FALL ARMYWORM WORKSHOP FOR EAST AFRICA

The IPM Innovation Lab at Virginia Tech and USAID, in partnership with icipe, are organizing a regional Fall Armyworm Workshop for East Africa, to be held at the Harmony Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, July 14-15, 2017

Background and aims of the workshop
The invasive fall armyworm pest is ravaging crops in over 20 African countries. It is native to the Americas but recently spread to Africa and was first reported in Nigeria in West Africa in early 2016. It soon spread to in southern Africa in late 2016 and by early 2017 was confirmed in East Africa. The fall armyworm attacks more than 80 different plant species including maize, a major food staple in sub-Saharan Africa upon which more than 300 million people depend. If it is not effectively controlled, it is expected to cause $3bn loss to maize in Africa along with serious food shortages in the next year.

Rapid action, immense awareness creation, and technological innovation, along with national, regional, and international collaborations are required to tackle the danger of the fall armyworm in order to avoid heavy economic loss among smallholder farmers across Africa. Crucial concerted efforts from international research centers, national research and extension programs, international development organizations, policy makers, and donor communities in East Africa are required to develop and deploy an effective integrated pest management strategy, which can provide sustainable solutions to effectively tackle the adverse effects of the fall armyworm. Millions of East African farmers are on the way to recovery from last year’s shocking drought that resulted in a humanitarian crisis.

Now they are facing this new menace. To effectively fight this pest, the IPM Innovation Lab Virginia Tech and USAID, in partnership with icipe, are organizing a regional fall armyworm awareness and management workshop. This workshop will bring stakeholders and experts from the United States, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, and Tanzania to share their experiences and challenges in dealing with the fall armyworm. The workshop will also include discussions on what needs to be done in terms of research and development in the region. The results and recommendations made from this workshop will be used as feedback to design effective management strategy in controlling the fall army worm in East Africa and beyond.

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ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRAZIL (SEB) INTERNATIONAL BRANCH MEETING

During the XV Brazilian Symposium of Biological Control (Siconbiol), held in Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo state, Brazil, on June 04-08, 2017, the International Branch (IB) of the Entomological Society of Brazil (SEB) promoted a round table to discuss biological control in Latin America. In the opening talk, Antônio R. Panizzi, SEB delegate, highlighted the role of the IB to promote biological control in Latin America. Bruno Zachrisson, from Panamá, who coordinated the discussions, spoke on the biological control perspectives for Central America. Yelita Colmenarez from CABI and IOBC presented the main programs of biological control in South America and in the Caribbean. Maria Stella Zerbino, from INIA Uruguay discussed the biological control of main stink bug pests of major crops in countries of the Cono Sur. Finally, José R. P. Parra, from USP Brazil discussed the impact of biological control on main pests of agriculture in Latin America.

This was the first event coordinated by the International Branch of SEB since its implementation in 2016. Additional activities are planned for the upcoming XXVII Brazilian Congress of Entomology to be held in Gramado, Rio Grande do Sul state, September 02-06, 2018.

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TWO NEW BOOKS ON RICE BIOTIC STRESSES

Rice insect pests and their management

The rice plant is an ideal host for many insect species. All of the plant parts are vulnerable to
insect-feeding from the time of sowing till harvest. There are over 800 insect species damaging rice in one way or another, although the majority of them do very little damage. In tropical Asia only about 20 species are of major importance. In Africa, 15 species of insects are considered major pests of rice and in the Americas about 20 species are considered major pests.

To develop effective pest management strategies, it is essential to properly identify and to understand the biology and ecology of insect pests and the arthropods that help regulate their populations. This book effectively utilizes the unique knowledge and expertise of leading rice entomologists from Africa, Asia and the Americas to provide the first global coverage of rice insect pests. The discussion of each pest includes geographical distribution, plant hosts other than rice, description and biology, plant damage and ecology.

The book covers almost 100 species of the most important insect pests affecting rice cultivation and brings together the key research on each pest, including description and biology and effects on rice plants.

**Achieving sustainable cultivation of rice Volume 2**

Also published by Burleigh Dodds Science Publishing, Cambridge, UK (ISBN: 978 1 78676 028 9; www.bdspublishing.com) and edited by Pro. Takuji Sasaki, Tokyo University of Agriculture, the book draws on an international range of expertise in rice science. Volume 2 reviews research in improving cultivation in such areas as irrigation and nutrition as well as developments in disease and pest management. The book reviews the latest research on insect pests, weeds and integrated pest management.

**Part 3, Rice pests** has six chapters on rice IPM covering insects, rodent pests, integrated weed management, plant production products and integrated pest management as a holistic approach. IAPPS members authored two chapters, 9 and 10.

**Chapter 9: Heinrichs, E.A., F. Nwilene, M. Stout, B. Hadi and T. Freitas  Rice insect pests: biology and ecology.**
Chapter 9, a global coverage, includes the taxonomic classification, geographical distribution, plant hosts other than rice, description and biology, plant damage and ecology of the major 1) Root and stem feeders, 2) Stem borers, 3) Rice gall midges, 4) Leafhoppers and planthoppers, 5) Foliage feeders, and 6) Panicle feeders.

Chapter 10 provides a coverage of the concepts and options for sustainable rice IPM. In addition, the chapter presents a discussion on the latest tactics for use in an IPM approach, including, cultural practices, conservation biological control, augmentative biological control, selective use of insecticides and dissemination mechanisms for rice IPM.

For details and purchasing the book or these chapters go to: http://www.bdspublishing.com/

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The IAPPS Newsletter is published by the International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences and distributed in Crop Protection to members and other subscribers. Crop Protection, published by Elsevier, is the Official Journal of IAPPS.

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.

Membership Information: IAPPS has four classes of membership (individual, affiliate, associate, and corporate) which are described in the IAPPS Web Site www.plantprotection.org.

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

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