse, Feral Cats in Ile Bijoutier, Feral Cats in Ile Platte, Feral Cats in Ile Frégate, Feral Cats in Ile Denis, Feral Cats in Ile Marie-Louise, Feral Cats in Ile Plate, Feral Cats in Ile Longue, Feral Cats in Ile Ronde, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Cerfs, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Aigrettes, Feral Cats in Ile Cocos, Feral Cats in Ile Sud, Feral Cats in Ile Nord, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Vaches, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Chats, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Cocos, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Noix, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Prunes, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Pommes, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Poires, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Pêches, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Abricots, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Oranges, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Citrons, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Pamplemousses, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Cerises, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Fraises, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Framboises, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Myrtilles, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Groseilles, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Cassis, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Mûres, Feral Cats in Ile Aux Prunelles

The First Ecuadorian Conference of Applied Biological Control

Georgina Mendoza

The meeting was held in Quito in early October 2016. The meeting brought together specialists in biological control of arthropod and disease pests of crops and livestock and was likely the largest ever gathering of biocontrol specialists in the Ecuadorian biological blocks, which is a province of Ecuador. Many participants came from Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, Spain and Germany. Ecuador is a megadiverse country and has exceptional experience in biological control and drying up to the 1990, having done ten B.C. with crop and Landrace before starting the PCI in the United States with Mr Snyder. The conference was organized by the Ecuadorian Society of Biological Control (SECABI) and the Pan-American Regional Biological Control of IOBC. IOBC Global each hopes to support their work by providing local grants to 12 young scientists that attended the meeting.

Andrew Hansen talks about some of the research at the IOBC Young Scientist Forum Meeting at the Pan-American Conference

Call for Biocontrol Training Initiatives

Have to organise a practical training course in biological control in 2017-2018 and beyond? We would like to offer financial assistance to support participation of early career scientists/researchers/students in up to three training courses per year.

If you have ideas for a training course for 2018 please contact secretary.general@iobc.global.org no later than 30th March 2018 for grant consideration.

Proposals for training courses for 2020 should be sent to the Secretary General without delay. Proposals for training courses for 2019 must be complemented by 30th November 2018. Successful proposals will be notified by 15th February 2019.

Return to Top

News from the regions

APRS

Pacific workshop on weed biocontrol

Dalia S. Henderson and Ivan Hinkley Weed Biocontrol Research (WBR) visited the Cook Islands in August 2017 to conduct a workshop on Biological Control for Invasive Weeds for the Cook Islands. The project which has been led by Quentin Paynter from WBR and Alejo Pasquina at the Ministry of Agriculture in the Cook Islands, was initiated in 2016 with a survey of the Cook Islands to identify invasive weeds potential candidates for the group. This project was funded by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) who were concerned about the impacts of the weeds on crops such as taro and pasture and on biodiversity in the Cook Islands and other Pacific Island nations. Weeds in the Cook Islands. The project has been an enormous success with an agenda was established in the year-end of Rarotonga and one is the advanced stage of host range testing. Some of the weeds are: Chromolaena odorata, Mimosa pigra, Mimosa diplotricha, Mimosa invisa, Senna occidentalis, Opuntia spp. Opuntia dillenii, Opuntia monacantha, Opuntia vulgaris, Opuntia stricta, Opuntia ficus-indica, Opuntia cochenillifera, Opuntia megacantha, Opuntia tuna, Cordia macrostachya, Cordia myxa, Cordia subcordata, Cordia dichotoma, Cordia sebestena, Cordia nesophila, Cordia lutea, Cordia myxa, Cordia macrostachya, Cordia myxa, Cordia macrostachya, Cordia myxa, Cordia macrostachya