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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Use of preventative and cultural methods reduces the risk of pests becoming established</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Not all potentially damaging insects and weeds require control.</td>
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<td>Use of Thresholds</td>
<td>Important component of monitoring, useful for decision making on intervention.</td>
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<td>Intervention/Control</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>Managing resistance</td>
<td>Available anti-resistance strategies should be applied to maintain the effectiveness of the products</td>
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<td>Review and evaluation</td>
<td>Control measures should be reviewed regularly so that effectiveness can be assessed, adjusted and tailored to each situation.</td>
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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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