The Brazilian agriculture suddenly lost July 15th one of its key scientist, the Agronomic Engineer Flávio Moscardi. Flávio was one of the lead scientists in charge of the establishment of the biological control program against the soybean caterpillar, a technology that was widely implemented and used in Brazil, allowing the reduced use of organic pesticides in soybean. The successful implementation of this technology led to savings of 25 million liters of chemical pesticides, and became one of the largest examples of a biological control program worldwide. "His legacy will remain forever in the history of the Brazilian agriculture. His pioneering research was key to the advancement of studies in the field of biological control and is an example of dedication to the environmental sustainability of the Brazilian agriculture", highlighted the Director-President of Embrapa, Pedro Arraes. A retired researcher of Embrapa-Soybean, Flávio Moscardi dedicated 35 years of research to the institution. During his career, he authored more than 200 publications, including scientific articles published in several well-known national and international journals, book chapters, and technical notes specifically published by Embrapa.
"Moscardi was a great leader and a reference within and out of our institution. We will all miss the friend and the dedicated professional he was to us", mourned the General-Chief of Embrapa-Soybean, Alexandre Cattelan. Moscardi accumulated many prizes and honors during his career as a result of his scientific contribution.
Member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, he was awarded the “Commendation of the National Order of Scientific Merit” granted by the Brazilian President in August, 2002. He was a Professional Merit Laureate by the CONFEA/CREAS System - 2001; received the
Paulista Medal of Scientific and Technological Merit granted by the Governor of the state of São Paulo in 2001; Awardee in Agriculture by the Third World Academy of Sciences in 1997; Awardee of Distinction by the International Society of Plant Protection in 1995. He also received the major award to scientists in the field of Agronomy in the country, the Award Frederico de Menezes Veiga, granted by the Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária-Embrapa in 1991.

"Besides being a great scientist, Moscardi was a special person, always willing to help others, and his legacy will be continued by students, technicians and fellow researchers that he supported", highlighted Clara Beatriz Hoffmann Campo, Team-Leader of the Entomology at Embrapa-Soybean.

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CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHINA SOCIETY OF PLANT PROTECTION

In celebration of its 50th anniversary The China Society of Plant Protection (CSPP) held a forum on the integrated management of crop pests and diseases in Beijing Oct.25-26, 2012. Over 1,000 CSPP members and plant protection scientific workers from research and educational institutes, technique extension stations and plant-protection associated enterprises joined the celebration ceremony and attended the forum. The theme of the forum was to scientifically manage pests and diseases, sustainably reduce pest damage and promote global food security.

The minister of Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of the People’s Republic of China, Mr. Changfu Han, made an important presentation on the 50th anniversary of CSPP, which confirmed the achievements of the CSPP in carrying out the management of diseases and insect pests in the major crops, and pointed out new expectations and requirements.

The president of CSPP, Kongming Wu, also a CAS academician, gave the remarks at the opening ceremony. Mr. Qinping Zhao, the vice president of the China Association of Science and Technology (CAST), and Prof. Geoff Norton, the president of International Association of Plant Protection Science (IAPPS), also gave the opening remarks. The president of the Entomological Society of China (ESC) and CAS academician, Le KANG, who was representing the sister scientific associations, also congratulated the anniversary of CSPP on its 50th anniversary. During the opening ceremony, Science & Technology Awards of CSPP and the 2012 Lifetime Dedication Award of CSPP were announced.

The deputy vice minister of MOA, Xenon Yu, and several academicians, including Kunming Wu, Japing Chen, Yo-yoing Zhu, XuhongQian and Le Kang, as well as three leading overseas experts, Geoff Norton, Laurence Madden and Noriharu Ken Umetsu gave keynote speeches during the plenary sessions.
There were six concurrent sessions, including a symposium on new management strategies for diseases and insect pests of rice and forums on plant pathology, agricultural insect pests, biological control, prevention of horticultural pest insects and pesticide and food security. A total of 96 speakers from overseas and China presented their research. In particular, English was the working language of the first international CSPP/IAPPS joint-symposium on new management strategies for diseases and insect pests of rice. This symposium was hosted by the State Key Laboratory for Biology of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests (SKLBPI) and was organized by Dr. Guo-Liang Wang from Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), China, and Dr. K.L.Heong from the International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines. Finally, the successful celebration of the 50th CSPP anniversary has great significance to the prosperity of plant protection in China and to the promotion of international exchanges and co-operation.

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Rice, a staple food for over half of the worlds’ population, is a key to food security, social stability and the economy. Today, in many Asian and African countries, rice production is threatened by the shortage of arable land and water. In addition, insects and diseases are two major threats that cause severe yield losses in epidemic years. In the past two decades the frequent and improper application of chemicals, for insect and disease control, has caused the development of insect and pathogen resistance, affected farmers’ health, damaged the environment and reduced biodiversity. To review and summarize some of the critical issues concerning the development of more effective,
sustainable, environmentally sound and socially acceptable strategies for insect and disease management in rice production, the China Society of Plant Protection (CSPP) and the International Association of Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS) co-sponsored the first international symposium on new management strategies for diseases and insect pests of rice on October 26 in Beijing, China. The State Laboratory for Biology of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests at the Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, organized the symposium as one of the main activities for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of CSPP. About 60 scientists from seven countries attended the symposium. Following the welcome remarks by Dr. Kongming Wu, president of CSPP and Dr. Geoff Norton, president of IAPPS, Dr. Martin Dickman from Texas A&M University and Dr. KL Heong from IRRI presented their keynote speeches on disease and insect control, respectively. The other sixteen invited speakers from US, Australia, South Korea, Philippines, Japan and China talked about their recent results on different topics ranging from insect and pathogen population dynamics and management, loss of host resistance, ecological engineering and integrated pest management to molecular mechanisms of host resistance. Many emerging issues and challenges were discussed and debated among the participants during the symposium.

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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 the world’s crop and forest ecosystems.

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