

Adoption of IPM

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IPM

- Advantages well known
- Promoted by many agencies
- This Symposium too.
- Levels of adoption?
 - **Slow**
 - **Low**

IPM Technologies Pty Ltd

- Australia - base
- Help farmers to adopt IPM strategies
- Develop and Implement IPM strategies as needed
 - Invertebrate Pests
 - Horticulture
 - Cropping
 - Pasture
 - www.ipmtechnologies.com.au



Advantages and Disadvantages of IPM

- **Advantages of IPM**
- Reduced dependence on pesticides
- A slower development of resistance to pesticides
- Increased safety to farm workers, spray operators and the community
- Reduced contamination of food and the environment
- Improved crop biodiversity
- **Disadvantages of IPM**

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- **Disadvantages of IPM**
- More complex than control by pesticide alone and requires a shift in understanding
- Requires a greater understanding of the interactions between pests and beneficials
- Requires a greater understanding of the effects of chemicals
- Increased time and resources
- Level of damage to the crop may initially increase during transition to an IPM programme, in some horticultural crops

Pesticides vs IPM

Bajwa and Kogan 2003

- **Pesticides**

- Compact technology
- Easily incorporated into regular farming operations
- Promoted by private sector
- Aggressive sales promotion supported by professionally developed advertising campaigns
- Results of applications usually immediately apparent
- **Consequently: pesticide technology was rapidly adopted**

- **IPM**

Pesticides vs IPM

Bajwa and Kogan 2003

- **Pesticides**
- Compact technology
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- **IPM**
- Diffuse technology with multiple components
- At times difficult to reconcile with normal farming operations
- Promoted by public sector
- Promoted by extension personnel usually trained as educators not as salespersons
- Benefits often not apparent in the short term
- **Consequently: Adoption of IPM technology has been slow**

How do we change this?

- The answer is available
- Proven
- Scientifically sound
- 3 examples from 2 countries in vastly different crops here

How to achieve rapid adoption

- Pesticide (Insecticide) applications familiar, locally proven, offer immediate (or quick) results
- IPM needs to be demonstrated to be easily used, proven locally and give results within the life of a crop
- **That is, make IPM as easy as pesticide use**

3 Examples of Rapid Adoption

- Strawberries in Victoria, Australia – 100% adoption in 4 years (entire industry)
- Arable crops – Victoria, Australia – 2 projects – 100% adoption over 3 years (all participants)
- Arable crops – New Zealand – 2 projects – 100% adoption over 3 years (all participants)

1. Strawberry Crops

Victoria, Australia

- *Crisis*
- Western flower thrips and two-spotted mite
- Other minor pests
- Pesticide based strategy

How to control all pests?

- Need agreed framework
- What are the Pests?
- Set of beneficials
 - Commercial
 - Natural
- Cultural options
- Compatible chemicals
- Try it out and Refine!



IPM
TECHNOLOGIES
FIFTH

WHAT WE DID

- Looked at all pests and all pesticide inputs
- Worked with interested growers
- Identified a range of beneficial species
- Looked at releasing commercially produced beneficials
- Looked at cultural controls
- Looked at compatible pesticides
- Implemented IPM during development phase

Cultural Control Options

- Includes:
- Canopy management
- Grassy rows
- Remove leaf material (1st Year of IPM only)

Chemical Sprays

- What is compatible?
- Use as Support, Not Primary Control
- Almost all sprays disrupt some beneficials
 - Rate and Frequency of Sprays
 - Type of Spray Equipment, speed of tractor

IPM Strategy

- 100% Adoption in 4 years (entire industry)
- growers

Australian Model - Spain, Canada, Denmark interest



2. Arable Crops, Victoria, Australia

- ***No Crisis***
- Pesticide based strategy
- Find participating growers
- Identify range of pests
- Try out an agreed strategy on a paddock



IPM Strategy

| Pest | Beneficial | Cultural | Chemical |
|------|------------|----------|----------|
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IPM Strategy for Canola

| Pest | Beneficial | Cultural | Chemical |
|------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| RLEM | | | |
| L. Flea | | | |
| Slugs | | | |
| Plutella | | | |
| Cabbage White | | | |
| Aphids | | | |
| | | | |

IPM Strategy for Canola

| Pest | Beneficial | Cultural | Chemical |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| RLEM | Pred. Mites Pred. Beetle | | |
| L. Flea | Pred Mites | | |
| Slugs | Pred. Beetles | | |
| Plutella | Wasps Damsel bugs | | |
| Cabbage White | Wasps Damsel bugs | | |
| Aphids | Wasps BLW | | |

IPM Strategy for Canola

| Pest | Beneficial | Cultural | Chemical |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| RLEM | Pred. Mites Pred. Beetle | Weed control | |
| L. Flea | Pred Mites | Weeds | |
| Slugs | Pred. Beetles | Time of Planting | |
| Plutella | Wasps Damsel bugs | Flowering brassicas | |
| Cabbage White | Wasps Damsel bugs | " | |
| Aphids | Wasps BLW | Brassica weeds | |

IPM Strategy for Canola

| Pest | Beneficial | Cultural | Chemical |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| RLEM | Pred. Mites Pred. Beetle | Weed control | Gaucho seed dressing |
| L. Flea | Pred Mites | Weeds | Seed dressing |
| Slugs | Pred. Beetles | Time of Planting | EDTA |
| Plutella | Wasps Damsel bugs | Flowering brassicas | BT |
| Cabbage White | Wasps Damsel bugs | " | BT |
| Aphids | Wasps BLW | Brassica weeds | Pirimor |

Adoption of IPM in Arable Crops

- Year 1 – 5 to 13% of area of farm
- Year 2 – 5 to 13%
- Year 3 - 100%
- *Participating farmers*

3. New Zealand – Arable Crops

No Crisis



Demonstrating the feasibility of IPM in arable cropping systems in NZ.

- (Abie Horrocks Poster)
- Pesticide based approach
- 6 Sites (farmers)
- Paired paddocks at each site
- South Island New Zealand

IPM in NZ Arable Crops

- Agreed strategy to test on the range of pests nominated
- No broad-spectrum insecticides
- Advice when required

Small group: Each visited the others farms – Trial Blocks



Uptake

- First year: ½-1 paddock IPM
- Third year: 85 – 100% of paddocks IPM

| Site | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| A | ½ paddock | 50% of farm | 90-100% of farm |
| B | ½ paddock | 50% of farm | 90-100% of farm |
| C | ½ paddock | 50% of farm | 80–100% of farm |
| D | 1 paddock | 80% of farm | 90-100% of farm |
| E | 1 paddock | 80% of farm | 90-100% of farm |
| F | ½ paddock | 50% of farm | 80–100% of farm |

Participatory Research

- Who is the research for?
- Entomologist?
- Farmer?
- Research and Extension together

Rapid Adoption of IPM?

- Be willing to work with and develop solutions that are tailored for individuals
- Be realistic, many solutions that may control pests are just not practical.
- Advisors often more cautious than farmers

Rapid Adoption of IPM?

- ***Answer***
- Collaboration between farmer and entomologist from the start of any project
- Entomologist to provide immediate advice on any farmer question about pests
 - ***If the entomologist cannot advise then why expect the farmer to change?***

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