## **People & Places**

# WSU entomologist seeks biocontrol for weeds

By DON JENKINS Capital Press

Washington State University entomologist Jennifer Andreas plans to soon petition the USDA to allow a non-native insect be turned loose on an invasive weed that she calls, respectfully, "a beast."

rush, Flowering aquatic plant native to Eurasia, has escaped in the West, presenting a choking hazard to irrigation systems. Hard to pull and tough to poison, the weed has no natural North American predator to check its growth.

For almost 10 years, Andreas and other researchers have been studying how to beat back flowering rush with "classical biocontrol," the science of importing a foreign bug to fight a foreign

It's not done lightly. Scientists spend years studying whether introduced insects will do harm by straying off target and killing beneficial native plants. The payoff is weed control without annual herbicide applications.

"There is no zero-risk option. If you spray there's a risk in that. If you do nothing, there is a risk," Andreas said. "Biocontrol is quite low risk."

Andreas said she hopes this spring to submit a petition to release Bogous nodulosus, a.k.a. "flowering rush weevil." A technical panel will review the petition and advise the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. A decision is likely



Courtesy of Jennifer Andreas

Washington State University entomologist Jennifer Andreas directs the college's Integrated Weed Control Project and is involved in biocontrol research.

to be years away.

With APHIS approval, the weevils could be let go, probably first at Flathead Lake in Montana, the source of flowering rush root fragments floating west into Idaho and Washington.

In Eurasia, the weevil eats flowering rush rhizomes, or rootstalks, "hitting it where it hurts," Andreas said. She said she's excited to see how the weevil will work in North America.

"Flowering rush is sort of a beast of a plant, and we're kind of losing the battle to get rid of it," she said.

Andreas, based at WSU's research center in Puyallup, directs the WSU Integrated Weed Control Project, a program primarily funded by the U.S. Forest Service.

She also leads the international Flowering Rush Biocontrol Consortium and co-chairs the biocontrol committee of the North American Invasive Species Management Association.

For a question-and-answer session on the association's website recently, she named flowering rush her "favorite invasive species."

"You have to respect a weed that is besting us at almost every turn," she said.

Andreas said the remark was somewhat tongue-incheek, but also true.

"I would say I have a certain respect for some of these invasive species that are challenging for us," she said. A native of Canada,

Andreas went to the University of Lethbridge in Alberta



Innovator Jennifer Andreas

Job: Director of Washington State University Integrated Weed Control Project

Positions: Biocontrol committee co-chair of the North American Invasive Species Management Association; lead of the Flowering Rush **Biocontrol Consortium** Education: Bachelor's

degree University of Lethbridge (Alberta, Canada); master's degree University of Idaho in entomology

and with the help of a "great professor" was introduced to the wonders of entomology. "I think insects are incredible," she said.

After graduating from Lethbridge in 2000, she enrolled at the University of Idaho and earned a master's degree in entomology in 2004.

She went to work for WSU Extension in King County in 2005 and later moved to Puyallup.

The WSU program Andreas directs promotes controlling weeds by all means, including biocontrol.

Most biocontrol experiments fail, according to APHIS. Sometimes transplanted insects don't reproduce in their new environment or aren't that effective.

According to the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International, the last biocontrol agents to have notable success in the western U.S. were a wasp and a midge introduced in 2008 and 2009 to control Russian knapweed.

Recently, however, APHIS has authorized some promising releases.

"We did have a kind of quiet, nothing-happening phase, but we're taking off again," Andreas said. "I think we're getting excited again."

APHIS in 2019 permitted the release of a weevil, Ceratapion basicorne, to attack yellow starthistle, a weed that damages grazing lands in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California.

The prickly plant is Andreas' least favorite invasive species. "I hate working in it. It's so painful," she said.

In 2020, APHIS permitted the release of a psyllid, Aphalara itadori, to control Japanese knotweed, as well as the related Bohemian knotweed and giant knotweed.

The insect was released last spring in Grays Harbor, King and Pierce counties. Andreas will be checking in early spring this year to see how the insect fared over the winter.

# **Capital Press**

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### New executive director joins Washington FFA By MATTHEW WEAVER tion with the teachtural and extension educastrategic plan, and begin preinside and outside ers," Jason Bullock paring for a new plan in 2023. agriculture by giving tion and taught agricultural

Capital Press

The new executive director of the Washington FFA Association is calling on farmers and others in agriculture to help grow the next crop of leaders during the COVID-19 pandemic.

"Hands-on experiences are hard to deliver in a virtual setting, so if any farmers, maustry reps, or supporters have opportunities to provide awareness and an introduction to their operation ... then I ask you to contact me so that I can share your informatold the Capital Press.

Some programs are meeting in person, while others have not seen their students in person since March 2020, he said. The organization will fol-

low local, state and national health and safety guidelines, he said.

Bullock says a parmer ship "can and should exist" between the organization, agricultural education and the industry. FFA helps to prepare students for careers



Jason **Bullock** 

ber after six years.

arriving in Lacey Jan. 4. member in high school. He graduated from North Caro-

them leadership and personal development skills, he said. Bullock began

at the association Dec. 16. He replaces Abbie DeMeerleer, who left in Septem-

Bullock worked remotely from North Carolina before

Bullock was an FFA lina State University with a bachelor's degree in agriculeducation for 12 years at St. Pauls, N.C., High School, his alma mater.

He also taught agricultural biotechnology at Southeastern Community College in Whiteville, N.C., then worked as a practice manager at a pet hospital and veterinary assistant.

He began pursuing his doctorate in agricultural and extension education at NCSU in 2018, and will graduate in May 2021.

He said he will continue Washington FFA's current "Another goal is to work

to ensure that the association is providing opportunities to its members, supporters and leaders that foster diverse, inclusive and equitable practices," he said. "The vast differences in schools' schedules and educational delivery across the state will be a challenge, but it is the goal and mission of the Washington FFA board of directors to work together to find a way to provide opportunities to the students during this unprece-

dented time.'

# From suffering to opportunity: Former refugee empowers people to farm

By SIERRA DAWN MCCLAIN

Capital Press

PORTLAND — African refugees have started farm businesses near Portland in recent years that are growing

in popularity and profit. Much of their success, they say, can be traced to the man who trained them behind-the-scenes: Etabo Wasongolo.

Wasongolo is community organizer at Village Gardens, a nonprofit that promotes economic and food resilience. Each year, Wasongolo trains about 15 refugees how to grow and market food. Refugees start by selling produce at Village Market, a small grocery store. A few have gone on to start farm businesses, and more

are considering it. "I want people to discover they have the poten-

Submit upcoming ag-related

events on www.capitalpress.com

or by email to newsroom@capi-

tial to make something, that they have a certain power inside them," said Wasongolo.

Wasongolo's many assets equip him for this work university training in agriculture, sci-

ence and development, and his ability to speak Swahili, Kibembe, Nyanja, Kirundi, Kinyarwanda, French and English.

His greatest asset, some

say, is his own story because once, Wasongolo was a refugee, too. It was 1996. Civil war had erupted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where Wasongolo's family

First World War." Ethnic strife before and during the war propelled

ventive Controls for Human Food

course is the "standardized curric-

ulum" recognized by the FDA. This

plan, and upon successful comple-

tion of the course become a Pre-

ventive Controls Qualified Individ-

lived. The bloody genocide was nicknamed "Africa's



**Eca-Etabo** Wasongolo

massive refugee influx as 4.5 million people from Burundi and Rwanda fled to the Congo.

Wasongolo, who at the time helped Burundian and Rwandan refugees, was seen as a trai-

tor for this work and became wanted man. Rebels searched for him and killed four relatives, including two

brothers. "It's hard to talk about," said Wasongolo.

His voice broke. As he, his wife Salome and their children fled, the streets were filled with bodies. They escaped from the Congo aided by a priest and nun and fled to nearby Zambia.

Prior to the conflicts, Wasongolo had studied social organizing and agriculture at the Higher Institute of Rural Development and had subsequently taught communities how to improve their profits through farming and entrepreneurship. He had also worked for Caritas International, a Catholic relief organization, and helped refugees.

Himself a refugee, Wasongolo continued teaching others to make a profit through farming and craftsmanship.

Nearly eight years passed. Wasongolo's family grew, living in camps, before their request for U.S. asylum was granted. The family settled in Portland.

Around 2008, he became involved with Janus Youth, parent organization of Village Gardens, and in 2010, he became a community organizer.

Wasongolo said he's particularly proud of one refBurundi. Under Wasongolo's guidance, the couple learned to navigate American culture, grew a garden plot,

and in 2012, started their

own organic farm on Sauvie

Island. This they named Hap-

Prosper Hezumuryanao and

Rosata Niyonzima, from

ugee couple he trained

piness Family Farm, after their daughter, Happiness. Their business is growing, and they have sold produce through farmers markets, grocery delivery services, a community-supported agriculture program, or CSA,

"You can't imagine. From such suffering to such opportunity. They're doing great," said Wasongolo.

and in local restaurants.

This month, Wasongolo plans to meet with other refugees who are interested in full-time farming.

versity of Idaho is taking its annual

Bean School online. The Jan. 27 ses-

Idaho Bean Commission and Idaho

Crop Improvement Association, as

well as updates on bean diseases

and the Idaho State Department

of Agriculture licensing program.

sion will include updates by the

### CALENDAR

Hokanson, 208-616-5191, janehokanson@techhelp.org

**Farm Transition Planning** never too early — or too late — to

begin securing your farm's future. A farm transition plan is essential to protecting your interests and minimizing attorney fees, taxes, and family stress. This free workshop series will help you understand your options and navigate the planning process. All classes are 1-4 p.m. In partnership with the Small Business Development Center at Clackamas Community College, Tualatin

SWCD will host four workshops covering the following topics: Jan. 27: The estate planning

difficult conversations. Feb. 24: Organizing your

finances and business structure. March 10: Preparing your operation and heirs for transition. **Information**: https://bit. lv/3axXD4r

27-28 **University of Idaho Bean**  The Jan. 28 session will include conservation practices related to bean

### Idaho Innovators ......

Accuracy is important to Capital Press

### **JAN. 26-28 FSCPCA-Preventive Controls** for Human Food: This FSPCA Pre-

talpress.com. course covers regulation Title 21 CFR 117 - Current Good Manufac-**MONDAY-THURSDAY** turing Practice, Hazard Analysis, **JAN. 25-28** and Risk-Based Preventive Controls Dairy Forum 2021 (virtual): for Human Food. The course will go Presentations will focus on leaderin-depth with requirements for Hazship, technology, global trade, susard Analysis and Risk-Based Pretainability, product innovations and ventive Controls based food safety navigating the political landscape. training. Course participants will Website: https://www.idfa.org get familiar with all requirements of Preventive Controls based food **TUESDAY-THURSDAY** safety plan and how to design the

### ual (PCQI). Cost: \$750 Contact: Jane

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27 Four-Part Workshop (virtual): lt's

process and options. Feb. 10: Strategies for having

**WEDNESDAY-**THURSDAY JAN.

School (virtual): 9-11 a.m. The Uni-

production and seed-borne bacterial pathogens that have quarantine significance in the Pacific Northwest. Two pesticide applicator credits are available. Participants must register before Jan. 25. To register, visit: https://uidaho.co1.qualtrics. com/jfe/form/SV\_06cfCiLAMJF5yjb

to set the record straight.