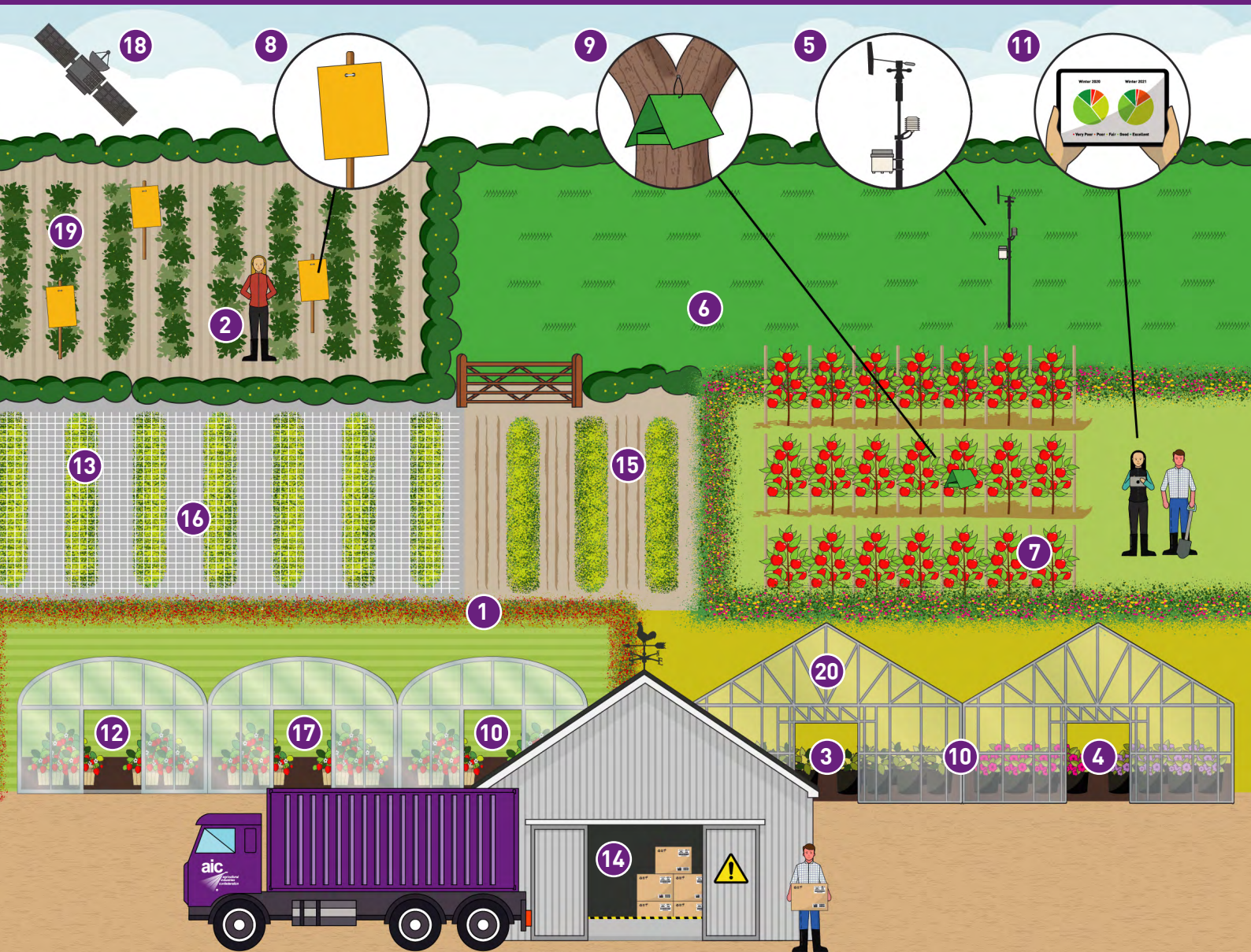


Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

– examples used in horticulture



- 1 Wildflower margins and strips provide habitats for beneficial insects which improve pollination and control crop pests
- 2 Regular crop inspections monitor pest pressure and the effectiveness of any pest control measures used
- 3 Temperature and humidity levels are controlled to reduce pest and disease risk
- 4 Monitoring temperature and humidity helps assess disease risk and the optimum timing for any action needed
- 5 Weather forecasting services used to plan ideal planting, harvest times and predicting pest and disease pressure and if or when any action is required
- 6 Crops are rotated to reduce weed, pest and disease carry over
- 7 Cleaning structures and removing cankers by pruning reduces disease pressure
- 8 Coloured sticky traps are used to catch some pests which helps determine if the pest is at threshold level for treatment
- 9 Mating disruption: release of female sex pheromones confuses male insects and prevents mating. This reduces pest numbers and crop damage
- 10 Plants and seeds are tested for pests and diseases prior to planting to prevent introduction of pests and diseases
- 11 Models are used to determine pest and disease risk to inform on the need, timing and frequency of plant protection product (PPP) treatments or cultural measures
- 12 Introduction of parasitic and predatory insects to crops provides biological control of some pests, e.g. predatory mites to control spider mite pests. Nematodes are also used to control some soil-borne pests
- 13 Use of varieties with disease and pest resistance or tolerance to minimise PPP use, where market demand allows
- 14 PPPs used with different modes of action to minimise development of resistance
- 15 By improving crop health biostimulants enable plants to better withstand pests and diseases
- 16 Fine mesh is used to exclude insect pests from the crop
- 17 Biopesticides such as naturally occurring fungi and bacteria are used to control pests and diseases
- 18 Satellite imagery can help with all aspects of IPM on farm such as mapping, variable rate inputs and crop density
- 19 Use of soil cultivations and inter-row hoeing to reduce weeds, pests and diseases and so minimise PPP inputs
- 20 Cleaning glasshouses regularly reduces disease pressure

Image representative of IPM throughout the farming year.