

IPM CHECKLIST 2024

Steps to support sustainable pest management in Australian grains



PRE-SEASON

1 PREPARE THE Paddock

- Know how paddock history, weather, green bridge and seasonal influences affect the risk for different pests
- Plan the controls for each paddock to pre-emptively reduce risk
- Use controls such as weed management, timing of sowing, sowing into stubble and cultivation

2 KNOW YOUR FRIENDS AND FOES

- Learn to identify the main pests and beneficials in your area
- Understand how a pest's lifecycle, development and behaviour influence risk under different environmental conditions
- Know which pest species have a risk of resistance



Proactive

3 MONITOR ACROSS FARM

- Know the correct monitoring methods for key pests in your area
- Plan monitoring for the correct pest life cycle stages and crop development stages
- Keep an eye out for beneficials responding to pest presence

4 LOOK BEYOND THE FENCE

- Keep track of potential incursions via regional and local surveillance
- Share knowledge of pest presence with neighbours
- Use area-wide management approaches where possible

Reactive

5 ASSESS DAMAGE

- Determine the life stage of the pest causing damage, and whether impact will increase or decrease with pest development
- Consider whether the crop can compensate from current and predicted damage
- Work to pest thresholds when available, not all pest damage has economic impacts

6 KNOW YOUR OPTIONS

- Avoid insurance sprays and seed treatments in low-risk paddocks
- If a spray is warranted, choose selective chemicals with low impact on beneficials, and use the correct application techniques and rates
- Know the risk of resistance, rotate modes of action and report control failures



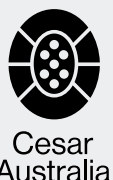
POST-HARVEST

7 REFLECT ON RECORDS

- Use monitoring data to track changes in pests and beneficials over time
- Review which management practices worked and why
- Share your experiences with others

8 CHOOSE YOUR CROP

- Avoid sowing susceptible crops into high-risk paddocks
- Plan future crop rotations that minimise the risk of soil and seedling pests
- Use stubble management and tillage methods that reduce pest risk



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