



International Association for the
PLANT PROTECTION SCIENCES

IAPPS

NEWSLETTER

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XX IPPC ATHENS 2024, CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

We are happy to announce that our online platform is now open for submitting abstracts for the various sessions at <https://www.ippcathens2024.gr/abstracts>

A. General Guidelines

Abstracts must be submitted only in English language.

The abstract title should not be more than 20 words.

B. Abstract Structure

The abstract should not exceed 300 words, written in Arial 11 cpi (characters per inch) font fully justified. The abstract should be submitted in a doc/docx format (word) file. Typing Instructions for (word) file:

1. The title of the abstract in **UPPER CASE**
2. The main body of the abstract in single line spacing with the following order: **Introduction and aims of the study, methods, results and/or discussion, conclusions.**
3. Do not include bibliography.
4. You can also use tables and images:
 - Tables: max. 1 table (max 10 columns/10 rows). The words used in the table count toward the total word count of the abstract.
 - Images: max. 2 images (max 500 KB and max 600(w) x 800(h) pixels). An image counts as one word towards the total word count of the abstract.

C. Submission Process

Follow the directions of the online submission process and upload the file in the appropriate field.

The authors' names and affiliations **must not be included** in the full body of the abstract, they must be filled in **exclusively** through the online portal. Abstracts will be published exactly as submitted, **without any editing to the original submission.**

Acceptance Policy

Abstracts that do not meet the above mentioned requirements will not be accepted.

The correctness of the authors' personal details (names and affiliations) is entirely up to the responsibility of the author who has submitted the abstract.

The submitting author will be also responsible for all the communication (please make sure that

a valid email is submitted).

After the abstract submission, no changes will be accepted under any circumstances.

Abstracts submitted by email will not be accepted.

Abstracts received after the deadline will not be accepted.

Each paid participant can present up to 3 abstracts.

- Submitted abstracts will be considered as oral or poster presentations depending on the evaluation of the scientific committees.
- The submitters will be informed if their abstract has been accepted as oral or poster till 31st of March 2024

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION DEADLINE: 28TH OF FEBRUARY 2024

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26TH BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL PLANT RESISTANCE TO INSECTS (IPRI) SYMPOSIUM

The 26th Biennial International Plant Resistance to Insects (IPRI) Symposium (IPRI 2024) will be jointly hosted by the World Vegetable Center, National Taiwan University, and National Chung Hsing University. The event is scheduled to take place from April 22nd to 25th, 2024, at the World Vegetable Center in Tainan, Taiwan. The primary objective of this symposium is to bring together leading experts, researchers, and practitioners from across the globe to share knowledge, exchange ideas, and foster collaboration in the field of plant resistance to insects. IPRI 2024 aims to address insect-related challenges in agriculture by exploring innovative strategies, presenting cutting-edge research, and discussing practical solutions. The goal is to develop effective and sustainable approaches to combat insect-related issues. The symposium will feature a diverse program covering various topics, including insect-plant interactions, genetic resistance mechanisms, breeding for insect resistance, integrated pest management, and emerging technologies.

IPRI 2024 will include oral sessions, poster sessions, and engaging social events. Registration and abstract submissions are currently open. We sincerely invite you to join us at the 26th IPRI 2024. Additional details can be found at <https://avrdc.org/ipri-2024-about/>.

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STAKEHOLDERS CONDUCT RESEARCH TO COMBAT BRINJAL SHOOT AND FRUIT BORER (BSFB)

Brinjal shoot and fruit borer is the most prevalent and destructive pest of brinjal – or eggplant – in Bangladesh and all across Asia. An internal borer, the pest damages tender shoots and fruits by boring and feed on them.

Farmers in Bangladesh routinely spray a broad-spectrum of insecticides often two to three times per week, and, in some cases, twice a day, to combat the destructive brinjal shoot and fruit borer. Despite this application of insecticides, farmers lose anywhere from 30-60 percent of the crop yield due to the pest. Consequently, farmers often apply even more insecticides to address the pest, many times amounting to over 100 sprays per season, resulting in high residues on the fruit. The cost of insecticide treatments accounts for 35-40 percent of the total cost of cultivation of brinjal. Such a strategy not only poses environmental and human health concerns for farmers and consumers, but inappropriate over-application of insecticides is resulting in pest resurgence, with outbreaks of secondary pests as well as destruction of the brinjal shoot and fruit borer's natural enemies.



Figure 1: MS Students Set Experiment

Since the government of Bangladesh approved introduction of *Bt* eggplant, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) has developed four *Bt* eggplant varieties. However, people in each region prefer a certain variety due to market demand and BARI has not introduced *bt* gene in the varieties grown in all the regions. As a result, brinjal shoot and fruit borer is still

a problem and requires attention for its management. Additionally, availability of *Bt* brinjal seeds is also limited. Therefore, development of alternate control measures for the pest is essential, especially for small-scale farmers who may not be able to sustain the exorbitant costs. As part of developing alternate control measures, the IPM Activity organized a Workshop on Mating Disruption, a pest management technique designed to control certain insect pests by introducing artificial stimuli that confuse the individuals and disrupt mate localization and/or courtship, thus preventing mating and blocking the reproductive cycle.

Thus, a workshop on An Innovation Towards Making Climate Smart Agriculture was held on September 13, 2023 at Bengal Blueberry Hotel in Dhaka, where a total of 29 participants from extension, research, academia and private sector attended. The stakeholders showed their interest to conduct research on the effectiveness of mating disruption against BSFB innovated by ATGC Biotech. Accordingly, the Activity has mobilized the different groups worked together to

establish research with farmers at three cluster sites in Magura and Jhenaidah districts of southwestern Bangladesh. A total of 52 farmers planted eggplants covering 5 hectares of land, where they applied the first application of mating disruption. Ispahani contributed its biopesticides for controlling other pests of eggplants in the treatment plots. In addition, the same research has been conducted in controlled environments at Bangladesh Agricultural University campus. Bangladesh Agricultural University allocated four acres of land for the research. Further, eggplant seedlings have been planted and applied first application of mating disruption at treatment plots. In addition, pheromone lures against BSFB have been installed for monitoring of BSFB in both treatment and control plots.

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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:

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