



ProAgria

How I implement IPM

Details of a holistic IPM strategy with low pesticide input in a European farm

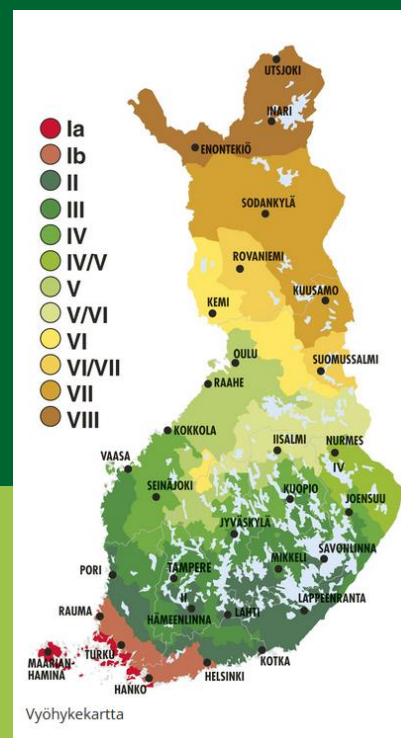
My farm



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PEDO-CLIMATIC CONTEXT

- Boreal zone
- Garden plant growth zone 3
- Loamy and sand-clay soils
- Always snow in winter



MAIN PESTS

- Weeds: Sonchus, Elymus repens
- Strawberry: phytonemus pallidus and Botrytis cinerea

AGRONOMICAL CONTEXT

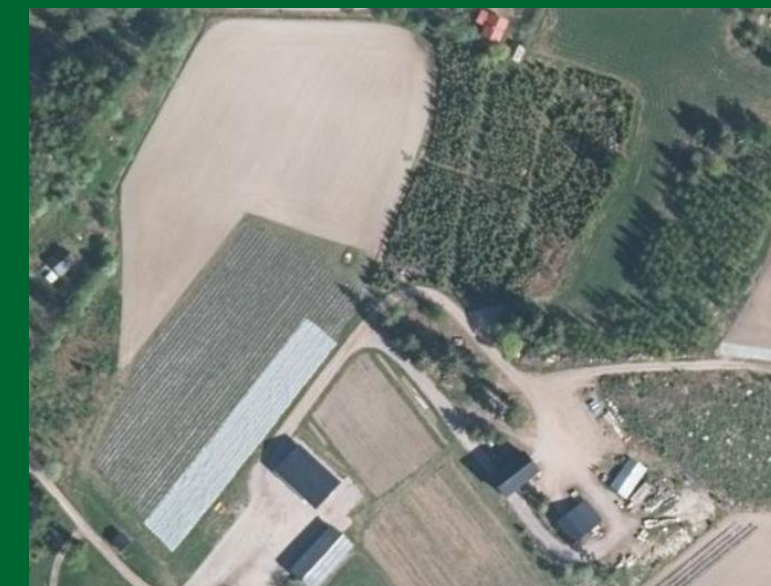
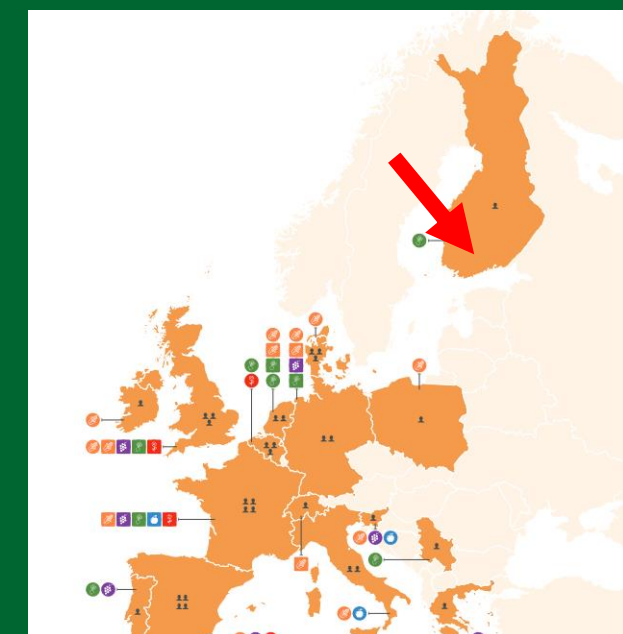
- Strawberry and green asparagus
- Crop rotation: grass-grass-winter oilseed rape/winter cereal-faba bean-cereal/oil hemp
- Organic farming
- 55 hectare fields

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

- Family farm with one full time farmer and one part time helper
- Seasonal workers 5-10 for 4 weeks

OBJECTIVES AND MOTIVATIONS OF THE FARMER

- Reducing of tillage
- Improving environmental diversity in the farm ecosystem
- Increasing green cover in fields through the year



My strategy

Alternative solutions

Agronomical

Genetics

Physical control

Grass mix with 7-10 different species

Cover crop mix growing under N

Prestop against root diseases during planting

Prestop Mix with bee vector during flowering against grey mold.



Plastic cover on rows and cut grass between rows.

Cucumberis mites against pests during flowering.

More space between rows and plants to avoid diseases.

Key measures

Strawberry

- At least 5 years between 2 strawberry years in the same field
- Using Prestop for plants, preventing *Phytium* and *Fusarium*
- Plants grow in black plastic cover and there is grass between the rows
- Using Prestop Mix with the help of bees for preventing *Botrytis*
- Using Cucumeris mites against for *Phytonemus pallidus* during flowering

Other crops

- Keeping the field always green, no room for weeds
- Increasing the diversity in the field with cover crop mixes
- Cover crops also shadow weeds

Legend



New solution

~~Solution~~

Abandoned solution



Non systematic solution



My results

Comparison with standards

Pests control

Very good

Annual weeds

Medium

Botrytis in strawberry

To improve

Perennial weeds

Evolution of use of pesticides

Very good

Prestop Mix

Medium

Pest eaters

To improve

Key conclusions

Cultivating without chemicals needs more planning

The whole farm ecosystem must take for consideration

Most important thing for also pest management is that the soil is in good growing condition and there is lots of good microbes

Sustainability indicators

Very good

- ↘ Use of fossil energy
- ↗ Establishment of grass cover or multi-annual crops

Medium

- Irrigation (amount of water)
- ↗ Energy costs
- ↗ •Complexity"of the cropping system

To improve

- ↗ •Workload
- ↗ •Distribution of work over the year
- Standardized operating expenses

Legend

In green = positive trend
In red = negative trend
In black = comparable

= Comparable

↗ Increase
↘ Decrease

↗ Significant increase
↘ Significant decrease

Environmental indicators
Social indicators
Economic indicators

Our feedbacks



“ Using only biological methods in farming demands lots of planning and scanning of the results. You also have to know the ecosystems cause effects.

Saara Kukkonen Finland



“ More than 85 % of Finnish farmers has adopted IPM methods cause IPM has been a requirement of their environmental commitment for 7 years. Organic farming practices have been introduced more and more in traditional farming as well.

Marja Kallela Finland

Avoiding the use of pesticides saves all the natural enemies.
Using Prestop Mix (made of *Gliocladium catenulatum*) saves all the good fungi in the canopy
The main goal is to obtain the ecosystem so that it will stay sustainable for all pests.

In Finland, there is only one chemical product available against plant pest for several garden plants in the open field, which can only be used every other year for the same plants, often only with a Minor use permit. Traditional farmers have to adopt more and more organic farming methods due to the lack of chemical plant protection agents.