

Integrated Pest Management I: Sampling

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Integrated Pest Management

"A decision support system for the selection and use of pest control tactics singly or harmoniously coordinated into a management strategy, based on cost-benefit analyses that take into account the interests and impacts on producers, society, and environment. "

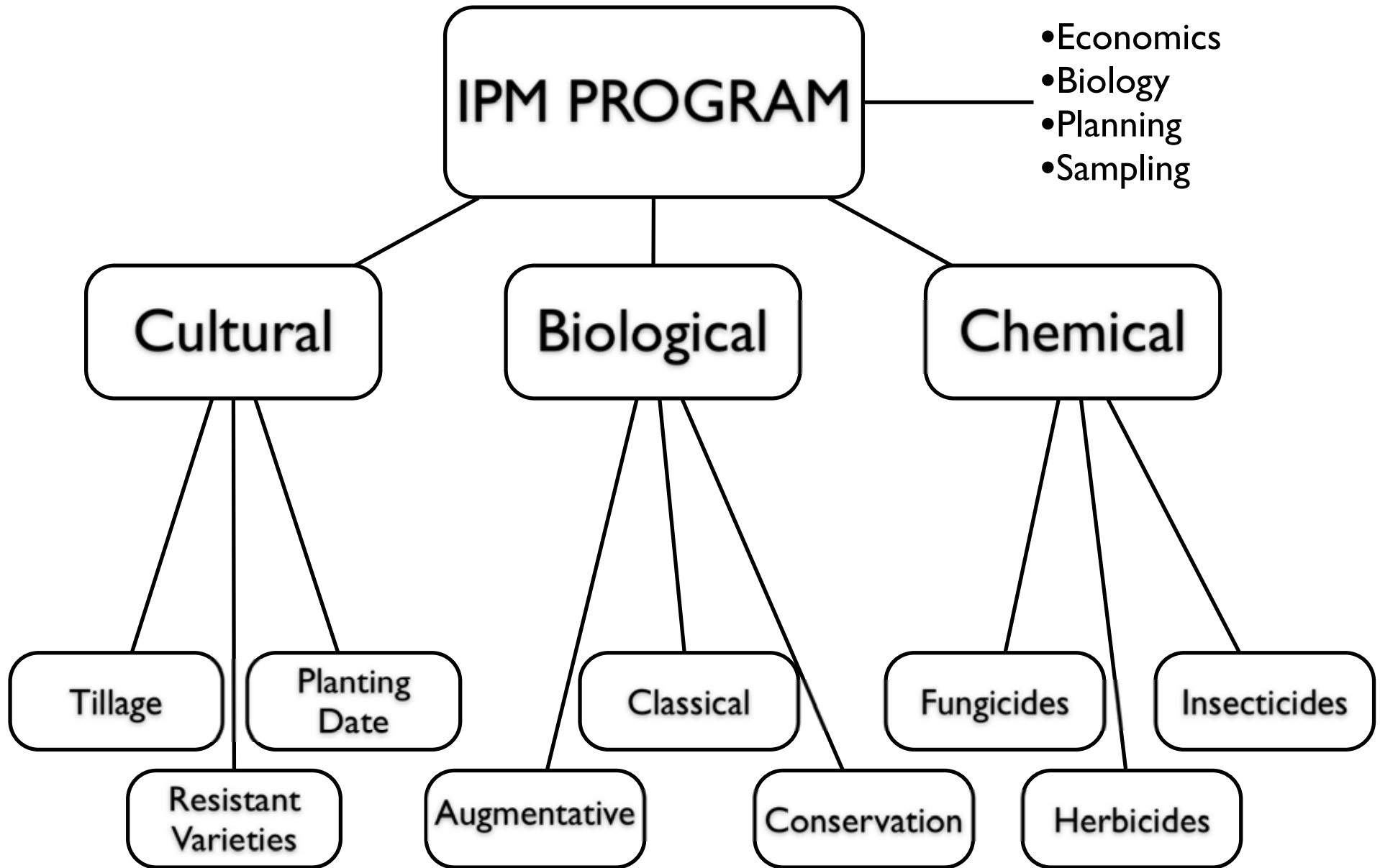
Key Elements of Integrated Pest

- Systems Approach
- Sampling and Monitoring: Population Ecology
- Application of Thresholds: Economic Models
- Multiple Strategies: Integration

IPM Terminology

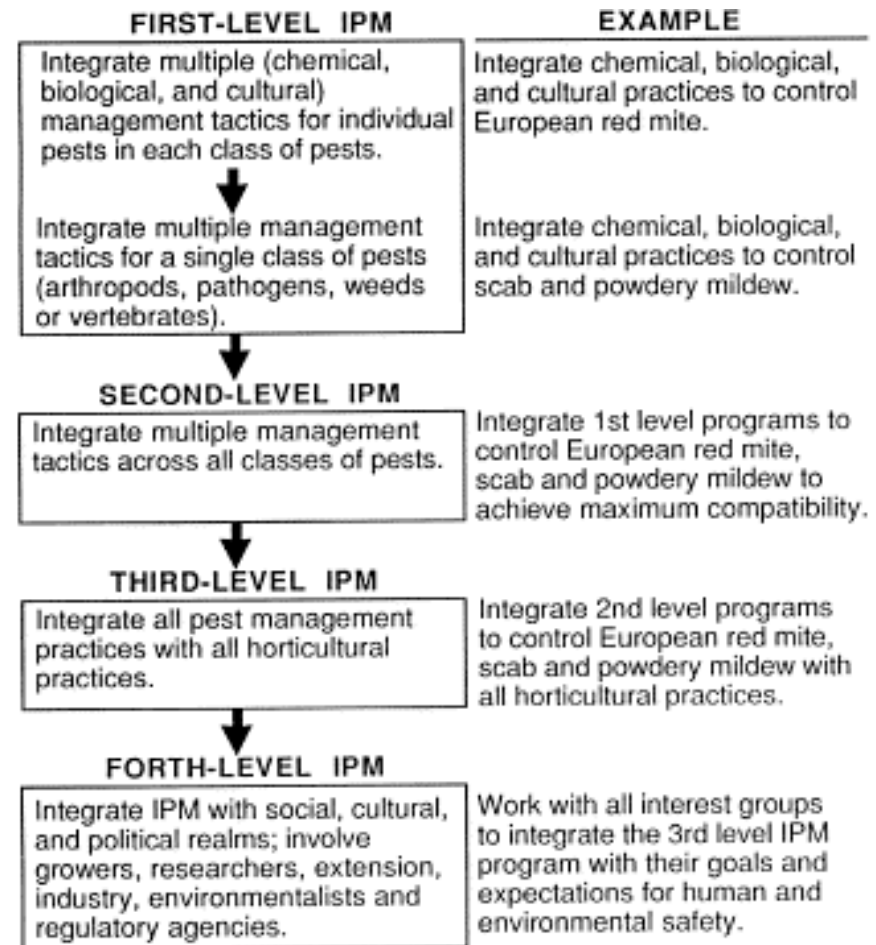
Strategies

Tactics



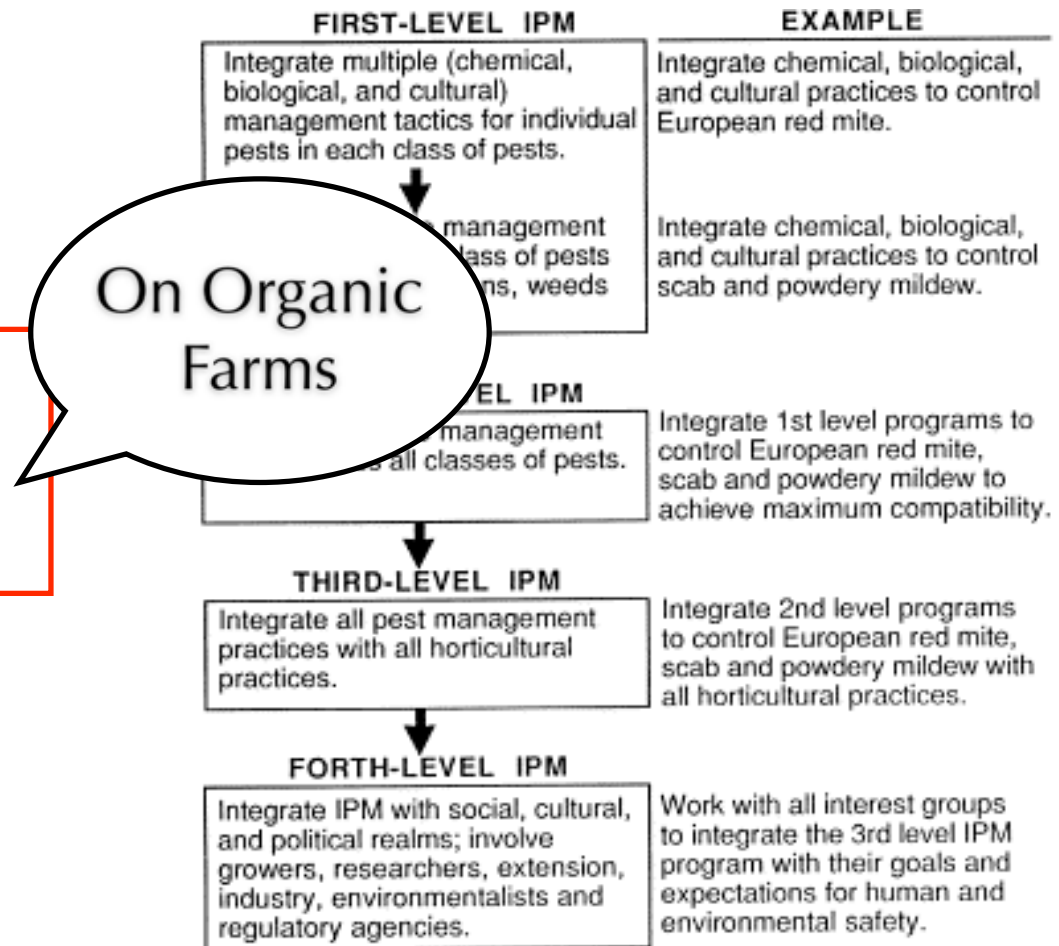
Prokopy's Four Phases of IPM

- Single Pest Focus
- All Pest focus
- Systems focus
- Global focus



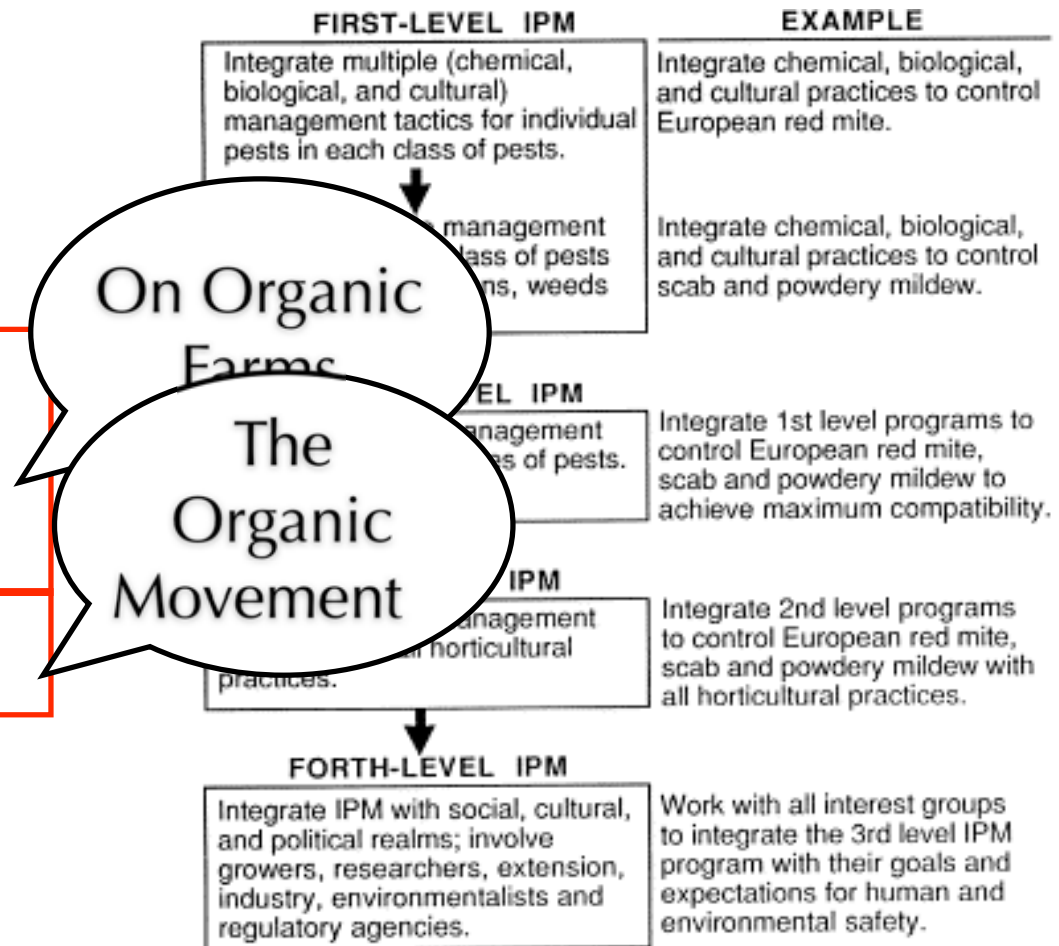
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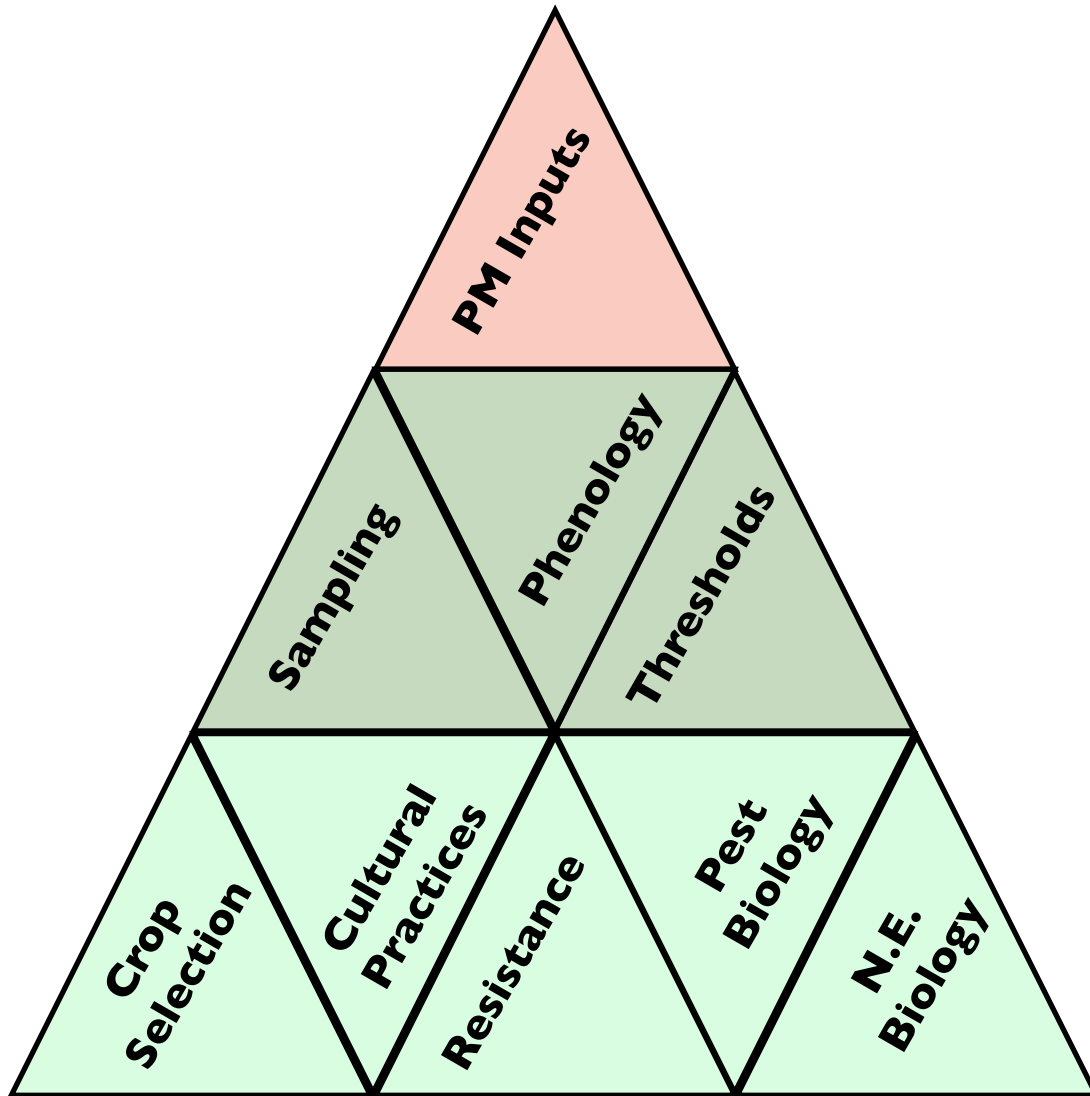


Prokopy's Four Phases of IPM

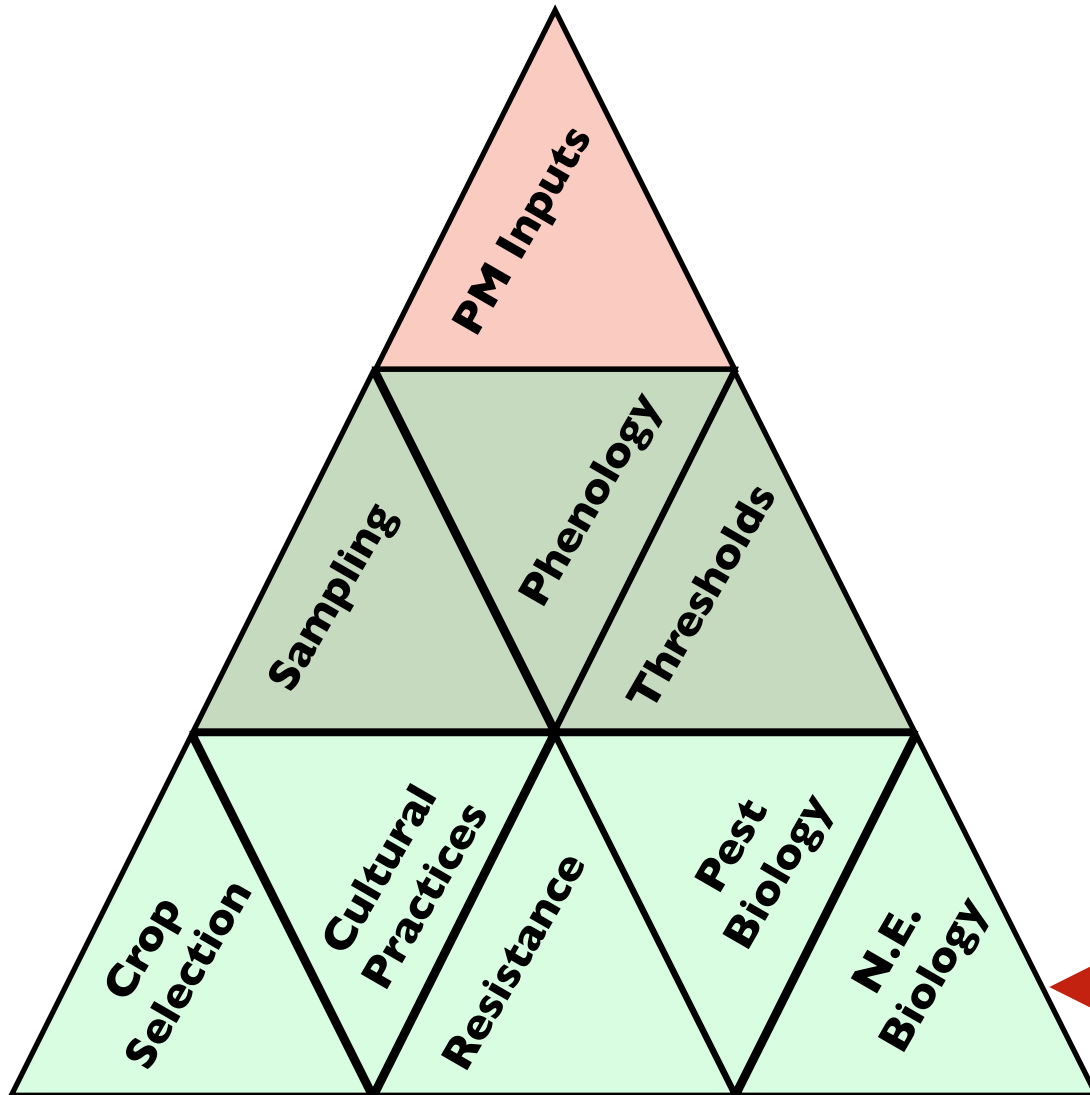
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The IPM Pyramid

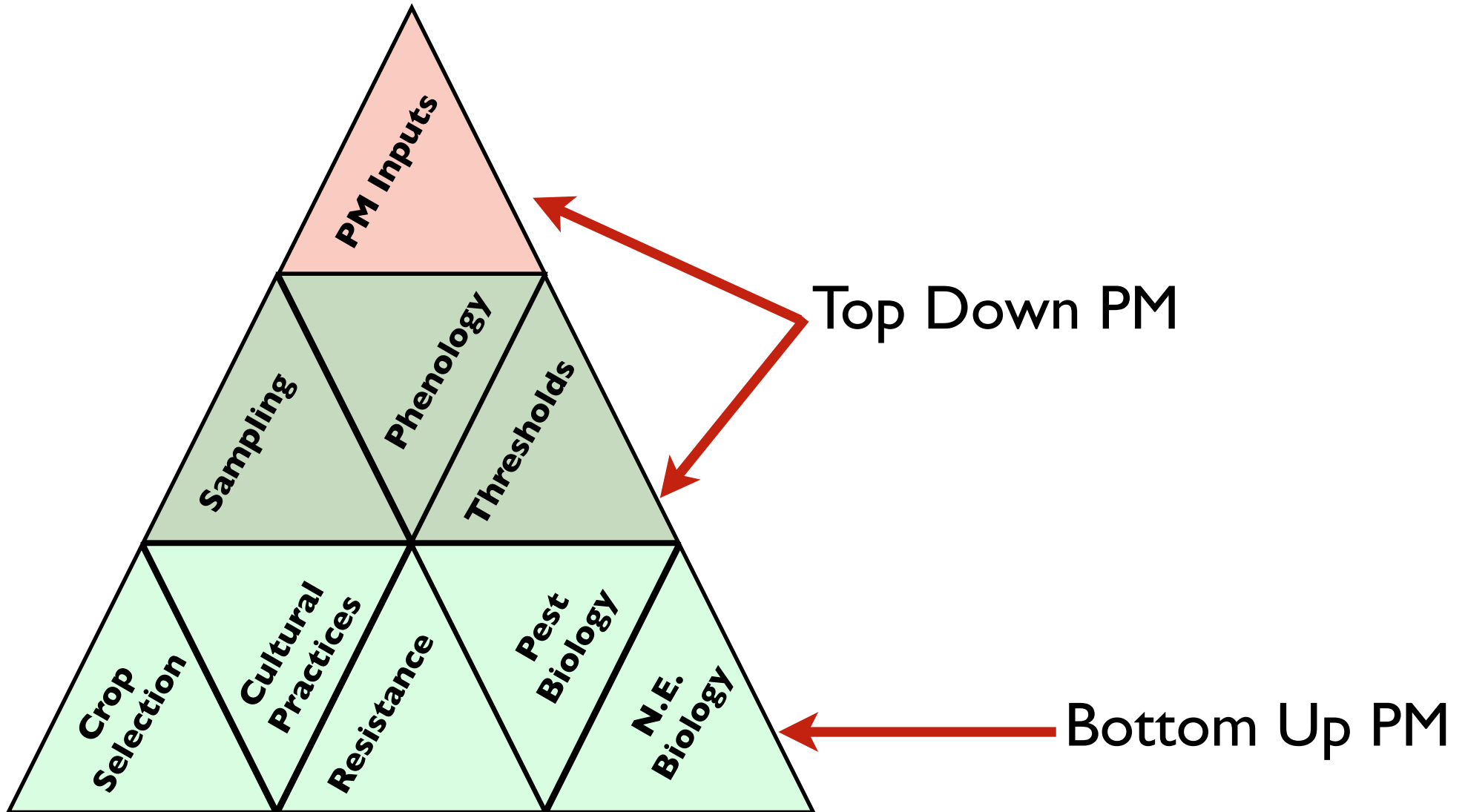


The IPM Pyramid

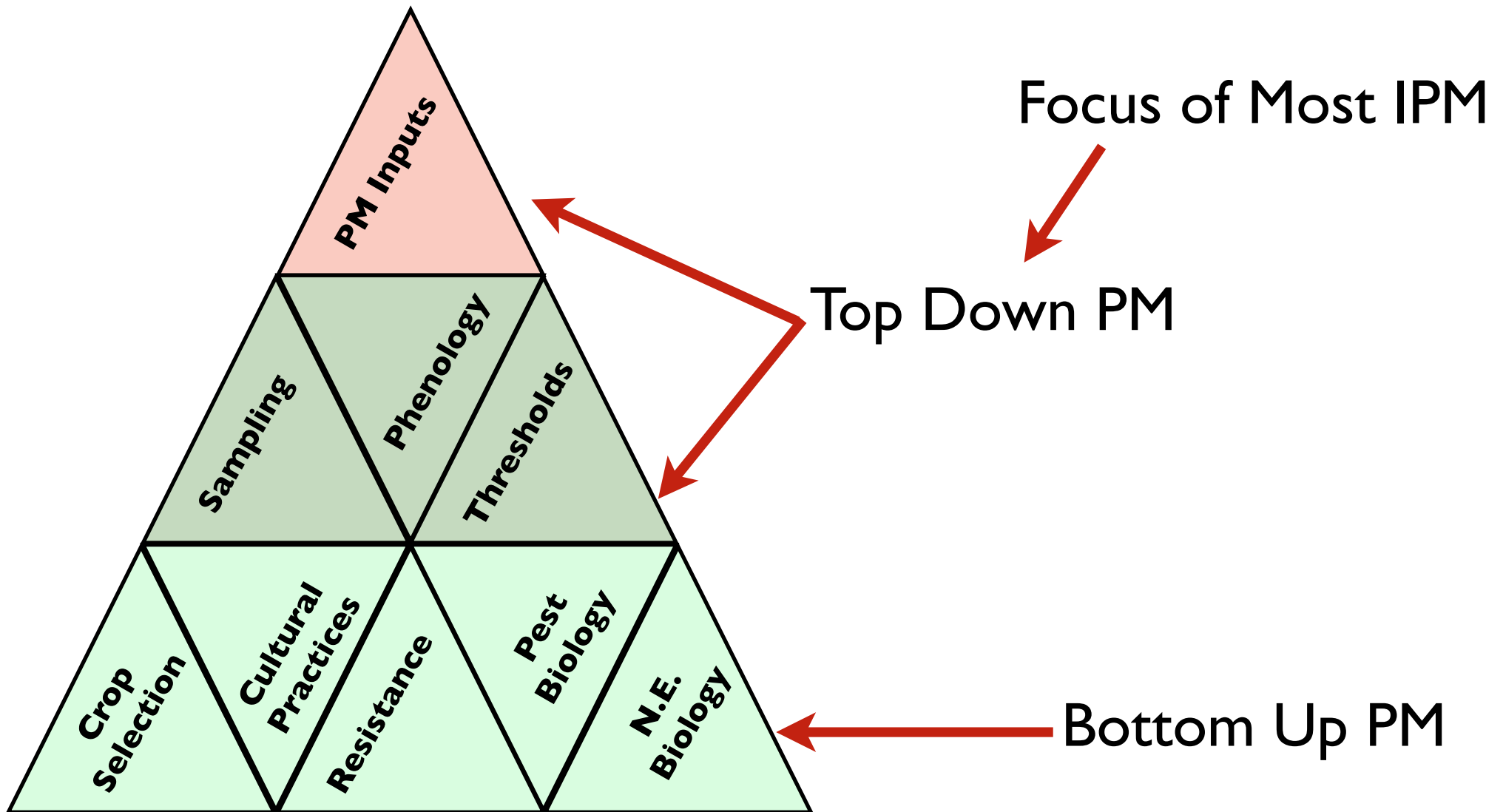


Bottom Up PM

The IPM Pyramid



The IPM Pyramid

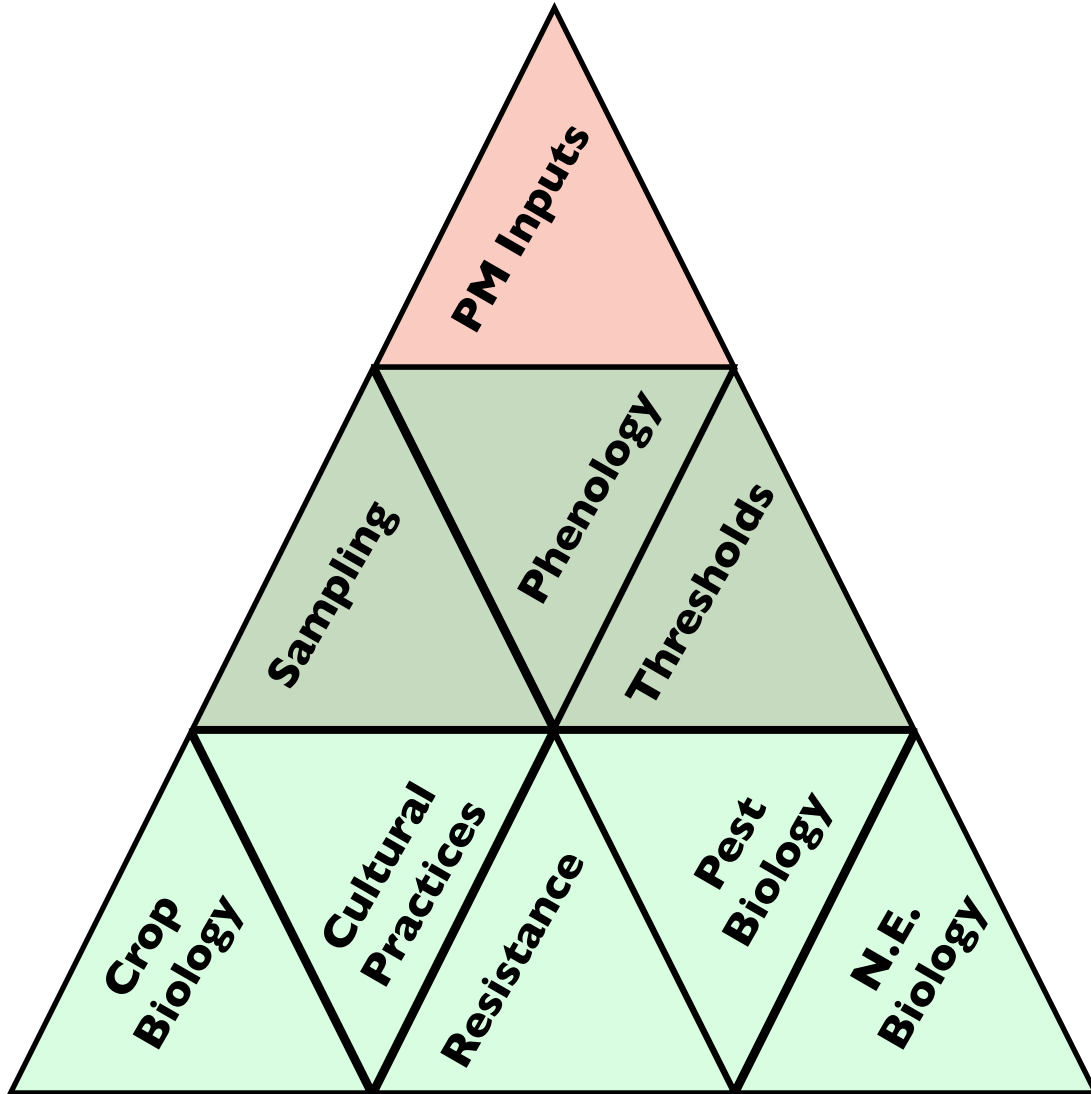


IPM Decision Support

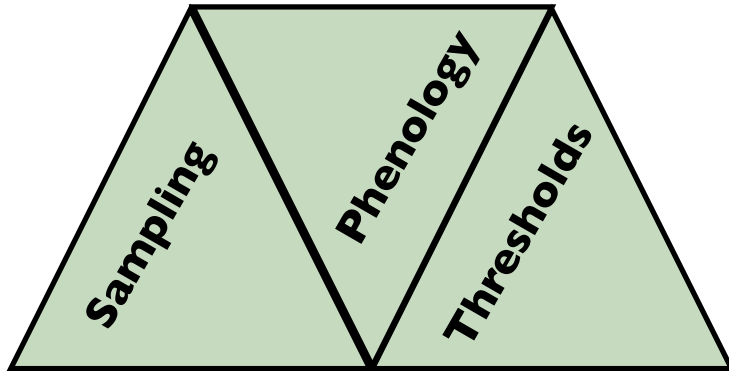
- Identification
- Population Monitoring
- Damage and economic loss
- Available controls
- Interactions
- Environmental and Legal Restraints



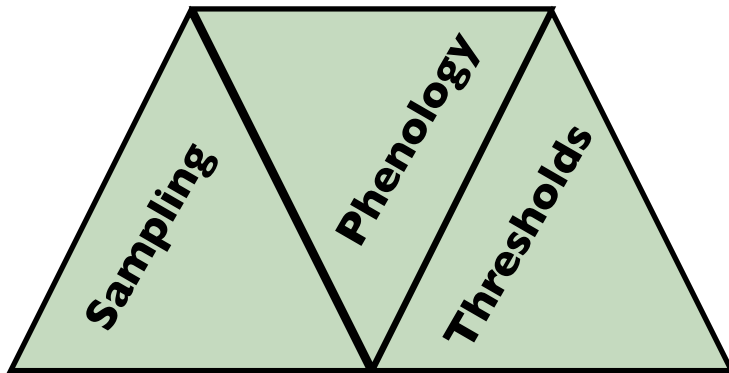
Identification



Identification



Identification



Do we have a problem?

How severe is it?

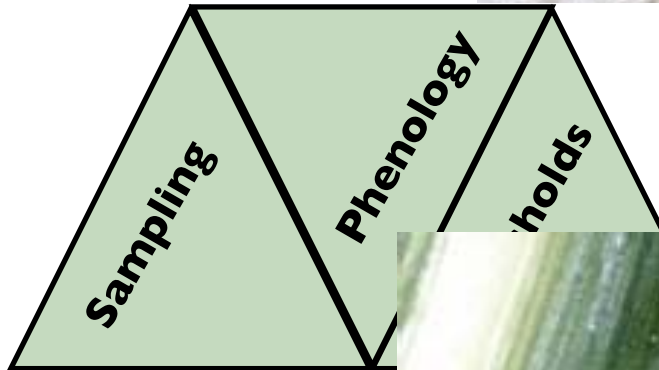
Can it be economically managed?

Identification



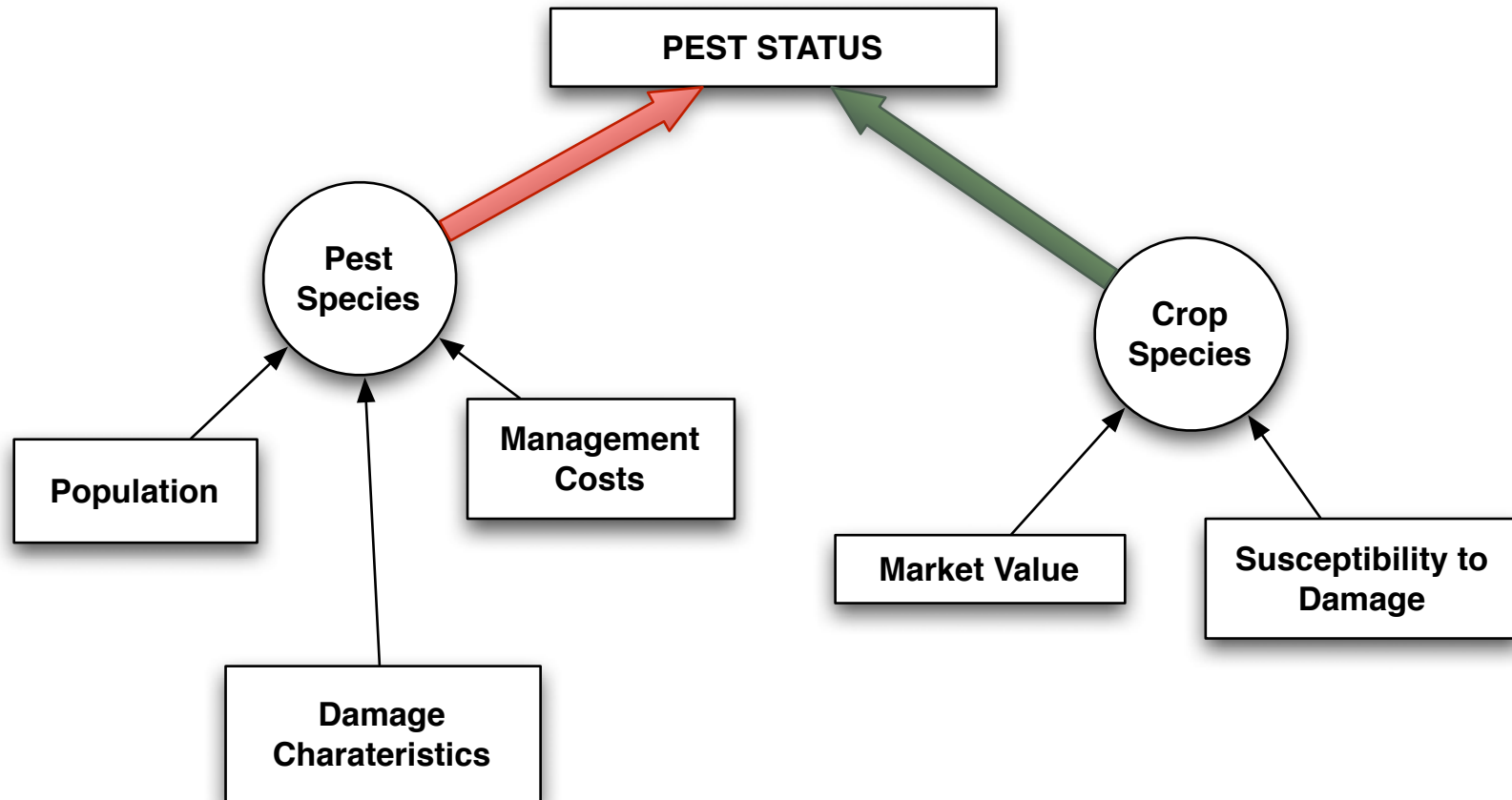
Do we have a
problem?

vs. How severe is it?



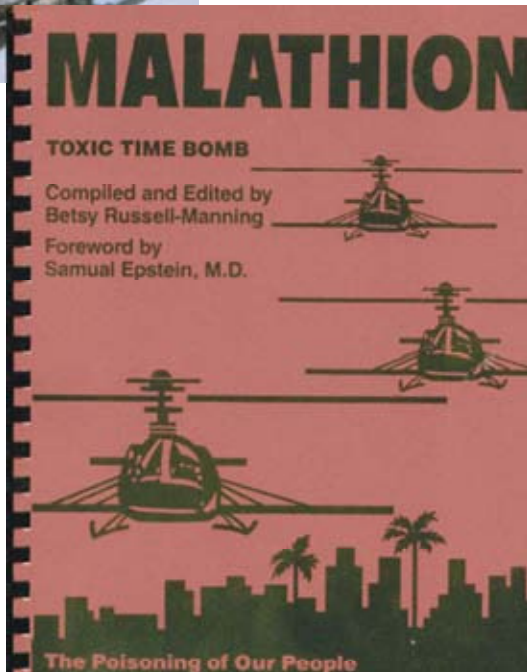
Will it be economically
damaged?

Pest Severity

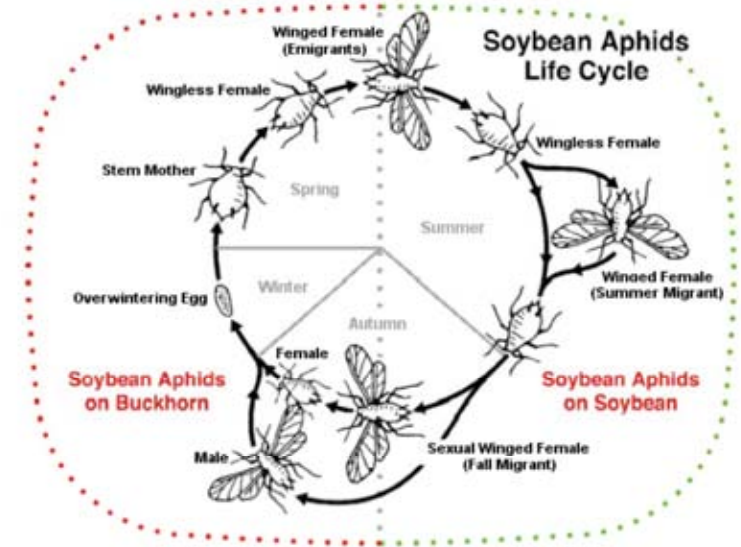


Surveillance vs. Sampling

Invasive Species



Migratory Species



Sampling

- Provides spatial data for phenological predictions
- ***Sampling Units*** and ***Habitable Space***
- ***Qualitative*** vs. ***Quantitative***
- Two types of samples: ***Absolute*** and ***Relative.***

Absolute vs. Relative Sampling

Absolute

- Direct observation
- Total census of pests within a % **ground area**
- Discrete **Sampling Units**

Relative

- Indirect observation
- Not tied to a % ground surface area
- Less discrete **Sampling Units**

Absolute vs. Relative Sampling

Absolute

- Direct observation
- Total census of pests within a % **ground area**
- Discrete **Sampling Units**

Relative

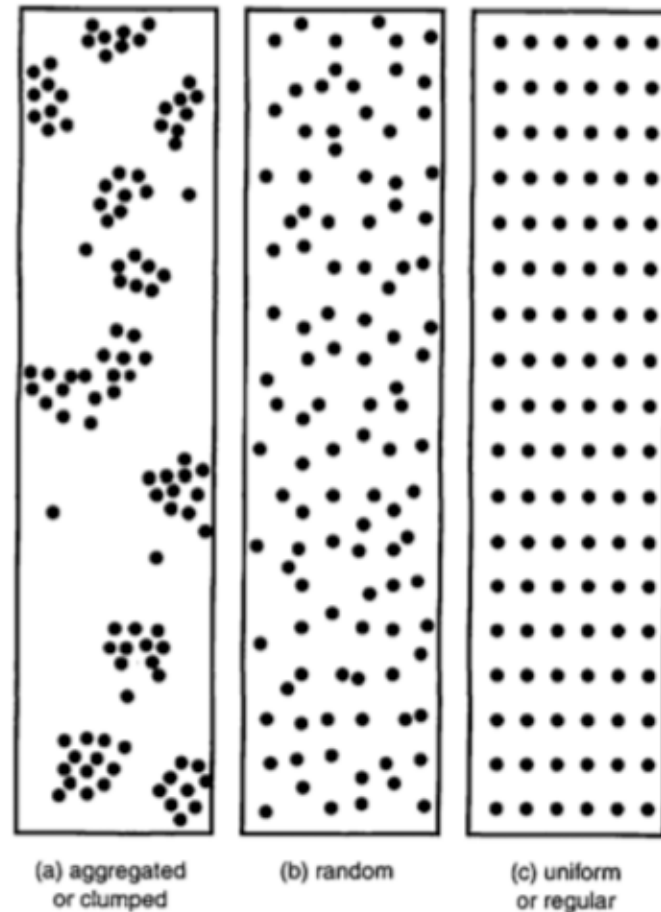
- Indirect observation
- Not tied to a % ground surface area
- Less discrete **Sampling Units**

Can be converted



Sampling and Spatial pattern

- Random, Clumped, Uniform distributions
- Pest most typically exhibit Clumped distributions
- Direct measurements provide more useful spatial data
- Spatial distribution may change with time



Direct Sampling Methods



Quadrat Frame for
Weed Counts



“Beat Sheet” for
Insects



Soil Probe

Damage Evaluation



- Usually viewed as % crop with damage
- Can be of limited utility
- Why? For what types of pests?

Trapping



Intercept Trap



Suction Trap



Spore Trap



Pheromone Trap

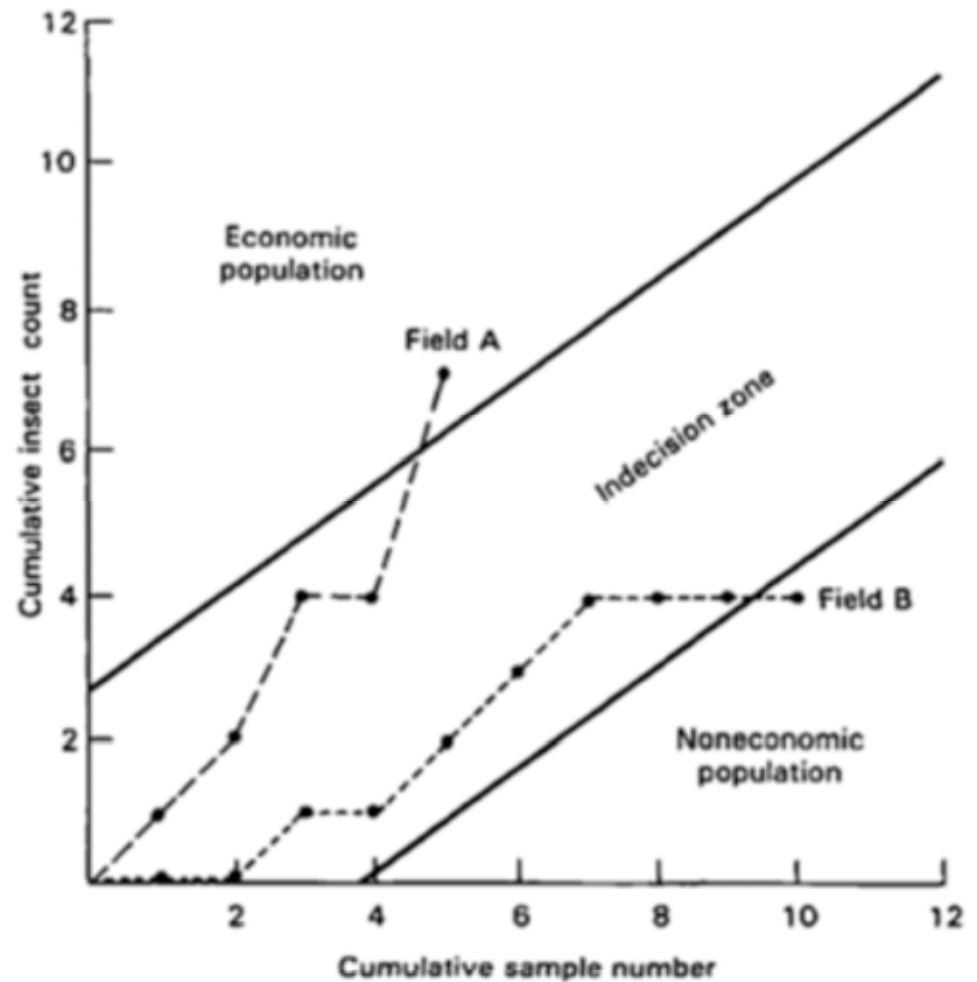
Sequential Sampling



Table 6.3 Alfalfa Weevil Pest Management Recommendations.

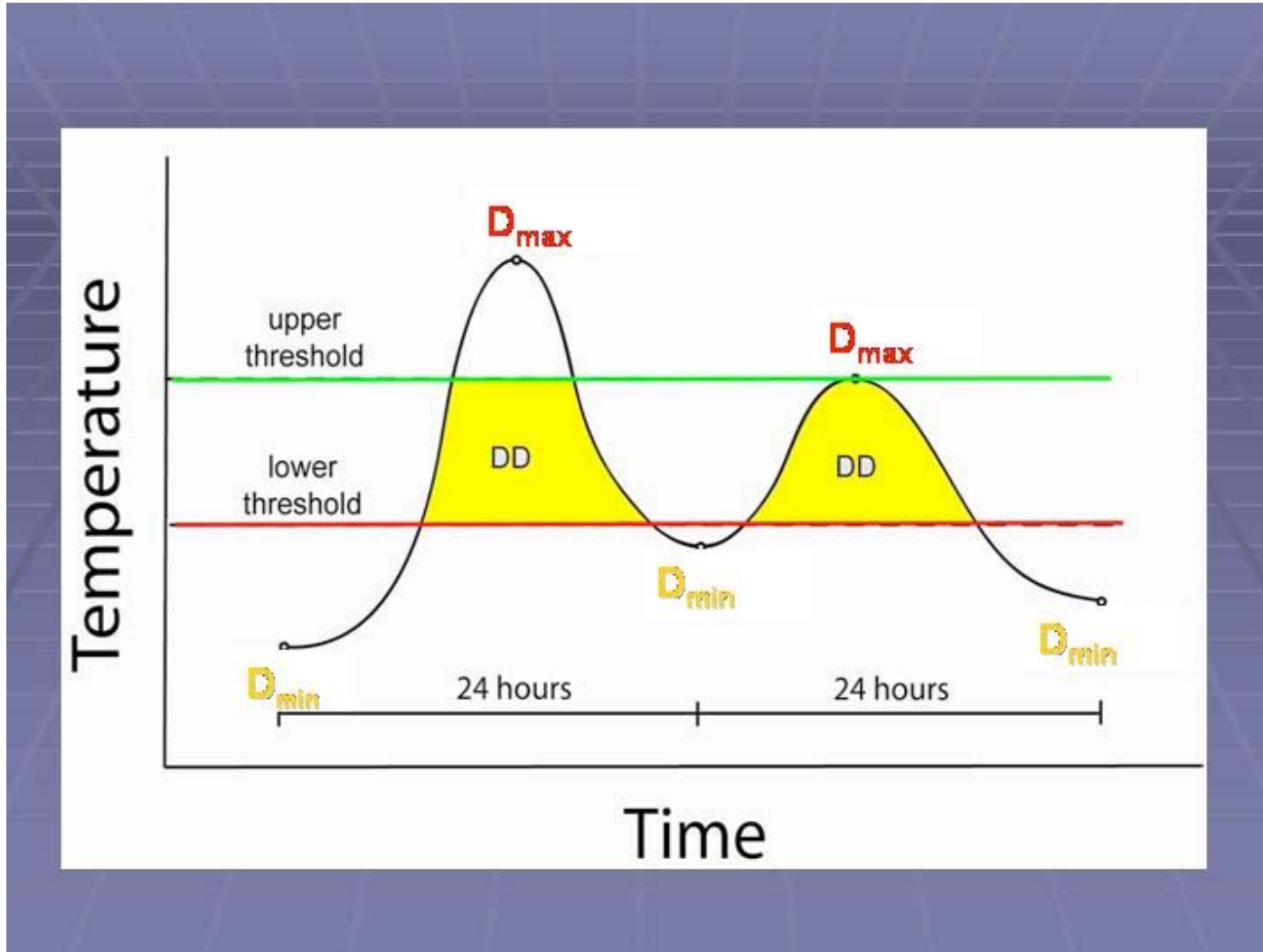
Total Degree Days (dd)	Change in Number of Larvae Since Last Sample		
	Decreased 10 or More	Within 10	Increased 10 or More
540 to harvest			
Spray or harvest	73	63	53
Resample in 50 dd	23-72	18-62	13-52
Resample in 100 dd*	0-22	0-17	0-12
150 or more after harvest			
Spray	78	58	48
Resample in 50 dd	28-77	18-57	0-47
Quit sampling	0-27	0-17	

*If this field was sprayed more than 7 days ago, you can wait 200 degree days to resample.



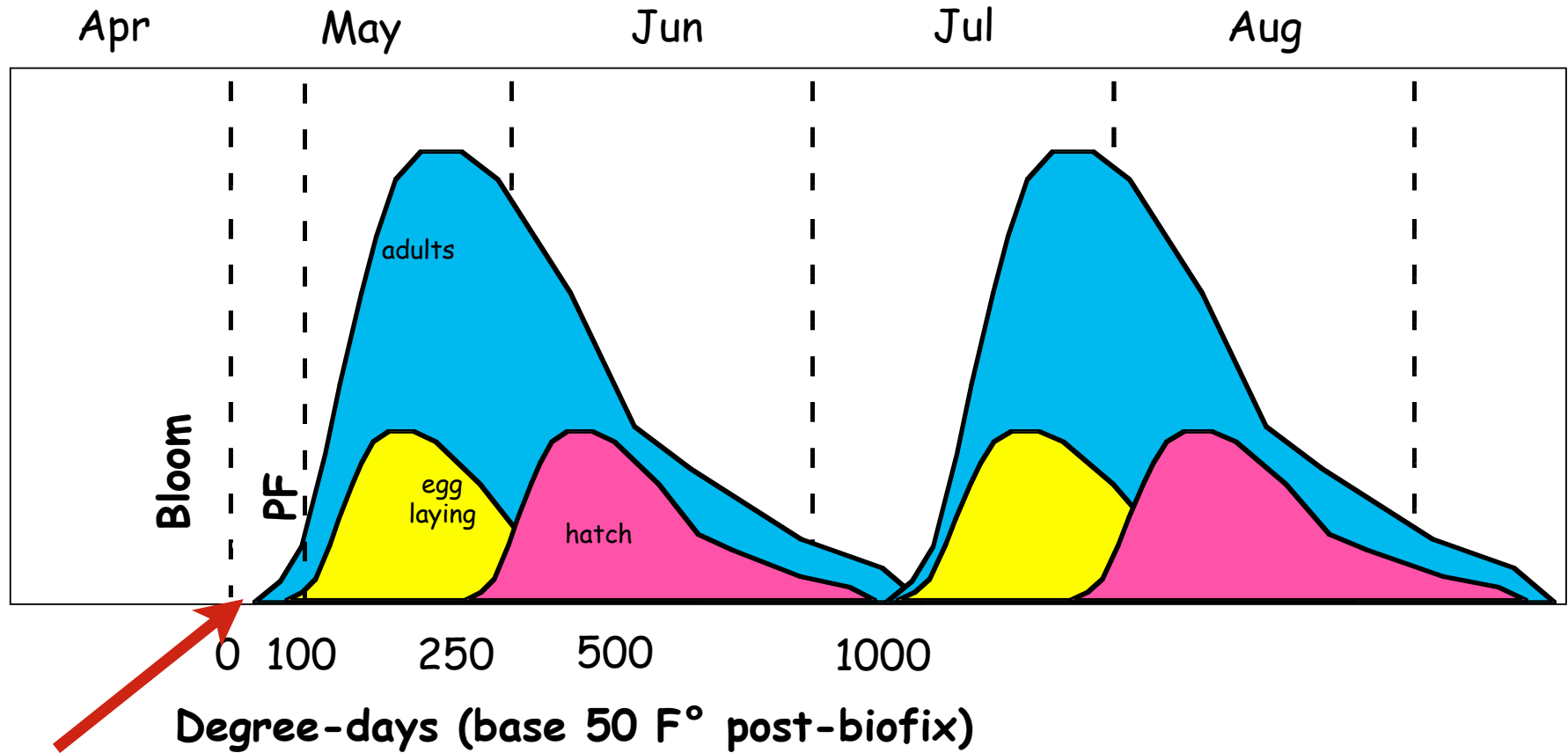
**What do we do with
samples??**

Phenological Models



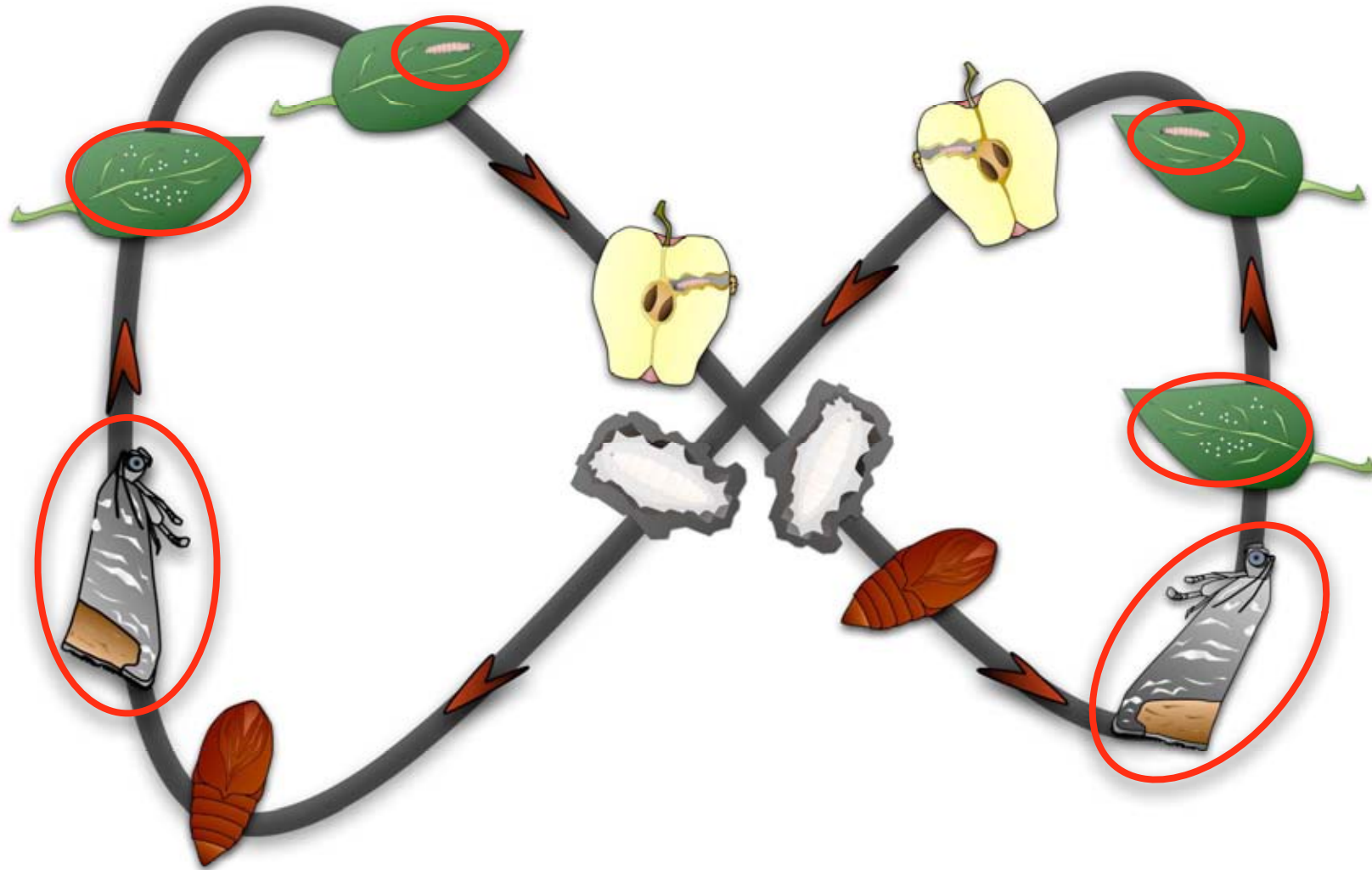
- Provide “start” times or *biofix* for Degree Day Models

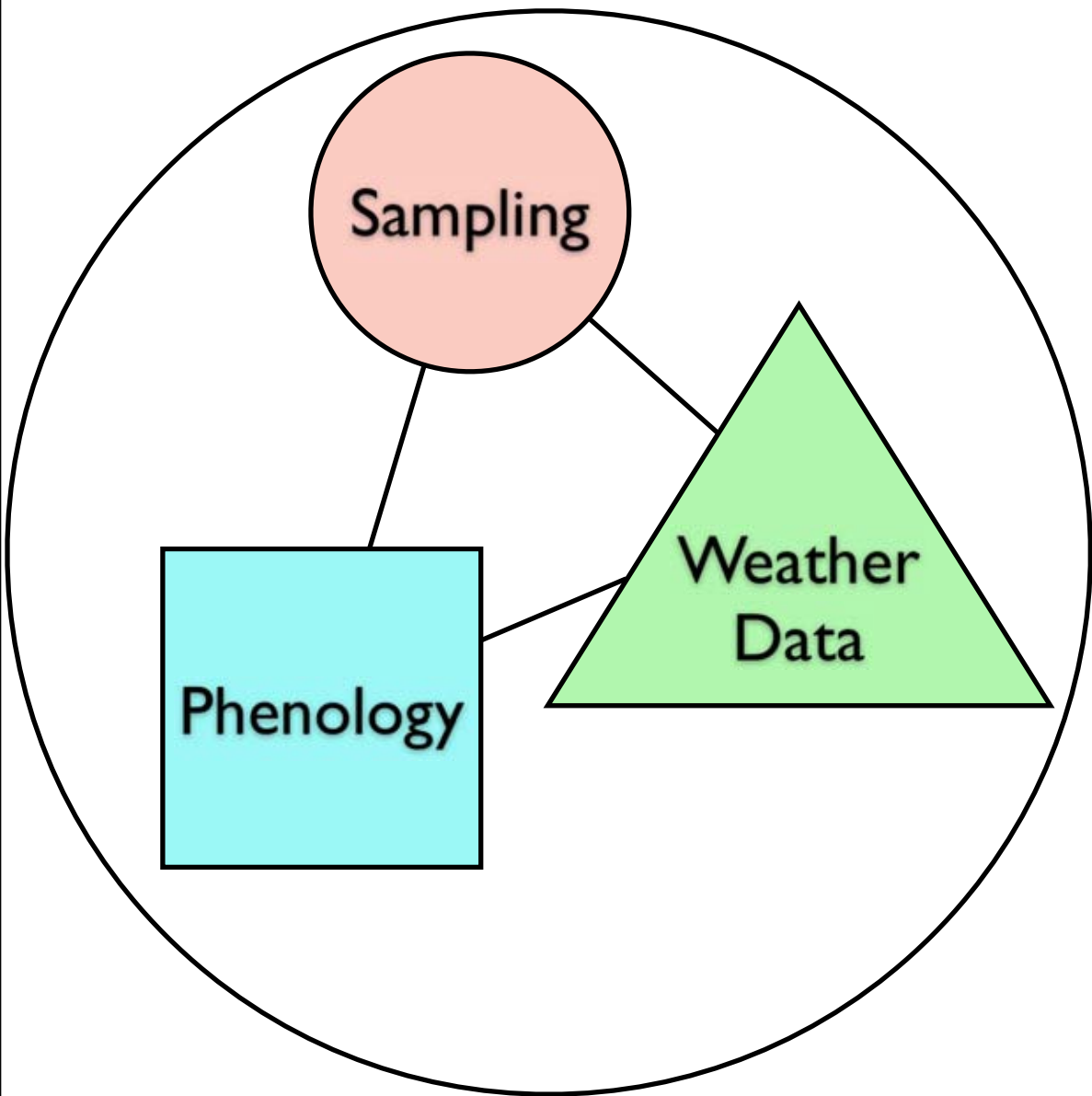
Codling Moth

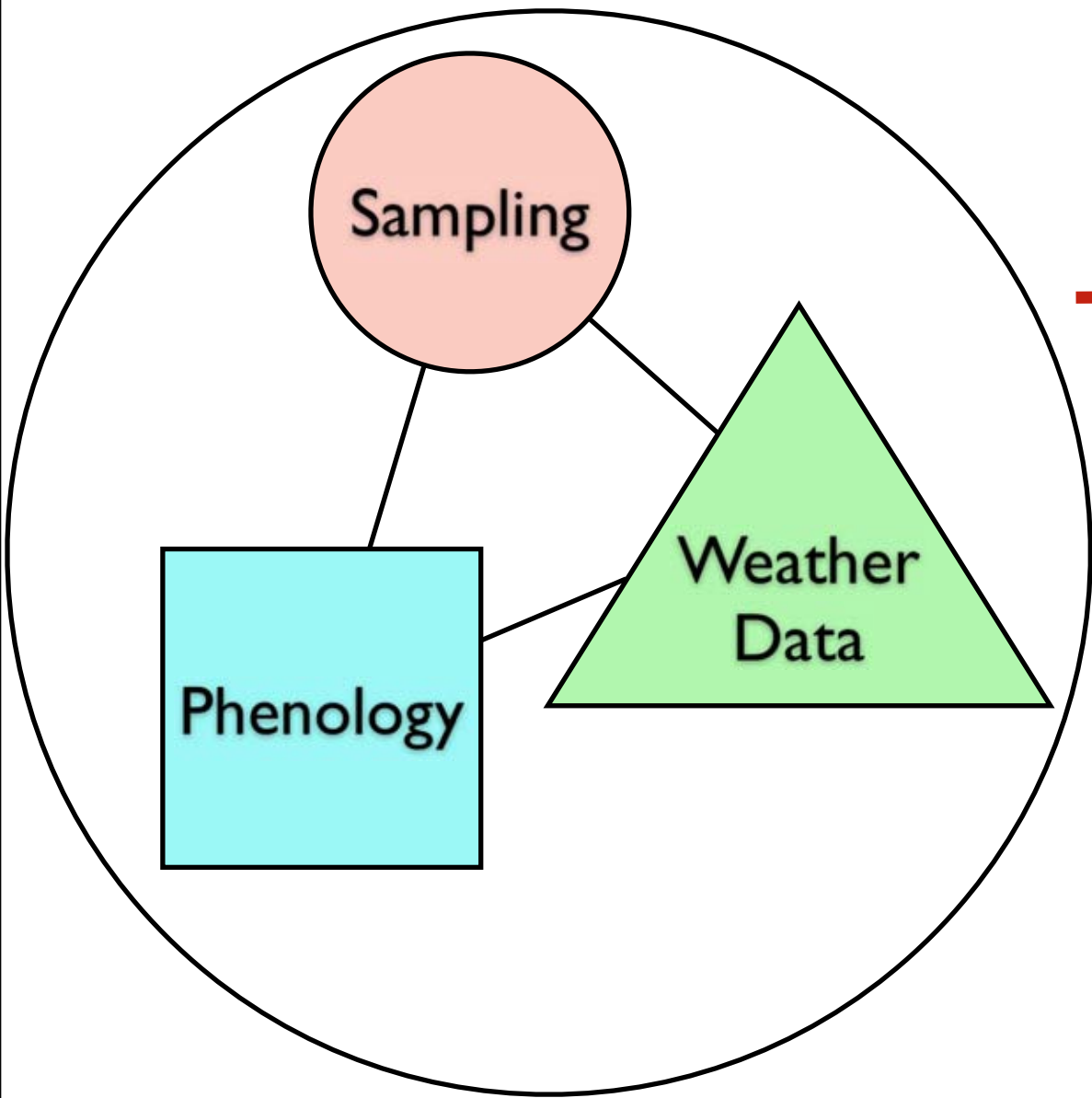


Biofix

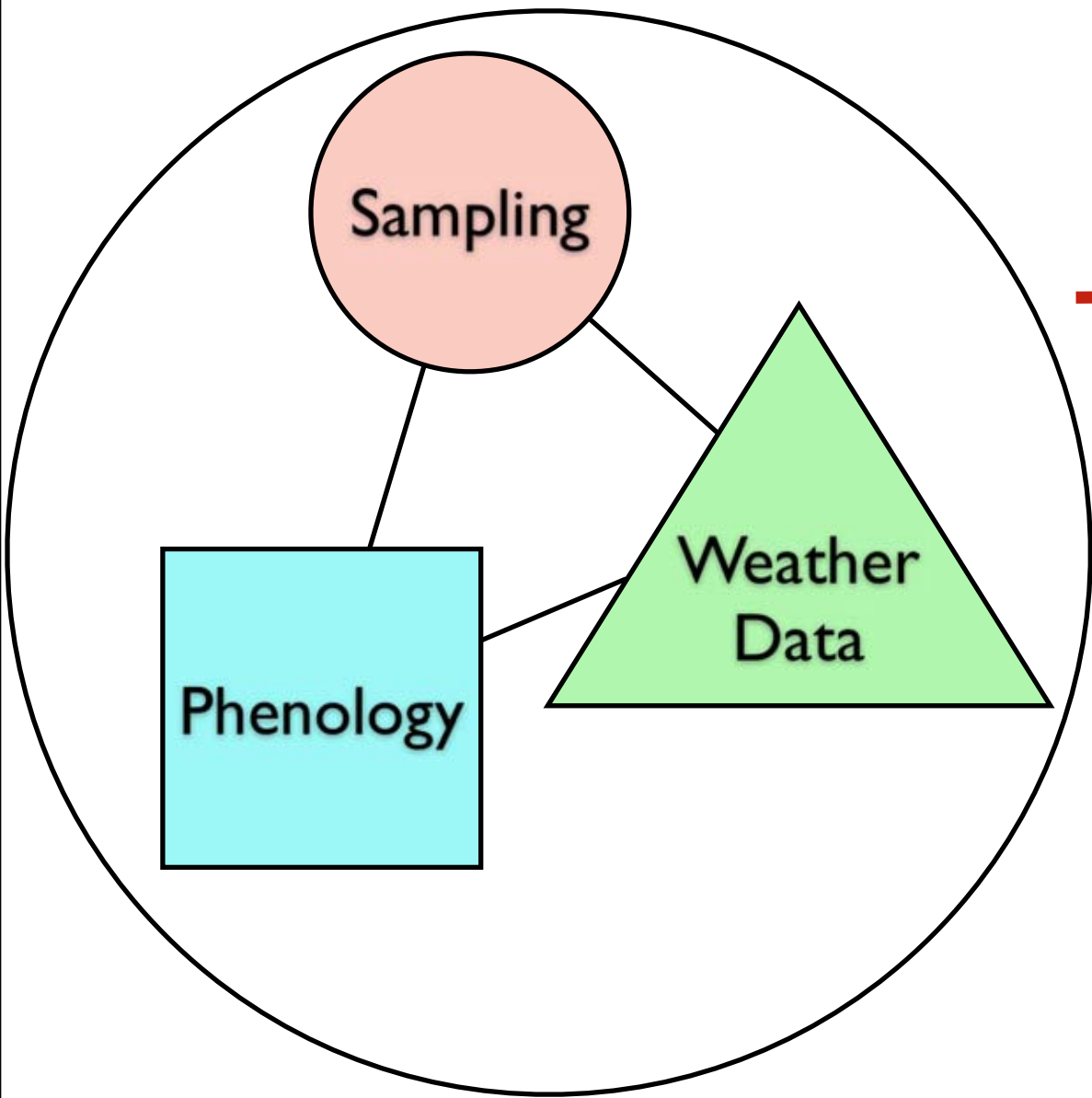
Targeting Pest Management







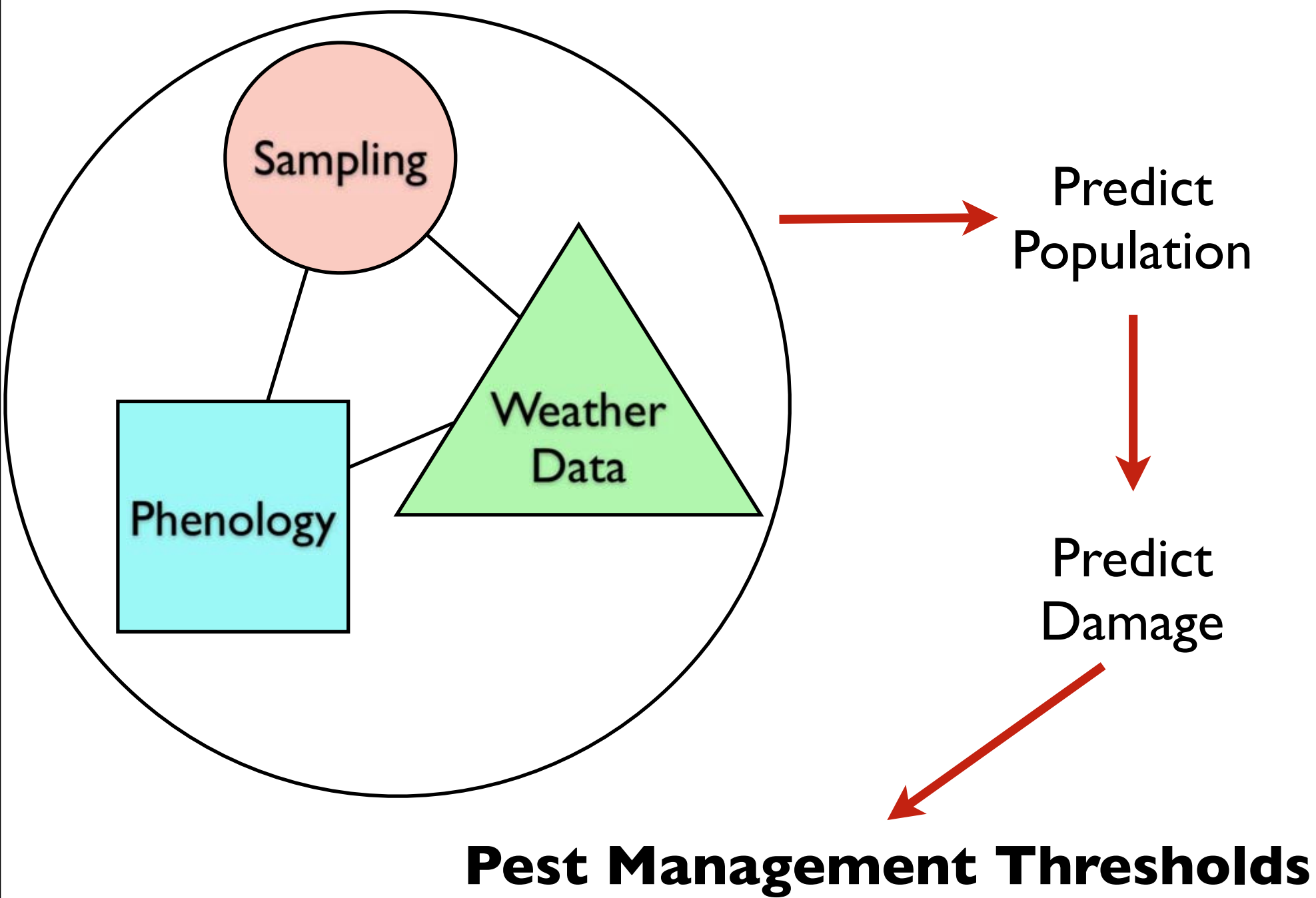
Predict
Population



Predict
Population



Predict
Damage



Sampling

Phenology

Weather
Data

Predict
Population

Predict
Damage

Pest Management Thresholds