



Bio-control Matters

President's Corner:

By Richard Ward, ANBP President

Firstly, I would like to thank the board for having the confidence to nominate and subsequently elect me to be President of ANBP for the next term of office. It is an honor to serve in this capacity and with the help of other board members I will do my best to continue the exemplary work of our past presidents. I would also like to thank Kim Gallagher for agreeing to be Vice President. Secondly, I would like to welcome our new board members, Andrea Davenport and Brian Spencer. Andrea replaces Tom Kueneman who stepped down for personal reasons

after serving for many years as a board member. Brian replaces Don Elliot, our out-going President. Don has stepped down from the board for some much needed rest and relaxation after many years of tireless service. He has, however, very kindly agreed to remain active behind the scenes to continue working on Canadian and US regulatory issues. I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the board to thank both Tom and Don for their help in the past and to wish them every success in their future endeavors. I would be remiss if I did not also thank Maclay Burt, our executive director, for his efforts to keep us all on track with regards to deadlines for

Conference 2005
"Beneficials Without Borders"
Guadalajara, Mexico
October 13-14-15



2003-04 ANBP President Don Elliott receives a recognition plaque from 2005 President Richard Ward

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ANBP's Mission Statement

ANBP's Mission is to address key issues of the biological control industry through advocacy, education and quality assurance.

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“Bio-Control Matters” is published by the Association of Natural Bio-control Producers four times per year to provide members with information, thought and opinion on biological control affairs. **Bio-Control Matters** advocates the interests of commercial biological control and the public interest of quality agricultural production and environmental protection. **Bio-Control Matters** welcomes contributions of comment and opinion, as well as articles of general interest. All contributions must be signed by the contributor. Send contributions for consideration to Maclay Burt, ANBP Executive Director, 2230 Martin Drive, Tustin Ranch CA 92782. Phone/fax (714) 544-8295. (E-mail execdir@anbp.org). Published contributions may not necessarily reflect the views or policy of ANBP.

ANBP was formed in 1990 by commercial insectaries to provide a united voice in regulatory issues facing the industry. ANBP is also dedicated to quality standards and educating the agricultural and academic communities about the importance of biological pest controls for pest management. ANBP membership exceeds 100, including 46 producers and/or suppliers. Through its efforts, ANBP is recognized as THE spokesman for the commercial biological control industry.

ANBP Board

- Richard Ward, President (Biobest Canada Ltd)
- Kimberly Gallagher, Vice President (Sterling Insectary)
- Eda Reinot, Secretary (Becker Underwood)
- Dan Cahn Treasurer (Syngenta Bio-line, Inc.)
- Jake Blehm (Buena Biosystems)
- Andrea Davenport, Koppert Canada Ltd.
- Carol Glenister (IPM Laboratories)
- Angela Hale (The Bug Factory)
- Brian Spencer (Applied Bio-nomics Ltd)

Contributing Members

ANBP is pleased to recognize the following members for their interest in biocontrol and their generous support of ANBP's programs and goals.

- California Avocado Commission
- Donald L. Flaherty
- Pest Management Associates
- The Morning Star Packing Company

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projects and submissions, etc.

We had a very exciting and successful conference and AGM in October in Colorado Springs, Colorado, which was well attended thanks in part to a wonderful speaker program organized by Angela Hale and Jake Blehm. A major topic of discussion at the conference was the continuing problems associated with the movement of permitted beneficial insects and mites from other countries into the United States since the USDA/APHIS rule changes associated with the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security came into effect. This continues to be a major area of concern to our industry, but I am happy to report that Dan will be filling us in on some improvements/progress made in the recent past in his regulatory report. I would also like to say that we are proud to have distributed the ANBP "Code of Ethics" certificates to all members in good standing at the conference. I hope members will proudly display them. I would like to thank all those who helped to make conference 2004 a success, but especially Eda Reinot for taking minutes and notes during meetings and discussions.

As ANBP continues to work toward developing quality control standards for our industry, it is important to acknowledge the work of Carol Glenister, Anna Luczynski and Jan Nyrop among others for their efforts through ASTM to keep developing these standards as this can only serve to further legitimize our industry and in so doing hopefully help in finding solutions to issues such as those created by 9/11.

Our next conference and AGM is planned for October 14th and 15th, 2005 in Guadalajara, Mexico. This will be our first conference outside of the US or Canada and the conference committee is already working on an interesting and entertaining program. We hope that by having our conference in Mexico, this will help to attract attendees from South and

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Central America. Our theme for 2005 will be "Beneficials Without Borders"

ANBP's poster was proudly displayed at the Canadian Greenhouse Conference in October as well as at the International Horti-Fair in Amsterdam in November. Many informational leaflets were handed out and hopefully this will lead to new interest and memberships in our organization. Many people with whom I spoke to in Amsterdam about ANBP were already familiar with us as Europe has a similar organization, The International Bio-Control Manufacturers Association (IBMA).

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the entire board for its efforts throughout the year and to wish everyone a happy and successful 2005 and look forward to seeing you all in Guadalajara in October.

Regulatory News:

By Dan Cahn, Chair, Regulatory Committee

The Biological Control Industry continues to struggle with the regulatory burden posed by requiring physical inspection of our products at border crossings by APHIS entomologists. APHIS continues to insist that there is a plant pest risk or even a national security risk posed by the beneficial organisms that we produce. This is in spite of the fact that the producing companies, and in most cases the individuals, are well known to APHIS and have long histories of cooperation.

APHIS refuses to permit Department of Homeland Security Agricultural Inspectors to perform the entry inspection. APHIS is unwilling to make any provision for commercially-produced commodities to be handled differently from exotic organisms that are collected in the wild. To our knowledge no progress has been made in allowing the Canadian government to pre-inspect production facilities in order to expedite import into the US.

Importations are currently being inspected differently at each border crossing. At Detroit, two producers are now trucking products to the border by bonded carrier, being given clearance to the PPQ office at Detroit International Airport, and are inspected and released from there.

At Blaine, WA with three days advance notice, deliveries by bonded carrier to the border will be released by the only PPQ inspector. At Oakland, CA shipments by Fedex are delayed 24 hours for release by PPQ inspectors from San Francisco. Currently no shipments are imported through the main Fedex hub at Memphis because of delays and logistical problems.

All of these "solutions" involve significant amounts of extra cost, lost time, damaged product and added uncertainty to the delivery process. Producers and distributors cannot properly serve their customers when three days notice is required at the border! Customers think twice about depending on biological control programs when they are uncertain when and if their orders will arrive.

ANBP will continue to work in 2005 for a more rational and appropriate policy that encourages and supports biological control rather than hindering it.

Conference 2004:

Another successful conference was held in October at Colorado Springs. **Conference theme was "Commercial Bio-control: Private Industry and Public Support."**

The Keynote speaker was the well-known Dr. Charles Benbrook, **"Essential Steps to Bring Biopesticides and Beneficials into the Mainstream of Pest Management"**

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ASTM Report:

Quality Control Committee Chair Carol Glenister reports:

ASTM Efforts: covering quality standards to international cooperation and regulation.

The four hour ASTM meeting in Colorado Springs covered a surprising number of concepts and products, including statistics, predatory beetles, beneficial nematodes, parasitic wasps of whiteflies and fly parasites, international border crossing standards, international cooperation on standards creation and grant possibilities for funding further QC work.

Eda Reinot led off by presenting the QC procedures used by Becker Underwood for assessing beneficial nematodes. Carol Glenister followed with a plan for fly parasite standards. Don Elliot presented drafts for 3 standards, *Delphastus*, *Aphidoletes*, and *Hypoaspis*. Anna Luczynski reviewed the data from experiments done in collaboration with Ian Shi wherein they evaluated the effects of different storage regimens on *Encarsia* and *Eretmocerus*. The data were very impressive in demonstrating the correlation between storage regimen and reproductive fitness. Unstored product was much more fit than stored product.

Jan Nyrop's presentation created lively discussion on how the customer might interpret the data in relation to the Operating Characteristic curve that Jan has developed from Anna's sampling data. The controversy always came back to where a customer should decide to reject product with most of the discussion centered on a minimum acceptable level for a "zone of indifference" (counts that customers should feel safe that the product is acceptable). Most agreed that customers should be aware of how the probability of being right (or conversely wrong) changes with the number of samples counted. Jan's analysis was quite reassuring that three samples substantially reduced the probability of error.

Further development of our statistical data was performed by hardy quality assurance activists performing count after count on bottles of 100 volumetrically measured *Cryptolaemus* and *Delphastus* beetles. A sincere thank you to the volunteers.

A panel composed of standards activists and international leaders discussed means of cooperation on the international level.

Angela Hale, ASTM Task Group Leader

Anna Luczynski, Independent Consultant and ASTM Task Group Leader

Richard GreatRex from Syngenta Bioline and current chair of IBMA (International Biological Control Manufacturers Association), Arthropod section

Norm Leppla of University of Florida and IOBC AMRQC co chair (International Organization for Biological Control, Working Group on Arthropod Mass Rearing and Quality Control)

Angela Hale asked for closer cooperation between IOBC and ASTM. Norm Leppla described AMRQC and the possibility that it might be able to be a forum for international cooperation. He also described a granting agency called COST (European Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Re-

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search) to learn if it might be able to help fund travel for the international development of standards.

In a large divergence from our efforts on quality, the group made a motion to investigate a possible regulatory role of using ASTM as a forum for developing documents for international movement of beneficials. This kind of effort would fit within the scope of our subcommittee E35.30, to wit: the development of standard definitions, classifications, appropriate test methods, and recommended practices for quality, handling, distribution and use of natural multi-cellular biological control organisms."

Like it or not, regulatory agencies create standards for products that cross borders. As APHIS works towards ISO certification (International Standards Organization), the agency must record its routines and then set up a system whereby the routines are monitored for compliance to the written procedures.

Since it is often easier to edit previous work, it follows that once in writing, a standard may have a long life. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that the early drafts of these "standards" are well-conceived. Perhaps the ASTM full-consensus procedure could help us here.

For a full transcript of the ASTM subcommittee E35.30 minutes, ASTM members can go to the website astm.org.

The next meeting will be in Oxnard at the Embassy Suites on February 19 from 1 to 5 PM. Sessions will include ongoing standards drafts, a brainstorming session on appropriate standards for international movement of microbial biological controls, and other key issues.

Welcome, Evergreen Growers

Supply!

New member Evergreen is in Oregon City, which is in the Portland, Oregon area.

Available organisms include *Hypoaspis*, aphidoletes, cucumeris, *aphidius*, *encarsia*, *fallacis*, *stethorus*, *delphastus*, etc.

Principal customers are nurseries in the Northwest

Target crops are propagation nurseries.

Evergreen's commitment to and support of ANBP is to (1) support the beneficial insect industry. And (2) to lobby Congress to get back to an overnight shipment method to import bugs.

Committees 2005:

- **Regulatory:** Cahn (Chair), Elliott, Glenister, Ward
- **Research Liaison:** Hale (Chair), Blehm, Cahn, Davenport, Reinot
- **Liaison and Education:** Gallagher (Chair), Glenister, Luczynski, Spencer
- **Nominating:** Hale (Chair), all Board members
- **Audit:** Spencer, all Board members
- **Conference:** Ward (Chair), Hale (Program), Blehm
- **Quality Control:** Glenister (Chair), ASTM Working Group members

2005
ANBP CONFERENCE AND
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
“Beneficials Without Borders”

Hotel El Tapatio

October 14-15, 2005, Guadalajara, MEXICO

Mark your calendar now and be sure to register early! ANBP is offering a fantastic all-inclusive package this year. Conference registration fee will include accommodation at host hotel, all program sessions, all meals, all breaks, welcome reception, excursion, banquet and entertainment.

Registration: www.anbp.org or contact Maclay Burt, ANBP Executive Director at execdir@anbp.org or phone/fax 714 544 8295

Conference Committee: Richard Ward, Angela Hale, Jake Blehm, Kim Gallagher

Call for papers: If you are interested in presenting a paper, contact Program Chair, Angela Hale, ahale@thebugfactory.ca

Day 1: Thursday, October 13, 2005

ANBP Board Meeting

ASTM E35.30 Subcommittee Meeting and Quality Control Workshop

Welcome Reception

Day 2: Friday, October 14, 2005

Conference program: Invited speakers

Excursion by bus from hotel to tour of local sights, followed by banquet and entertain-

Day 3: Saturday, October 15, 2005

Conference Program: Invited speakers

Annual General Meeting

Key-Note Address

ANBP New Board Meeting

California Certified Organic Farmers:

(CCOF holds many views similar to ANBP. This report is informative and of general interest.)

By Heather Smith, CCOF Marketing & Communications

Today, a time when eating healthy is 'cool', the organic industry is thriving. This, however, was not always the case. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, organic foods were almost unheard of. Many lived and ate by the propaganda of the time, "better food through chemistry". The rebels of the time, when it came to farming and food production, were those who did favor organic. Because organic farmers were so far and few between, a small group got together to unite farmers and promote organics. In 1973, this small group formed to become California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF). The goal of CCOF was not only to promote organic foods but also to develop standards for organic production and to implement organic farming methods that could be trusted by the consumer. As time progressed and organic products grew in popularity, a professional staff took over the task of organic certification. Today, certification is a technical process overseen by the federal government and administered by authorized third party certification agencies, such as CCOF. CCOF's goal is to promote and support organic agriculture in California and elsewhere.

CCOF offers premier organic certification programs for processors, private labelers, retailers, farms, and livestock operations. The organization maintains USDA, IFOAM (international) and CAQ accreditation to ensure the success of its clients.

CCOF stands tall among its peers, as it comprises of a Certification Company, a Trade Association, and a Foundation. The Certification Services include certifying farm and livestock operations, processors, retailers, private labelers and restaurants. The Trade Association works to expand the marketplace by increasing consumer demand as well as protecting and encouraging organic agriculture. The Foundation

is a non-profit organization that aims at expanding education about the health and environmental benefits of organic food and farming.

Certified clients have CCOF's various services at their disposal; the organization works to promote clients' businesses, their products, and the market they depend on. CCOF is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting organic production. All profits go back into public education, encouraging consumer demand for organic products and providing PR support for its members.

Aside from monitoring and advocating organic policies, CCOF is heavily involved in many other related areas. For instance, CCOF founded the Organic Farming Research Foundation (OFRF) in 1990, which funds research related to organic farming practice. Also, in 1997 CCOF founded the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), which researches and distributes information about materials allowed and prohibited for use in organic production. In its effort to expand the organic market and break international barriers, CCOF and the Monterey Bay International Trade Association (MBITA) has developed the Certified Organic Product Export Strategy (COPEs), which assists growers with marketing, international sales, and shipping. The COPEs program offers bi-weekly Internet seminars, regular seminars every two or three months, a product directory that links clients and foreign buyers, representation at trade shows, opportunities for foreign buyers to visit their sources in the U.S., and grower-shippers to visit overseas markets. To learn more about COPEs, please visit www.copes-ca.org.

CCOF is continuously fighting to improve and protect organic standards. For years, the organization has taken a stand against the use of Genetic Engineering (GE) and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in organic and non-organic farming because of the threat they pose to the environment and public health. CCOF has worked especially hard to ensure the prohibition of genetically engineered products in

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organic production. CCOF played an instrumental role in the decision made by the USDA's National Organic Program Final Rule to classify GMOs as an "excluded method" in organic production. This classification renders the use of GMOs illegal in organic production.

CCOF is always looking for ways to expand and improve the organic industry. Environmental and public health are always the first concerns of the organization. As the future nears, CCOF and other organic advocates will continue to aim for the highest quality products in the most environmentally conscious ways. To become a CCOF supporting member, or just to learn more about the organization and the organic industry, please visit our website at www.ccof.org.

Bangladesh and Blehm:

Ed. Note: Recently, ANBP Founding Member and current Board Member Jake Blehm was in Bangladesh on a volunteer management consulting assignment. Here are excerpts from his trip report.

Living and Working in a Developing Muslim Country during Ramadan:

Bangladesh is a moderate Muslim country. 140 million live in an area the size of Wisconsin. **Ramadan** is a month-long religious period, characterized by fasting from sunrise to sunset, intensive worship through prayer, and giving to charity as a means to introspection and spiritual purification. It is an interesting experience trying to find a meal during the day when few are eating.

I was returning one evening from a field day to the capital city of Dhaka with the NGO field staff, another volunteer and other local Bangladeshis, when the bus suddenly pulled over. The driver parked and he and the locals disappeared. It was sundown and time to break the daily fast! The rest of us (two

Christians, two Hindus and a Buddhist) hung out in the parking lot, patiently waiting for them to return. Patience is a virtue, especially in this country.

Traffic in Dhaka City is unbelievable. I thought I had experienced bad traffic/drivers in Cairo, Istanbul and Paris, but Dhaka tops them all. It is absolute mayhem, with everyone literally bumping each other to encourage rapid acceleration.

I was on a agricultural marketing consulting assignment working with the largest food processing company in Bangladesh. The company contracts with several thousand small Bangladeshi farmers to insure that they get a fair return on their commodities. They also provide inputs to the farmers and limited financing. Their processing plant had about 15 separate lines, including mango, pineapple and other fruit processing, bottled water, candies, dairy products and snack foods. The company directly employs about 2,000 people, and the CEO is a retired army general.

Bangladesh produces a lot of rice, jute (which is rapidly declining), tropical fruits, tea, fish, grain and pulses (chickpeas, lentils, etc.). The food is similar to some of the familiar Indian fare such as curries, nan bread, etc. The level of IPM methods is very limited, but as in many developing countries, there is a lot of interest especially since pesticides are so costly.

I found the Bangladeshi people very friendly and anxious to practice their English with me. Many of them wanted to talk about the U.S. elections and the implications of each candidate and their policies. I would very much like to return to this country to visit other areas such as the Sundarbans, which is the largest mangrove forest in the world with an incredible diversity of plant species and wildlife.

IPMnet News:

Ed. Note: here are some selected articles relating to biocontrol and/or IPM.

LEAST TOXIC PRODUCTS

Compiled by IPM technical experts, the 2004 DIRECTORY OF LEAST TOXIC PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS stands as a unique resource for accessing more than 2,000 pest control items from approximately 500 producers and suppliers worldwide. The bulk of the 52-page work covers insects, arranged by common groupings, with less space devoted to pathogens, vertebrates, and lastly, weeds. The softbound Directory, published as vol. XXV, no. 11/12, of the IPM PRACTITIONER in November/December 2003 and combining the fall 2003 edition of COMMON SENSE PEST CONTROL QUARTERLY, includes a useful index. The producer/supplier listing, while extensive, does not provide e-mail addresses, today's most used channel for communications in the majority of instances. *--> Bio-Integral Resource Center, PO Box 7414, Berkeley, CA 94707, USA. Fax: 1-510-524-1758. Phone: 1-510-524-2567. Eml: mailto:BIRC@igc.org.

MINIMIZING BIOCONTROL RISKS

Comments from the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) administrator suggest an increasing incidence worldwide of biological control efforts "going wrong" due to disregard for effective national pest risk analysis prior to introduction and release of a biocontrol agent into a country or ecosystem.

IPPC's D.C. Nowell remarked that, "One should also not assume that if one country uses a specific biological control agent, then it should be good/safe for all. This does not mean we should, or cannot, use results or risk analyses done elsewhere, but merely [that] we need to look at our specific ecosystem to ensure the risks associated with such an introduction are 'acceptable.' If we base decisions on bad, or lack of, science, the impact and consequences can sometimes be greater than the initial problem we are trying to control."

In the international context, the IPPC ensures there is a national responsibility (obligation to contracting parties) to manage the import and release of biological control agents and organisms claimed to be beneficial (all from a pest risk perspective). In addition, since 1995-96 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

have been established to provide guidance in this regard.

Registration and use of biopesticides is a separate issue, usually occurring after phytosanitary concerns have been appropriately addressed. Dr. Nowell commented that though the process, "Sounds very official and tedious, it is a lot easier than most realize and can go a long way to making sure we do not damage our environment any more than it already is.

*--> D.C. Nowell, IPPC Secretariat, FAO-AGPP, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, ITALY. Eml: <mailto:IPPP@ippc.int>. Fax.: 39-06-570-56347. Phone: 39-06-570-52034. Web: <http://www.ippc.int>.

BIO BUGS" CREATE POTENTIAL AND CHALLENGE

Nearly half a century after visionaries conceived of managing pest insects by altering the insects themselves, rather than their immediate environment, genetically modified insects (GMIs) have become a reality, thanks to modern science, but also a significant concern and challenge for scientists, publics, and governments.

"The ultimate acceptability of genetically modified arthropods by the 'general public,'" noted M.A. Hoy, biological control authority and author of INSECT MOLECULAR GENETICS, "will, in my opinion, depend on the efforts of regulatory agencies and scientists to engage them in developing regulations and risk assessment procedures." The implication of Dr. Hoy's comment: the approach used to bring genetically modified crops global commercial agriculture was neither a productive nor constructive model for introducing GMIs.

As early as 1975 scientists gathered at a conference (Asilomar, CA, USA) in an attempt to develop guidelines for GMI risk analysis. Most recently, the Pew Initiative on Food and Biotechnology (PIOFAB) hosted a two-day multidisciplinary workshop, "A Look at the Science and Public Policy Surrounding the Release of Genetically Modified Insects," in September 2004, where once again the loud and clear call came for regulation and public involvement.

Reporting on the PIOFAB workshop, in the November issue of ISB NEWS REPORT, P.B.C. Jones noted that participants discussed the novel regulatory issues posed by GMIs and pointed out the voids in, or total absence of, existing regulatory structures. "While concerns about regulation often focus on the release" of

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GMI, Dr. Jones wrote, Dr. Hoy cited a need to develop a set of uniform guidelines "to govern the use of GM insects in the lab ... currently assessed on a case-by-case basis, primarily by institutional biosafety committees."

Like GMOs, GMIs bear both potential for significant improved quality of life as well as negative risks. But, Dr. Jones emphasized, "public trust in transgenic insect technology will not be won simply by explaining how potential benefits exceed possible risk."

For more information about the PIOFAB conference, see: <http://www.Pewagbiotech.org/events0920/> for: 1.) the file for the September 2004 PIOFAB workshop; and, 2.) the preceding (January 2004) PIOFAB paper, "Bugs in the System? Issues in the Science and Regulation of Genetically Modified Insects." P.B.C. Jones, <mailto:PhillJones@nasw.org>. M.A. Hoy, <mailto:MAHoy@ifas.ufl.edu>.

THE LIVES OF NEMATODES

Elevated interest in the realm of nematodes has triggered a series of texts focused on the biology and other aspects of these globally ubiquitous organisms. However, until the arrival of NEMATODE BEHAVIOR in 2004, there had not been a single modern publication devoted to a comprehensive review of nematode locomotion and orientation, feeding, and reproductive conduct, as well as biotic and abiotic interactions.

To redress this void editor/scientists R. Gaugler and A.L. Bilgrami have woven together 13 chapters by an international group of experts discussing a wide range of factors related to nematode behavior. The result is a 444 page, hardbound monograph that coalesces fragmented literature of nematology and significantly expands the broad topic compared to N.A. Croll's pioneering 1970 volume, THE BEHAVIOR OF NEMATODES.

*--> CABI Publishing, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 8DE, UK. Eml: <mailto:cabi@cabi.org>. Fax: 44-0-1491-833508.
Web: <http://www.cabipublishing.org/bookshop/index.asp>.
Phone: 44-0-1491-832111.

NATIONAL INVASIVES PLAN HAILED

In the U.S., a partnership--involving 16 federal agencies in six departments--charged with responsibility for addressing the biological and economic challenges posed by invasive plants designed a national plan to detect and rapidly respond to invasive plant infestations. The comprehensive plan won an award for its exceptional achievement and intra-agency cooperation.

Known as the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW), the 5-year-old partnership developed "A National Early Detection and Rapid Response System for Invasive Plants in the United State." The national system is structured to detect and rapidly respond to invasive plant infestations, one of the greatest environmental challenges facing communities around the country. [Http://ficomnew.fws.gov/](http://ficomnew.fws.gov/).

The primary goals are to detect, report, identify, and contain or eliminate invasive plants. Following identification, rapid assessment of confirmed state and national data would follow to determine potential threats to habitats and environments, in turn leading to decisions for possible eradication or management of the suspect species.

The key elements of the system are: early detection; early reporting; identification and vouchering of specimens by authorities; verification; archiving records; rapid assessment; and, rapid response. Guidelines to help prevent introduction and spread of invasive plants include:

1. Report unknown new plants to official authorities.
2. Limit new plantings to native or non-invasive species.
3. Eradicate and prevent spread of invasives where possible.
4. Help increase awareness of damage caused by invasive plants.

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2005 Board of Directors



L to R: Brian Spencer, Andrea Davenport, President
Richard Ward, Eda Reinot, Kimberly Gallagher, Jake
Blehm, Angela Hale, Dan Cahn, Carol Glenister

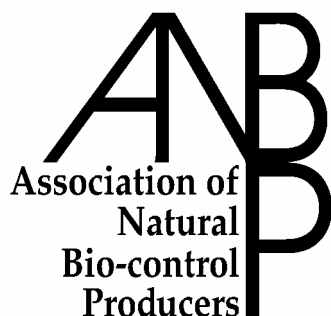
Dear ANBP Member. As you know, in 2004, ANBP had unusual regulatory legal and lobbying expenses which have reduced our reserves. To minimize this cash flow issue, in October, the Board of Directors decided to require 2005 dues renewals this month, January, 2005.

Please give this statement your prompt attention. We appreciate your understanding and cooperation and wish you all the very best for 2005.

**Cordially,
Richard Ward, ANBP President.**

Upcoming Meetings, Workshops and Events

Date	Title	Location	Contact info
Jan 20-22, 2005	TPIE (Tropical Plant Industry Exhibition)	Ft. Lauderdale, FL, USA	www.fnga.org
April 10-14, 2005	IOBC/WPRS "Integrated Control in Protected Crops, Temperate Climate"	Turku, Finland	Irene.Vanninen@mtt.fi
May 8-11, 2005	First Meeting of the IOBC Nearctic Regional Section and the Biocontrol Network of Canada	Magog-Orford, PQ, CANADA	Jacques.brodeur@plq.ulaval.ca
May 10, 2005	5 th International Symposium on Crop Protection	Ghent, Belgium	www.iscp.ugent.be
July 9-13, 2005	Ohio Short Course and Trade Show	Columbus, OH, USA	www.ofa.org
Sept 12-16, 2005	2 nd Int'l Symposium on Biological Control of Arthropods	Davos, Switzerland	www.cabi-bioscience.ch
Oct 14-15, 2005	2005 ANBP Conference and AGM: <i>"Beneficials Without Borders"</i>	Guadalajara, MEXICO	www.anbp.org



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Bio-control Matters