Epilogue

James Ridsdill-Smith

CSIRO Health and Biosecurity and School of Biological Sciences. University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia James.Ridsdill-Smith@csiro.au

Phyllis G. Weintraub

Agricultural Research Organization, Gilat Research Center, Israel pgweintraub@gmail.com

Max J. Whitten

School of Biological Sciences, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia maxwhi@aapt.net.au

May R. Berenbaum

Department of Entomology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IL, USA maybe@illinois.edu

In 1908, two years before the first International Congress of Entomology would take place in Brussels, Belgium, Henry T. Fernald, head of the Department of Entomology at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, published an essay in the journal Popular Science Monthly to mark 75 years of economic entomology in America (Fernald 1908). Titled "The Future of Economic Entomology," the essay set out to review past accomplishments of the field and to "consider its future possibilities."

Today, "future possibilities" are called "grand challenges," and most of those Fernald identified 112 years ago sound eerily familiar. He noted that "the development of speedy commerce has enabled many of the most serious pests of foreign lands to...establish themselves here... developing destructive powers greater than in their native land." He also pointed out that

Agriculture is becoming more intensive, larger areas are being tilled, furnishing a more abundant and easily discovered food supply, and in spite of a healthy growth of interest in preserving our insectivorous birds, it is questionable if the developments connected with an increasing density of population will permit their preservation in any great numbers for more than another century.

The language may be a little more florid, but today's challenges of invasive species, agricultural intensification, and loss of biodiversity are clearly recognizable. The path to success in meeting these challenges recommended by Fernald also sounds familiar: