PAPER AND POSTER SUBMISSION FORM

95th ANNUAL MEETING PACIFIC BRANCH, ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA "Invasive Species in the Pacific Region" March 27-30, 2011, Hilton Waikoloa Village, Waikoloa, Hawaii, USA

DEADLINE: This form <u>plus</u> the abstract must be received by email by <u>January 31, 2011</u>. Forms and abstracts received after that date may not be accepted. ABSTRACTS ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL PRESENTATIONS. See Abstract Instructions link at http://www.entsoc.org/Pacific/meetings/archives/2011/index.htm.

EMAIL FILE NAME FOR SUBMISSIONS: Please fill in this form, add your abstract, and rename the document "firstauthorlastname submission form.doc" (e.g., smith submission form.doc). If you have more than one submission, add a number to the end of the filename, e.g., a paper and poster by John Smith would be named "smith submission form1.doc," and "smith submission form2.doc."

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM AND ABSTRACT BY EMAIL: Place "PBESA Submission Form and Abstract" in the subject line of the e-mail message with the submission form and abstract attached by filename and send to Victoria Yokoyama or Peter Follett, Pacific Branch ESA Program Chair, Victoria.Yokoyama@ars.usda.gov, Peter.Follett@ars.usda.gov. Please watch for an email confirmation that your Submission Form and abstract were received. If these do not arrive within 48 hours, contact the Program Chair. It is your responsibility to ensure receipt of your submittal. You may submit your paper for a symposium listed below. However, if it is not accepted by the organizer, it will revert to the submitted paper section. Attempts will be made to group similar submitted papers into the same section.

	ute Paper (10 minute presentation and 2 minute <i>if applicable:</i>	e discussion)	
	M.S. Student Paper Contest	Ph.D. Student Paper Contest	
Poster (one full day presentation; 4 ft x 4 ft bulletin board space) Check if applicable:			
	M.S. Student Poster Contest	Ph.D. Student Poster Contest	
X_Symposium Paper (Check one – presentation time may vary by symposia)			
	_Hawaiian Insect Diversity: Evolutionary Biole	ogy Meets Conservation Management	
<u>X</u>	_Prevention, Containment and Management of	Invasive Ornamental Pests	
	_Major Pests in Minor Crops: Challenges and S	Strategies in Specialty Crops	
	_Population Perspectives in Insect Ecology: M	odels & Data	
	_What's New in Industry		
	Monitoring and Management of the Spotted W	Jing Drosophila in Cherries and Berries	

Urban Pest Management: Foundations and Frontiers
Our Contributions: How Graduate Student Research Is Improving Integrated Pest Management
The Increasing Frequency of Tephritid Outbreaks in California: What Is Going on
Integrated Management Strategies for Alien Predators in Conservation Lands of the Pacific
Lessons Learned with New Teaching and Research Experiences for Undergrads: What Worked and What Didn't
New approaches assessing biological weed control agents pre- and post-release to meet changing regulatory requirements
Invasive Species in the International Arena
Submitted Paper
Submitted Poster
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Your abstract may be typed on the following page and submitted as part of this form, or it may be submitted as a separate file. Follow the instructions at Abstract Instructions link above. If sending the abstract as a separate attachment, utilize the filename convention "firstauthorlastname abstract.doc" with a number following "abstract" if more than one abstract is being submitted (i.e., "smith submission form1.doc" would be accompanied by "smith abstract1.doc").

CRB is the BTS of the 21st Century

Aubrey Moore University of Guam, Mangilao, Guam

The coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB), *Oryctes rhinoceros*, a major pest of coconut palms, was first found on the Micronesian island of Guam in September, 2007, at the center of the Tumon Bay hotel district. Adult beetles damage and sometimes kill palms when they bore into crowns to feed on sap. Tree mortality exceeded 50% several years after CRB invaded the Palau Islands, which are also in Micronesia and this level of damage may occur on Guam without intervention.. Coconut is not a major crop on Guam, but palms are valuable ornamental plants for Guam's hotel and tourist industry. Following a delimiting survey which indicated that the CRB population was localized along a five mile stretch of Guam's northwestern coast, an eradication project was initiated. Tactics include local quarantine, mass trapping, sanitation, detector dogs, chemical control, and biological control. A short history of the project will be presented followed by a discussion of successes and failures for each tactic. Failure to suppress the CRB infestation on Guam may result in an outbreak of adults which will kill many coconut trees and increase the risk of accidental export of this pest to other Micronesian Islands, Hawaii and beyond.