

Sixth International Workshop on Management of the Diamondback Moth and Other Crucifer Insect Pests

The Sixth International Workshop on Management of the Diamondback Moth and Other Crucifer Insect Pests will be organized by AVRDC – The World Vegetable Center and its Regional Center for East and Southeast Asia, Thailand in association with Kasetsart University (Thailand) and Cornell University (USA). The workshop will be held from **21-25 March 2011** at Kasetsart University, Kamphaeng Saen campus, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. About 200 – 300 researchers worldwide are expected to participate and present

research and extension papers. The workshop is designed to provide a common forum for researchers to share their findings in bio-ecology of insect pests, host plant resistance, biological control, pesticides, and insect management on crucifer crops. As with previous workshops, a comprehensive proceedings will be published.



Call for papers: 1 October - 31 December 2010
Registration: 1 October 2010 - 31 January 2011

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21-25 March 2011

Kasetsart University
Kamphaeng Saen campus
Nakhon Pathom, Thailand



AVRDC
The World Vegetable Center



Cornell University



Kasetsart University

DBM: the most serious crucifer pest worldwide...



Background

Crucifers such as cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, mustard, radish, canola, and several leafy greens are economically important and vital for human health. These nutritious plants provide much-needed vitamins and minerals to the human diet—especially vitamins A and C, iron, calcium, folic acid, and dietary fiber. Crucifers also are capable of preventing different types of cancer.

The diamondback moth (DBM), *Plutella xylostella*, is the most serious crucifer pest worldwide. In addition, head caterpillar (*Crociodolomia binotalis*), web worm (*Hellula undalis*), butterfly (*Pieris* spp.), flea beetle (*Phyllotreta* spp.) and aphids (*Brevicoryne brassicae*, *Lipaphis erysimi*, *Myzus persicae*) also cause significant yield losses in crucifers. Farmers prefer to use chemical pesticides for controlling

these pests because they have an immediate knock-down effect and are easily available when needed in local markets. Pesticides constitute a major share in the total production cost of crucifer crops, accounting for about 38% of the cost of production of major crucifer crops in India and about 49% in the Philippines. As a result, pest resistance to insecticides is on the rise, leading farmers to spray even more pesticides. Insecticide resistance, environmental degradation, human health impacts, resource loss and economic concerns have triggered a growing interest in integrated pest management (IPM) techniques including safe use of pesticides.

Previous International Workshops on Management of Diamondback Moth and Other Crucifer Insect Pests

The International Working Group on DBM and Other Crucifer Insects is an informal group of researchers worldwide who are actively engaged in research and development in crucifer pest management. This research group participates in an international workshop on the management of DBM and other crucifer insect pests that occurs every five to six years. The first and second workshops were organized by AVRDC – The World Vegetable Center in Taiwan in 1985 and 1990. The third workshop was organized by the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute in Kuala Lumpur in 1996. The fourth workshop was organized in Australia in 2001 and the fifth workshop was organized by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Beijing in 2006. Additional details and proceedings of these workshops can be found at <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/dbm/index.php>