THE GARLIC MUSTARD BIOCONTROL STORY: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. Elizabeth J. Katovich, Esther Gerber, Hariet L. Hinz, Roger L. Becker, David W. Ragsdale, and Luke C. Skinner; Senior Scientist, Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, Research Scientist, CABI Bioscience, Delemont, Switzerland CH-2800, Senior Research Scientist, CABI Bioscience, Delemont, Switzerland CH-2800, Professor, Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, Professor, Department of Entomology, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, Invasive Species Program, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, St. Paul, MN 55155.

The current status and development of a garlic mustard biological control program will be discussed. Four species of weevils, *Ceutorhynchus scrobicollis, Ceutorhynchus alliariae, Ceutorhynchus roberti*, and *Ceutorhynchus constrictus* are potential candidates for garlic mustard biological control in the United States. We will describe the biology and life cycle of each weevil species and how the release of a combination of weevil species may increase the effectiveness of biocontrol. In the United States, host range testing of potential biocontrol insects on non-target plant species is required prior to Federal (USDA-APHIS) approval for field release. We will describe the current status of the host range testing program, potential timeline for introduction, and current efforts in insect rearing in anticipation of field release.