



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Pesticides and Integrated Pest Management

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Introduction and Context

New Government and new Defra Ministerial team:

- Secretary of State – **The Rt Hon Thérèse Coffey MP**
- Minister of State (Minister for Food) - **The Rt Hon Mark Spencer MP**
- Parliamentary Under Secretary of State - **Rebecca Pow MP**
- Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Minister for the Environment) - **Trudy Harrison MP**
- Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Minister for International Environment) - **The Rt Hon Lord Benyon**

National Action Plan for the Sustainable Use of Pesticides

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Principles	
Prevention	Use of preventative and cultural methods reduces the risk of pests becoming established
Monitoring	Not all potentially damaging insects and weeds require control.
Use of Thresholds	Important component of monitoring, useful for decision making on intervention.
Intervention/Control <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mechanical• Biological• Chemical	The methods of pest control should be selected based on both effectiveness and risk. In general, sustainable physical, biological and other non-chemical methods are preferred to chemical methods, as long as they are practical and provide satisfactory pest control.
Managing resistance	Available anti-resistance strategies should be applied to maintain the effectiveness of the products
Review and evaluation	Control measures should be reviewed regularly so that effectiveness can be assessed, adjusted and tailored to each situation.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Why IPM?

Reducing reliance on conventional chemistry, and need to diversify the tools available to farmers and growers for a sustainable future

- Declining available active substances
- Increasing resistance issues
- Climate change
- IPM and the environment
- Input costs

Increasing the uptake of IPM

- **Paid IPM actions** through Sustainable Farming Incentive (England)
- **Advice** – working with key advisory bodies to support the implementation of IPM advice
- **Guidance** – supporting the development of ‘what works’ guidance as well as updating the Code of Practice
- **Peer to peer learning/networks** - exploring opportunities to support farmer/grower led networks
- **Decision-making tools** – increasing awareness of Decision Support Systems/Tools
- **Formal Training** – working with training providers to further develop the IPM offer in training and CPD for farmers, growers, and agronomists.

Research and Development

Current projects

Understanding potential impacts

- Pesticides Load Indicator

Supporting effective IPM tools

- IPM uptake theory of change
- Review of agronomic trends and their implication for pest management
- Improvements to the Pest and Disease survey
- Review of different approaches to managing cabbage stem flea beetle in winter oil seed rape

Encouraging Innovation

Biopesticides

- Role of biopesticides and lower risk alternatives
 - recognising that biopesticides are not always lower risk

Precision application

- Improving technology allows the opportunity for increased targeting – a fundamental component of IPM

Encouraging Innovation

Biopesticides

- Role of biopesticides and lower risk alternatives
- recognising that biopesticides are not always lower risk
- Scope for progress

Precision application

- Improving technology allows the opportunity for increased targeting – a fundamental component of IPM

Thank you

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