IAPPS NEWSLETTER

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OBITUARY
DR. ADENIRIN CHABI-OLAYE

Dr. Adenirin Chabi-Olaye was an entomologist with the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*) based in Nairobi, Kenya. His research focus was on development of IPM strategies for food and horticultural insect pests in Sub-Saharan Africa. He worked on the interactions between crops, insect pests and their natural enemies for development of IPM strategies with emphasis on different forms of biological control (new associations, expanding the geographic range of indigenous natural enemies' species or strains, distribution maps of crop pests and their natural enemies), habitat management options (use of trap plants; management of natural habitats and soil nutrients). He also did extensive research on the impact of climate variability on pests and their natural enemies, modeling the distribution and predicting the shift in the hosts of the major pests and the stability of the natural enemy activities in major crops. His research interests also included long-term evaluation of organic agricultural systems and their impacts in soil fertility properties in different agro-ecosystems.

Adenirin became associated with the CGIAR System-wide Program on IPM (SP-IPM) in 2007 as the *icipe* representative on the former inter-institutional working group. In August 2008, when the new SP-IPM management team decided to grant the CGIAR associated research centers full membership on the Steering Committee, he became one of its members, and later, in 2009, a member of the newly established Executive Steering Committee. Adenirin was a very active member of these committees, dedicated and committed to the revitalization of the Program and the implementation of its research framework in a collaborative manner. He was initiator, collaborator

and implementer of several inter-center research projects under the umbrella of SP-IPM. Most recently, he led a project on biological control of invasive Liriomyza leafminers in horticultural systems in East Africa, and collaborated in a project on predicting climate change induced vulnerability of agricultural insect pests in Agricultural systems in Africa and the development of tools for adaptation planning. "Adenirin was highly respected by the SP-IPM team for his scientific contributions to the Program, liked for his friendly and collegial personality. His demise is a big human and scientific loss to the Program", says Dr. Irmgrad Höschle-Zeledon, SP-IPM Program Coordinator.

Dr. Chabi-Olaye obtained his MSc in 1992 and his PhD in 2005 both from the University of Hannover (Germany), and joined *icipe* initially as a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Plant Health Division (attached to the Leaf miners Project) on 1st February, 2007. On 1st May, 2008 he was appointed the Coordinator of the Invasive Leaf miners Project and was re-designated Senior Scientist. This was the position he held until he met with his untimely demise during a tragic car accident on 9th January, 2011.

Adenirin was an excellent scientist, a wonderful colleague and a great, great friend. We will miss him. He is survived by his wife Marcelle and their two children Saliath and Faik.

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UPDATE: XVII INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONGRESS

The XVII IPPC will be held in conjunction with the annual American Phytopathological Society (APS) in Honolulu from August 6 through August 10 of this year. An excellent program consisting of over 30 symposia has been planned. **The call for papers is February 1 through March 15.** Several poster sessions are also available. Registration will open in February. Special rates for registration are available for IAPPS members. Highly discounted hotel rates at the Hilton Hawaiian Village and the Doubletree Alan Waikki have been negotiated. To obtain these special rates you must identify that you are with the IAPPS/APS meeting. Trips for touring the island are being planned. Details for this meeting can be found on our website (www.plantprotection.org) and on the APS website.
Your participation is needed to make our Congress a big success !

Dr. Bill Tweedy
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CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANT SCIENCE

Please join the University of Guelph and CropLife Canada for an insightful symposium that will explore the latest science around climate change, its impact on agriculture and strategies that will allow the agricultural industry to provide leadership and solutions to this important issue. From June 7 to 9, 2011, leading researchers from around the world will meet at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and share cutting-edge research and scientific thinking on the potential impacts of climate change on agricultural pests. Optional hands-on workshops will take place on June 9th. For more info: www.plantscience.open.uoguelph.ca

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NEOTROPICAL WHITEFLIES ON THE MARCH

Whiteflies are serious pests that cause damage by feeding on crops and producing honeydew that nurtures sooty mold which in turn reduces the photosynthetic surface on plants. In addition, some whiteflies are vectors of plant virus diseases. Recently three species of whiteflies of neotropical origin have been reported as established in some Asian and African countries and they are expected to spread to the other countries in these continents unless proper phytosanitary measures are instituted by individual countries that are now free of these pests.

The coconut whitefly, *Aleurotrachelus atratus* Hempel originally described from Brazil in 1978, is a pest of coconut and other palms. By 2000 it has become established in most of the countries in tropical South America, Caribbean, Central America and Florida and has begun to spread to the African and Pacific regions. In early 2000, it was reported from Hawaii and Samoa in the Pacific; Ste Helena, Sao Tome Islands and Cape Verde in the Atlantic; La Reunion, Comoro Islands, Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles in the Indian ocean; Mozambique and Uganda in Africa; and green houses in France. *Aleurotrachelus atratus* is a serious pest of coconuts and it is also known to infest other palms[1].

Paraleyrodes minei, another neotropical whitefly was introduced into California in 1984, Syria in 1989, Israel in 1993, Turkey in 1994, Lebanon in 1999, Benin in 2000 and Spain in 2006. It is a polyphagous pest and is known to attack citrus, guava, avocado, coconut and some ornamental plants[2]

The giant whitefly, *Aleurodicus dugesii* is also a neotropical species originally described in 1896 from the specimens collected in Mexico. In the U.S. A., it was first noted in Texas in 1991, California in 1992, Florida in 1996 and Hawaii in 2002. In 2008, it was observed in Java, Indonesia, a first report from Asia. It is also a polyphagous species but is known to be a serious pest of several crops including citrus, avocado, banana, cotton and ornamental plants such as *Hibiscus* spp.[3]

Fortunately parasitoids that attack these whiteflies have been identified and it is expected that it would be relatively easy to manage their populations through the classical biological control approach.
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[1]Borowiec, N., S. Quilici, J. Martin, M.A. Issimaila, A.C. Chadhouliati, M.A. Youssoufa, L. Beaudoin-Ollivier, G. Delvare and B. Reynaud. 2010. Increasing distribution and damage to palms by the neotropical whitefly, *Aleurotrachelus atratus* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae). Journal of Applied Entomology 134: 598-610.

[2]Martin, J.H. 2004. Whiteflies of Belize (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae). Part 1 — introduction and account of the subfamily Aleurodicinae Quaintance & Baker. Zootaxa 681: 1–119.

[3]Muniappan, R., B.M. Shepard, G.W. Watson, G.R. Carner, A. Rauf, D. Sartiami, P. Hidayat, J.V.K. Afun, G. Goergen, and A.K.M. Ziaur Rahman. (in press). New records of invasive insects (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha) in southern Asia and West Africa. Journal of Agriculture and Urban Entomology.

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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.

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