

**Vector-Borne Diseases: Impact of Climate Change on Vectors and Rodent Reservoirs**  
Berlin, 27 & 28 September 2007

## **IRAC (Insecticide Resistance Action Committee) and its Aims**

The dispersal of mosquitoes and associated mosquito born diseases are challenges caused among other things by global warming. The introduction of suitable insecticides and the prevention of resistance build up are therefore important tasks.

The Insecticide Resistance Action Committee IRAC was formed in 1984 to provide a co-ordinated crop protection industry response to prevent or delay the development of resistance in insect and mite pests. The main aims of IRAC are firstly to facilitate communication and education on insecticide resistance and secondly to promote the development of resistance management strategies in crop protection and vector control so as to maintain efficacy and support sustainable agriculture and improved public health. It is IRAC's view that such activities are the best way to preserve or regain the susceptibility to insecticides that is so vital to effective pest management. In general, it is usually easier to proactively prevent resistance occurring than it is to reactively regain susceptibility (McCaffery & Nauen 2007).

Two posters with selected topics in mosquito control of the IRAC are presented:

IRAC (2007): IRM in a Multi-Resistant Malaria Vector Scenario Mexico Trial. Designed and produced by the IRAC Public Health Team, July 2007

IRAC (2007): Insecticides Mode of Action Classification: A Key to Effective Insecticide Resistance Management in Mosquitoes. Designed and produced by the IRAC Public Health Team, July 2007

Ref.:

McCaffery, A. & Nauen R. (2006): The Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC): Public responsibility and enlightened industrial self-interest. *Outlooks on Pest Management*, February 2006: 11-14.

