Twelve papers were presented, of which two were keynote papers. There was one cancellation and one no-show, and there were 19 poster presentations. Papers were presented in the following areas of biological control:

- use of parasitic and predaceous insects;
- use of predatory mites;
- fungal pathogens;
- Bacillus thuringiensis;
- use of resistant varieties;
- pheromone inhibition;
- combining methods, parasites and resistant varieties; and
- faunal surveys

Host resistance is under-utilised especially in modern hybrids. Resistance traits need to be identified and reviewed for incorporation into varieties with desirable agronomic traits.

Use of predatory mites has potential, but human allergic reaction could present a problem.

Parasitic wasps offer potential, especially very small members of genera such as *Trichogramma* and *Ustaca*. There appears to be some acceptance of these insects in commercial facilities.

The US Environmental Protection Agency has published a rule that permits introduction of predatory and parasitic insects into raw agricultural commodities, and into warehouses containing processed products, for purposes of controlling storage insect pests. Their natural enemies are treated as pesticides exempt from the requirement for a tolerance but finished products must meet the pure food requirements of the Food and Drug Administration.

Inhibition of pheromone production offers a new approach. This could lead to development of a new class of anti-mating chemicals.

Methods need not be used in isolation. Combinations are possible, but care must be taken to ensure compatibility.

As always, basic information on what natural enemies are present is needed. We still have very little basic information on the occurrence and distribution of such beneficials.