

HORTICULTURE Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

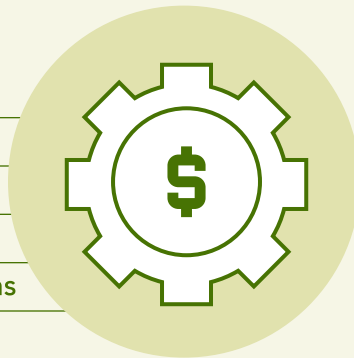
Climate change is causing hotter summers, milder winters, and a longer frost-free season. Additionally, precipitation patterns are changing, and storms are becoming more frequent and intense.

These changes will increase pest pressures due to shifting distributions, altered lifecycles, reduced overwinter mortality, and heightened crop vulnerability from damage and stress caused by adverse weather events.

Key Climate Change Impacts:

Rising pest pressures mean...

- Weakened plants
- More frequent use of pesticides
- Higher production costs
- Environmental and health concerns
- Changing consumer food safety perceptions
- Increased need for new pesticides



Key Adaptation Strategy

Regularly inspect crops for pests and/or pest damage

Regularly inspect traps

Identify the pests that are present

Determine growth stage of pest

Monitor weather conditions



Integrated Pest Management includes:

- 1 Knowledge** – staying informed on crop characteristics, associated potential pests, and control options
- 2 Record keeping** – maintaining cropping, management, and species history specific to each field
- 3 Adaptability** – staying open to changing site management, application timing, and safety and control techniques
- 4 Monitoring** – tracking of weeds, disease, and insect distribution, and crop health via scouting and sampling
- 5 Action thresholds** – determining levels when pesticides should be implemented at times that maximize benefit and limit financial costs and losses

Use Perennia's Online Pest Guides for help developing your adaptation strategy

