The Entomological Society of Manitoba

Newsletter

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About the ESM Newsletter

The Entomological Society of Manitoba Newsletter is published three times per year. It is a forum whereby information can be disseminated to Society members. As such, all members are encouraged to contribute often. The Newsletter is interested in opinions, short articles, news of research projects, meeting announcements, workshops, courses and other events, requests for materials or information, news of personnel or visiting scientists, literature reviews or announcements and anything that may be of interest to ESM members.

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Editors' Comments

It's early June, winter and most of the spring has come and gone, and most members are now out in the field, looking for insects, probably as often for pleasure as for work. As an example of entomological pleasure, see the second half of Bob Wrigley's (along with Todd Lawton) latest contribution,: **MISSION CICINDELA**. For more pleasurable entomological topics and activities, see the email on **Monarchs** from **Donald E Davies**, and the announcement about the **BioBlitz in Riding Mountain National Park**. Also in this issue, you'll find a report from Brent Elliott on the Winnipeg **Meeting of the ESM and the North Central Branch of the ESA**, which was hugely successful thanks in large part to the hard work of the ESM organizers. Be sure to read about two **New Members** and one **Past Member**. Note also the regular features in this issue, including the **President's Report**, the list of **Meeting Announcements**, and the list of **Society Officers and Committee Chairs**. Have a fantastic summer. "Talk" to you in the next issue in September.

Pat MacKay & Mahmood Iranpour

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by Blaine Timlick

Greetings to you All!

As we're getting into the spring, its is time to start thinking about what wonderful things the insects in our lives might be up to and what meetings are shaping up for the near future.

In regards to meetings, I extend my sincere thanks to all of those folks who helped out with the recent joint meeting of the Entomological Society of Manitoba and the North Central Branch of the Entomological Society of America. This meeting was well attended, and can certainly be considered as a success. As treasurer and registrar for the meeting it was great to see the diversity in the folks that attended and that our society managed to raise a similar amount of funding to the NCB-ESA and with only a fraction of the membership. Thanks again for your participation and assistance.

This year, the Society changed the structure of how the meetings unfolded by having an abridged version of our usual meeting that was held last October and then having the joint meeting with our US collegues. For the next year, we will go back to having a single annual meeting held in October or November. Dates for this meeting are not finalized yet, but the word is out that the topic will be related to insect vectoring. Robbin Lindsay of the infectious disease laboratory has agreed to be chair of the scientific program and I am sure that the program committee will find some excellent speakers (for those of you interested in insect-plant interactions don't fret as this will be considered as well). If you have any ideas for speakers who might have something interesting to say in regards to insects as vectors, please forward them to me and I can bring them forward to the committee. I hope that you all find this topic interesting, and please mention the topic and extend an invitation to those who you think may not (yet) be members of the society. The more the Merrier.

The Society will also likely be needing to have an executive meeting prior to July and at these meetings topics such finance, vacant positions in the society and organizing of meetings comes up. If you are interested in attending an executive meeting to see how things operate, then let me know (btimlick@grainscanada.gc.ca) and we'll bring you along.

Have fun this spring no matter what your entomological endeavor.

" Remember, time flies like an arrow but fruit flies like a banana" , Groucho Marx

YANKEE INVASION

by Brent Elliott

While not entirely unprecedented, one of the Entomological Society of America's Branch meetings was held outside the US (the Southwest Branch has held a meeting in Mexico previously) and for the first time in Canada. Yes, the national meeting has been held north of the border as a Joint meeting with the ESC, but this was a Canadian first for a Branch meeting.

In 2003, the North Central Branch of the ESA contacted the Entomological Society of Manitoba about hosting one of their Branch meetings in Winnipeg. Unbeknownst to the two co-chairs (Paul Fields and myself) the ESM agreed to host the meeting in the spring of 2007. Paul and myself were subsequently drafted, er coerced, er convinced to be the co-chairs for the meeting and began the process of attending Branch meetings to see just what we'd been volunteered for.

Much to our delight, in spite of a reputation for being a "Corn and Soybean" only meeting, the Branch meetings had a decidedly varied agenda with a range of symposium topics available to enjoy. The ESA-NCB executive was accommodating and downright friendly to Paul and myself at all the meetings we attended and we set to work, with NCB president Gary Hein and program chair Marion Ellis, to put on a meeting residents of both countries could enjoy.

Writing this after the meeting has concluded, I am extremely pleased to report that overall the meeting was a tremendous success. We seem to have done well financially, though there are still some bills to pay and details to finalize. Attendance was great, given the rather higher cost of transportation for the bulk of American attendees than they are accustomed to. Total full time attendance numbers topped 250, making it slightly larger than the 2002 ESC meeting also held in Winnipeg. In addition to those numbers, there were a significant number of attendees that came only for single symposia.

The largest drawing symposium was the Apiculture symposium which drew in an additional 70+ attendees. Given the caliber of speakers and the timeliness of the primary topic, sudden bee death, this wasn't a great surprise. The session was well promoted by provincial apiculturists Rhéal Lafrèniere and David Ostermann and the ESA has a mandate for outreach programs. These combined into an excellent and timely session. Other sessions drawing in outside attendees were the Stored Products, Scientific Illustration and Urban Forestry symposia.

Overall there were 119 oral presentations and 55 poster presentations for the meeting. The banquet and student lunches were well attended. The Linnaean games competition was fierce and the University of Manitoba made an excellent showing, but even Eddie the mascot couldn't pull them into the finals.

Based on the comments following the meeting, it's reasonable to consider it a success. Much of the thanks goes to the volunteers for all their help in pulling the meeting off. The bulk of those volunteers were ESM members so I'd suggest we did ourselves proud. Feel free to volunteer for the 2009 ESC Winnipeg meeting.

NOTICE OF THANKS

The Entomological Society of America – North Central Branch and The Entomological Society of Manitoba would like to thank all of the sponsors for their generous contribution toward making the Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, March 24 - 28, 2007 a tremendous success.

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MISSION CICINDELA

Part 2 of 2 parts. See Part 1 in the last issue of the ESM Newsletter

By Bob Wrigley (Assiniboine Park Zoo) and Todd Lawton (Quagga Cat Shelter)

Early morning of April 13, 2006, tiger beetle (TB) enthusiasts Bob Wrigley and Todd Lawton loaded up a rental compact car and headed south, with a mission of finding and studying a interesting variety of rare tiger beetle taxa. Over the winter, Todd had summarized the results from four trips in the past two years, and carefully prepared a route with distant destinations at the Mexican-California border and north to Washington……

Todd had an old locality record for the bright-green subspecies *C. tranquebarica viridissima* near a creek in the town of Hemet, California. This race is isolated in a small region in the SW part of the State, and most populations have been eliminated by channelization of rivers and urbanization. When we arrived, the creek was lined with cement and the surrounding fields were devoted entirely to orange and grapefruit groves. Dejectedly, we got out of the car to check the sandy road anyway, and were delighted to see tiger beetles take flight. In fact they were still common along this 100-metre stretch of road, and some appeared to be using the sandy fields where old orchard trees had been removed and replaced. We wondered how long this little population would survive, with habitat alteration, insecticide spraying, and no chance for genetic interchange with other populations. We both collected an Ironclad Beetle (*Phloeodes pustolsis*) -- a lumpy, 2-cm tenebrionid resembling a piece of bark more than a live insect. We had read about this beetle and its extremely tough body, but had never seen one. Two exciting finds at one unlikely place.

Traveling through the Sierras to the Porterville area, we combed the steep forested hills for *Omus californicus intermedius* and *Scaphinotus punctatus* (another snail-eating carabid), and did find both types of beetles. It seemed that scorpions (*Paruroctonus boreus*?) were far-more prominent than beetles under logs on exposed hillsides. A number of other forested sites between 800 to 1200 metres (but below the snow line) also produced a few specimens of *Omus californicus*, but we had to work hard to uncover them. *Omus californicus* is extremely variable over its range, with clinal differences in size and sculpture. They also vary with altitude and there is no consensus on whether there is one species or several represented under this name.

We also saw several species of colorful salamanders and spiny lizards, some barely able to move from the cold of the sometimes still-frozen ground. Lying only under bark or a log, they must have survived freezing all winter. Bees and wasps were also stirring from hibernation. The melt was in full swing, flowing down steep hillsides in ever-enlarging creeks. At various sites we caught a nice variety of carabids, tenebrionids, elaterids and staphylinids -- one of the latter with a bright red posterior, which it raised menacingly in defense. Several species of snakes were also seen, mostly types of garter snakes. Above 1825 metres elevation, the forest floor was covered in 2 metres of snow, and in fact it began to snow. Lower in the mountains, near Graeagle, we searched for additional *Omus* where Todd had taken them before, but we were apparently too early in the spring. We did however collect several specimens of a large (28-mm), *Pterostichus*-like carabid

from under logs. It looked like a giant compared to Manitoba species .

The next major stop was Pistol River Beach, Oregon, in search of *C. b. bellissima*, which is only found in a narrow band of discontinuous coastal dunes. Natural regeneration of shrubby growth and planting for dune stabilization have greatly reduced the occurrence of this attractive tiger beetle. Todd had tried to find this species at this site on several other trips, but then Oregon seldom cooperates with the essential sunny weather. We were again blessed with the sun, and quickly located a healthy population of this species (and *C. oregona*) along the moist and dry edges of ponds between long ridges of sand dunes. Had it been cloudy or drizzling, we would not have observed a single tiger beetle. It was gratifying to experience sunny weather, especially when locals informed us that it was the first sunny day in over a month, and rain was on the way from the next incoming low off the Pacific.

Next occurred the most-fortuitous event of the entire trip, all triggered by Todd's full bladder. There just happened to be a rest stop on Interstate 5 north of Castle Rock, Washington, and of course all respecting entomologists take every opportunity to investigate the locale for bugs. Knowing we were in the right area and habitat for *Omus dejeanii* and *O. audouini*, we soon headed for the deep rainforest. Almost impenetrable, Todd chose to follow a trail that led to an old elevated, dirt road lined with rocks, and was amazed to find an *Omus* under almost every fifth stone. Apparently conditions were optimal for the two dissimilar-sized species (reportedly sometimes found living together) because there were many hundreds of specimens along several hundred meters of the road. The narrower, smaller *O. audouini* (12-16 mm) was often hidden under stones only 5 cm in diameter, while the bulkier *O. dejeanii* (14-18 mm) preferred stones more than double this size. Crevasses under the stones led to deeper spaces underground where invertebrates could retreat. We were also successful in uncovering a number of *O. audouini* by raking the leaf litter in the ditches. The two species were easily distinguished, especially with the broad, bronzed, and pitted elytra of *O. dejeanii*. Prey such as millipedes, centipedes, ants, and snails abounded. Numerous *Omus* larval burrows were seen in the brown exposed soil on hillocks along the trail inside the forest. Limited searching within the forest produced a mating pair of *O. dejeanii* under a loose piece of bark. One had to be careful in picking up specimens to avoid been pinched by the beetles' considerable mandibles. We returned after dark, suspecting there would be plenty of *Omus* activity (mainly nocturnal), but we still had to turn over rocks to find them. To save our backs from all the bending, Todd employed a long weeding implement, while Bob flipped rocks with a garden claw or hoe. We had read of such rare instances of *Omus* abundance, but had never observed this before. Other interesting carabids and tenebrionids were taken here as well. The experience was certainly the highlight of the trip. It made us wonder how often we had passed great study sites without realizing the presence of our quarry.

The next day we spent many hours searching for exposures of red-clay which might support *C. purpurea hatchi* -- a bright lawn-green species with red legs. Most exposed soil had been rapidly colonized by plants, so it was becoming a rather fruitless effort. Finally we stopped at a road bank near Mary's Corner, Washington, and observed a tiger beetle take flight. It took us half-an-hour of searching, but we eventually

secured several specimens. They had the annoying (but highly adaptive) habit of flying into nearby grass, where their camouflage gave them total protection.

We then searched unsuccessfully for *C. pugetana* near the Columbia River and the town of George, Washington. This sagebrush countryside was arid in the extreme, with undulating broken hills of black rock. This species inhabits sagebrush communities, but it is always challenging to locate a population in this vast sea of grey shrubs. Continuing on to a reported locality near Beverley, we collected at salt flats, which yielded *C. parowana wallisi*, *C. tranquebarica vibex*, and *C. oregona*.

Heading east, we then visited the remote but well-known (only to cicindelphiles) locality of Black Lake -- a truly barren, dry salt lake in an extensive basin north of the town of Moses Lake, Washington. We captured a number of *C. parowana wallasi*, but saw only two *C. pugetana* fly along the road leading the dry lake basin. *C. parowana wallasi* formerly extended well up into the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, but with excessive agricultural and urban development, it appears to be extirpated at its type locality in this northern extension of the Great Basin Desert. Several cetoniine scarabs and *Eleodes* tenebs were picked up. We left the desolate Black Lake site to the family of Golden Eagles, whose squawking chicks could be heard for some distance.

Passing through northwestern Montana, we stopped periodically to investigate logging roads and trails in montane Spruce-Fir and Ponderosa Pine forests, where we captured a few 2 nice *Buprestis* jewel beetles, *C. tranquebarica borealis*, green *C. longilabris perviridis x laurenti*, and *C. nebraskana*. Our last planned destination was to visit an isolated sand dune area on a private ranch north of Medicine Hat, Alberta, to collect *C. f. formosa* and *C. s. scutellaris*. These isolated populations are more-brightly coloured with red and green than Manitoba subspecies, and these dunes may well be one of the most-impressive tiger beetle collecting sites in southern Canada. However, it was too late in the day to reach the site (also required a long hike), so reluctantly we kept our eastern course across Montana and North Dakota to reach home that evening, and in time for work the next day.

Driving thousands of km, it was demonstrated strikingly that most species of tiger beetles are found in only isolated pockets of specialized habitat, with vast distances where species were entirely absent. Another fact that astonished us was the lack of lepidopterans and other insects, even on warm nights in the southern states. We had been accustomed to collecting in central and eastern states, where night collecting at lights is highly productive. We may simply have been too early, but then, the California insect fauna comes out seasonally year-round, rather than in a summer burst of activity like back east. The use of GPS proved essential in locating exact collecting sites, and we homed in while driving. We were careful to record the coordinates and elevations of each site for future reference of our future studies and those of others.

The complete annihilation of native habitats over vast valley regions for orchards and vineyards from California to Washington was shocking and rather depressing. The trip pointed out so clearly the need to preserve a great variety of habitats for all kinds of wildlife. So many tiger beetle species have been extirpated from former ranges, and now survive in dangerously small pockets of remnant habitat, often at

the very edge of developments. It is sad to conclude that someday, all that will remain of some of these species, races or varieties will be preserved specimens in museum drawers. Certain distinct populations have already passed into oblivion. It was only last year that *C. hirticollis abrupta*, previously found at a small number of sand-bar sites in central California, was listed as extinct. A challenging trip like this always leaves one with a variety of memories. There is the escape from realities and responsibilities of work and home; life follows a simpler routine in the field. The long hours driving (6-12 hours per day) and great distances traveled were at times taxing, but provided opportunities for lively discussion and building a friendship. The funniest sight was an 'Espresso Bar' sign on the side of a tee pee on the Blackfoot Reservation of Montana. We found a Macdonalds in Oregon that charged only $1.95 for an Egg McMuffin and a coffee refill (what a deal). We came close to getting locked overnight in a grapefruit grove in Riverside Co. California, (Guess what's for breakfast?)

It was a joy to use the exclusive 'Two Passengers or More' passing lane on the interstate highways through Los Angeles traffic. Motel 6 became our usual home at night, but occasionally we had to settle for much-lower standards (no bed sheets at one sleazy place).

Another enjoyable part of such a trip also lies in the processing of specimens and labels, entering the material into one's collection, and perhaps sharing the experience with others through an account like this one. Some of these beautiful tiger beetles will certainly find their way into the J.B. Wallis and other major collections, while a few may be exchanged with other keen collectors. We can't wait until we are on the road again to other destinations in our home province and around the continent.

Trip Checklist and Common Names of Tiger Beetles

(from Pearson, Knisely and Kazilek, 2006. A field guide to the tiger beetles of the United States and Canada. 227 pp. Oxford Univ. Press)

Amblycheila schwarzi -- Mojave Giant TB
Omus californicus -- California Night-stalking TB
Omus audouini -- Audouin's Night-stalking TB
Omus dejeanii -- Greater Night-stalking TB
Omus submetallicus -- Lustrous Night-stalking TB
Cicindela bellissima -- Pacific Coast TB
C. circumpicta -- Cream-edged TB
C. cursitans -- Antlike TB
C. decemnotata -- Badlands TB
C. denverensis -- Green Claybank TB
C. duodecimguttata -- Twelve-spotted TB
C. formosa -- Big Sand TB
C. fulgida -- Crimson Saltflat TB
C. hirticollis -- Hairy-necked TB
C. latesignata -- Western Beach TB
C. lengi -- Blowout TB
C. limbalis -- Common Claybank TB
C. longilabris -- Boreal Long-lipped TB
C. nebraskana -- Prairie Long-lipped TB
C. oregona -- Western TB
C. parowana wallisi -- Dark Saltflat TB
C. pugetana -- Sagebrush TB
C. purpurea -- Cow Path TB
C. repanda -- Bronzed TB
C. scutellaris -- Festive TB
C. senilis -- Senile TB
C. sexguttata -- Six-spotted TB
C. splendida -- Splendid TB
C. terricola -- Variable TB
C. tranquebarica -- Oblique-lined TB
C. willistoni -- Williston's TB

Formation of the Canadian Monarch Butterfly Advisory Group
An email to ESM from Donald E. Davis on May 28, 2007

Dear Members of the Entomological Society of Manitoba:

I am a member of the Canadian Management Team that has been established to develop a Canadian conservation plan for the Monarch Butterfly under the Species at Risk Act. The Chair of our Team is Mary Rothfels, Head, Recovery Secretariat, Species at Risk Division, Canadian Wildlife Service.

A Monarch Butterfly Advisory Group is being established to meet the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) requirement to cooperate with a wide range of government, aboriginal, non-government, industry, academic, and other organizations and individuals in development of the management plan for this species. This will be a "virtual" advisory group interacting primarily through emails and electronically shared documents.

The key objectives of forming the group are to:
1. Obtain advice with respect to the drafting of the management plan, such as identification and prioritization of needed management actions (in the short-term).
2. Obtain advice and assistance with undertaking priority activities for the monarch in Canada during the interval when the management plan is under development.
3. Obtain advice with respect to implementation of the management plan, once completed.
4. Establish a network for ongoing conservation work to benefit the monarch in Canada.

You may refer to the following website with regard to the composition of the Canadian Management Team and scroll up and down that page for further information about the status of the monarch butterfly in Canada: http://www.especesenperil.gc.ca/search/speciesDetails_e.cfm?SpeciesID=294#team

Your organization has been identified as being one of the sector "stakeholders" in this process. At this time, I would ask that you or a representative of your agency confirm your desire to participate in this process by sending me complete contact information for the individual we should be contacting in the not too distant future with regard to this important planning process.

Should you think of any particular individual or group that should be consulted during this process, I would appreciate receiving this information. All of the materials prepared by this Advisory group will be in English AND French.

Thank you

Yours truly,

Donald A. Davis, U.E.
Life Member
Federation of Ontario Naturalists
Friends of Presqu'ile Park
Member
Toronto Entomologists Association
Willow Beach Field Naturalists
Monarch Watch
Journey North

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NEW MEMBERS

Kristin Hynes

Kristin Hynes is new to Winnipeg, and has been settling into prairie life working with benthic macroinvertebrates at the Freshwater Institute. She begins her M.Sc. of Entomology at the University of Manitoba in May 2007, supervised by Dr. Cheryl Podemski. As an outdoor enthusiast Kristin is very excited that her masters project requires her to paddle through some remote backcountry areas within Nopiming and Whiteshell Provincial Parks, where she will be sampling invertebrate communities within lakes. After joining an outdoors club in high school, Kristin and a group of friends became slightly addicted to backcountry camping and consequently spent most winter weekends camped out in the woods, as well as paddling and hiking whenever time would allow. Kristin has worked as a tree planter in northern Ontario the past 6 years and as a field assistant at Gros Morne National Park in 2005, where she was fortunate enough to help work on their insect collection. Her interest in pursuing a career in entomology developed through the influence of her biologist father who reassured her that insects were cool, as well as some amazing professors (Marvin Gunderman, Dr. Stewart Peck, and Dr. Lenore Fahrig) whom she was fortunate enough to have as an undergrad. Her B.Sc. in Biology-Earth Sciences (Carleton University) also involved work in palaeontology with the Canadian Museum of Nature. While she loves insects, Kristin has freaked out upon waking up to cockroaches on her face in Costa Rica and realizes she's got to work on that if she's ever going to be a self-respecting entomologist.

Michelle Wetton

Michelle Wetton joined the University of Manitoba's Entomology Department in September 2006. She is currently working on her Masters degree under the supervision of Dr. Cheryl Podemski, with Fisheries and Oceans Canada. She is studying the effect of organic waste loading from net-cage aquaculture on benthic invertebrates. This past fall was spent collecting samples from commercial fish farms in North Channel of Lake Huron, as well as at an experiment cage farm in Lake 375 of the Experimental Lakes Area (ELA).

Michelle became very interested in aquatic invertebrates while doing her undergraduate degree in Zoology and

working as a nature interpreter at Oak Hammock Marsh. Her fascination of these creatures grew when she became a certified scuba diver and was able to observe them in their natural environment. After putting on several pounds worth of equipment, she now has a full appreciation of their adaptations for life underwater! When she is not studying, Michelle also runs Scuba Rangers, Manitoba's only scuba program for kids. She really enjoys teaching the children about the creatures found below the surface, and hopes that one day several of them will follow in her footsteps.

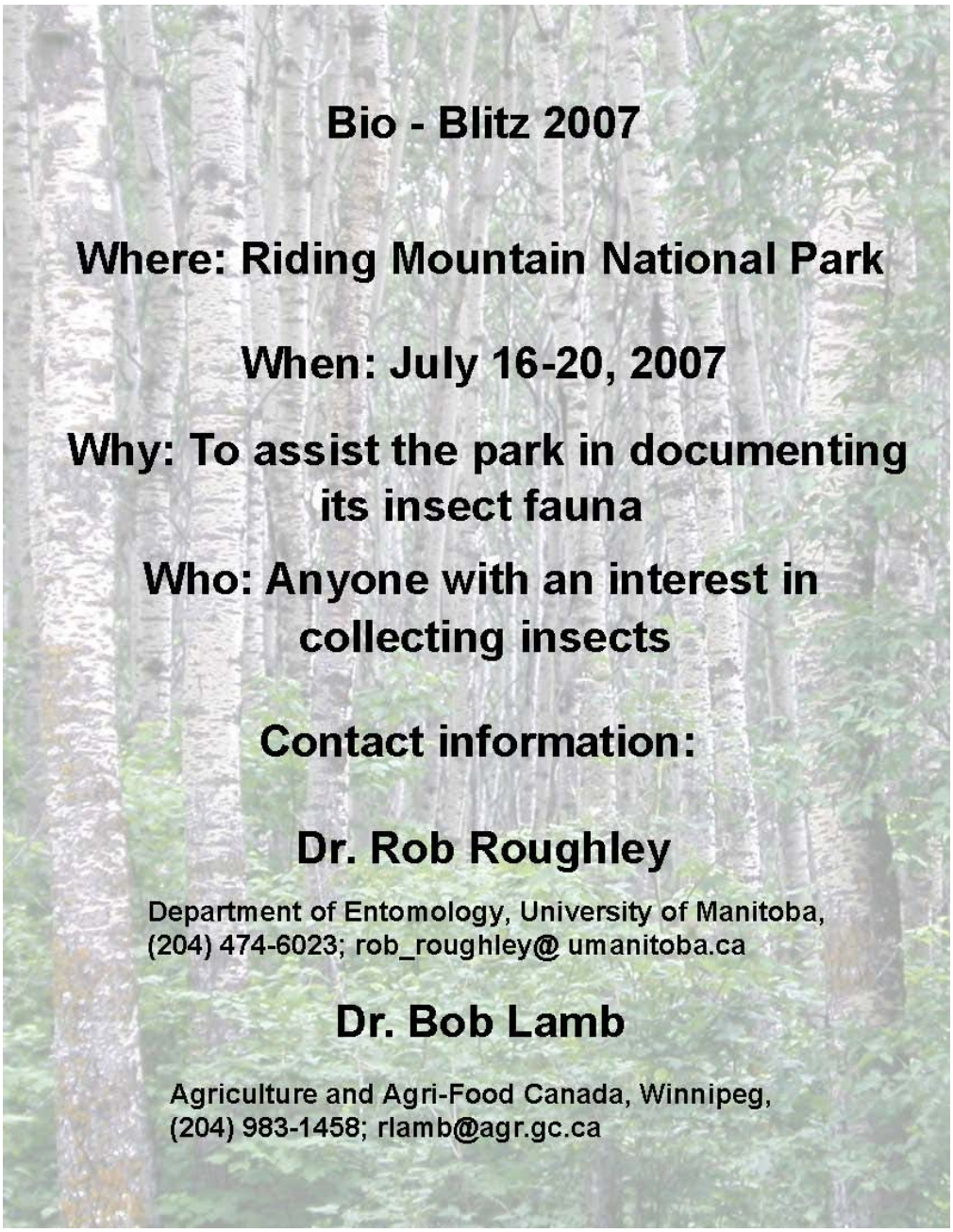
PAST MEMBERS

Tanya Pankiw

Dr. Tanya Pankiw, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station assistant professor, has been awarded the 2006 National Research Initiative Discovery Award. The award was presented Jan. 9 at the 2007 Texas A&M University Agriculture Conference in College Station. Colien Hefferan, U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service administrator, and Dr. Gale Buchanan, USDA deputy undersecretary for research education and economics, presented the award. "Dr. Pankiw's work demonstrates the high-impact science supported by the National Research Initiative, and the Discovery Award illustrates the importance of that science on our nation's agriculture," Buchanan said. Pankiw's project, "Pheromone Regulation of Brood Rearing in the Honey Bee," competed against 30 nominations. She will be given $10,000 in research grant money. Her research centers around honey bee pheromones and their effects on individual bees and colonies. Pheromones are chemical substances used in conveying information between, and generating responses in, certain animals. Pankiw teaches a course on honey bee biology in the department of entomology at Texas A&M.

She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in plant science and entomology from the University of Manitoba. Cam Jay was her M.Sc. supervisor. She obtained her doctorate in biology with Mark Winston at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, Canada, in 1996.

Source: http://agnews.tamu.edu/dailynews/stories/ENTO/Jan0907a.htm



BIOBLITZ 2007, Riding Mountain National Park

The term "BioBlitz" refers to an intensive survey of the organisms within a restricted area over a short period of time: a rapid assessment of biological diversity (definition by Rob Roughley, ESM Newsletter, Volume 31 Number 1). The BioBlitz in Riding Mountain National Park (RMNP) will be the seventh one organized in association with the Biological Survey of Canada. RMNP will provide collecting permits for all participants as well as other assistance. In return, the collectors agree to process and identify the material collected and provide RMNP with a database documenting the species found in the park. Contact Rob Roughley, Bob Lamb or Pat MacKay, if you want further information on the BioBlitz or want to register to participate.

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS*

Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, SK, 29 September – 3 October, 2007
http://www.esc-sec.org/agm.htm
Contact: Dwyane Hegedus, hegedus@agr.gc.ca

Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Manitoba
October/November 2007
Contact: Robbin Lindsay, robbin_lindsay@hc-sc.gc.ca

Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America
San Diego, CA, USA, 9-12 December, 2007
http://www.entsoc.org/annual_meeting

International Congress of Entomology
Durban, South Africa, 06-12 July, 2008
www.ice2008.org.za

Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Ontario
Ottawa, ON, 2008

Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Manitoba
Winnipeg, MB, 2009

*If you have a meeting you would like listed in the next ESM Newsletter, contact the editors with the details by August 2007

ESM EXECUTIVE 2007

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