# Integrated Pest Management 1: Sampling

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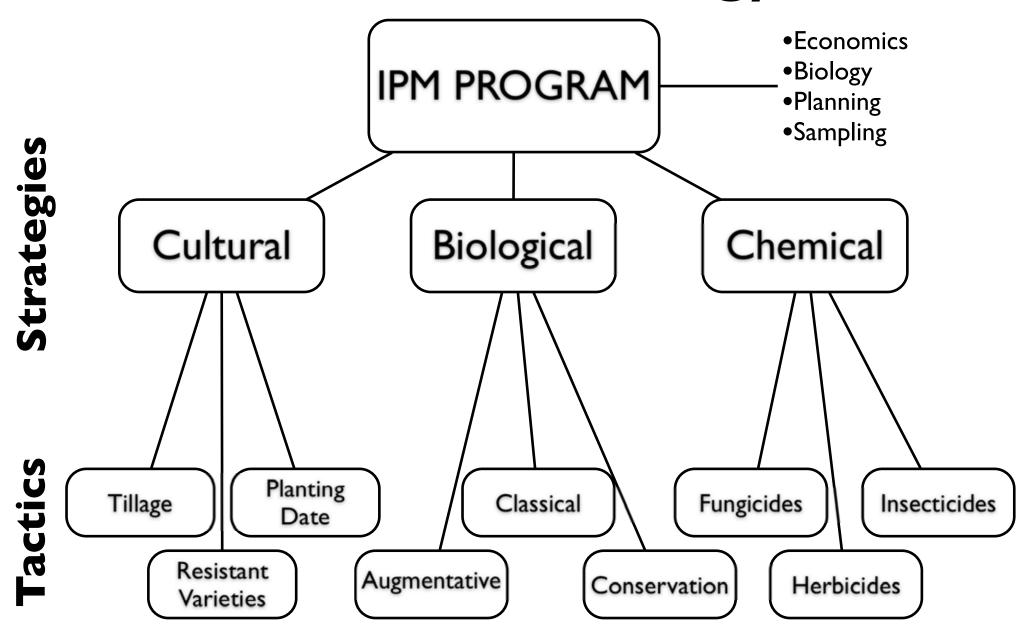
## Integrated Pest Management

"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**



# Prokopy's Four Phases of IPM

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

#### FIRST-LEVEL IPM

Integrate multiple (chemical, biological, and cultural) management tactics for individual pests in each class of pests.

Integrate multiple management tactics for a single class of pests (arthropods, pathogens, weeds or vertebrates).

#### SECOND-LEVEL IPM

Integrate multiple management tactics across all classes of pests.

#### THIRD-LEVEL IPM

Integrate all pest management practices with all horticultural practices.

#### FORTH-LEVEL IPM

Integrate IPM with social, cultural, and political realms; involve growers, researchers, extension, industry, environmentalists and regulatory agencies.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Integrate chemical, biological, and cultural practices to control European red mite.

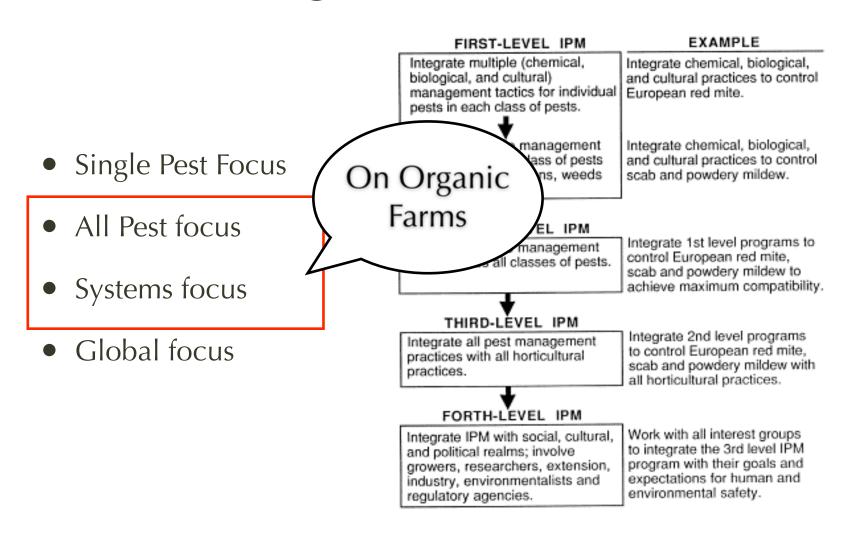
Integrate chemical, biological, and cultural practices to control scab and powdery mildew.

Integrate 1st level programs to control European red mite, scab and powdery mildew to achieve maximum compatibility.

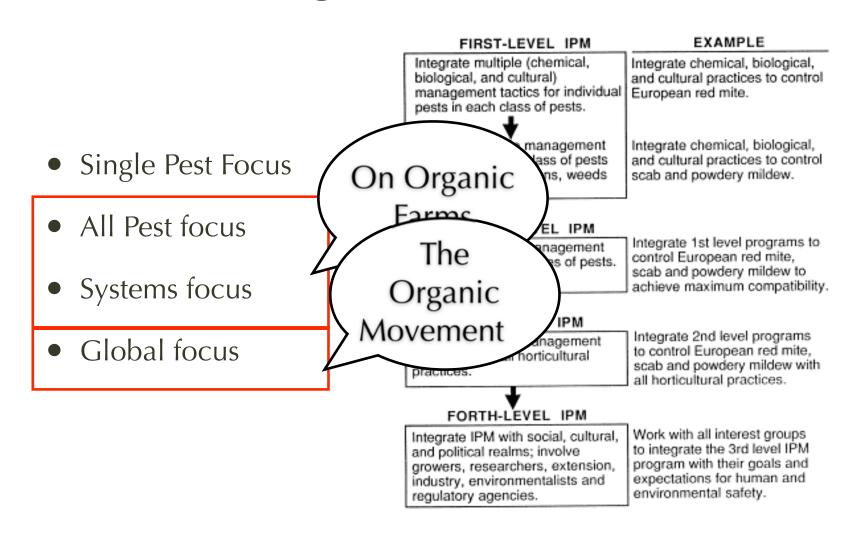
Integrate 2nd level programs to control European red mite, scab and powdery mildew with all horticultural practices.

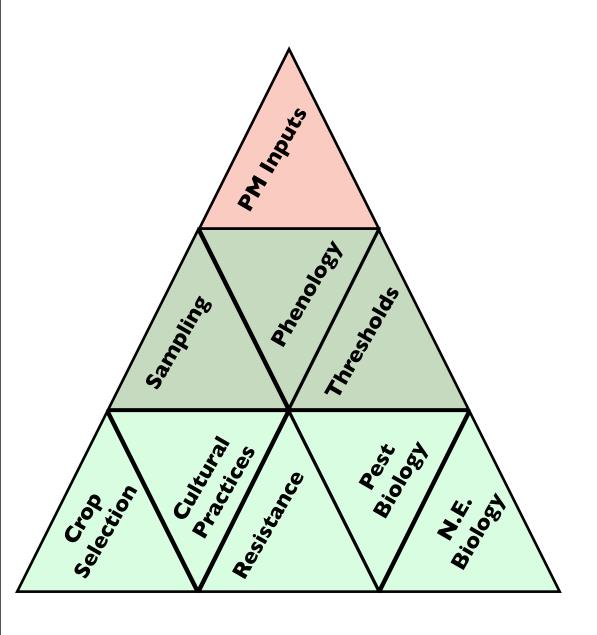
Work with all interest groups to integrate the 3rd level IPM program with their goals and expectations for human and environmental safety.

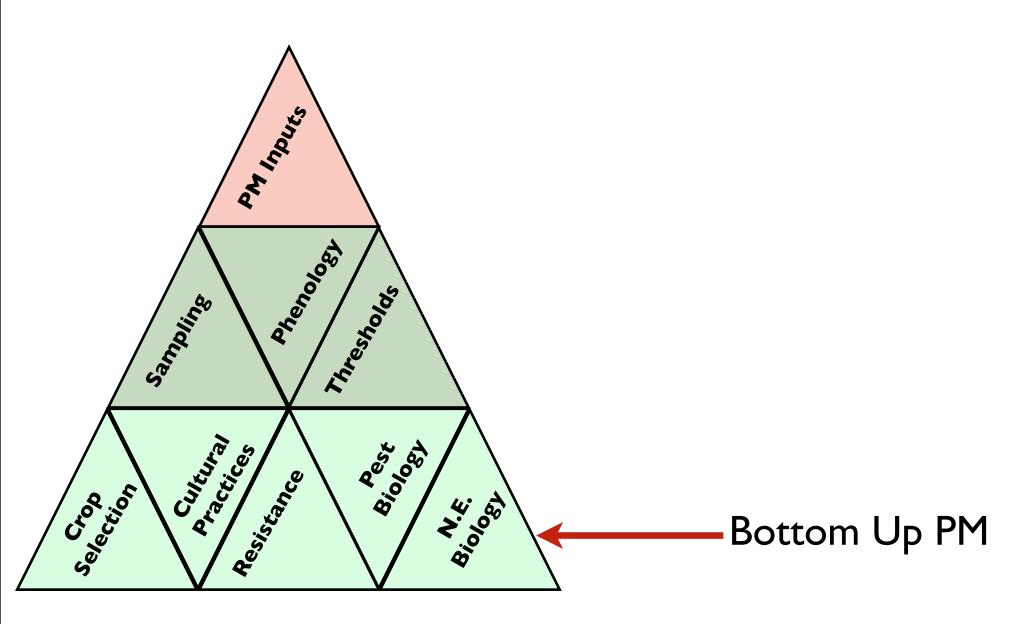
# Prokopy's Four Phases of IPM

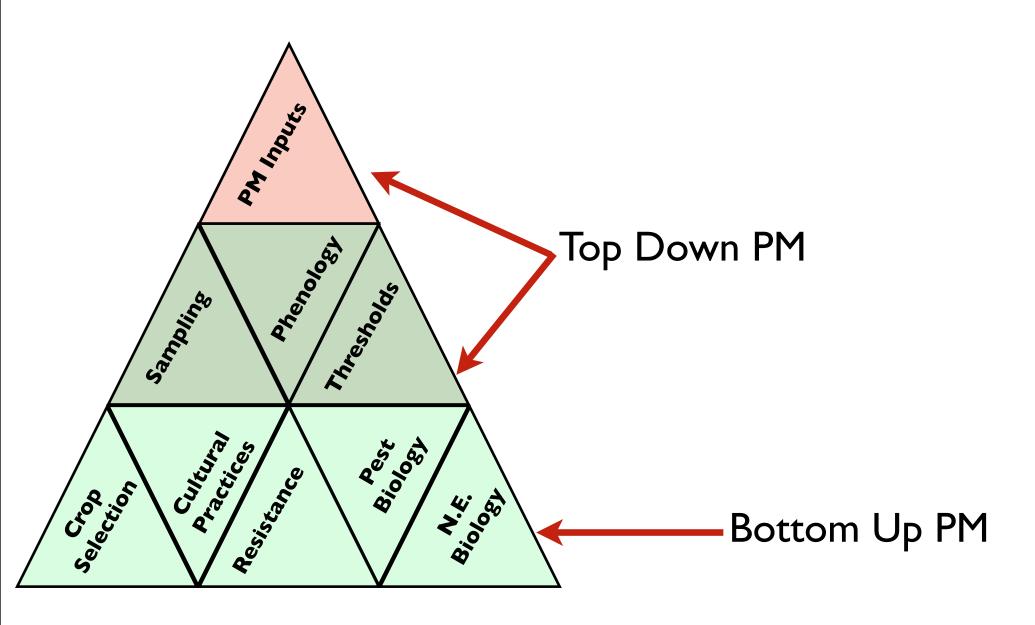


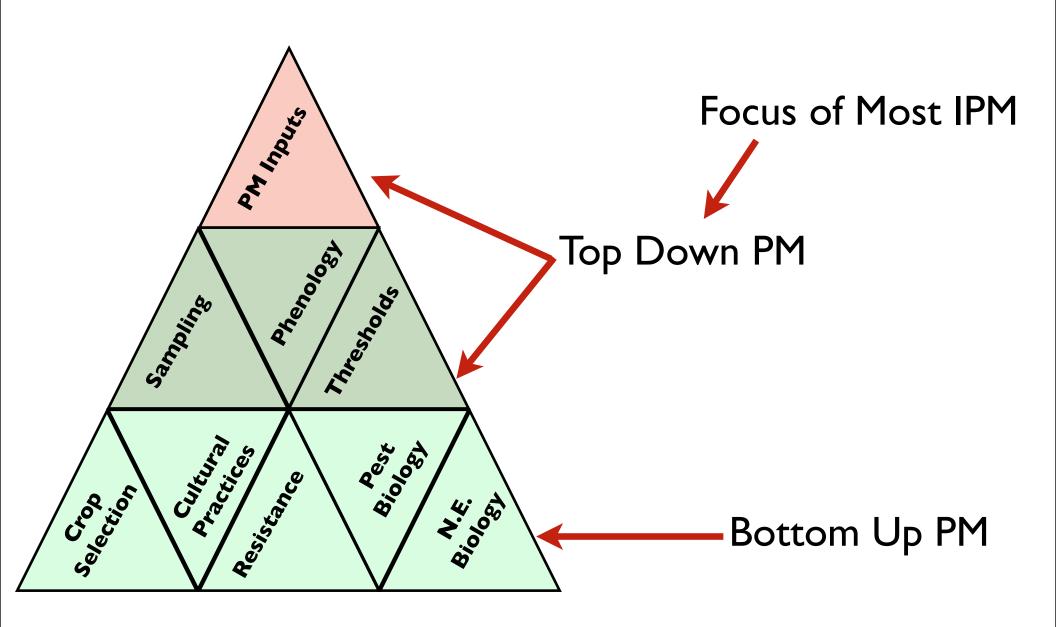
# Prokopy's Four Phases of IPM







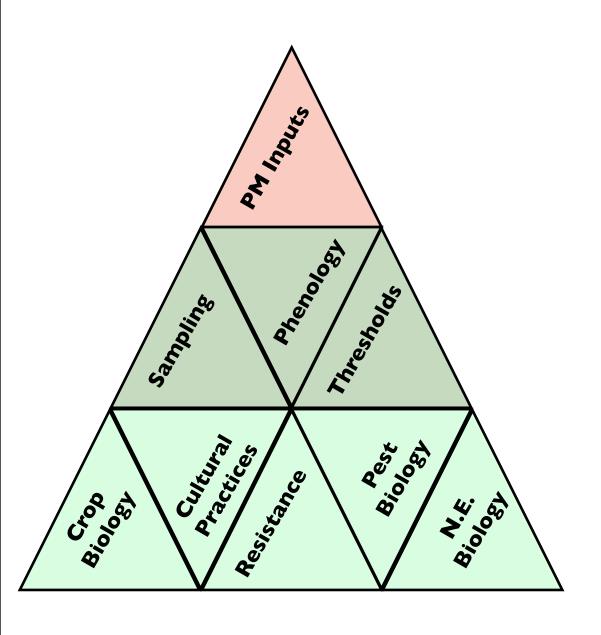


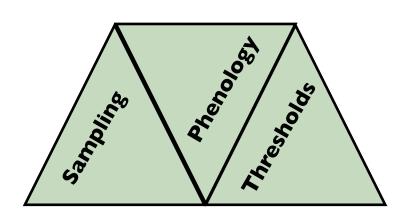


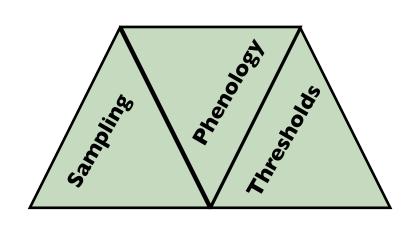
#### IPM Decision Support

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





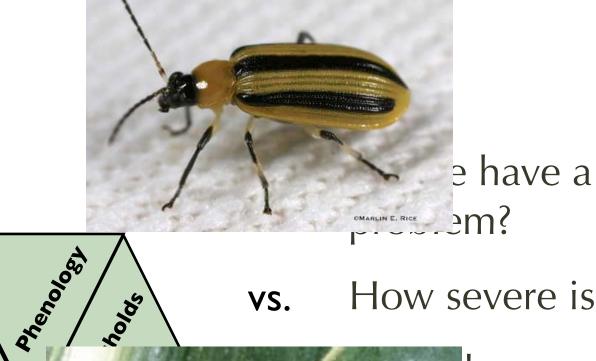




Do we have a problem?

How severe is it?

Can it be economically managed?



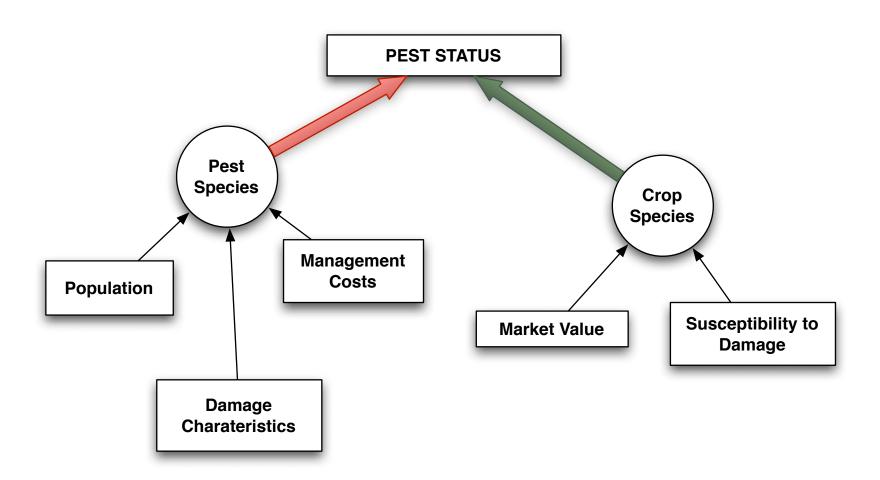
holds

Samoling

How severe is it? VS.

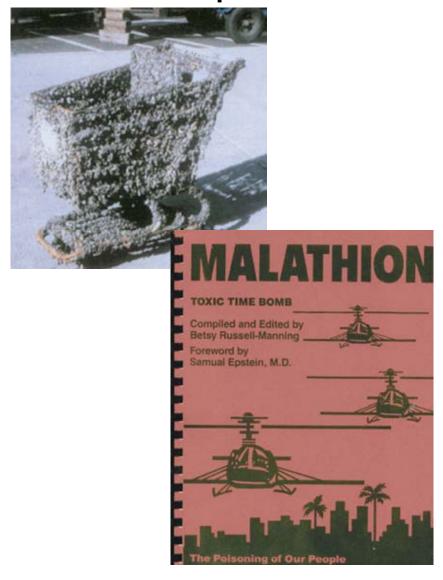
> be economically ted?

### Pest Severity

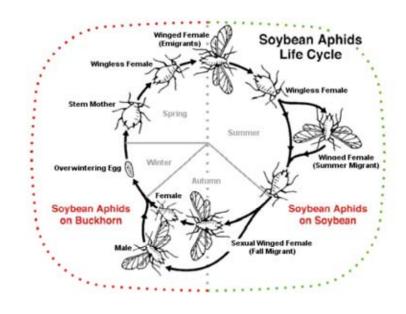


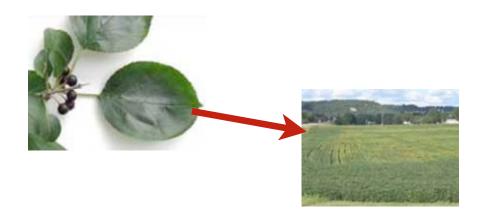
### Surveillance vs. Sampling

**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

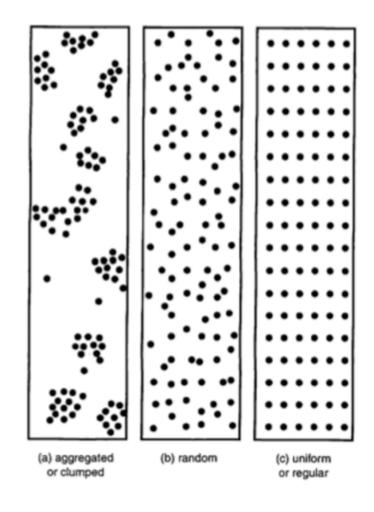
#### **Relative**

- 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



Pheromone Trap



Suction Trap



Spore Trap

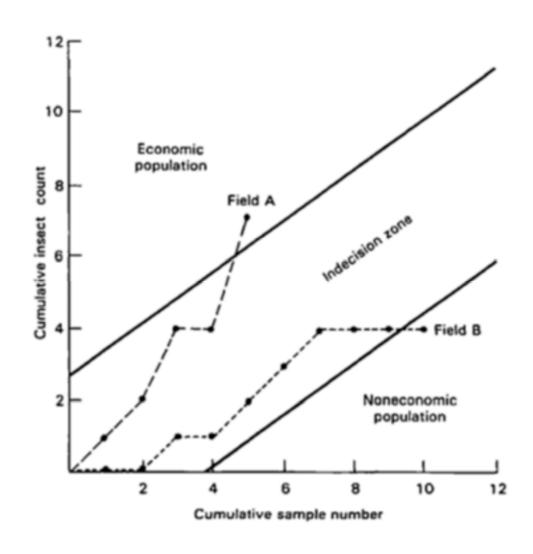
## Sequential Sampling



Table 6.3 Alfalfa Weevil Pest Management Recommendations.

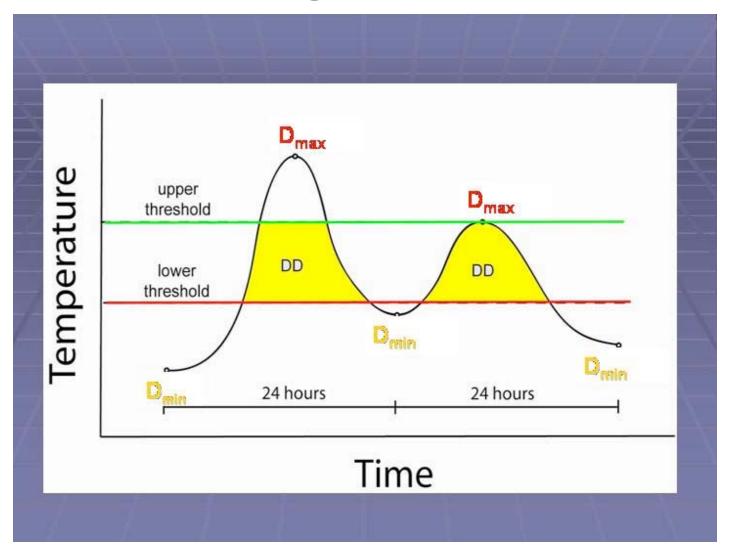
Total Degree Days (dd)	Change in Number of Larvae Since Last Sample		
	Decreased 10 or More	Within 10	Increased 10 or More
540 to harvest			
Spray or harvest	73	63	53
Resample in 50 dd	23-72	18-62	13-52
Resample in 100 dd"	0-22	0-17	0-12
150 or more after harvest			
Spray	78	58	48
Resample in 50 dd	28-77	18-57	0-47
Quit sampling	0-27	0-17	3 ***

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



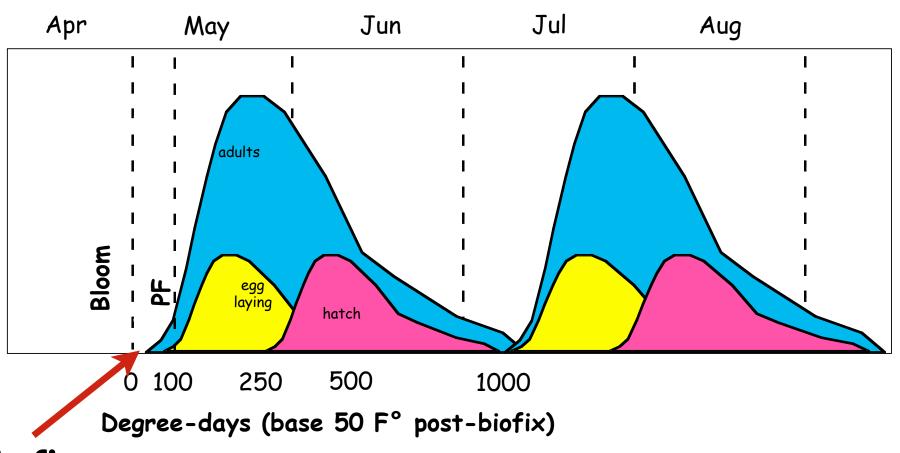
# What do we do with samples??

## Phenological Models



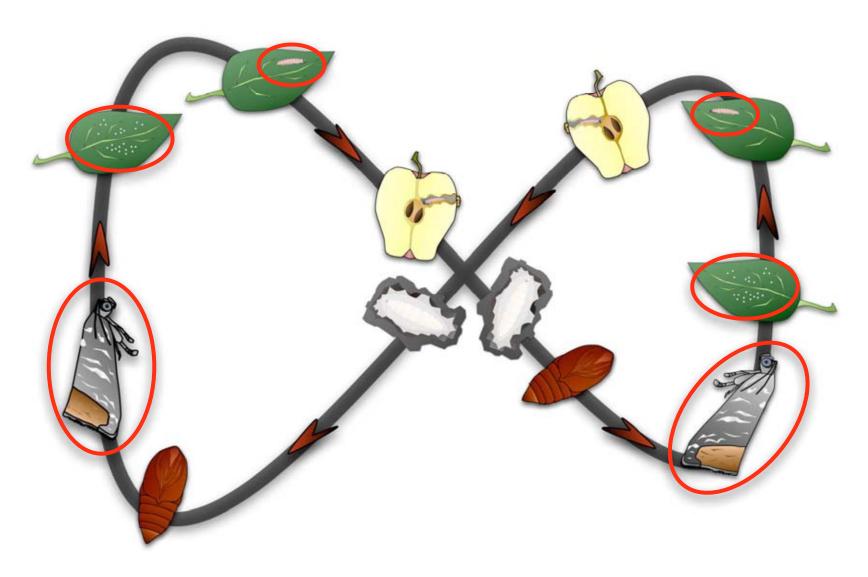
• Provide "start" times or *biofix* for Degree Day Models

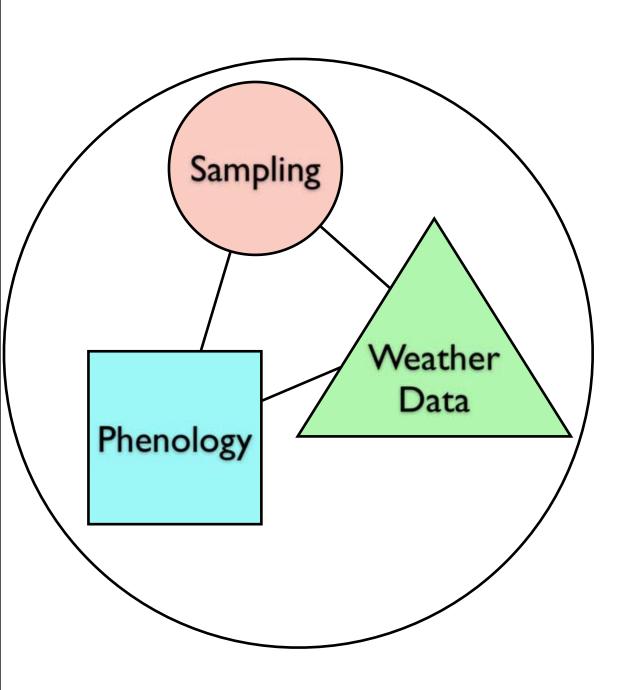
## Codling Moth

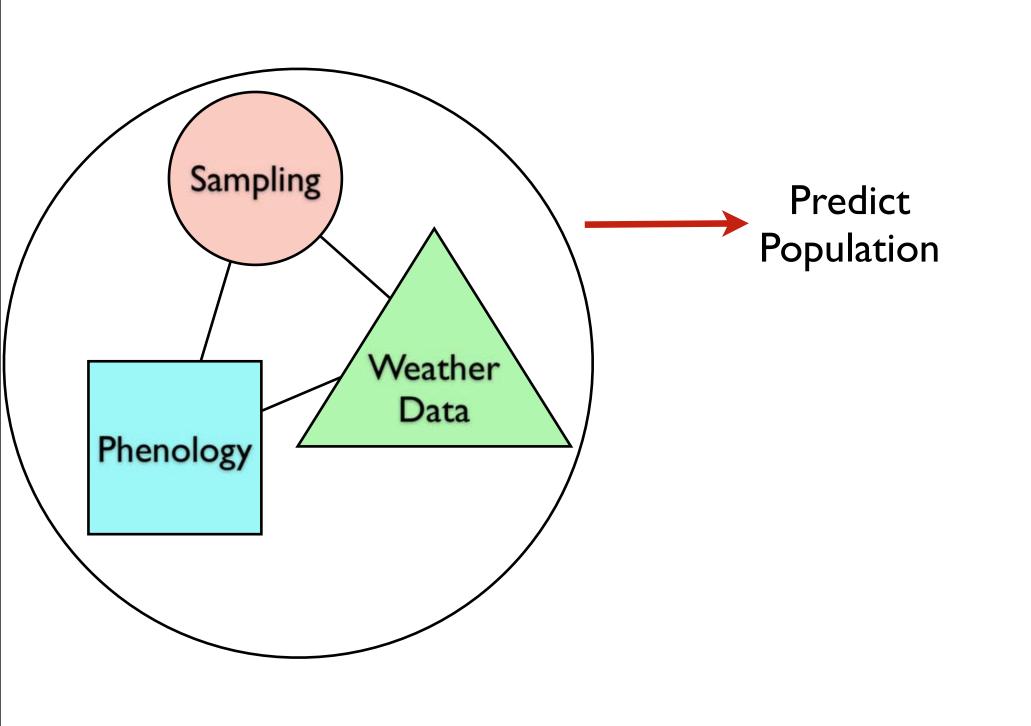


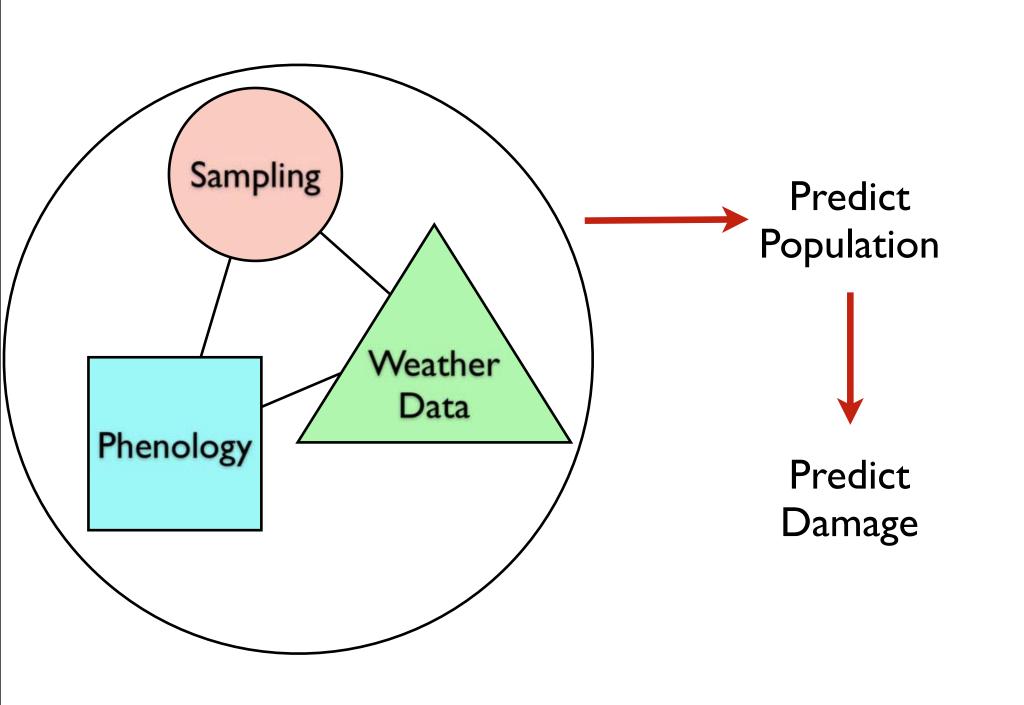
**Biofix** 

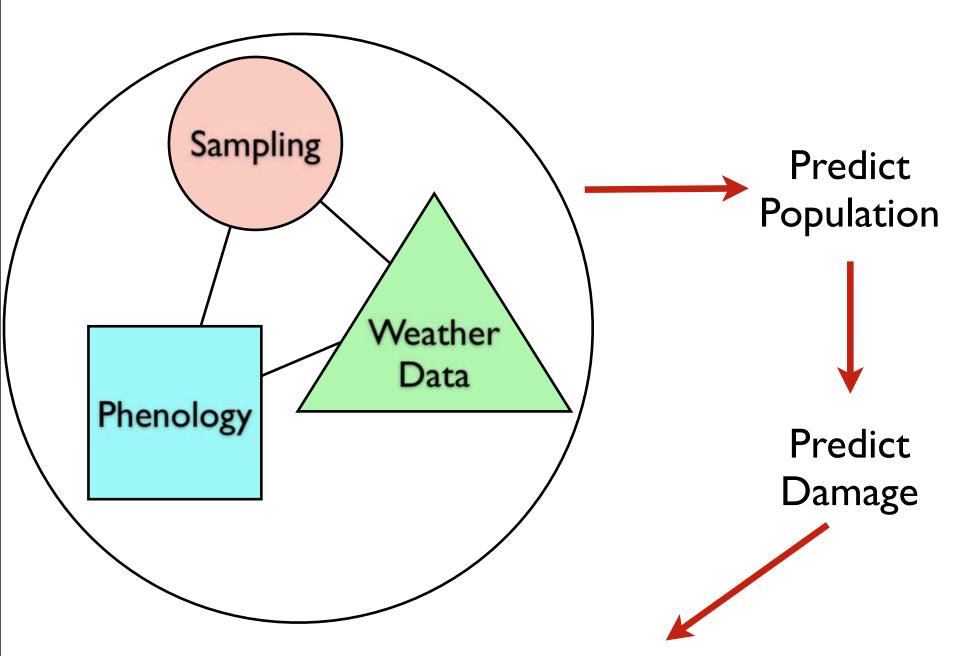
#### Targeting Pest Management











**Pest Management Thresholds**