Membership consistently >90
- Academic – universities & research stations; researchers & extension
- Industry – leaf dealers & manufacturers

Currently
- 148 members
- 27 countries
  - Need more Asian representation
  - Especially India & China
IPM is defined by the American Phytopathology Society as:

- “A sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health and environmental risks”.

Objectives

- To summarize available IPM strategies for each pest & disease
- To produce a document for agronomists & farmers
  - structured by disease or pest
  - with a common outline framework based on relevant IPM methods
- To make document available on CORESTA website in pdf format
IPM is not new – INTEGRATED management

- Zimbabwe, TRB handbook 1950’s recommended
  - Rotation for nematode control
  - Hygiene for TMV control
  - Avoiding over-fertilization for bacterial foliar disease control

- US grower guides 1940’s recommended
  - Rotation & hygiene for black shank control
  - Hygiene for TMV control

Some new IPM strategies

- Mostly built on well-established principles
Lower CPA residues – BIG issue for tobacco industry

- CPAs may be replaced or partly replaced by other strategies
- Lower levels applied
  - Scouting
  - Proper application
  - Less disease
Lower CPA residues – BIG issue for tobacco industry

- CPAs may be replaced or partly replaced by other strategies
- Lower levels applied
  - Scouting
  - Proper application
  - Less disease

Lower diseases/pest populations – resulting easier control, less CPAs

- Rotations, good hygiene etc.
  - Prevent or slow build-up of diseases / pests

Sustainable production – soils, disease/pest levels, flora/fauna

- Will we be growing tobacco 20 years from now?
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) SG Members

- **Members**
  - Authors
  - Reviewers
  - Contributors of photographs
  - Observers, commentators

- **64 plant protection specialists**
  - 31 pathologists
  - 24 entomologists
  - 8 nematologists
  - 6 weed scientists
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) SG

Communication
- Email
- Yearly meetings at conferences

Executives
- Editors
  - Anne Jack, Colin Fisher (UK, USA)
- Group leaders
  - Emily Pfeufer (UK, USA)
  - Chuck Johnson (VT, USA)
  - Paul Semptner, (VT, USA)
  - Andy Bailey (UK, USA)
  - Cecilia Dorfey (JTI, Germany)
- 80 chapters over 5 groups
  - diseases
  - nematodes
  - insects
  - weeds
  - IPM strategies

- Each with a group leader
  - organizes group
  - collects chapters
  - arranges reviews
Sub-Group Approach

Same approach for 3 groups

Diseases

- fungal
- bacterial
- viral
- seedling
- post-harv

Nematodes

Insects

- Groups divided into sections
- Chapter for each disease or pest
Weeds group

Field Weeds

Parasitic Weeds

Different approach

- Principles of weed control
- Specific weed problems

Sub-Group Approach
IPM Strategies

- Biological Control
- Rotation
- Correct CPA Usage

➢ Sections deal with general IPM principles
Final product

- Digital document
- Downloadable PDF
  - Continually updated

FIELD GUIDE TO INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Updated 22 October 2015
Collect outstanding chapters

- Some not done, some in progress
  - Some new chapters received
  - New authors & leaders

Complete outstanding reviews, editing

- Currently in progress
- 4 chapters ready for website review

Document posted incomplete

- Task Force → Sub-Group (June 2015)
  - Add completed chapters
  - Update existing chapters
FIELD GUIDE TO INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

FOREWORD

CORESTA Integrated Pest Management Taskforce

The increase in food prices in recent years has made the world’s population more aware of the importance of food security. The core of this issue is the need for sustainable agriculture. Integrated pest management is one of the main components of sustainable agriculture.

The following guidelines are intended to serve as a reference for growers about IPM practices. The guidelines are based on the latest scientific knowledge and are intended to help growers make informed decisions about pest management.

The information provided in this guide is not definitive, and any recommendations for growers must take into account local conditions, local regulations, and other relevant factors.

IPM SG Report
CORESTA Congress, Berlin - 161012

Centre de Coopération pour les Recherches Scientifiques Relatives au Tabac
Cooperation Centre for Scientific Research Relative to Tobacco
Final Document: Better Samples

IPM STRATEGIES

FOREWORD

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has become a fundamental component of modern agricultural practices. IPM strategies involve the use of a combination of tactics that reduce pest populations to acceptable levels, while minimizing the use of pesticides. These tactics include cultural practices, such as crop rotation, and biological controls, such as introducing natural enemies of pests. Integrated Pest Management is a holistic approach to pest management that considers the entire agro-ecosystem.

IPM Strategies

Robust production in a business operating environment that is (and will be) ever more strictly regulated in terms of more comprehensive adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and the promotion and adoption of procedures and Integrated Measures to reduce the risk of both food and disease occurrences. Tobacco production that meets the requirements of yield, quality and integrity, while also complying with environmental requirements and regulations.

Integrated Disease Management

Integrated Disease Management (IDM) is a strategy that aims to manage disease and pest problems in an economically and environmentally sustainable way. It involves the use of a combination of tactics to reduce disease and pest populations to acceptable levels, while minimizing the use of pesticides. These tactics include cultural practices, such as crop rotation, and biological controls, such as introducing natural enemies of pests. Integrated Disease Management is a holistic approach to disease management that considers the entire agro-ecosystem.

A. Disease

Integrated Disease Management

Tobacco may become infected by a number of different pathogens, from viruses to bacteria, fungi and nematodes. At every stage of production, Integrated Disease Management combines cultural and chemical strategies to provide effective disease control. Since no single strategy is guaranteed to succeed against a disease, a broad-based approach is often the most effective. Integrated Disease Management relies on cultural practices, such as crop rotation, and biological controls, such as introducing natural enemies of pests. Integrated Disease Management is a holistic approach to disease management that considers the entire agro-ecosystem.

IPM SG Report
CORESTA Congress, Berlin - 161012
Our many members

- Especially authors

CORESTA

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THANK YOU