

Introduction to Organic Pest Control and IPM

Brandon Merchant



Our Agenda

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Introduction

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What is IPM?

3



The Components
of an IPM
program

4



Tactics for
Sustainable
Success

5



Conclusions



Who am I?

Brandon Merchant

- Owner of Southwest Victory Gardens
- Former President of Tucson Organic Gardeners
- Master Gardener



Organic Garden
Design, Installation, and
Maintenance

southwestvictorygardens.com



Did you know. . .

78 million households in the U.S. use home and garden pesticides.

Herbicides account for the highest usage of pesticides in the home and garden sector with over **90 million pounds** applied on lawns and gardens per year.



Scary but true. . .

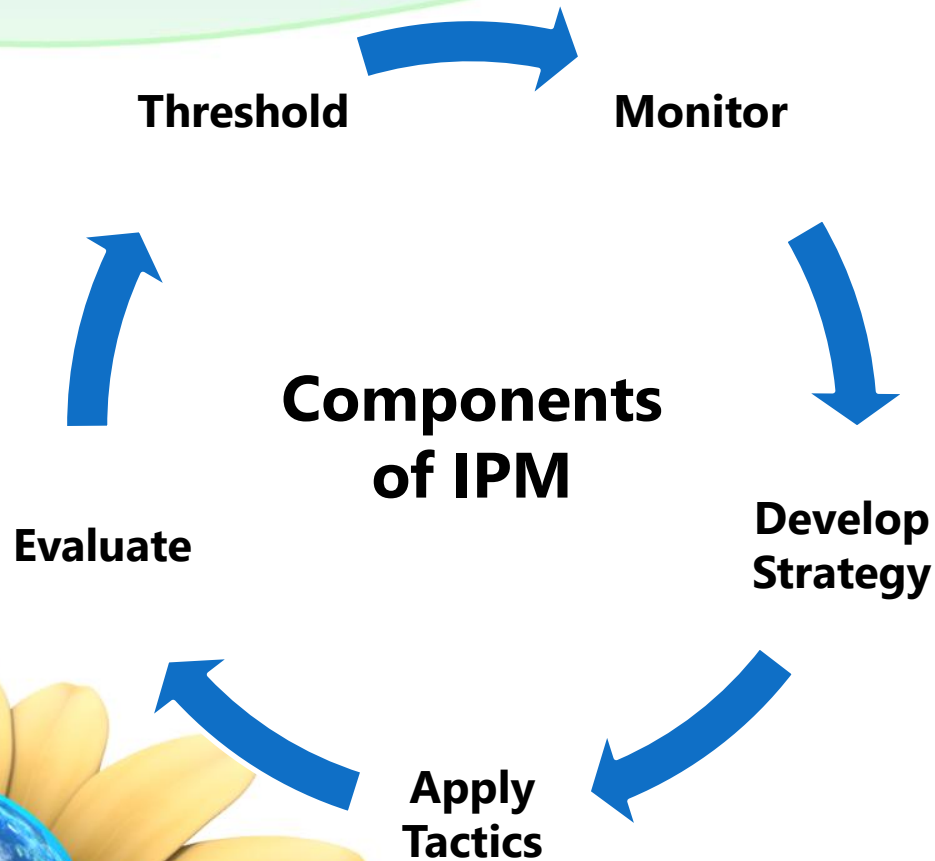
On average, suburban lawns and gardens receive **more** pesticide applications per acre (3.2-9.8 lbs) than agriculture per acre (2.7 lbs).

*28 species of weeds are now **resistant** to Roundup

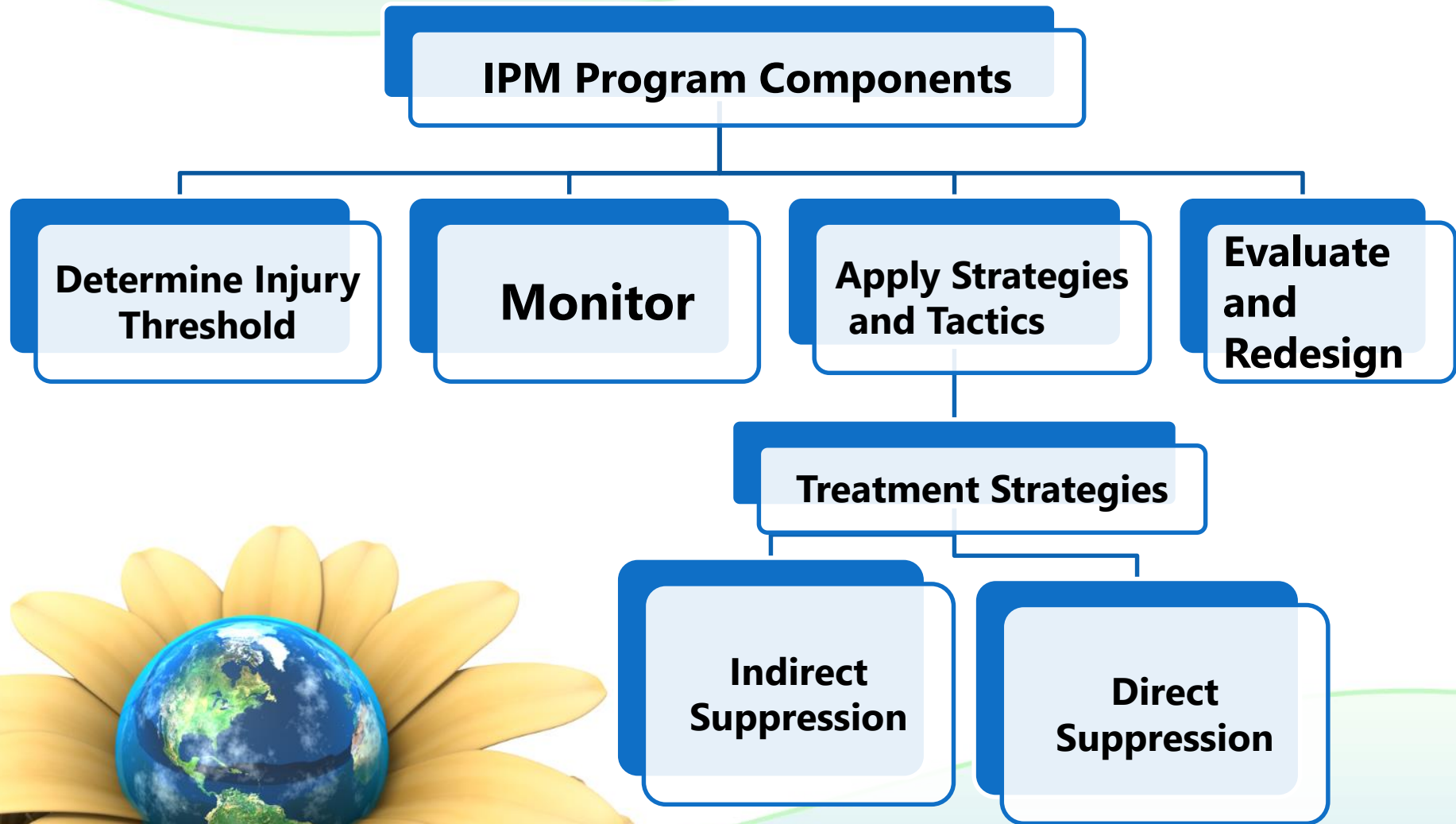


What is IPM?

Integrated Pest Management or Insect Population Management



IPM Program Components and Their Interrelationships



Pest or Guest?

When exactly does an organism become a “pest”.

What Type of Damage is it?

- Economic
- Medical
- Aesthetic

Is the Damage Tolerable?

What is *Your* Threshold?



How to Determine your Damage Level Threshold

When to Take Action

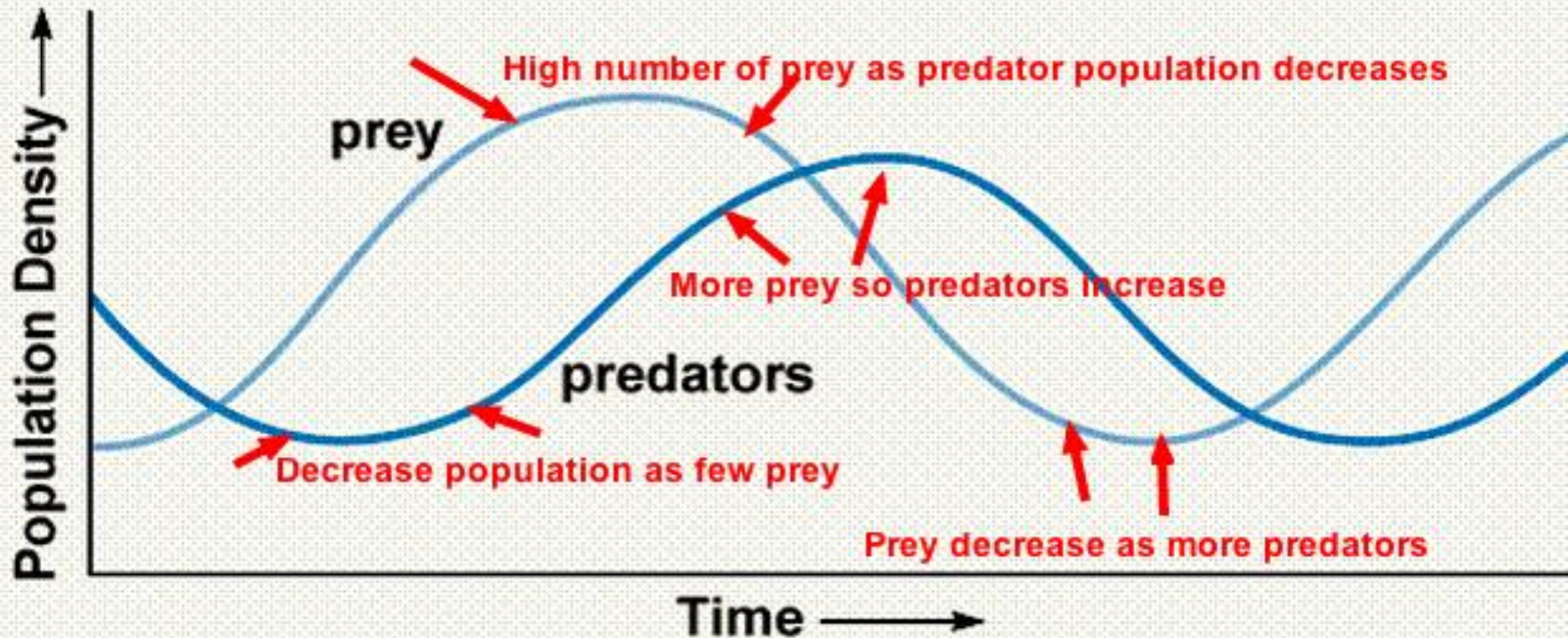


- ✓ How much damage will *you* tolerate?
- ✓ How large can your pest population grow before it causes that amount of damage?
- ✓ Establish a treatment level that keeps the pest population small enough to keep damage levels in check.

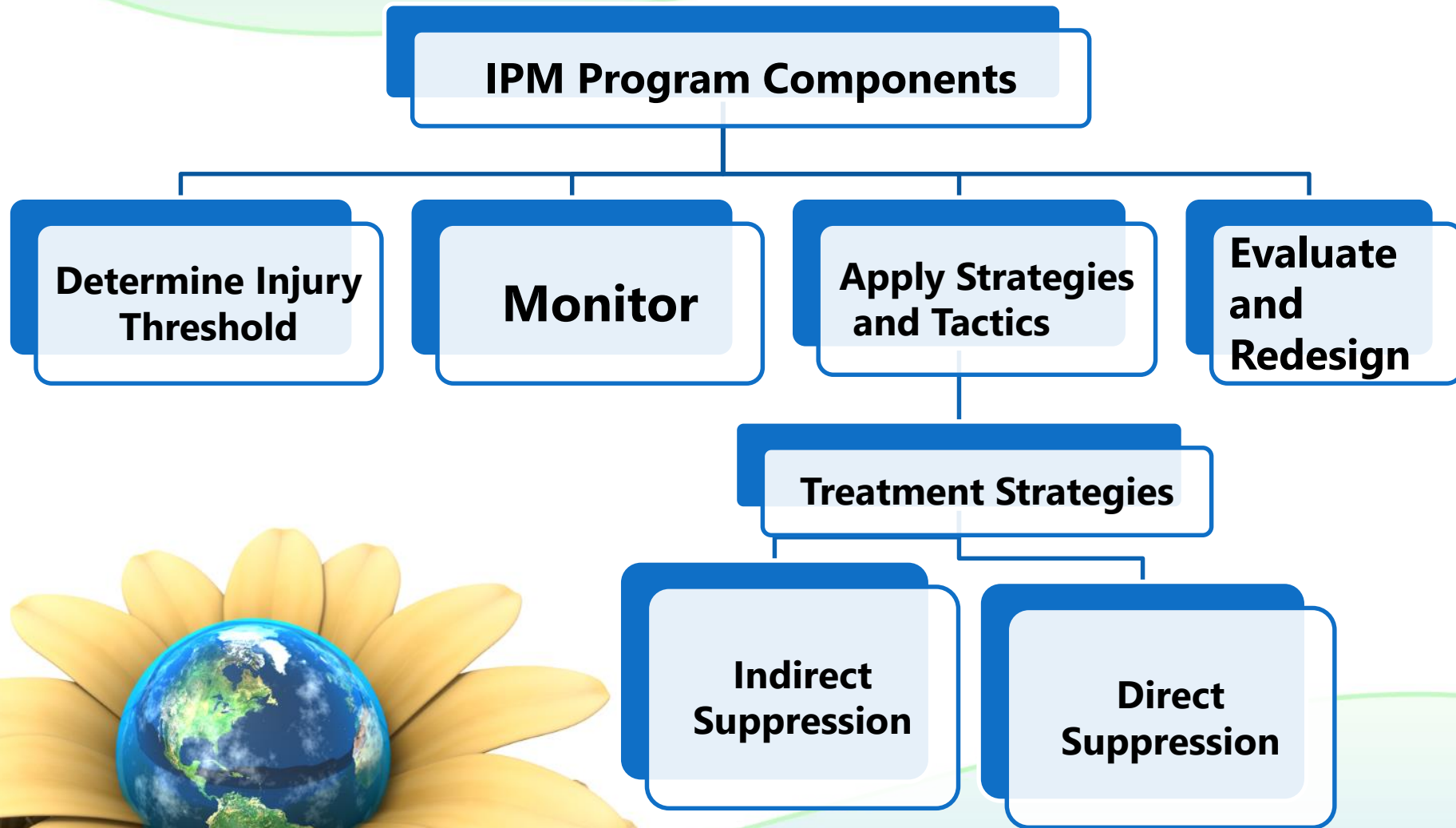


Total Eradication of Pest Insects is Virtually Impossible

Comparison of Prey and Predators' Populations



IPM Program Components and Their Interrelationships



Monitor - Tools of the Trade

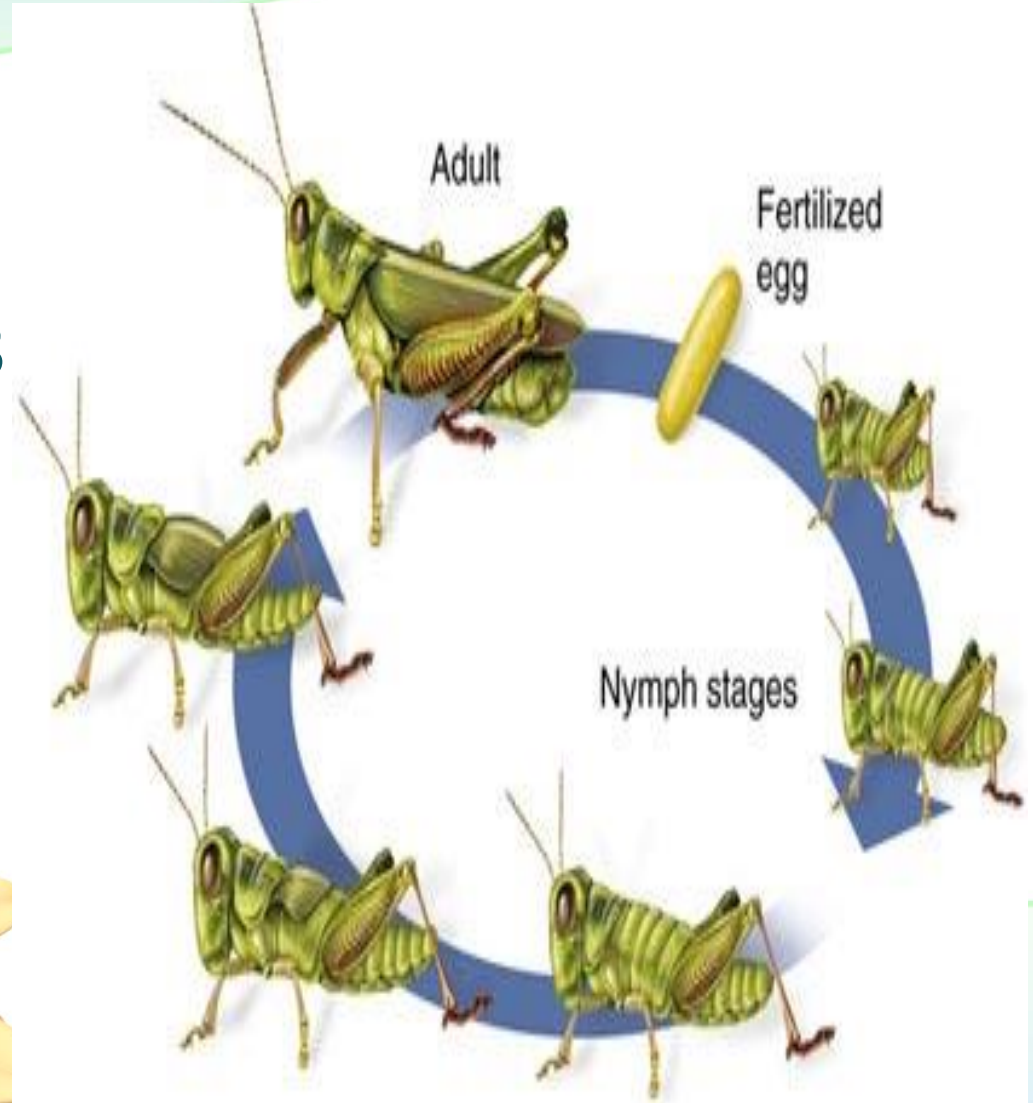
- Hand Lens
- Aspirator
- Sticky Traps
- Pheromone Traps
- Flashlight/Black Light
- Storage Containers
- Notebook/Journal



Insects Life Cycles

Simple Metamorphosis

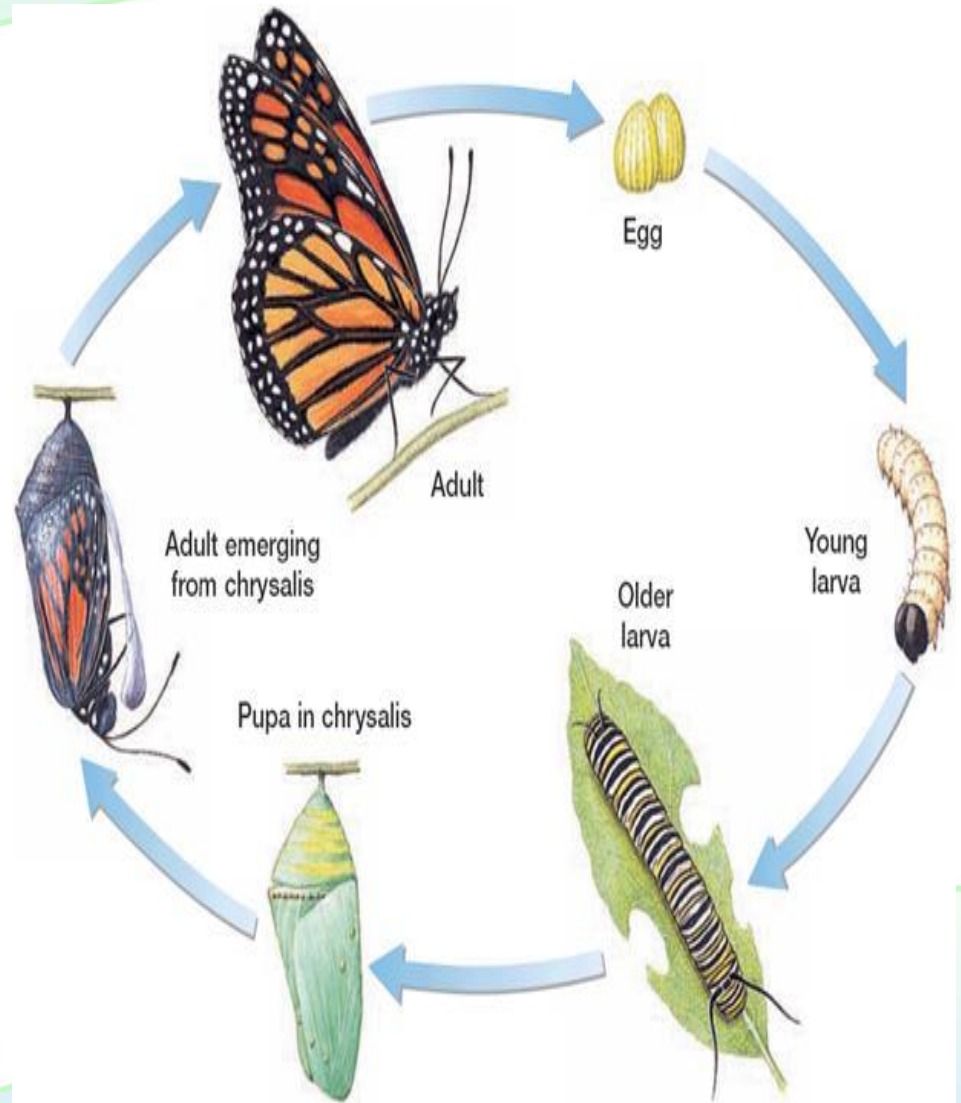
Insects with Simple or Incomplete Metamorphosis Have 3 Life Stages.



Insects Life Cycles

Complex Metamorphosis

Insects with Complex or Complete Metamorphosis Have 4 Life Stages.



How Insects Feed

Above Ground Chewing

Armyworm, Bee, Billbug,
Caterpillar, Cricket,
Cucumber Beetle, Cutworm,
Earwig, Flea Beetle,
Fruitworm, Grass Hopper,
Hornworm, Leafminer, Leaf
Skeletonizer, Snail & Slug,
Weevil



How Insects Feed

Above Ground Sucking

Aphid, Harlequin Bug,
Lace Bug, Leafhopper,
Mealybug, Mite, Psyllid,
Scale, Spittlebug,
Squash Bug, Thrips,
Whitefly



How Insects Feed

Below Ground Feeding

Beetle Grubs*, Billbug,
Onion Maggot,
Nematode, Root
Maggot, Rootworm,
Root Weevil, Wireworm



How Insects Feed

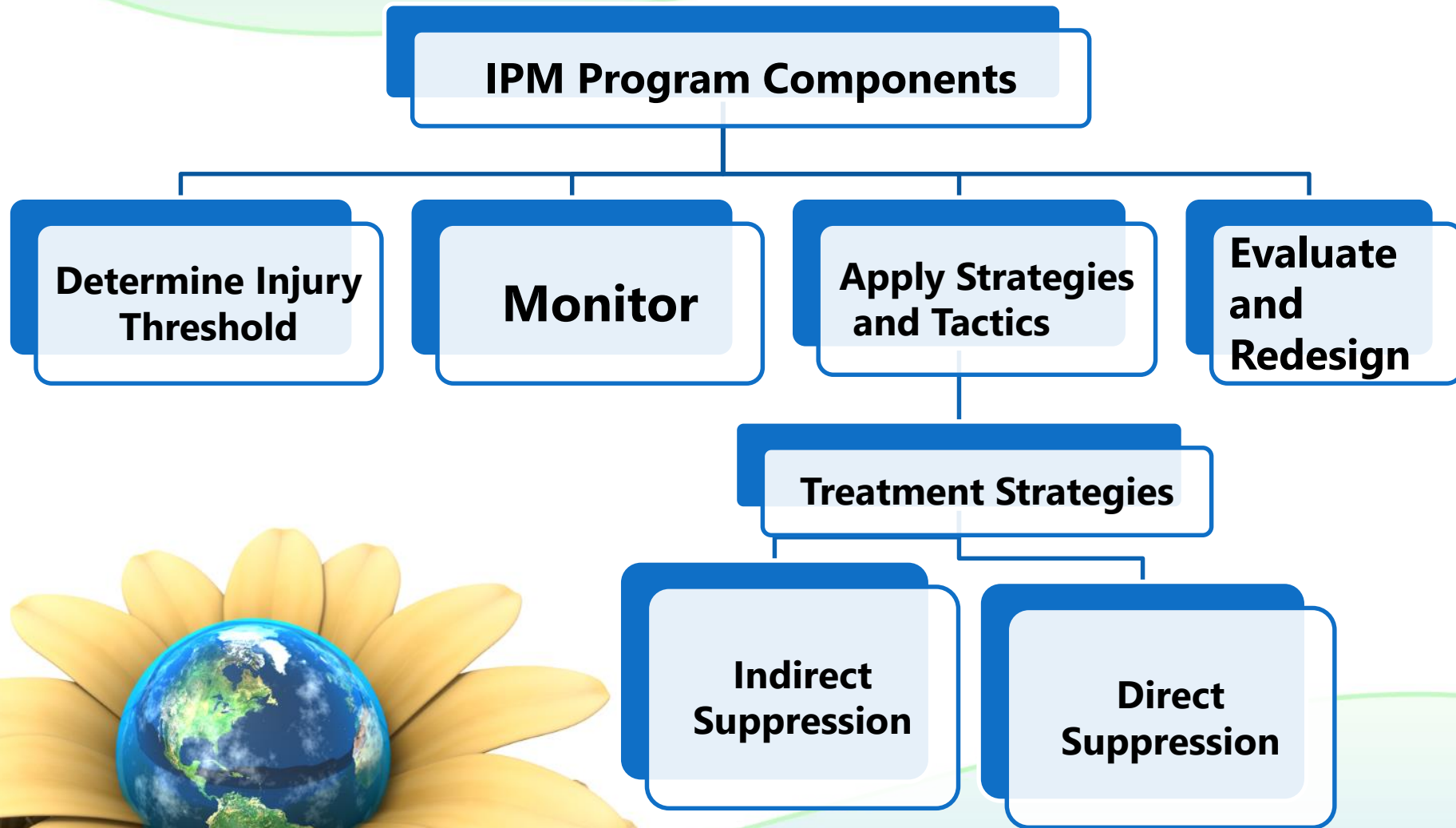
Boring Insects

Various Borers by Name
Plus:

Apple Maggot, Bark
Beetle, Codling Moth,
Corn Earworm



IPM Program Components and Their Interrelationships



Indirect Suppression Tactics

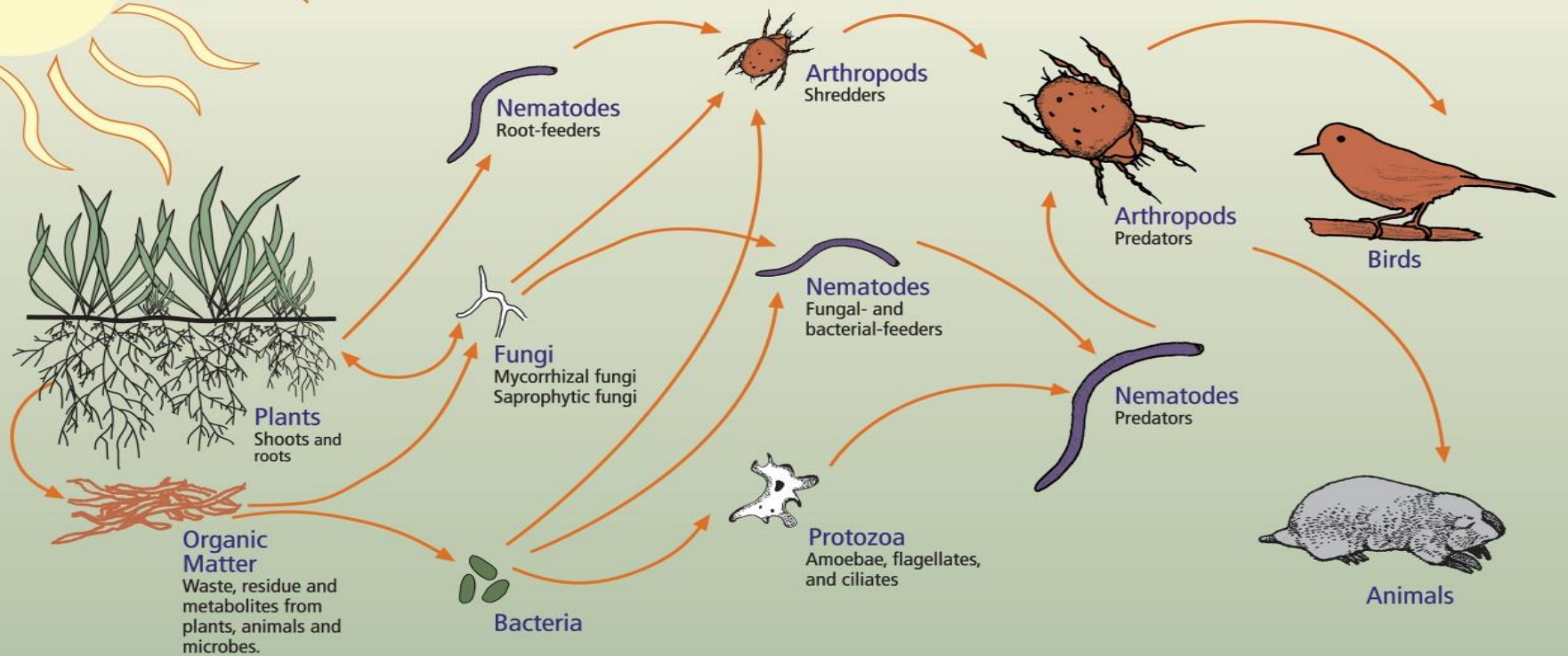
Cultural Controls

- **Nutrition**
- **Resistant varieties**
- **Interplanting and Companion Planting**
- **Crop Rotation**
- **Enhancement of naturally occurring Biological Controls**
- **Timed Planting**
- **Mulch and Ground Covers**
- **Trap Cropping**
- **Clean Cultivation**
- **Ongoing Education**



Cultural Control Tactic 1 - Nutrition

The Soil Food Web



First trophic level:
Photosynthesizers

Second trophic level:
Decomposers
Mutualists
Pathogens, Parasites
Root-feeders

Third trophic level:
Shredders
Predators
Grazers

Fourth trophic level:
Higher level predators

Fifth and higher trophic levels:
Higher level predators

Cultural Control Tactic 2 – Resistant Varieties

Using a plant's natural defenses against pests to your advantage



SQUASH WINTER
Sweet REBA Acorn
Cucurbita pepo

USDA
ORGANIC

\$2.99
1.5 grams

WARM SEASON
90-100 DAYS
Sow after last
chance of
spring frost

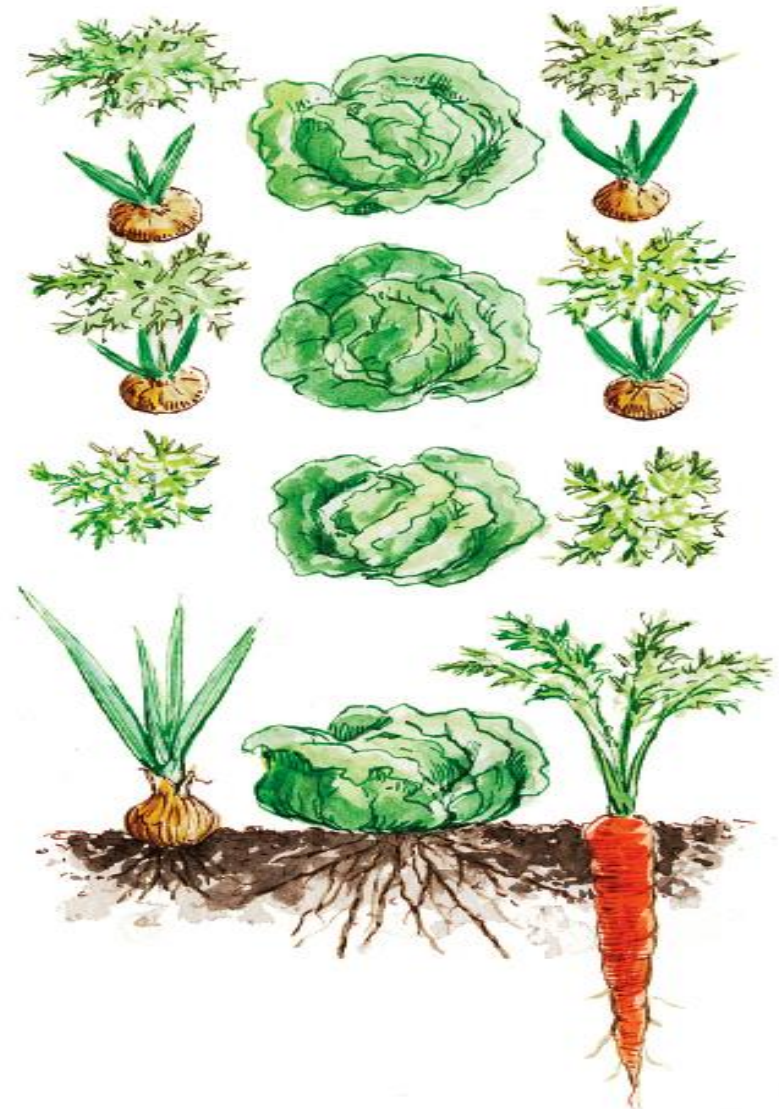
Resistant
Early
Bush
Acorn
*A well behaved
plant that won't
take over the
yard, but will
produce a high
yield of sweet,
delicious fruits!*

Botanical
INTERESTS®

An illustration of two winter squash fruits. One is a large, ribbed green squash with a yellow-orange stem, and the other is a smaller, rounder green squash with a dark stem. A circular seal with the text 'USDA ORGANIC' is positioned in the upper right corner of the illustration area.

Cultural Control Tactic 3 –Interplanting

Planting Multiple Crops
in Close Proximity to
One Another

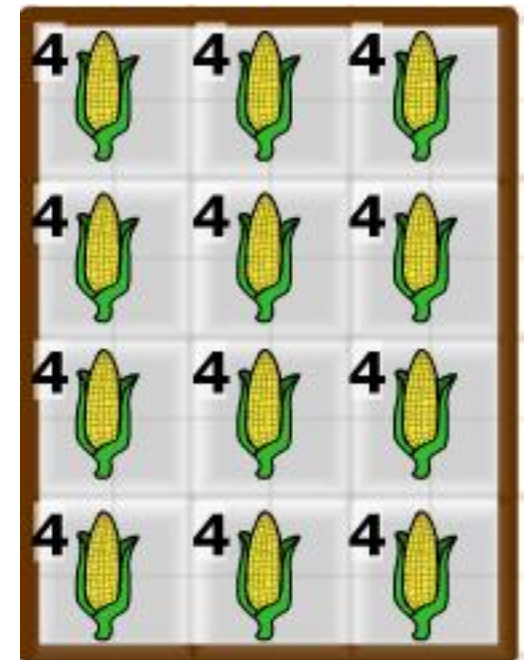


Cultural Control Tactic 4 – Enhancement of Naturally Occurring Biological Controls

Provide a source of food, shelter, and alternate hosts for beneficial organisms.



Cultural Control Tactic 5 – Crop Rotation



Crops in the same botanical family tend to suffer the same pest and disease problems.

Cultural Control Tactic 6 – Trap Cropping

Use susceptible crops to attract problem insects and then destroy or trap.



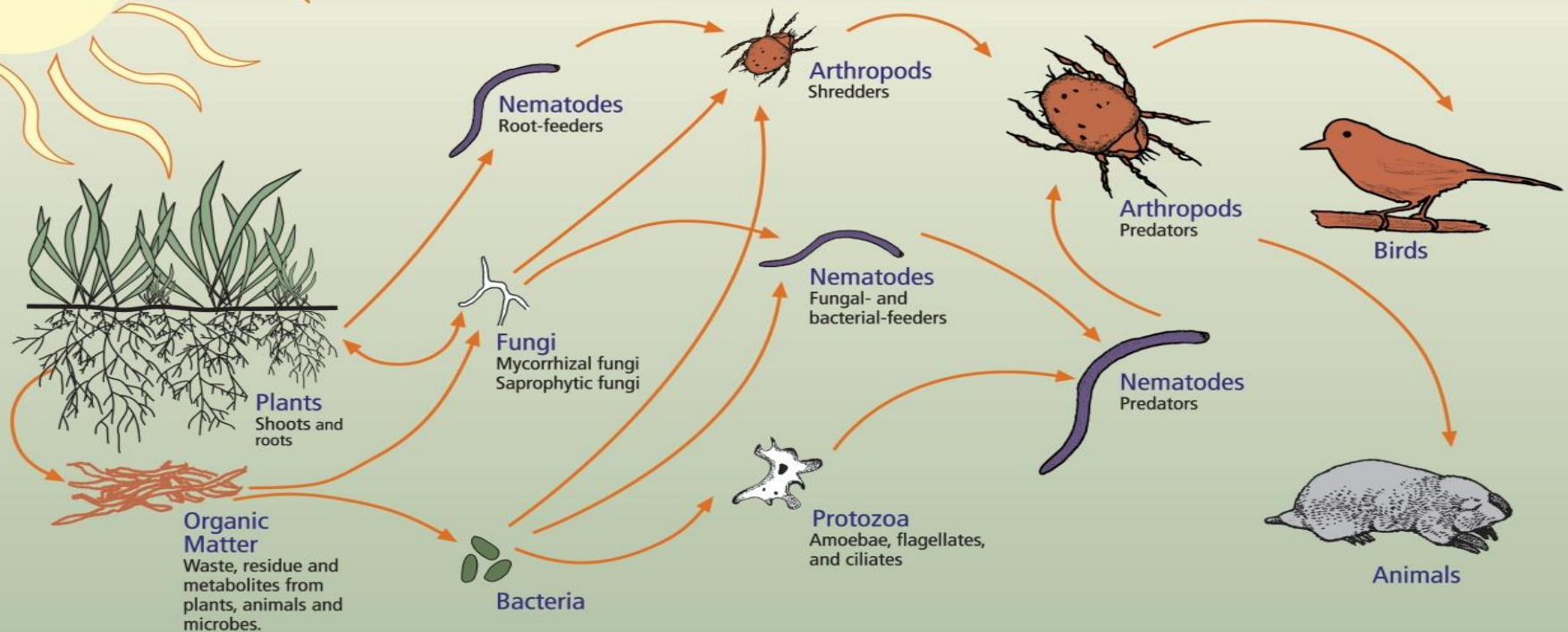
Cultural Control Tactic 7 – Timed Planting

Avoid planting during time of increased feeding activity or when weather may induce stress.



Cultural Control Tactic 8 – Organic Mulch and Ground Cover

The Soil Food Web



First trophic level:
Photosynthesizers

Second trophic level:
Decomposers
Mutualists
Pathogens, Parasites
Root-feeders

Third trophic level:
Shredders
Predators
Grazers

Fourth trophic level:
Higher level
predators

Fifth and higher trophic levels:
Higher level
predators

Cultural Control Tactic 9 – Clean Cultivation

A clean garden is a healthy garden!

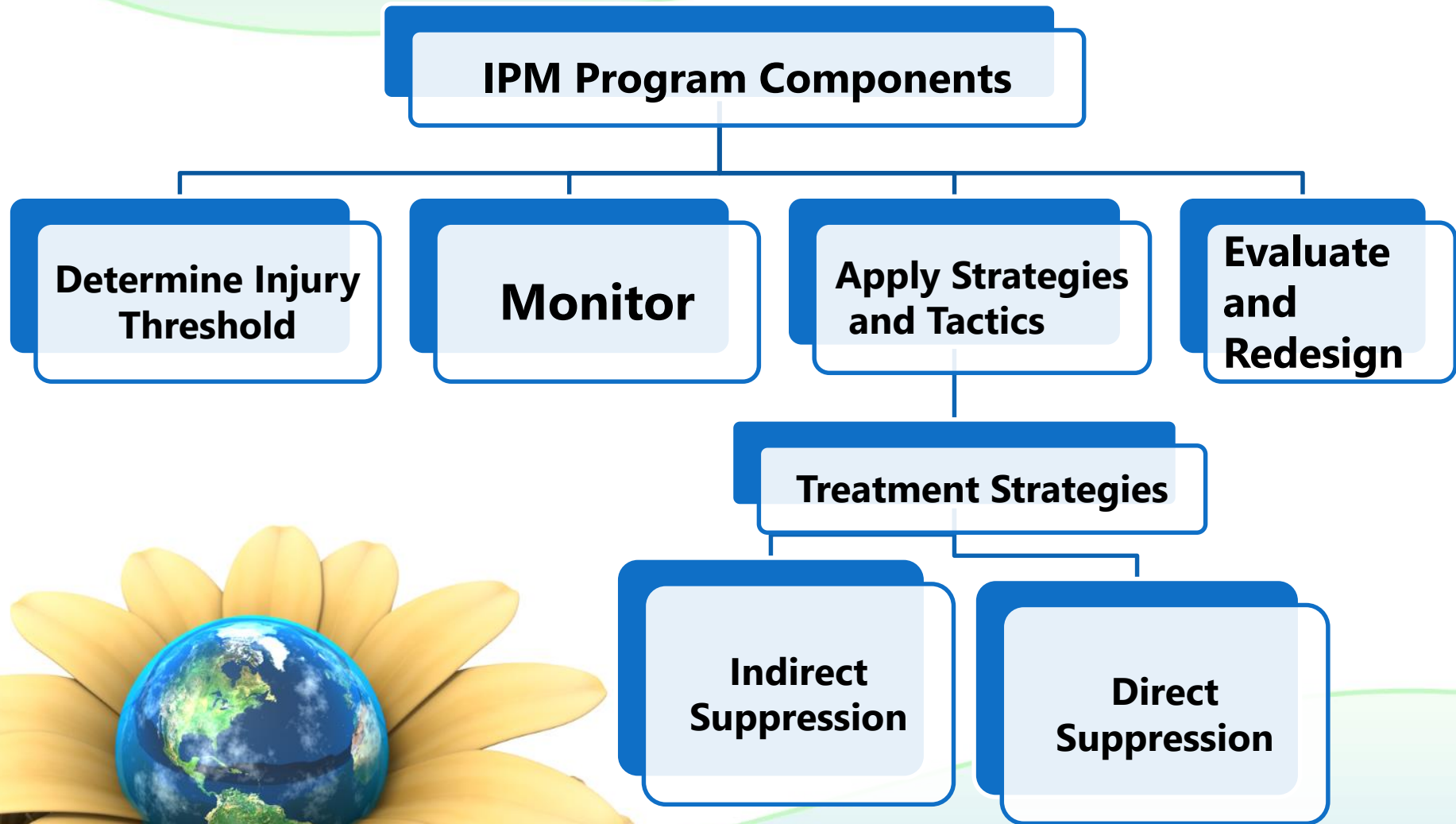


Cultural Control Tactic 10 – Education!

You're already here!



IPM Program Components and Their Interrelationships



Direct Suppression – Physical and Mechanical Controls



- Hand Picking
- Portable Vacuum Cleaner

Direct Suppression – Physical and Mechanical Controls



- **Physical Barriers**
- **Fences and Cages**
- **Row Cover**

Direct Suppression – Physical and Mechanical Controls

- Sticky Traps
- Pheromone Traps



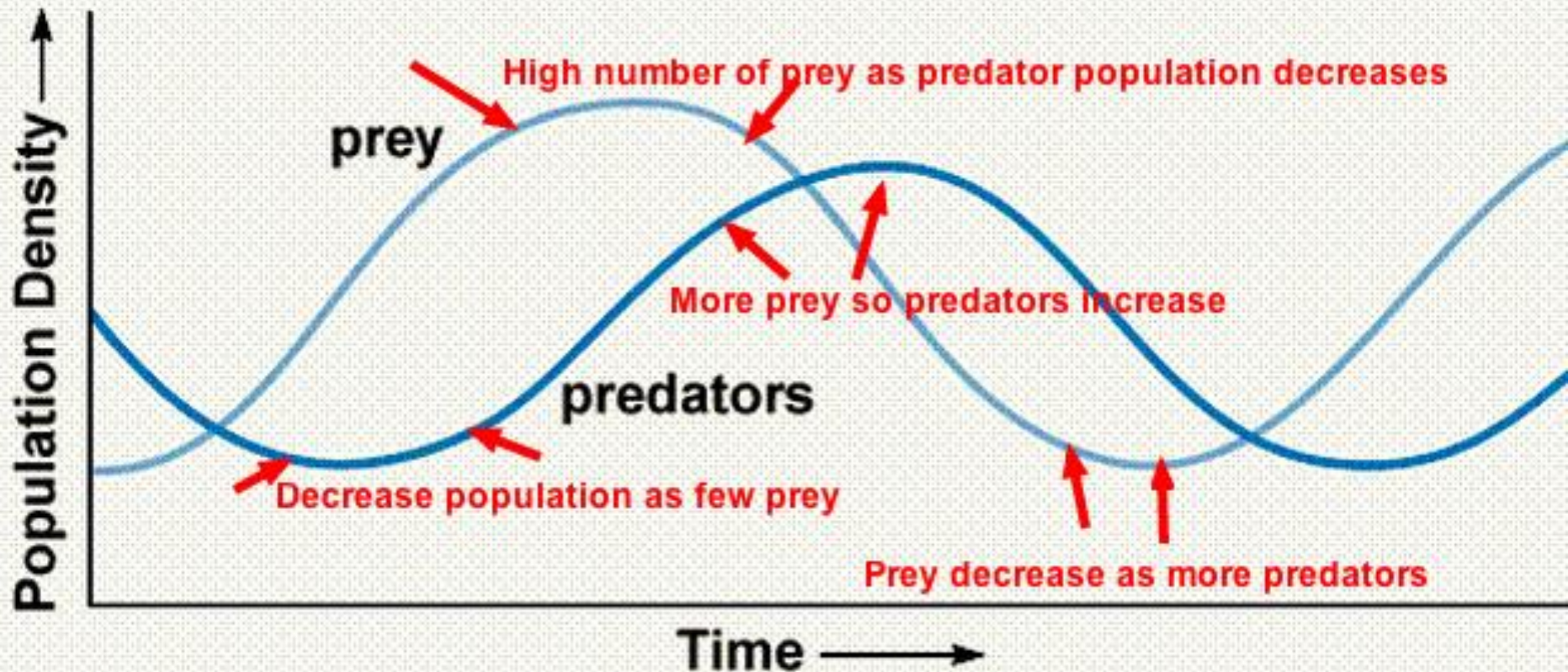
Direct Suppression – Biological Controls

- **Inundation VS.**
- **Inoculation**



Direct Suppression – Biological Controls

Comparison of Prey and Predators' Populations



Direct Suppression – Biological Controls



Predatory Insects:

Assassin bugs, Lady Beetles, Mantids, Lacewings, Arachnids

Direct Suppression – Biological Controls



Parasitic Insects:
Primarily Parasitic Wasps, A large Variety of are available commercially.

Direct Suppression – Biological Controls

Birds and Animals:

Our furry and feathered friends are all part of a healthy garden ecosystem.



Direct Suppression – Microbial Controls

A variety of bacteria, fungi, viruses, and nematodes are commercially available to the home gardener:

Bacillus thuringiensis (BT)

Bacillus popilliae

Saccharopolyspora spinosa

Beauveria bassiana

Nosema Locustae

Steinernema feltiae

S. carpocapsae

Heterohabditis heliothidis



Make Your Own Microbial Control

Find an infected caterpillar, grind and mix with water. Add to your sprayer and apply to your garden. Bug Juice!



Direct Suppression – Sprays and Dusts

Sprays and Dusts are broad spectrum, contact killers that should only be used as a last resort

Repellants:

Garlic/Pepper Concentrates

Essential Oils

Homemade and Commercial

Strongly or broadly toxic sprays and dusts:

Water

Insecticidal Soap

Neem

Dormant Oils

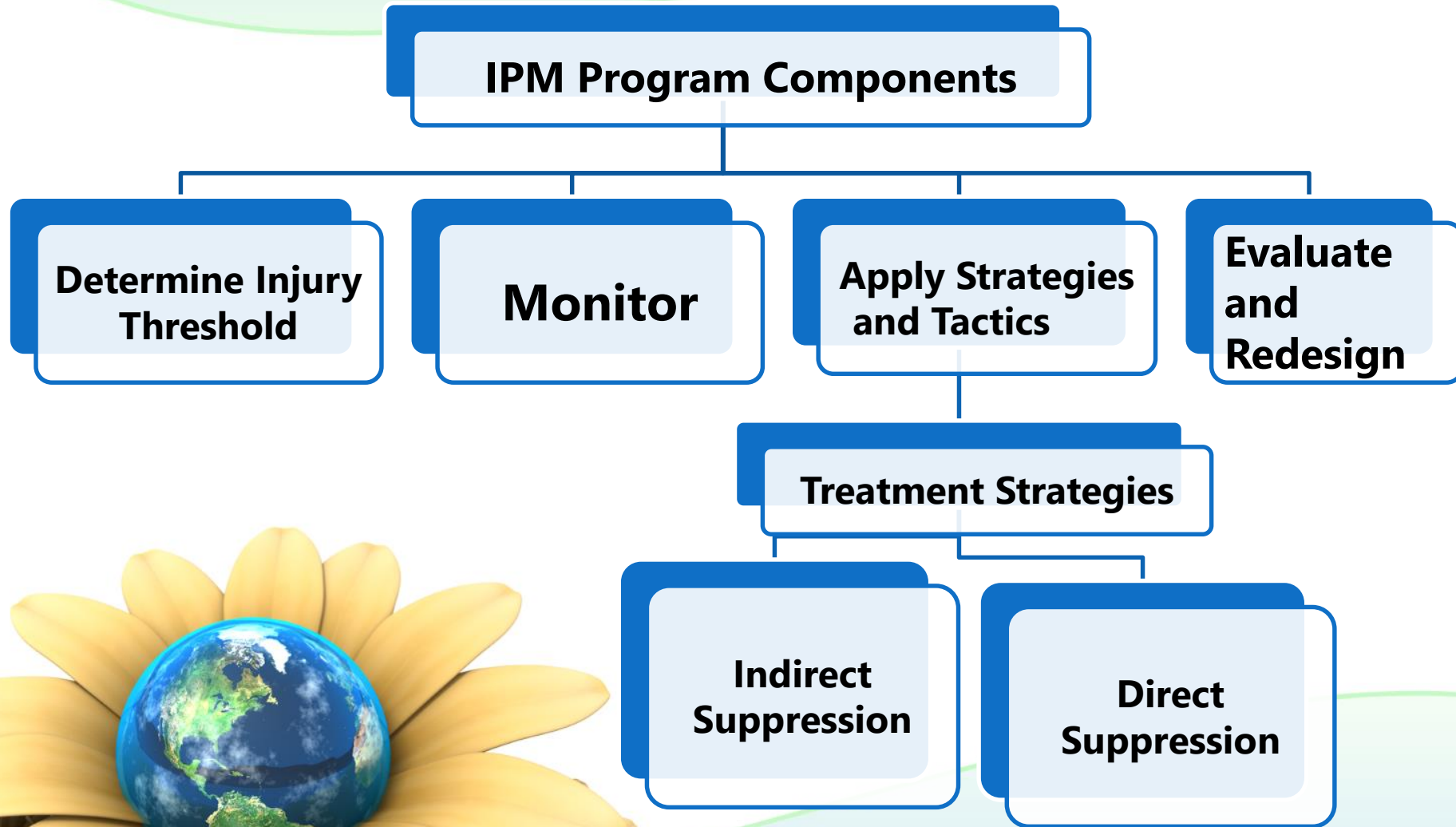
DE

Pyrethrum

Sulfur/Copper



IPM Program Components and Their Interrelationships



Evaluate and Improve

- **What worked?**
- **What didn't?**
- **What can you do different?**
- **How can you make it easier for next year?**



In Conclusion

**There is no
Silver Bullet**

**Your Garden is a
Complex
ecosystem**

**Use Sprays and
Dusts only as a
Last Resort**





Thanks for coming!