



International Association for the
PLANT PROTECTION SCIENCES

IAPPS

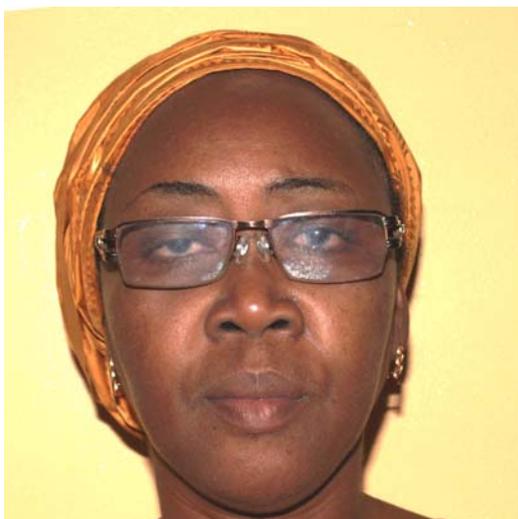
NEWSLETTER

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WARM WELCOME TO THREE NEW GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS !

The Executive Committee of the IAPPS Governing Board has appointed three new IAPPS coordinators: **Dr. Dieynaba Sall** as for Region IV: West/Central Africa, **Dr. Buyung Hadi** for Region XI: Southeast Asia, and **Dr. Bruno Zachrisson** for Region XIV: CA/Caribbean.



Dr Dieynaba Sall has completed her Doctorate in Animal Biology from Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD) in Dakar, Senegal, in 2005. Certificated for high school Life and Earth Sciences teaching awarded by UCAD Training and Education Faculty, she worked at the Ministry of Education from 1999 to 2009 and was also a temporary Assistant at FST/UCAD. In 2010, she moved to the National Institute for Agriculture Research (ISRA). She trained in project M&E, gender, distance learning, bio-statistics and intensive English learning under CORAF/WECARD and IPM/CRSP projects. She was subsequently nominated researcher, chief crop protection officer at ISRA Senegal River Valley (Vallee du fleuve Senegal, cultures irriguées) at the

Senegalese National Institute for Agriculture Research. Dr Sall is a trained entomologist involved in Integrated Pest Management since 1996, working on horticultural crops pest management. Recently, she moved to irrigated rice ecosystems, developing collaboration with ISRA-AfricaRice, extension services (SAED), and universities. She is recognized by the African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education, Natural Sciences and Agronomy (CAMES/Sciences Naturelles Agronomie). She is expert in pesticide registration procedures in the Sahelian region CSP (INSAH/WACPR). As former Director of the Horticulture Centre (CDH) of ISRA, she has also acquired experience in administration. She is currently a member of various professional societies including Entomological Society of America, African Association of Insect Scientists, Senegalese Society of Entomologists, Divecosys and USDA alumni, She was awarded the Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology fellowship in agriculture and life science, University of Kentucky (USA) in 2010, and FIRST grant from the Senegal Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation in 2014.



Dr. Bruno Zachrisson obtained his PhD in Entomology from the University of São Paulo (USP), Brazil. He has been a Researcher of the Agriculture Research Institute of Panama (IDIAP) for 28 years (1990-2018), Director of research for the Competitiveness of Agribusiness Program (2011-2013), Deputy Director General of the IDIAP (2014-2015), University lecturer at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences (2004-2008), and Professor of ecology and conservation, in pre-grade and postgraduate in biological sciences at the University of Santa Maria la Antigua, Panama (1998-2007). He became Professor of biological pest control in the master and doctorate program in Entomology (2014-2017) of the University of Panama, and is currently Professor of

the master and doctorate program in Plant Protection of the University State of São Paulo, based in Botucatu, São Paulo, Brazil. Bruno is a scientist of four research groups with universities and others research institution in Argentina, Brazil and Central America, as a specialist in biological control of pests and bioindicators of soil quality of agricultural ecosystems. In 2010 he was awarded as the "Best Researcher of the Agricultural Sciences" and from 2010 he belongs to the National Research System (SNI) and is currently in the category of "National Researcher II". Bruno is member of several international scientific societies, as vice president of the International Biological Control Organization for Neotropical Region (IOBC-SRNT) (2014-2018), representative for Central America of the Entomological Society of Brazil (SEB) (2018-2020), among others. He is member of APANAC (Panamanian Association for the Advance of the Science) since 1998 and organizer of multiple panels and symposia, and he is currently Director of Programs for APANAC. He was Vice president (2015-2017) and member of the Inter-American Academy of Sciences (IANAS), being the coordinator and first author of the chapter of Panama in the book "Agri-Food sustainability in the America's", recently completed with English and Spanish versions.



Dr. Buyung Hadi is a Senior Scientist leading the entomology research group at International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to study rice insect ecology and develop rice IPM solutions in Asia. Buyung holds a terminal degree in entomology from Auburn University, a master degree in plant pathology from the University of Hannover and a bachelor degree in plant protection from Bogor Agricultural University. He currently serves as a country representative for IRRI in Cambodia, based in Phnom Penh. His research interests include ecotoxicology, population and community ecology as well as IPM strategy and policy development.

Throughout his career, Buyung has worked on

IPM in various cropping systems, including greenhouse vegetable production, soybeans, wheat

and rice. He has been Scientist I/II in Entomology at IRRI, Los Banos, Philippines (2014 – 2017), Pesticide Education and Urban Entomology Coordinator, South Dakota State University, Brookings (2012 – 2014), Post-doctoral Associate, South Dakota State University, Brookings, (2010 – 2011) and Graduate research and teaching assistant, Auburn University, Auburn (2006 – 2010).

Please join me in welcoming Dieynaba, Bruno and Buyung to the IAPPS GB and family. On behalf of the IAPPS GB, I would also like to thank the outgoing members Francis Nwilene, K.L. Heong and Alfredo Rueda for their valuable contributions to IAPPS over many years.

Prof. E. A. “Short” Heinrichs

Secretary General, IAPPS

E-mail: ehenrichs2@unl.edu

STAKEHOLDERS MEET IN NEPAL TO DEVELOP ACTION PLAN AGAINST THE FALL ARMYWORM

The fall armyworm is an invasive pest that has destroyed valuable food and cash crops throughout Africa since its entry into Nigeria in 2016. Maize, sorghum, cotton, and other valuable crops are among its preferences, but it is especially attracted to maize, a crucial source of nutrition in developing countries. The pest has now reached Asia, further threatening global food security and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

A pest that thrives in harsh climates and is resistant to most pesticides, the fall armyworm is especially difficult to control, and can cause up to 100 percent crop loss.



On November 30, 2018, a stakeholders’ workshop on preparedness and rapid response to the threats of the fall armyworm was held in Kathmandu, Nepal. Organized by the IPM Innovation Lab, iDE Nepal, CIMMYT, and the Plant Protection Society of Nepal, over 100 people from the government, universities, NGOs, private companies and other institutions attended the meeting. The merging groups devised a multi-approach plan on how to manage the pest specifically in

Nepal, where it is expected to enter within the next few months.

Recommendations for management of the fall armyworm upon its arrival included:

- pheromone and light traps
- screening and testing of biopesticides
- screening of resistant varieties
- seed treatment with bioagents such as *Trichoderma*
- use of botanicals such as neem
- mechanical collection of egg masses
- intercropping with crops such as beans
- biological control (egg parasitoids such as *Trichogramma* sp. and larval parasitoids)
- chemical use (as a last resort)

The workshop members also discussed necessary actions to take before the arrival of the fall armyworm, including formation of a fall armyworm national taskforce in Nepal, awareness activities, and national surveillance and quarantine alerts. The workshop was successful in gathering crucial stakeholders, and further determining broad, IPM-based solutions to the resilient pest that is well on its way throughout Africa and Asia.

Prof. R. Muniappan

Director, IPM Innovation Lab

IAPPS Coordinator Region XIII: North America

E-mail: rmuni@vt.edu

UN PROCLAIMS 2020 THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH

The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution proclaiming 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). The year is expected to increase awareness among the public and policy makers of the importance of healthy plants and the necessity to protect them in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Today, up to 40 percent of global food crops are lost annually due to plant pests. In terms of economic value, plant diseases alone cost the global economy around US\$220 billion annually and invasive insects around US\$70 billion. “The International Year of Plant Health is a key initiative to highlight the importance of plant health to enhance food security, protect the environment and biodiversity, and boost economic development,” IPPC Secretary Jingyuan Xia said.

“Despite the increasing impact of plant pests, resources are scarce to address the problem. We hope this new International Year of Plant Health will trigger greater global collaboration to support plant health policies at all levels, which will contribute significantly to the Sustainable Development Agenda,” he added.

Finland first proposed the year to the governing body of the International Plant Protection Convention in 2015. In July 2017, the FAO Conference adopted a resolution in support of the proposal. “Pests and diseases don’t carry passports or observe immigration requirements and, therefore, the prevention of the spread of such organisms is very much an international undertaking that requires the collaboration of all countries. This is why Finland proposed to proclaim 2020 the International Year of Plant Health,” Jari Leppä, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland said.

The UN General Assembly invited FAO, with the IPPC Secretariat, to serve as the lead agency to spearhead activities, and called on governments, civil society, and the private sector to engage at global, regional and national levels. An International Plant Health Conference will be among thousands of plant health events to be held globally throughout 2020.

Healthy plants are the foundation for all life, ecosystem functions and food security. Plant pests and diseases damage crops, reducing the availability of food and increasing its cost. Sustaining plant health protects the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests, addresses the effects of climate change, and supports efforts to end hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

The IPPC is an international treaty that entered into force in 1952 and provides a framework to protect the world's plant resources from the harm caused by pests. It is currently composed of 183 contracting parties.

Dr. Mirko Montuori

IPPC Secretariat

E-mail: mirko.montuori@fao.org

13TH ARAB CONGRESS OF PLANT PROTECTION

The 13th Arab Congress of Plant Protection will be held during the period 1-6 November, 2020 at the Le Royal Hotel, Hammamat, Tunisia. It will be organized by the Arab Society for Plant Protection (ASPP) and the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries represented by the National Agricultural Research Institute of Tunisia (INRAT). This is an event which is held every three years and attracts 400-500 plant protection scientists from the Arab region and the rest of the world, and covers all plant protection disciplines. For more detailed information, interested individuals can check the congress website (<http://acpp-aspp.com>) or contact Dr. Asma Najjar, Chairperson of the Congress Organizing Committee, info@acpp-aspp.com.

Dr. Khaled M. Makkouk

Arab Society for Plant Protection

Email: khaled.makkouk@cnrs.edu.lb

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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.

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:

**Manuele Tamò
Editor, IAPPS Newsletter
IITA-Benin
08 B.P. 0932 Tri Postal, Cotonou, Republic of Benin
E-mail: m.tamo@cgiar.org**