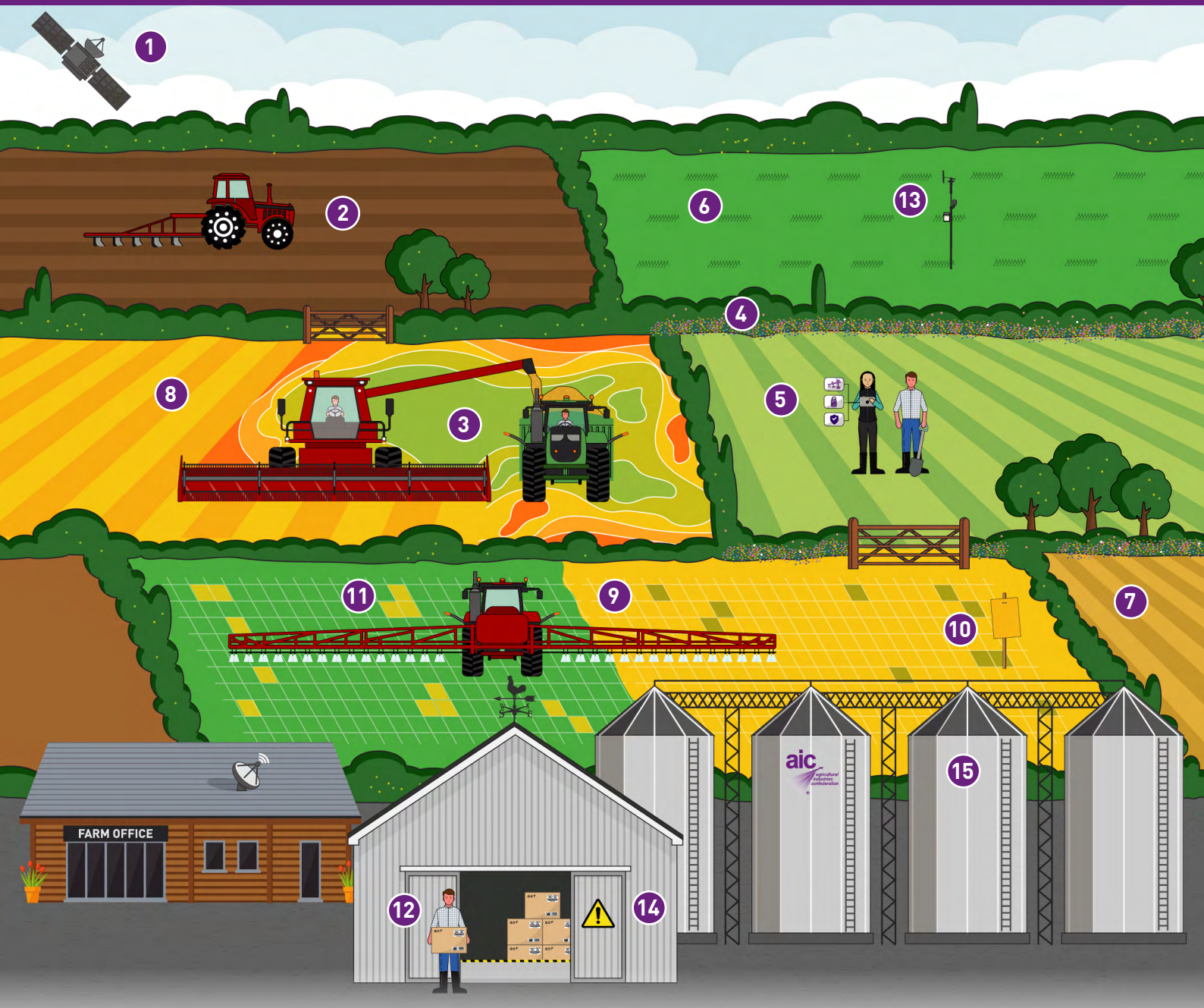
# Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
## – examples used in arable farming




1 Satellite imagery can help with all aspects of IPM on farm such as mapping, variable rate inputs and crop density

2 Use of cultivation techniques to reduce weed, pest and disease return in the following crop and so minimise plant protection product (PPP) inputs

3 Yield and soil mapping used to identify less productive areas of the farm which can be used for environmental gains

4 Wildflower margins and strips provide habitats for beneficial insects which improve pollination and control insect pests

5 Regular crop inspections monitor pest pressure and the effectiveness of any pest control measures used

6 Cover crop used to improve soil structure, nutrient retention and prevention of soil erosion

7 Use of varieties with disease and pest resistance or tolerance to minimise PPP use where market demand allows

8 Crop rotation used to reduce weed, pest and disease carry over

9 Application technology - nozzles and boom switch off. Variable rate application for nutrients

10 Insect trap used to monitor if pest present and if numbers at threshold

11 By improving crop health, biostimulants enable plants to better withstand pests and diseases

12 Adjuvants are recommended to improve PPP efficacy and minimise PPP use. Drift retardants, water conditioners and pH buffers can also help maintain pesticide performance

13 Weather forecasting services used to plan ideal planting, harvest times and predicting pest and disease pressure and if or when any action is required

14 PPPs used with different modes of action to minimise development of resistance

15 Monitoring stored grain to ensure kept at correct temperature and moisture to prevent spoilage

*Image representative of IPM throughout the farming year.*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