Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

IPM is a holistic approach to sustainable agriculture that focuses on managing insects, weeds and diseases through a combination of cultural, biological and chemical measures that are cost effective, environmentally sound and socially acceptable. This includes the responsible use of crop protection and plant biotech products.

Why Is IPM Important?

GLOBAL POPULATION is on the rise

and therefore so is FOOD DEMAND

INCREASE YIELDS on existing land

This means farmers must

while PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY and looking after the environment

IPM PROVIDES FARMERS WITH TOOLS AND STRATEGIES TO

sustainably MAXIMIZE PRODUCTION and MINIMIZE LOSSES due to insects, weeds and diseases

Key Components Of An IPM Strategy

FARMERS are the primary decision makers in implementing IPM strategies.

PREVENT the build-up of pests

- Select the best crop varieties for local growing conditions.
- Employ crop rotation, irrigation and tillage practices that help manage pests.
- Manage habitats for beneficial insects.
- Reduce carry-over of weeds and disease by appropriate harvesting, seed cleaning and storage.
- Use seed treatments when necessary.

MONITOR crops for both pests and natural control mechanisms

- Reduce carry-over of weeds and disease by appropriate harvesting, seed cleaning and storage.
- Distinguish between pests and beneficial insects.
- Determine if intervention is necessary.

INTERVENE when control measures are needed

- Determine the most appropriate intervention to control pests: one that is cost-effective and environmentally sound.
- Interventions can be physical, cultural, biological or chemical.
- If crop protection products are required, use them responsibly.

www.croplifeasia.org

Source: Croplife.org
Integrated Pest Management

Role Of The Plant Science Industry

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
- Developing innovative chemistry and other control agents to manage insects, weeds and diseases
- Improving crop varieties with pest and disease resistant traits

IPM TRAINING
As part of an on-going commitment to stewardship, the plant science industry trains farmers on IPM best practices.

Since 2005 CropLife International IPM programs have trained over 2 MILLION individuals

IDENTIFYING beneficial insects
WHEN and HOW to manage pests
RESPONSIBLE USE of crop protection products
PROPER DISPOSAL of empty containers or unused products

Establishing PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPs)
The plant science industry believes PPPs are essential to IPM training as they can:
- Scale up access to new technologies
- Provide information, education and training

The global CropLife network has over 340 IPM PARTNERSHIPS worldwide

- Private sector
- Governments
- NGOs
- Universities
- Agricultural associations
- Donors
- National research organizations

Source: Croplife.org