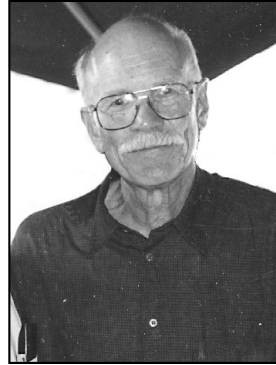


Honoree

Lloyd Andres



Education:

- B.S. Entomology, University of California, Los Angeles and Berkeley. 1950
- M.S. Entomology (Plant pathology, Ecology). University of California, Berkeley and Riverside. 1957
- Ph. D. Entomology (Plant pathology, Ecology). University of California, Berkeley. 1957

Experience:

University of California

- Senior Laboratory Technician (Department of Biological Control). Riverside, CA 1951-1952
- Research Assistant (Department of Entomology), Riverside, CA. 1953-1956
- Assistant Entomologist (Department of Entomology), Riverside, CA. 1956-1958

United States Department of Agriculture

- Research Entomologist, Entomology Research division, Insect Identification and Parasite Introduction Branch (IIPi). Paris, FR. 1958-1959. (GS-11). Rome, IT. 1959-1964. (GS-11 and 12). Survey, test and study of natural enemies of scotch broom, gorse, puncturevine, yellow starthistle, Italian thistle, Canada thistle, Mediterranean sage, dalmation toadflax, musk thistle, tansy ragwort and miscellaneous weeds.
- Research Entomologist. National Investigations Leader, Biological Control of Weeds, Ent. Res. Div., IIPi. Albany, CA. 1964-1972. (GS-12 and 13). Directed work and to some extent participated on a variety of weeds, including Alligatorweed and waterhyacinth (USDA Laboratory, Rome), scotch broom, tansy ragwort and halogeton (Albany). Survey for natural enemies of halogeton, Russian thistle, tamarisk and miscellaneous weeds in U.S.S.R., May – September 1995.
- Research Entomologist. Location/Research Leader, Albany, CA. National Technical Advisor, Biological Control of Weeds. Albany, CA. 1972-1985. (GS13, 14 and 15). Directed and participated on projects at Albany including St. Johnswort and related Hypericum spp., musk thistle, scotch broom, Mediterranean sage, leafy spurge, knapweeds, starthistles and puncturevine. Participated in design on new quarantine facilities at WRRC.
- Research Entomologist. Lead Scientist, Biological Control of Weeds. Albany, CA. 1985-1988. Transfer of weed unit to WWRC, Albany. Directed and participated on projects including leafy spurge, knapweeds, starthistle and milk thistle.

Honoree

Peter Harris

Peter was born in Cambridge, England, in 1930 and came to Canada in 1950 to get his B. Sc. in the Faculty of Forestry at UBC which he received in 1955. He returned to England to get his Ph. D. from the University of London in 1958 and worked on the Pine Shoot moth for his doctoral research. From 1959 to 1972 Peter worked for Agriculture Canada at the Belleville Research Institute, a unit which specialized in biological control. During this time, Peter worked on the biological control of tansy ragwort, St. John's wort, Canada thistle and nodding thistle. Two of these four weeds, St. John's wort and nodding thistle, were successfully controlled in many locations by agents introduced by Peter. In 1969 Peter displayed the breadth of his interest and the extent of his talents by having a paper in *Science* and another in *Nature* reporting that mosquitoes sometimes feed on insect haemolymph and that this improves their survival and fecundity.



The Belleville lab was closed in 1972 and, while many of his colleagues moved to Simon Fraser University to establish the Pestology Centre, Peter chose to stay with agriculture Canada and moved to the lab in Regina, Saskatchewan, which had a group specializing in biological control of weeds. Here he continued his work with the four original weeds, but also began programs on knapweeds and leafy spurge. In addition, he wrote papers on testing host specificity; a scoring system for evaluating the potential impacts of agents; costs, benefits and economics of biological weed control; and general approaches for biological control of weeds. He and colleagues at the Regina Lab became interested in the potential of fungi as biological control agents.

A question in biological control of weeds which Peter considered in his work was how many agents are necessary for successful biological control. He originally proposed that success in biological weed control was achieved by incremental levels of attack by several different types of agents. More recently he has proposed that we need to be conservative and introduce only those agents which appear to have the potential to be successful in reducing weed density. Peter's enthusiasm, insights, and ability to ask questions made him a valuable advisor to graduate students. His advice to students was always that they should test a number of hypotheses and carry out a variety of experiments. Keeping up with him in the field was not an easy task for someone with short legs.

Peter has always been a strong supporter of the International Symposia on the Biological Control of Weeds and was always interested in travel. Through his work and to attend meetings he traveled through Europe, Russia, Australia, South Africa, and China.

In 1992 the Regina lab was closed and Peter moved to Lethbridge, Alberta. In 1995 he retired which allowed him much more time for thinking and writing and currently he is developing a biocontrol of weeds web site. He has recently received a number of prestigious awards including becoming a Fellow of the Canadian Entomological Society and special awards recognizing his contributions in biological control from the Canadian Forum for Biological Control and from the IOBC.

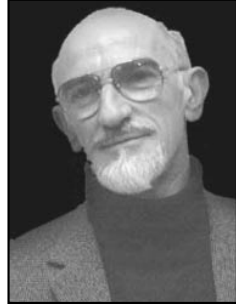
Peter married his wife, Irene, in 1957 and they have three children and several grandchildren. Together Peter and Irene have enjoyed traveling and now have more time for skiing and cycling.

Peter Harris has truly been the leader of biological control both in Canada and internationally.

Honoree

Dieter Schroeder

Dieter Schroeder was born in Germany in 1935 and passed his youth in what was called eastern Germany after 1945. His wish to study biology could not be realized in the circumstances, but since he was a trained lumberjack he was ordered to study forestry. Three months before his final examinations he was forced to leave eastern Germany and finished his studies in Göttingen, West Germany. Instead of becoming a forest district officer, he accepted an offer to become junior entomologist at the European Station of the the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, working on biological control of forest pests, like larch sawfly, pine sawflies, balsam woolly aphid and pine shoot moth. The latter species became the subject of his Ph.D. thesis in 1962. (It is of interest to note that Peter Harris also did his thesis on pine shoot moth.)



In 1969 he joined Helmut Zwölfer in his work on biocontrol of invasive weeds, like leafy spurge, thistles, St. John's wort, etc., and took over the Delémont weed Section in 1973, when Helmut Zwölfer decided to return to Germany. Before concentrating on weed biocontrol, he spent a year in Ghana, West Africa, to work of pests of corn, rice, cocoa, and water weeds.

Since he returned to Switzerland in late 1970 he worked in close cooperation with Peter Harris mainly on knapweeds and leafy spurge, but a number of other species, like mullen, bladder campion, sow-thistle, and dandelion. Over the past twenty years, biological weed biocontrol developed to become the main occupation at Delémont with six research scientists and a varying number of Diploma and Ph.D. students. He has written or co-authored well over 100 publications that have greatly stimulated ecological thinking in biological control.

Since early on Dieter established close cooperation with the USDA-ARS and the CSIRO European Weed Biocontrol Laboratories, and initiated with Paul Dunn annual meetings of the three groups to exchange information, and to avoid duplication of work. Supported by Peter Harris, Dieter put much effort on encouraging Canadian and U.S. scientists and sponsors to join forces and form consortia to enhance progress in biological control of invasive weeds. There are actually nine such consortia operating quite successfully. Apart from his weed work, Dieter traveled the world, participating in international training courses in Trinidad, India, Pakistan, and Kenya, acted as consultant for ODA, IICA, FAO, and UNDP, and participated in symposia in many countries.

Presently, Dieter is Director of what is now (since 1998) the CABI Bioscience Centre, Switzerland. In this position he is doing his best to guarantee the financial viability of the center, to keep and further improve the scientific standard of the work carried out, and to maintain good contacts with counterpart scientists and the sponsor community. During his final year of his professional career his main emphasis will be to make himself superfluous and hand over to an excellent team of youth scientists dedicated to biological control of invasive pests.

His greatest wish is not to be missed – and hopefully not to be forgotten, either. While it is impossible to deny his second wish, we will still all miss him a lot, especially his enthusiasm and his 'strong opinion,' but surely also his humor and his many "jokes and stories." The many students that he has introduced into biological control will be his most sustainable footprint.