

FEBRUARY ISSUE 2013

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I record our thanks to Exco member **Mr. Junichiro Katayama** from Japan, for coordinating discussions and for highlighting the benefits in alternating our Conventions and Conferences.

The next big event on the region's calendar is the **Chinese Pest Control Association 20th Anniversary Conference in Hunan Province in March**. I am personally looking forward to attending this event and re-acquainting with old friends and hopefully meeting many new friends, along with learning more about how pest management is undertaken in China, what challenges they face, and what innovations they have made or discovered to overcome those challenges.

Hopefully we will also have enough FAOPMA Exco members present in China to formally hold another meeting to discuss the various projects FAOPMA is undertaking, prior to our next meeting in Korea.

The **25th FAOPMA Conference in Seoul, Korea** later this year is taking shape and will be upon us very quickly. The event website is now up and functioning at www.faopma2013korea.com where you will be able to view the program, news, register and even book accommodation. **This will be a conference not to miss!**

In Australia, the pest management industry is in its busiest period, with reports from most regions of a good return in consumer spending for home services like pest control and pest inspections. Hopefully this will continue, despite flooding in the northeastern states and significant bushfires in the southern states, which may affect some industry members' businesses and outlook.

Like FAOPMA and Pest Summit, AEPMA has also moved to a bi-annual conference programme, alternating with one of our respected Associates **Rapid Solutions**, which hosts a pest management conference every other year. This year, that conference will be held on the Gold Coast in August and is tipped to be a very big event with a diverse range of speakers. I will post further details when they become available as I believe it will be of interest to some of our FAOPMA members especially those involved with termite management and inspections...

Until next issue, David Gay, President FAOPMA

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



A new year is upon us, in both the Western and Eastern worlds and for all of that, this means a new calendar to move forward with business and projects alike and setting some deadlines and goals to achieve during the year.

FAOPMA National office has been busy once again attending to the details of running this organisation with some exciting news coming through recently. **Thailand has applied to become our newest FAOPMA Member Country and will be a fantastic addition and positive contributor in the near future.** I am personally looking forward to meeting the representatives from the **Thailand Pest Management Association** in the near future, hopefully in Korea later this year.

The decision to move our Convention to a bi-annual event alternating with "Pest Summit" will now see **Malaysia hosting Pest Summit 2014 in Kuala Lumpur and then also hosting FAOPMA 2015 in Kuching, Sarawak.** This is a fantastic effort by PCAM and the industry in Malaysia, and will be a significant step forward for both FAOPMA and Pest Summit that should see both organisations and events strengthen and grow in the future.

Professional Pest Control Among Fastest Growing Occupations

Bright future and numerous opportunities ahead

FAIRFAX, Va. Published: Wednesday, Dec. 12, 2012

As job seekers across the country look for new careers, the National Pest Management Association points to a report by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), **which projects the number of pest control workers to increase by 26.1 percent from 2010 to 2020.**

The BLS attributes this growth to more people using professional pest control services rather than trying to control pests themselves, and to population growth, particularly in the South where pests are more pervasive year-round.

According to the 2010 Nationwide Salary and Benefits Survey conducted by the NPMA, industry turnover rates have declined and average base rates of pay for most all positions, increased over 2007 levels (nationwide results). The professional pest management industry doesn't hire on a seasonal basis, but rather year round, as **quality technicians are always in demand.**

"As more consumers recognize the invaluable service and relief pest professionals provide, the industry is experiencing explosive growth," said Missy Henriksen, vice president of public affairs for the NPMA. **"This is a need-based industry that has successfully weathered economic storms because businesses and homeowners understand the vital role professional pest management plays in protecting public health, food and property."**

Henriksen added, "Many of our members talk about the need to hire employees throughout the year, but that they face a shortage of qualified applicants. In addition to great benefits and a rewarding career as a trusted advisor to customers, technicians in the industry have ample opportunities for upward mobility," noted Henriksen.

The NPMA encourages those interested in a career within the pest control industry to consider the opportunities available to them such as a **competitive salary, a variety of jobs and the necessary training offered through individual companies.** The NPMA also offers ongoing certification and training programs.

The NPMA, a non-profit organization with more than 7,000 members, was established in 1933 to support the pest management industry's commitment to the protection of public health, food and property.

FORT MILL TIMES
Your Life, Your Times

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Consumer court: Furniture store sued over termite attack

Petitioner seeks replacement as well as damages

By Our Correspondent - Published: November 28, 2012



Respondent says he could not address a customer's complaint if that customer refused to talk to him.

LAHORE: A consumer court has issued notice to Asif Furniture Mart for January 25 on a suit seeking damages of Rs120,000 from the proprietor for allegedly selling the petitioner defective furniture.

Petitioner Zahid Javed submitted that he had purchased a bed, a dressing table and a trolley for Rs97,500 from the store on October 25, 2011.

He said shortly after, the furniture was damaged by termites, though the respondent had told him that it was termite-proof.

He said that the store had refused to reimburse him.

He asked the court to direct the respondent to replace the furniture and pay him Rs100,000 in damages for "mental agony" and Rs20,000 for legal fees.

Muhammad Asif, the owner of Asif Furniture Mart, said that the petitioner had come to the store on Bund Road to complain and been asked to bring the defective furniture back, but he had not turned up since.

He said that he had called Javed several times but he had not returned his calls. He said that he could not address a customer's complaint if that customer refused to talk to him.

THE EXPRESS
TRIBUNE
WITH THE *International Herald Tribune*

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BAF on termites watch

Luke Rawalai - Thursday, January 17, 2013

THE Biosecurity Authority of Fiji will continue to monitor termite infestation in the north and west.

BAF spokeswoman, Devika Narayan said they would **create awareness and train communities members on preventative measures to protect their homes from infestation.**

"For this year, we have a comprehensive plan for the control of termites for both the north and Lautoka, which includes a survey of infested areas, awareness programs and treatment," she said.

"Our team of termite specialists will be making regular visits to the north during the year."

Ms Narayan said Operation Kadivuka, which was launched in 2010, has progressed well over the past two years.

"During this period we have rehabilitated 20 infested schools and 865 homes spending more than \$1.3million on the operation.

"In addition, we have continued with our awareness and training programs for the community on preventative measures.

"As we've said previously, however, Asian Subterranean Termites (AST) are here to stay along with eight other species of termites we have in Fiji."

AT A GLANCE

- * **Using properly treated timbers;**
- * Not removing and transporting wood materials, plants, furniture, personal belongings and soil from termite-infested areas;
- * Maintaining hygiene and cleanliness around the compounds and inside the houses;
- * Opening windows and curtains in the day to allow light and fresh air into the house;
- * Inspecting homes, trees and compound thoroughly ; and
- * Reporting any signs of Asian Subterranean Termite activity or infestation to nearest BAF Office.

The Fiji Times ONLINE

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Uzbekistan agency to fight termites

Monday, 28 January 2013



Termites are believed to be damaging buildings in Khiva, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has set up a government anti-termite agency to combat the insects' damage to the Central Asian nation.

The news agency Interfax cited the head of the new body, Aloviddin Khamrayev, as saying two species of termites had spread across the country.

Khamrayev said **the plague may be caused by the warming climate and the drying up of the Aral Sea, an inland body of water destroyed by the diversion of rivers for irrigation during the Soviet era.**

He says the insects have damaged buildings in the ancient walled city of Khiva, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Termites have also reportedly affected agriculture and damaged transportation and telecommunication equipment.



Asian gypsy moth trial results support risk management approach

AGM poses a significant threat to Australia because their larvae attack a variety of plants – including those important to forestry and horticultural industries.

Female moths are attracted to seaport lights and between July and October deposit egg masses about the size of a 20c piece on the outside of ships. When the eggs hatch the larvae release tiny silk threads so that they are blown by the wind onto host plants. This process – called ballooning – is a significant invasion pathway for the pest.



A trial inspection regime to manage the biosecurity threat posed to Australia by Asian gypsy moth (AGM) has found egg masses on about 25 per cent of targeted ships.

The trial is now moving to a new stage, investigating viability and emergence rates of AGM from egg masses safely housed in Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) laboratories.

The original AGM trial started in 2011, targeting ships for inspection when arriving in Australia where the last-port-of-call was a high-risk Asian port. The trial was expanded in July 2012 to include all Australian ports south of the Tropic of Capricorn, as well as another five high-risk last-ports-of-call.

The findings of the 2012 trial were consistent with the 2011 trial with about three quarters of all detections of egg masses found on ships that came directly from a Japanese port.

DAFF entomologists are now turning their attention to better understand the conditions the egg masses need in order to survive the ocean voyage. They are testing the masses in secure laboratories to determine the incubation time and temperature range needed for AGM to hatch.

This information will be used to inform DAFF's AGM policy so that inspections and other interventions can be efficiently and effectively targeted. For example, if egg masses exposed to lower temperatures are found not to be viable, some of the more southern Australian ports may not need the same level of intervention as their warmer northern counterparts.



Border finds

The Border Finds stories are drawn from the work of the Operational Science Program (OSP) within the Australian Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF).

OSP has entomologists and plant pathologists across Australia who work to identify pests and diseases detected by frontline biosecurity officers and provide practical advice and training.

Read all about the interesting discoveries this month:

It isn't cricket!

An ACT resident was surprised when a new cricket bat started falling apart the first time it was used this summer. The resident cut the bat in half, which released frass and a live longicorn larva from the hollowed-out interior.



A DAFF biosecurity officer retrieved the bat and forwarded the larva to DAFF's Operational Science Program's laboratory in Sydney.

There entomologist **Boris Lomov** confirmed that the larva was a species of longicorn beetle which is most likely to be exotic to Australia. This detection suggests a treatment failure for the consignment of cricket bats and **the Post-Quarantine Detection Unit is investigating the matter further.**

Lady beetles

A good example of shared responsibility in action and DAFF industry training came to the fore in the SE Region recently. A depot unloading dried apricots from China noted a significant number of beetles clinging to the walls and roof of the container—the container was immediately re-sealed. DAFF Biosecurity Officers collected specimens from the facility, and these were identified as the exotic invasive species, **Asian Multicoloured lady beetle *Harmonia axyridis*.**

The ladybeetles are native to China and are known to congregate at certain times of the year. They have been introduced and present a nuisance pest in various US states.



City birds use cigarette butts to smoke out parasites

Lining nests with material from discarded cigarettes may help keep out parasitic mites

Matt Kaplan - 05 December 2012

Stuffing cigarette butts into the lining of nests may seem unwholesome. But a team of ecologists says that far from being unnatural, the use of smoked cigarettes by city birds may be an urban variation of an ancient adaptation.



Birds have long been known to line their nests with vegetation rich in compounds that drive away parasites. Chemicals in tobacco leaves are known to repel arthropods such as parasitic mites, so Monserrat Suárez-Rodríguez, an ecologist at the National Autonomous University of Mexico in Mexico City, and her colleagues wondered whether city birds were using cigarette butts in the same way.

In a study published today in *Biology Letters*¹, the researchers examined the nests of two bird species common on the North American continent. They measured the amount of cellulose acetate (a component of cigarette butts) in the nests, and found that the more there was, the fewer parasitic mites the nest contained.

The team also used heat traps to test whether the repellent effect of the cigarette butts was related to their nicotine content, rather than to their structure or other features.

Suárez-Rodríguez and her colleagues placed traps in the nests of 27 house sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) and 28 house finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) on their university campus. The traps, which use warmth to lure parasites close, were fitted with cellulose fibres and filters from either smoked or unsmoked cigarettes, as well as adhesive tape to catch the arthropods.

“Might these birds show a preference for cigarette brands high in nicotine?” After 20 minutes, the team found that devices with unsmoked butts had many more parasites attached to them than devices with smoked butts — which contain more nicotine as the cigarette smoke has passed through them. Indeed, in nests that contained bird eggs, traps with unsmoked butts caught on average more than twice as many parasites.

“It really makes me wonder: might these birds show a preference for cigarette brands high in nicotine? If they did, that might suggest this behaviour has truly evolved as an adaptive response to challenges from parasites,” says Timothy Mousseau, an ecologist at the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

As well as having anti-parasite effects, Suárez-Rodríguez cautions there may be as-yet unknown negative effects for the birds, because many compounds in cigarette butts are known carcinogens, and some are pesticides.

References

1. Suárez-Rodríguez, M., López-Rull, I. & Garcia, C. M. Biol. Lett. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2012.0931> (2012).

nature
International weekly journal of science



YOUR Photos on the Website?

As members of all FAOPMA Associations will know, our homebase team is working on the revamp of our website. They would like to insert more photos of past events and activities. Please see if you can provide some photos of significant events held in your countries, so that we can make our website more interesting with international exposure.

As soon as you find some - even just a few - just email them to our efficient Administrator, Catherine Yan at www.info@faopma.com

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Common Pesticides Threaten Bees, E.U. Watchdog Warns

by Tania Rabesandratana - 17 January 2013

Three pesticides routinely used by European farmers pose an "acute risk" to honey bees, according to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). In three studies published yesterday, EFSA addresses long-standing concerns of beekeepers and scientists about dwindling populations of pollinator bees, which are essential to farming and natural ecosystems.

The review, requested by the European Commission last year and carried out by EFSA's Panel on Plant Protection Products and their Residues, assesses the risks posed to bees by **three types of neonicotinoid insecticides: clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam.** This family of pesticides has been used by European farmers since the early 1990s and is sold by Syngenta in Basel, Switzerland, and Bayer CropScience in Monheim, Germany.

EFSA says none of the three should be used on crops that are attractive to bees, such as maize, rapeseed, or sunflower. Although the study does not link the pesticides to the collapse of whole bee colonies, **the agency's advice could open the door to a neonicotinoid ban in the European Union.** Several countries, including France and Slovenia, have already restricted the compounds' use in the past years.



"With hindsight, EFSA appears to agree that the [initial approval procedure for neonicotinoids] was not thought through at the time," says ecologist David Goulson of the University of Stirling in the United Kingdom.

Syngenta has already pledged to defend its product, slamming EFSA's study as "hurried" and poorly researched. John Atkin, the company's chief operating officer, said in a statement issued yesterday that "this report is unworthy of EFSA and of its scientists." In a more gently worded statement, Bayer CropScience pointed out that **"poor bee health and colony losses are caused by multiple factors,"** incriminating in particular the parasitic *Varroa* mite.

Antonio Gómez Pajuelo, biologist and owner of beekeeping consulting company Consultores Apícolas in Castellón, Spain, agrees that the toxicity of neonicotinoids is just one of many factors that affect bee health—including, for instance, parasites and climate change. But he says that Europe's approval procedures for insecticides are "too lax": In particular, they fail to assess the long-term effects of small, nonlethal doses on bee health.



The previous generation of widely used farming insecticides, the pyrethroids, were typically applied to the crops by spraying the field using a tractor; neonicotinoids are applied only to the seeds, a procedure called "seed dressing." At the time, this appeared to be a superior method, Goulson explains: Farmers save time and money by buying pretreated seeds, and the chemicals are applied to only the crop instead of to the whole field.

But neonicotinoids are systemic pesticides, meaning that they are present in the whole plant—including the nectar and pollen that bees feed on, or the droplets of sap exuded by maize seedlings. Besides, some toxic dust is created during sowing that can blow into the environment, and the chemicals can build up in the soil. EFSA's study examines these modes of contamination, which Goulson says were overlooked when neonicotinoids were first approved for sale.

Both Syngenta and Bayer seem to have prepared for a counterattack: They funded another study, released one day before EFSA's, by the Humboldt Forum for Food and Agriculture, a small think tank funded by Bayer CropScience and other businesses. **It claims that banning neonicotinoids could cost 50,000 jobs and cause economic losses worth €17 billion over 5 years in the European Union.**

Goulson dismisses this study as unsound "propaganda," pointing out that the industry is trying to protect a profitable market. Another study, published in 2009 by researchers at France's National Institute for Agricultural Research and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research in Germany, put a €153 billion price tag on the annual economic value of pollination worldwide.

E.U. government officials will discuss neonicotinoids on 31 January, a commission spokesperson told reporters on Wednesday. He added **that the commission was ready to "take the necessary measures" against the three chemicals if scientific evidence keeps piling up.**

*Science***Insider**

Liphatech Organizational Changes

Changes include the promotion of Manny Martinez to Executive Director

MILWAUKEE, WIS. – January 4, 2013



Liphatech announced the promotion of Manny Martinez to executive director effective January 1, 2013. In this new role, Martinez will be responsible for the pest management division business unit, research/development and international sales.

Having past experience in the pest management industry and experience within Liphatech that includes the development of export business, Martinez brings a valuable knowledge-base to his new role. He will continue to report to **Carl Tanner**, CEO.

In addition, **Ray Finke** is now **director of business development** for all Liphatech business segments, focusing on future growth opportunities. He will continue to report to Tanner.

Ray White will be moving to the position of **national accounts sales manager** in the pest management division. He will concentrate on the pursuit and growth of national accounts and strengthening relationships with them. White will now report to Martinez.

The newly organized team will work together to ensure the continued success of Liphatech. "Manny will continue to build on the success that Ray has created over his five years at the helm of the pest management division," said Carl Tanner, CEO. "I look forward to the energy and experience this team will bring to Liphatech's role as an innovative leader in the rodenticide industry."



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Rentokil Acquires Eden Advanced Pest Technologies

READING, Pa. —



Eden Advanced Pest Technologies, based in Olympia, Wash., has been acquired by Rentokil Pest Control, one of the world's largest pest control providers, with North American headquarters in Reading, Pa.

Founded in 1989, Eden is one of the largest pest control providers in the Pacific Northwest, servicing both commercial and residential customers throughout Western Washington and Western Oregon. The company ranked #80 on the 2012 PCT Top 100 list and has annualized revenue of \$7 million.

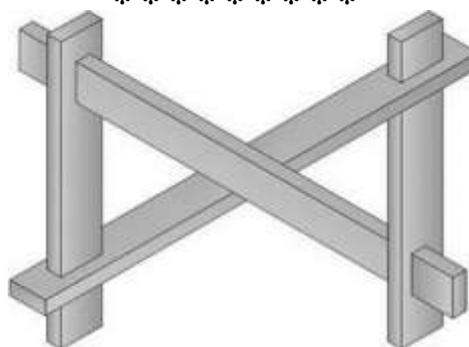
Eden will continue to provide pest control services to its customers under the Eden brand. As part of the acquisition, the company's owner, Jack Marlowe, and its entire team of managers and employees, will remain with the company.

"We have had a long history with Eden and we are truly thrilled that a company of Eden's caliber will be joining the Rentokil family of companies under Jack Marlowe's continued leadership," said John Myers, president and CEO of Rentokil North America. "In addition, the markets that Eden services – the Pacific Northwest – fill an important geographic gap for Rentokil and our regional customers and prospects."

Said Jack Marlowe, "I was looking for a partner to grow with; Rentokil made the decision easy. We get access to tremendous resources for our employees and customers within a culture very much like our own. You can feel the influences of the various companies that make up the Rentokil family, including J.C. Ehrlich, a company that I have admired and in many ways tried to emulate over the years. I'm very excited about our future".

Tullius Partners represented and acted as exclusive financial advisor to Eden Advanced Pest Technologies. **Terms of the transaction are not being disclosed.**







25th FAOPMA Convention & Exhibition 2013

Dates

November 26(Tuesday) - 28(Thursday), 2013

Venue

COEX Convention Center in Seoul, Korea

Theme

“Beyond PES+ech.”

Comprehensive IPM technology on Combating Climate Change

Participants

Approximately 3,000 Persons

Hosted by

FAOPMA (Federation of Asian & Oceania Pest Managers Association)
KPCA (Korea Pest Control Association)

Official Language

English, Korean

Program

- Opening/Closing Ceremony
- Conference Sessions
- Gala Dinner
- Exhibition
- DMZ Eco-Tour
- Special Events and others



About Korea

Often referred to as the “**Land of the Morning Calm,**” Korea has a population of 49.78 million (2011) and a total land area of 100,033 Km² (2010). Located at a major crossroads of Northeast Asia, it has also achieved the “Miracle of the Han River.”

The country itself is flanked by the Yellow Sea to its west and the East Sea to the east. There are several notable islands that surround the peninsula including Jeju, Ulleungdo and Dokdo.

Because of its unique geographical location, Korea is a very valuable piece of land and an international hub of Asia.

Mountains cover 70% of Korea's land mass, making it one of the most mountainous regions in the world. The lifting and folding of Korea's granite and limestone base create a breathtaking landscape of scenic hills and valleys.

The mountain range that stretches along the length of the east coast falls steeply into the East Sea, while along the southern and western coasts, the mountains descend gradually to the coastal plains that produce the bulk of Korea's agricultural crops, especially rice.



Years of rapid economic development propelled the country into becoming the world's 12th largest trading partner.

Korea's industrial base shifted from agriculture to manufacturing and is now shifting to services. A global force in a number of significant industries, including automobiles, petrochemicals, electronics, shipbuilding, textiles, and steel, Korea's GDP rose 5.0% in 2007 and 2.5% in 2008. Korea has a GDP of US\$ 1,014.3 billion (as of 2010), ranking the nation 15th in the world.

The system of government in Korea is based on a system of checks and balances between the executive branch, the legislature, and the judiciary. The president is elected directly for a single five-year-term.

