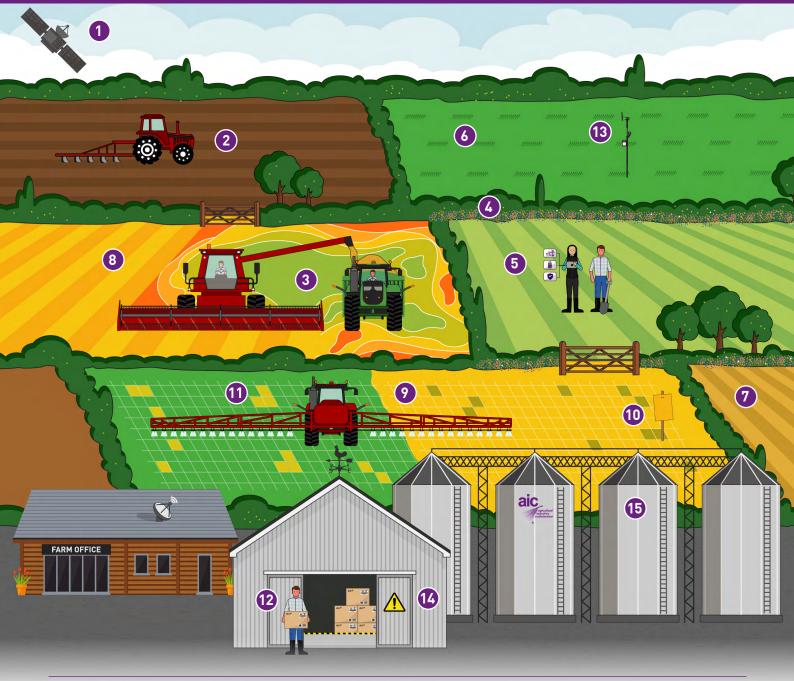
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- examples used in arable farming







- Satellite imagery can help with all aspects of IPM on farm such as mapping, variable rate inputs and crop density
- 2 Use of cultivation techniques to reduce weed, pest and disease return in the following crop and so minimise plant protection product (PPP) inputs
- 3 Yield and soil mapping used to identify less productive areas of the farm which can be used for environmental gains
- 4 Wildflower margins and strips provide habitats for beneficial insects which improve pollination and control insect pests
- 5 Regular crop inspections monitor pest pressure and the effectiveness of any pest control measures used

- **6** Cover crop used to improve soil structure, nutrient retention and prevention of soil erosion
- 7 Use of varieties with disease and pest resistance or tolerance to minimise PPP use where market demand allows
- 8 Crop rotation used to reduce weed, pest and disease carry over
- 9 Application technology nozzles and boom switch off. Variable rate application for nutrients
- **10** Insect trap used to monitor if pest present and if numbers at threshold
- **11** By improving crop health, biostimulants enable plants to better withstand pests and diseases

- 12 Adjuvants are recommended to improve PPP efficacy and minimise PPP use. Drift retardants, water conditioners and pH buffers can also help maintain pesticide performance
- 13 Weather forecasting services used to plan ideal planting, harvest times and predicting pest and disease pressure and if or when any action is required
- **14** PPPs used with different modes of action to minimise development of resistance
- 15 Monitoring stored grain to ensure kept at correct temperature and moisture to prevent spoilage

Image representative of IPM throughout the farming year.