

Organic and IPM priority setting for research, policy and education

Brian Baker

Salt Lake City, UT

March 25, 2015

Common Needs

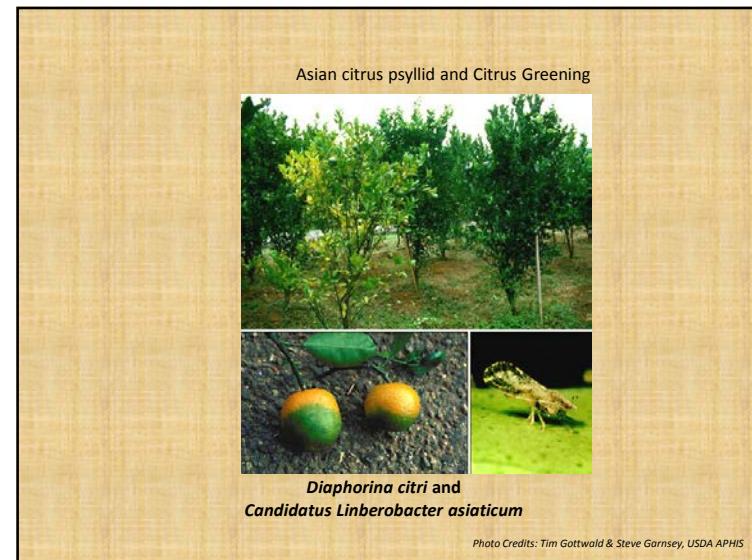
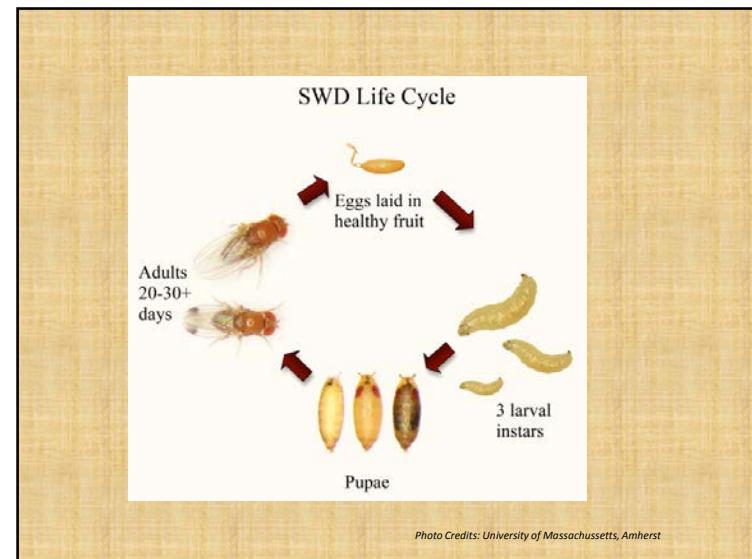
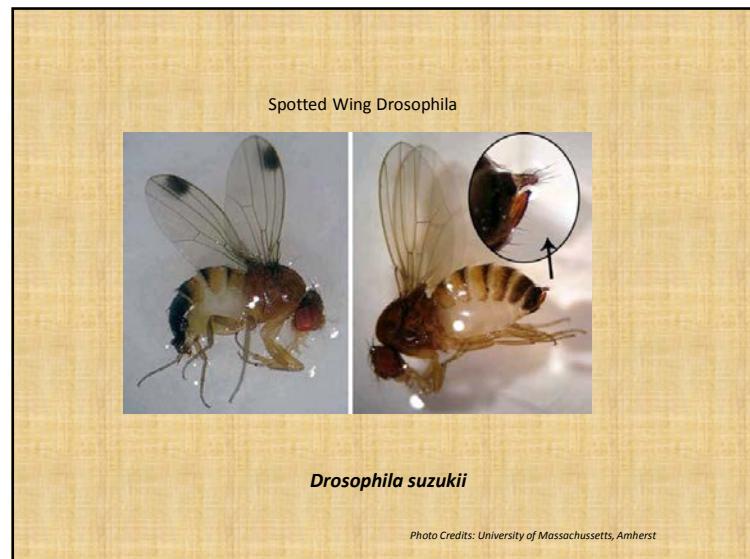
- IPM and organic share common goals
- Both use systemic approaches
- Organic systems use many IPM practices
- Organic emphasizes prevention, cultural practices and biological control

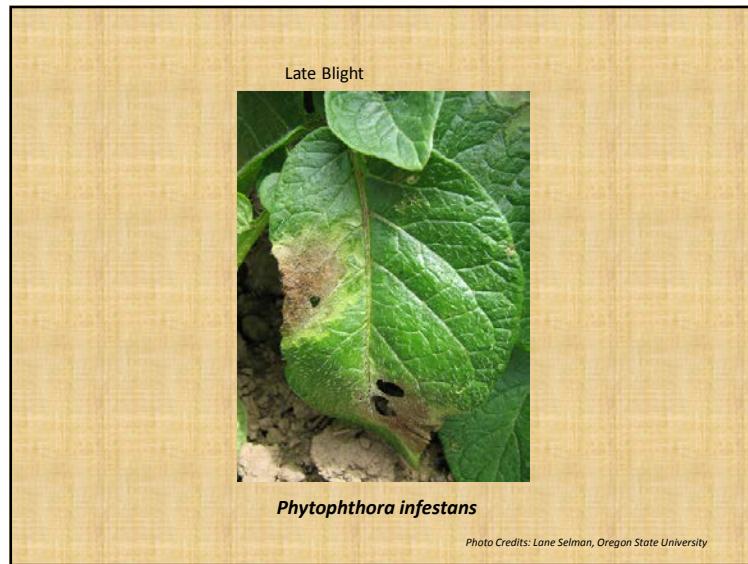
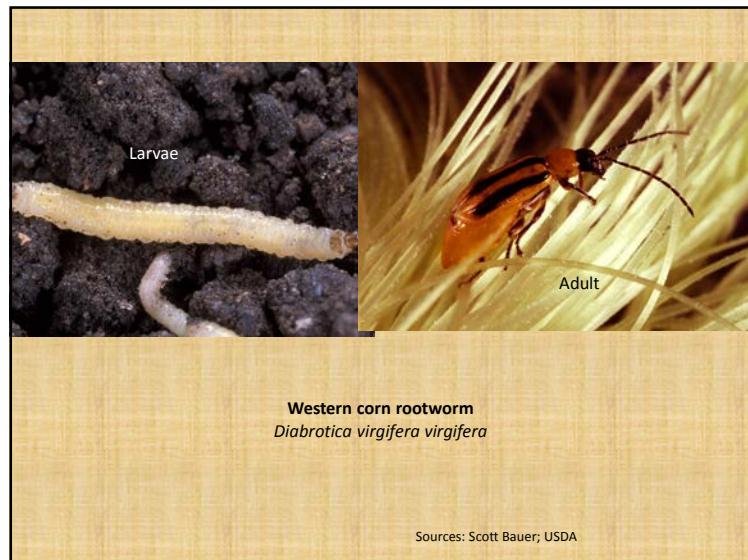
Key Differences

- Organic food production Federally regulated
- Most pesticides are prohibited for organic production
- IPM not bound by strict production rules, Federal standards or labeling requirements
- No consensus on what pesticides are incompatible with IPM production

Research Priorities

- Insects
 - Spotted wing drosophila
 - Brown marmorated stink bug
 - Asian citrus psyllid
- Diseases
 - Citrus greening
 - Fireblight
 - Late blight
- Weeds





Beyond Research

- Education
- Extension
- Technology Transfer
- Strategies

Beyond Research

• Education	• Strategies
• Extension	• Management
• Technology Transfer	• Marketing
• Implementation	• Capacity Building
• Communication	• Policies

Future of Organic and IPM

- Organic and IPM can work together synergistically
- While there are differences in approaches, there is much more in common
- The two communities need to understand one another
- Policymakers need to look at the opportunities for constructive collaboration

Thanks to all the co-authors of the White Paper
And to the members of the Organic-IPM Working Group
This work is supported by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture,
North Central IPM Center projects AG 2012-51120-20252 & AG 2014-70006-22486.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS