

The Holistic Approach to Plant Pest Management



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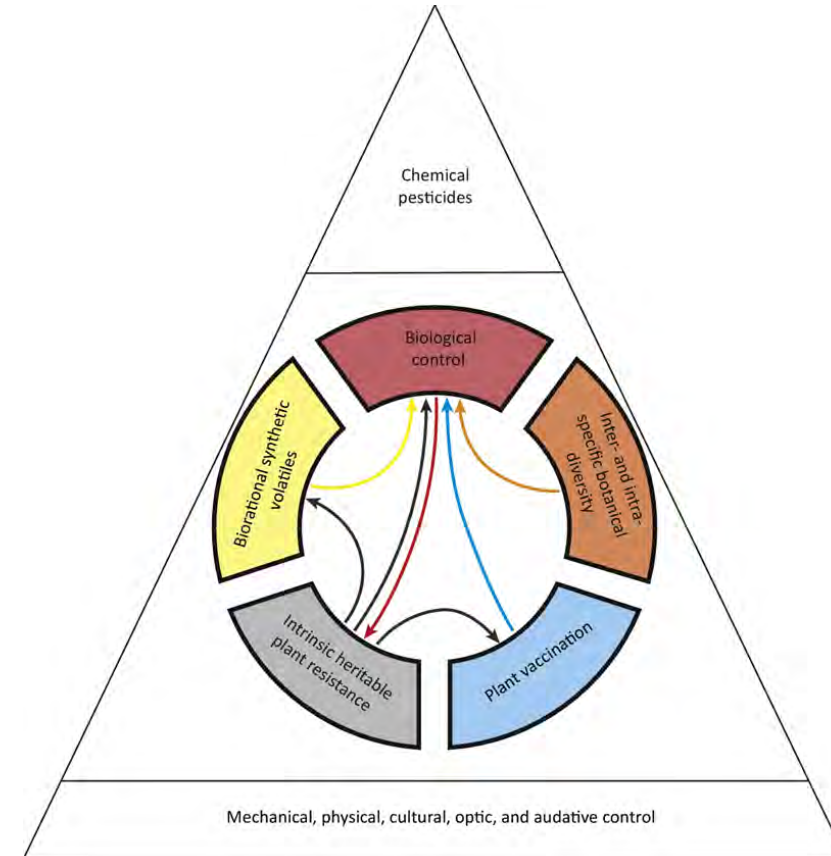


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Direct and Indirect Plant Protection

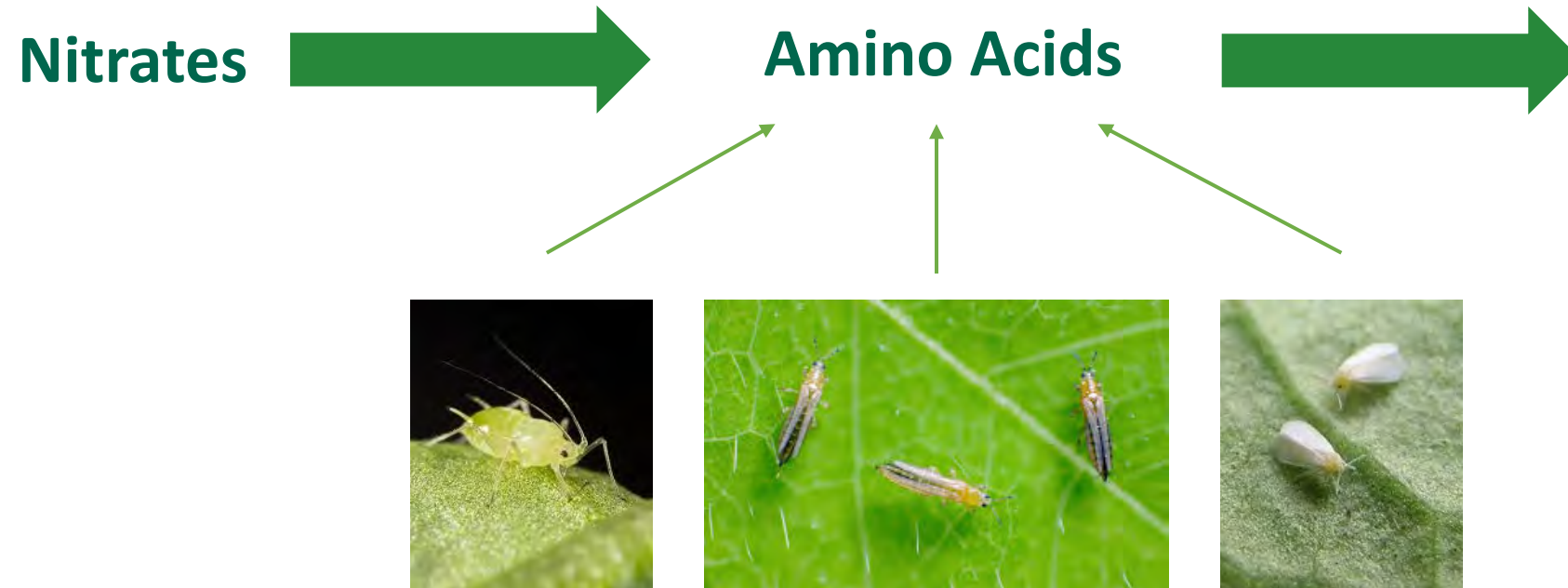
We often focus on direct plant protection methods.

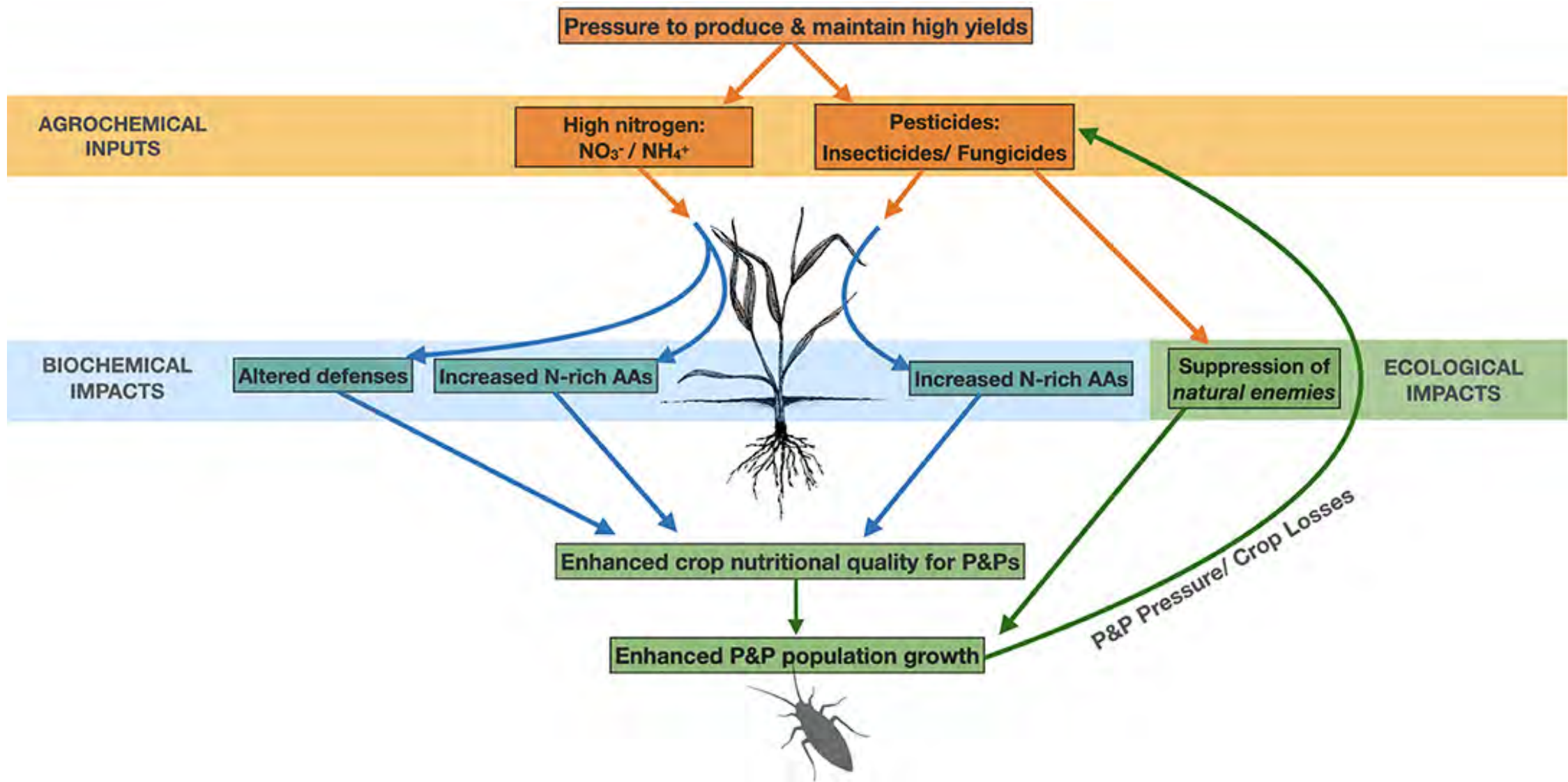
To form a holistic IPM system both indirect and direct methods must be considered.



Indirect Plant Protection

Indirect plant protection measures include environmental management and nutrition.





Holistic Fertilisation

- Organic nutrition is mineralised by microbes, feeding them to foster a healthy rhizosphere.
- Microbe metabolic speed aligns with plant metabolic speed, providing a steady supply of nutrition.

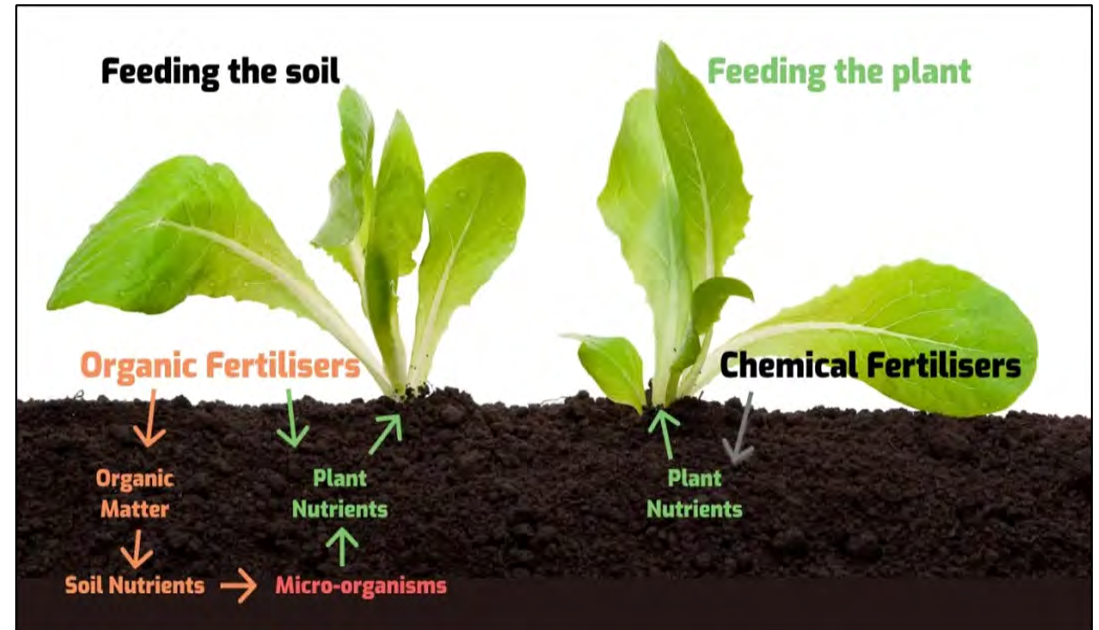


Table 3. Life-table parameters mean ($\pm$ SEM) for the cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii*, on cucumber as a function of nitrogen fertilization levels (ppm) ($n = 30$).

Parameters	Nitrogen treatment (ppm)			
	90	110	150	190
Developmental time (days)	6.77 $\pm$ 0.11 a	6.88 $\pm$ 0.13 a	6.68 $\pm$ 0.14 ab	6.38 $\pm$ 0.11 b
Adult longevity (days)	12.27 $\pm$ 1.2 b	14.36 $\pm$ 1.22 a	14.95 $\pm$ 1.6 a	15.00 $\pm$ 1.43 a
Total nymphs produced per adult aphid	58.7 $\pm$ 5.15 b	67.1 $\pm$ 5.63 b	73.63 $\pm$ 7.1 b	93.14 $\pm$ 7.48 a
R_o ($\text{♀♀}/\text{♀}/\text{generation}$)	57.31 $\pm$ 5.24 b	66.81 $\pm$ 5.88 b	72.16 $\pm$ 7.32 b	91.05 $\pm$ 7.7 a
r_m ($\text{♀♀}/\text{♀}/\text{day}$)	0.391 $\pm$ 0.005 b	0.398 $\pm$ 0.007 b	0.402 $\pm$ 0.007 b	0.458 $\pm$ 0.005 a
λ ($\text{♀♀}/\text{♀}/\text{day}$)	1.449 $\pm$ 0.0084 c	1.47 $\pm$ 0.011 b	1.478 $\pm$ 0.011 b	1.54 $\pm$ 0.008 a
T_c (day)	10.929 $\pm$ 0.213 a	10.82 $\pm$ 0.135 a	10.96 $\pm$ 0.159 a	10.47 $\pm$ 0.168 a
d_i (day)	1.869 $\pm$ 0.023 a	1.784 $\pm$ 0.035 ab	1.773 $\pm$ 0.034 b	1.61 $\pm$ 0.021 c

Note: r_m , intrinsic rate of increase; R_o , net reproductive rate; λ , finite rate of increase; T_c , mean generation time (days); d_i , doubling time (days). Within the same row, means followed by different letters indicate that they were significantly different ($P = 0.05$, LSD after one-way ANOVA).



Table 2. Effect of Different Rates of Nitrogen on Abundance of Thrips on Onions at Quetta, Pakistan, for 2002 and 2003 Combined

Nitrogen-phosphorous-potassium (kg/ha)	Thrips per plant	% increase
00-00-00	7.50 b	0.00
50-100-100	7.51 b	0.13
100-100-100	7.53 b	0.41
150-100-100	7.59 b	1.13
200-100-100	13.04 a	73.86
250-100-100	13.08 a	74.40

Means followed by the same letter in a column are not significantly different at $P < 0.05$ (LSD).

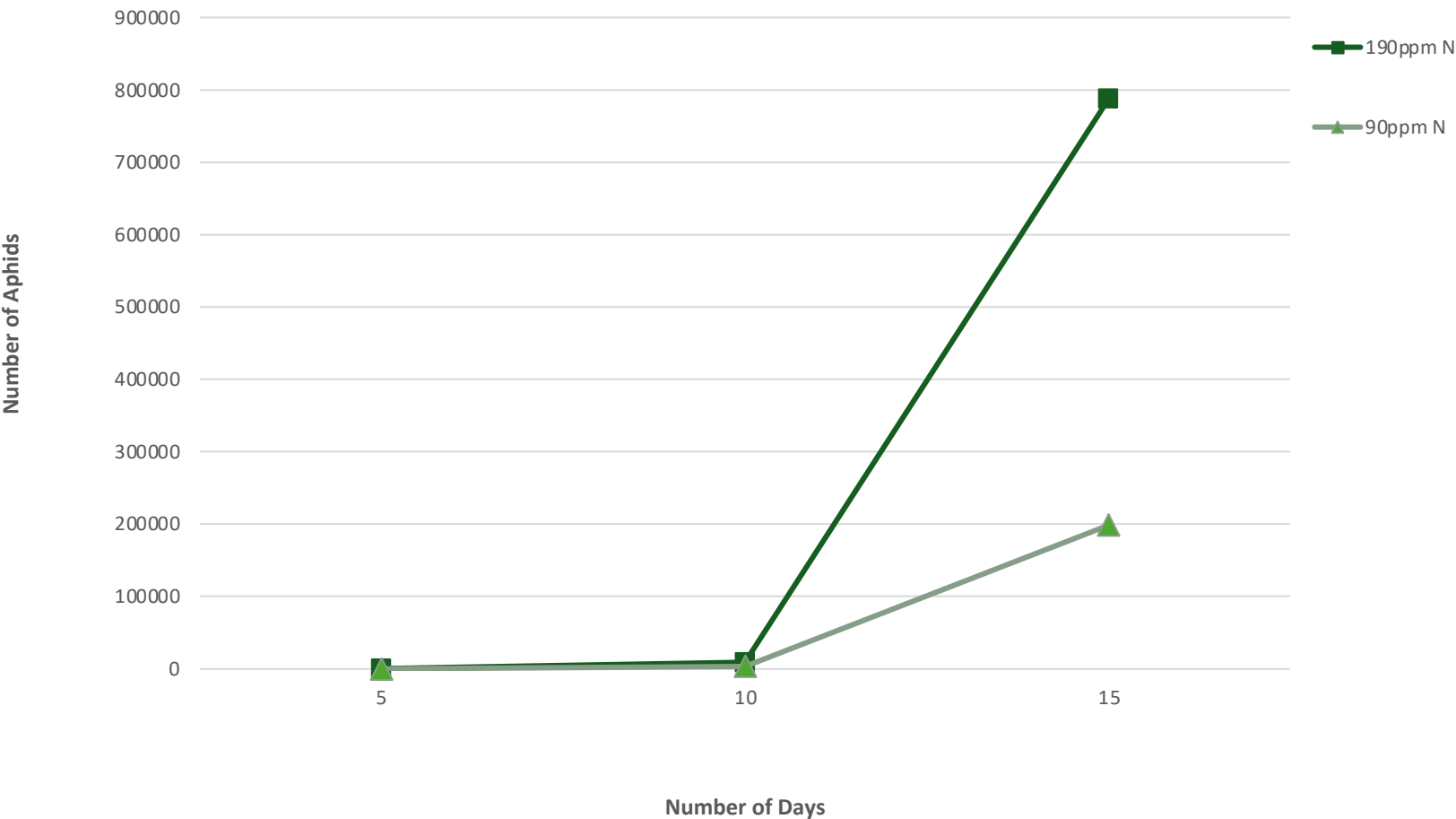
Table 4

Longevity and oviposition frequency of *T. vaporariorum* females grown on from plants fertilized with three nitrogen levels and allowed to oviposit on to plants fertilized with 140 ppm of nitrogen

Nitrogen level (ppm)	Mean female longevity ^a (d)	Mean oviposition frequency ^b (no.eggs/female/d)
308	45.7 a	3.9 a
140	45.1 a	3.7 a
84	40.2 a	3.2 b

N and Pest Development

Aphid Population Growth: 15 Days



Nitrogen: 90ppm (x59)

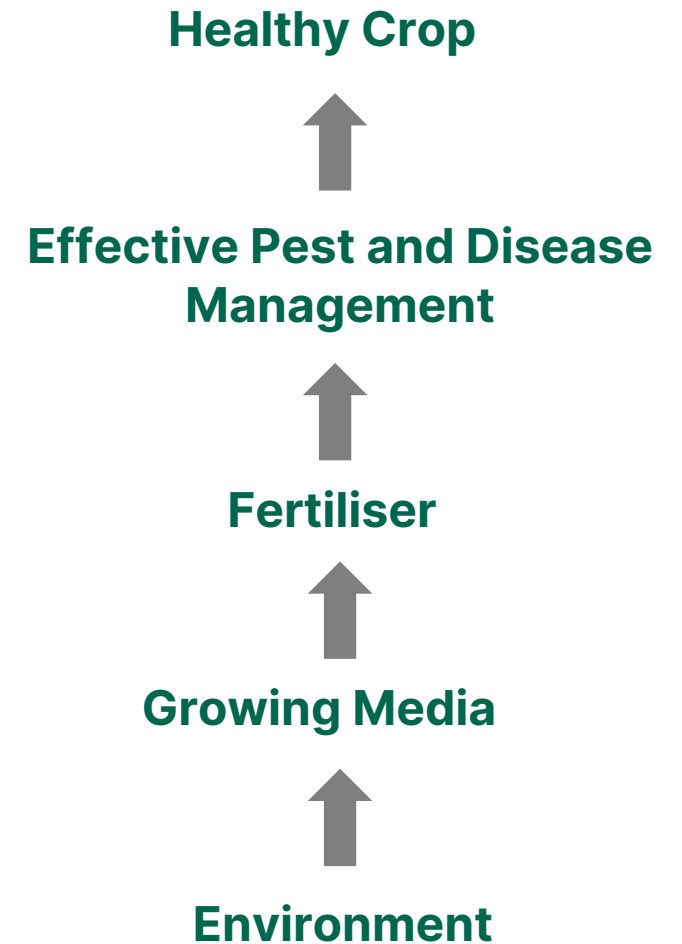
Number of Days	Number of Young
5	59
10	3,422
15	198,476
20	11,511,608
25	667,673,264
30	3.87 x 10 ¹⁰

Nitrogen: 190ppm (x93)

Number of Days	Number of Young
5	93
10	8,556
15	787,152
20	72,417,984
25	6,662,454,528
30	6.19 x 10 ¹¹

Holistic Growing

- By working with the plant and delivering a steady nutrient supply, the crop is stronger and less attractive to pests.
- With a reduced pest population, preventative pest management measures can be adopted - BCAs and Biopesticides.
- Direct pest management can be designed with complimentary products - Promotion of natural predators and parasitoids.
- Reduced chemical use means less impact on crop metabolism - Trophobiosis



Beneficials and Biopesticides

Programme Development:

- Crop
- Site surroundings
- Temperatures, weather conditions
- Pest emergence timings
- Crop development - Canopy coverage, plant spacings, crawling vs. flying beneficials
- Application method - Hand vs applicator, even distribution, nozzles, moisture
- **Cost and practicality for the grower**



Macrobiological Control

Cucumber Production

Macrobiological Controls Programme

Apply Thu/Fri

Species:	<i>Phytoseiulus</i>	<i>A. cucumeris</i>	<i>A. californicus</i> & <i>A. swirskii</i>	<i>Encarsia formosa</i>
Formulation:	Loose	Loose	Bugline Duo	Card
Target/Notes:	Spidermite	Thrips	Spidermite & Thrips / Exc. gaps between slabs	Whitefly

Crop Week	<i>Phytoseiulus</i>	<i>A. cucumeris</i>	<i>A. californicus/A. swirskii</i>	<i>Encarsia formosa</i>
1				
2	30 mites/slab	1,500 mites/slab		
3				1 card/5m ²
4			1 box (600m)/600 slabs	
5				1 card/10m ²
6				
7				1 card/10m ²
8				
...	Repeat week 4-8 applications until crop end ☺			



Macrobiological Control

Cucumber Production

Apply **Mon/Tue**

Product type:		Insecticide
Application type:	Spray	Spray

Crop Stage	Crop Week	SB Plant Invigorator	Naturalis-L
Up To First Fruit	1		•
	2	•	
	3		•
	4	•	
During Fruiting	5	•	
	6		
	7		•
	8		
	9	•	
	10		
...		Repeat week 7-10 <u>spray</u> applications until crop end (5)	

Product information	SB Plant Invigorator	Naturalis-L
MAPP number	N/A	17526
Application Rate	1L/ha*	3L/ha
Max. number of applications	N/A	5
Pre harvest Interval	N/A	N/A
Approval	N/A	On-label

*presumed concentration of 1mL/L at water rate of 1000L/ha



Trials Work

Naturalis-L



Adult Sciarid flyer



Ants

Trials Work

SB Plant Invigorator



Beans – Whitefly and Aphid

Wildflowers



Research: Species compositions, structure, longevity, area size, edge effects.

Cost and practicality for the grower.

Holistic IPM

- Much focus is given to direct crop protection methods
 - BCAs and biopesticides.
- We need to take a holistic view of the system, starting with the environment, growing media and fertilisation.
- Crop fertilisation - Trophobiosis.
- Balanced nutrition leads to more preventative pest control - Reduced need for chemicals.
- Biological programme considerations.
- Working **with** the plant - Harness and enhance natural processes.