

IPM in Potatoes

A trial in 2025-26

Dr Paul Horne

IPM Technologies P/L

Aim: Could we reduce insecticide applications and maintain level of control?



IPM Trial

- McCain
- CPLI group
- Potatoes NZ
- Farmer and Farm Manager
- Seed and Field
- Bioeconomy Science Unit (Plant and Food)
- IPM Technologies

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- Decisions based on monitoring
- Decisions based on numbers of biological control agents (Beneficials) as well as pest numbers
- Deals with all pests
- Insecticides chosen because of impact on beneficials as well as impact on pests
- Pests: TPP and aphids



Monitoring by Lisa Watkins,
Bioeconomy Science Unit
(Plant and Food)

- All Pests
- All Beneficials
- All life stages

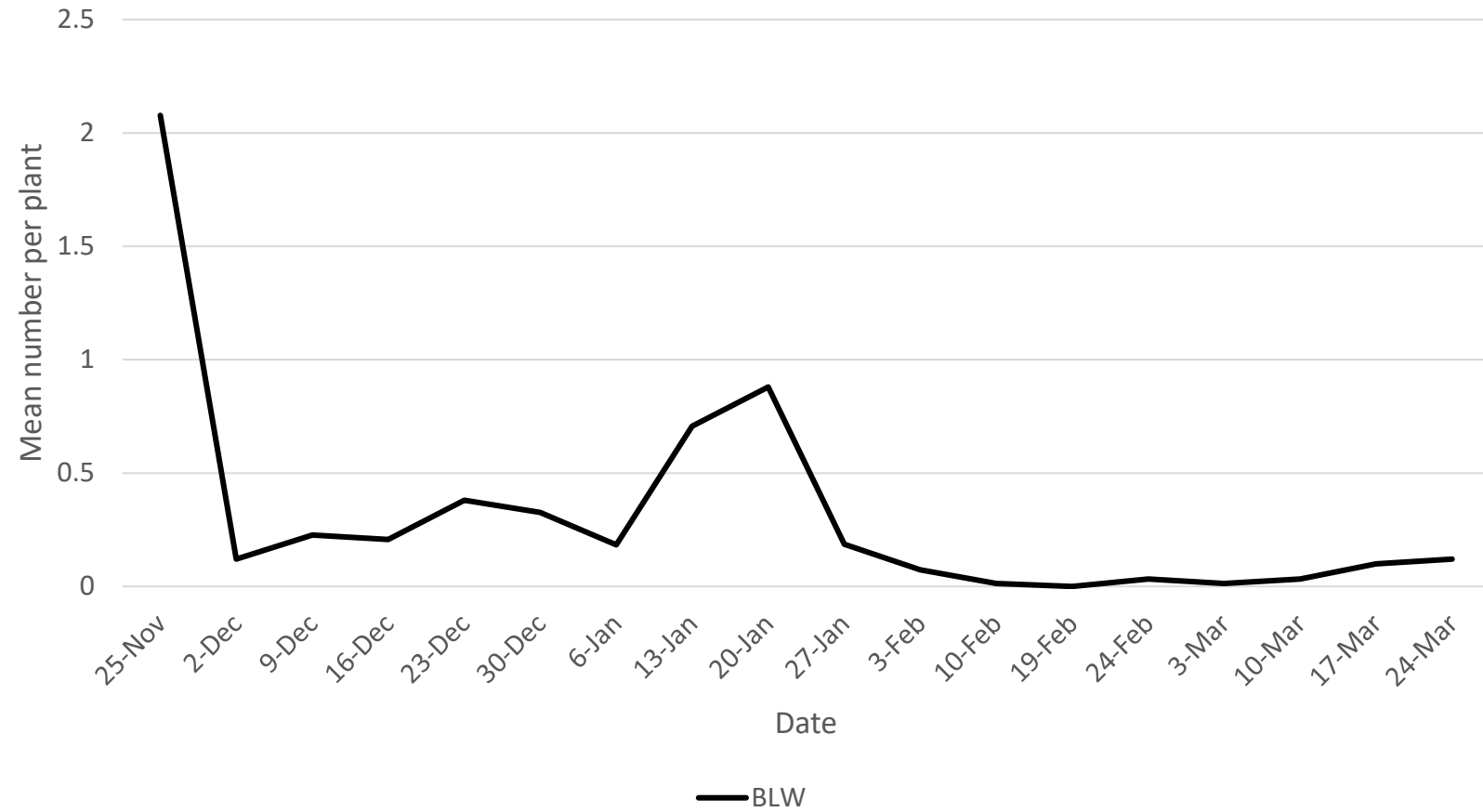
Lacewings and Hoverflies



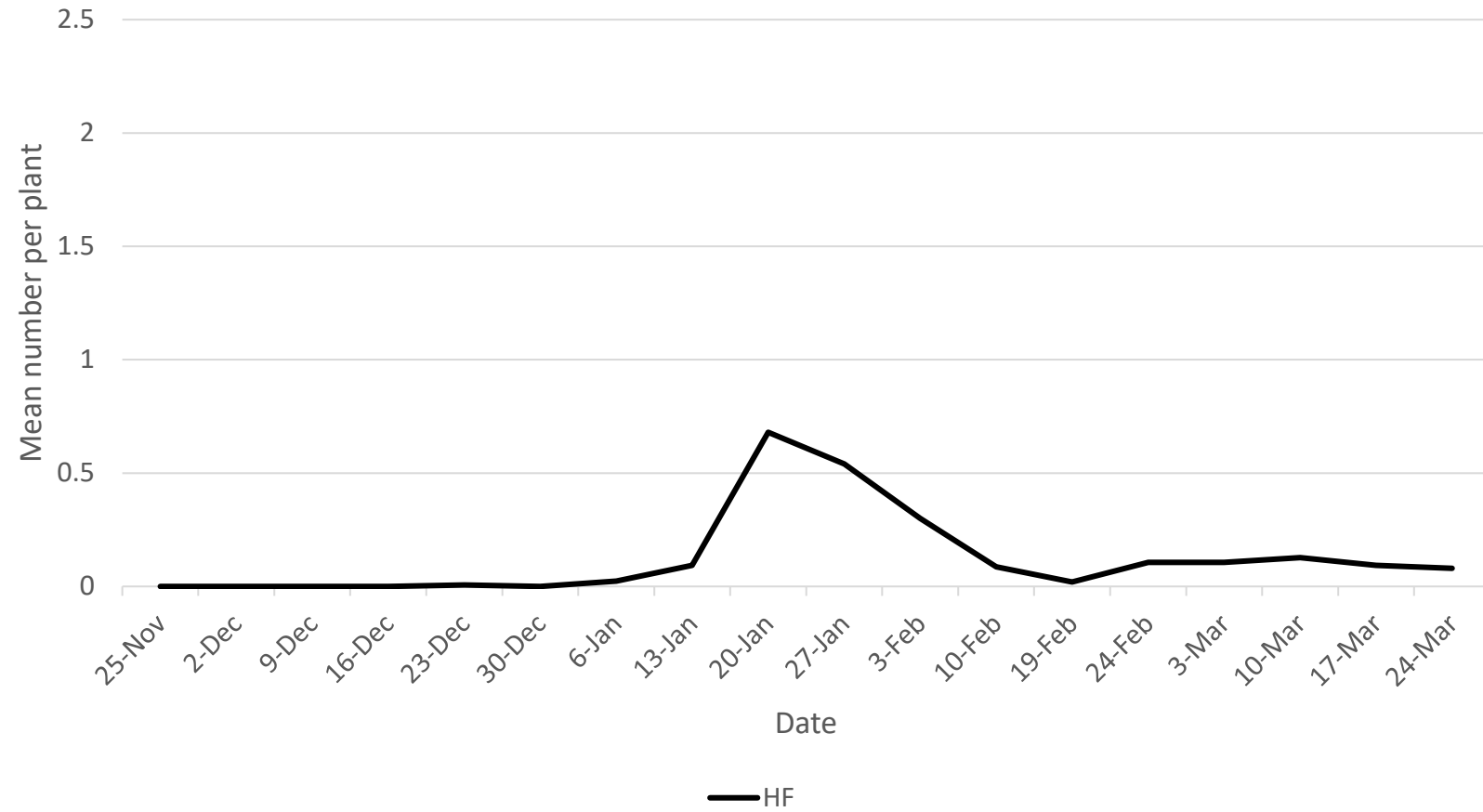
Lacewings and Hoverflies



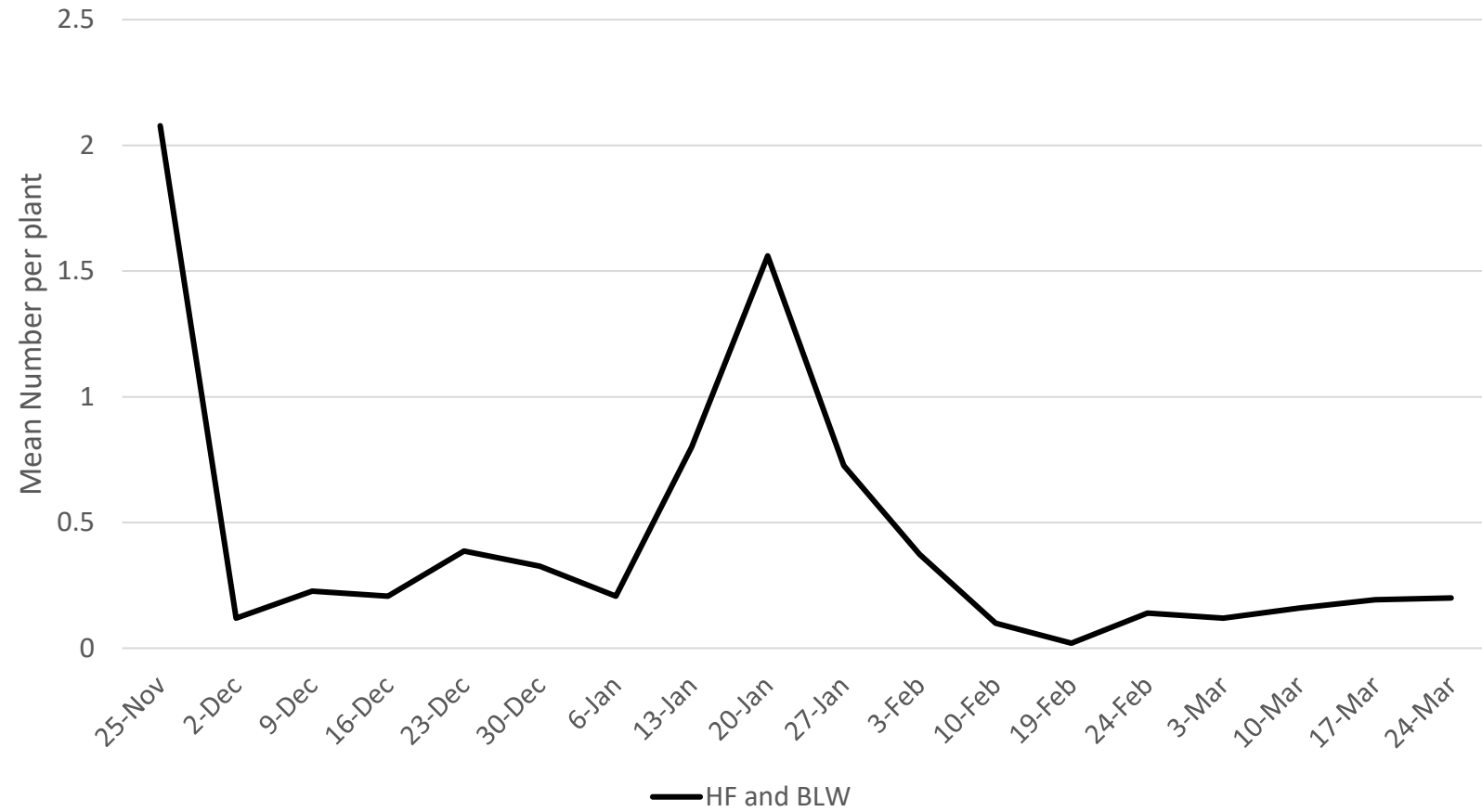
BLW (Brown Lacewings)



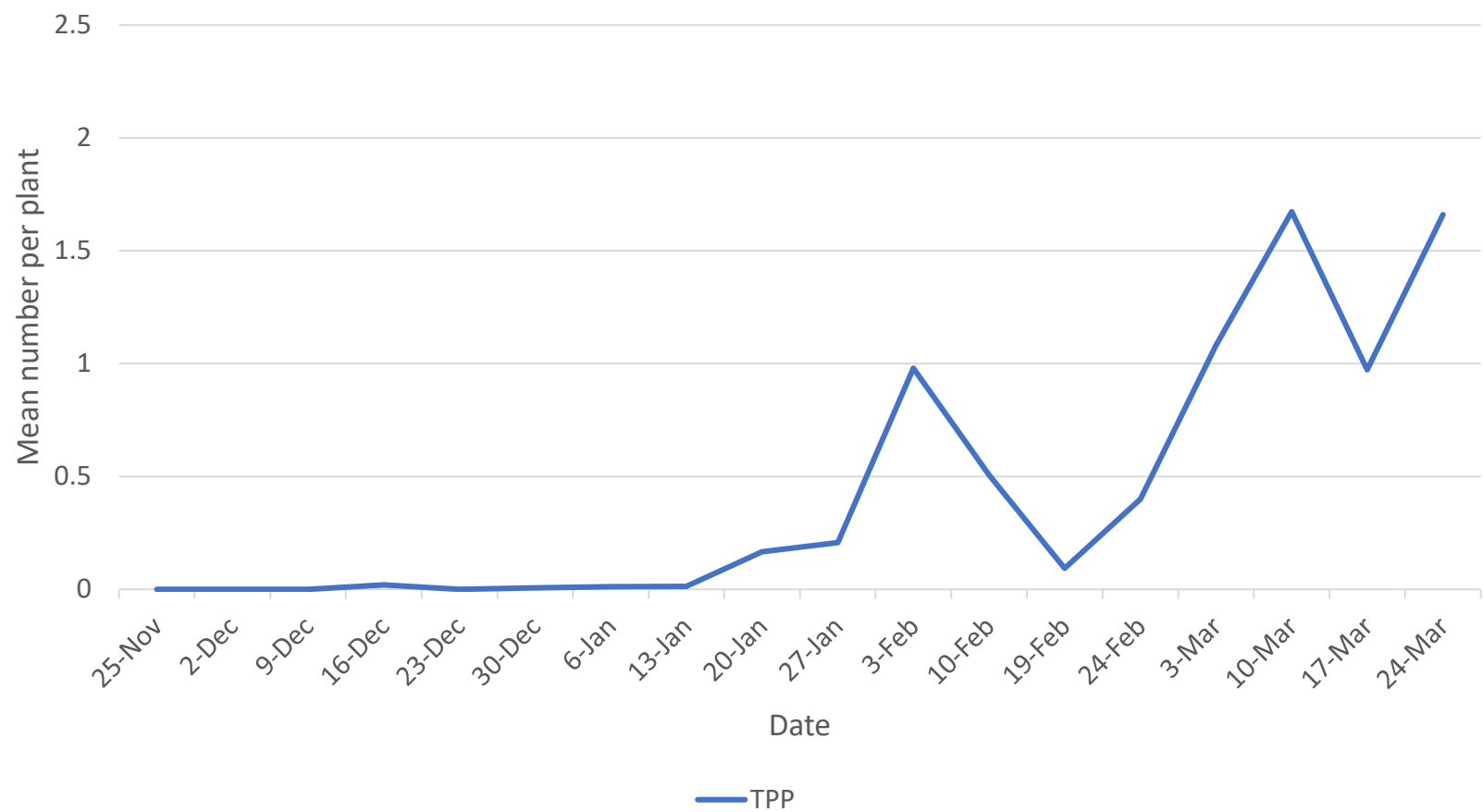
HF (Hoverflies)



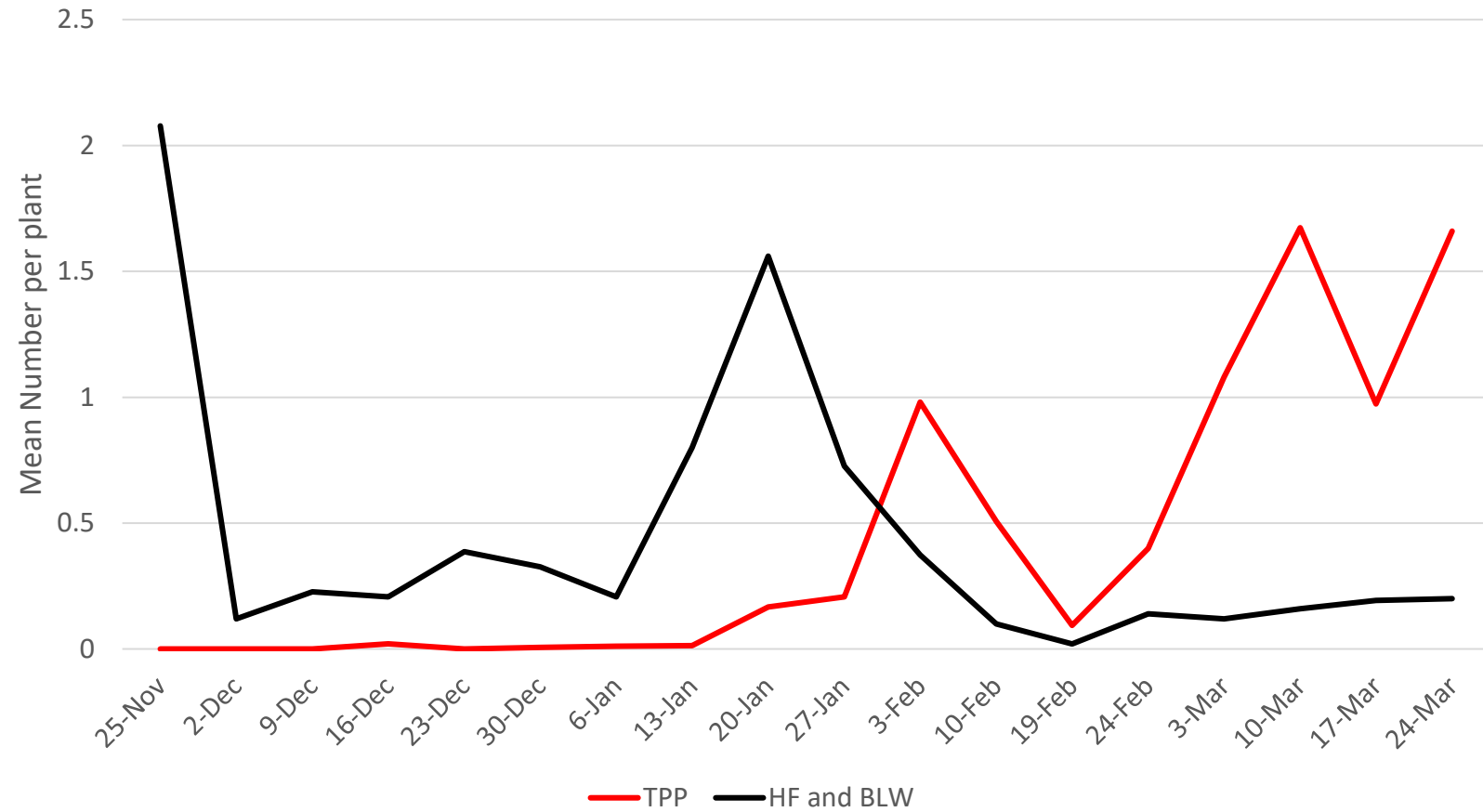
BLW and HF



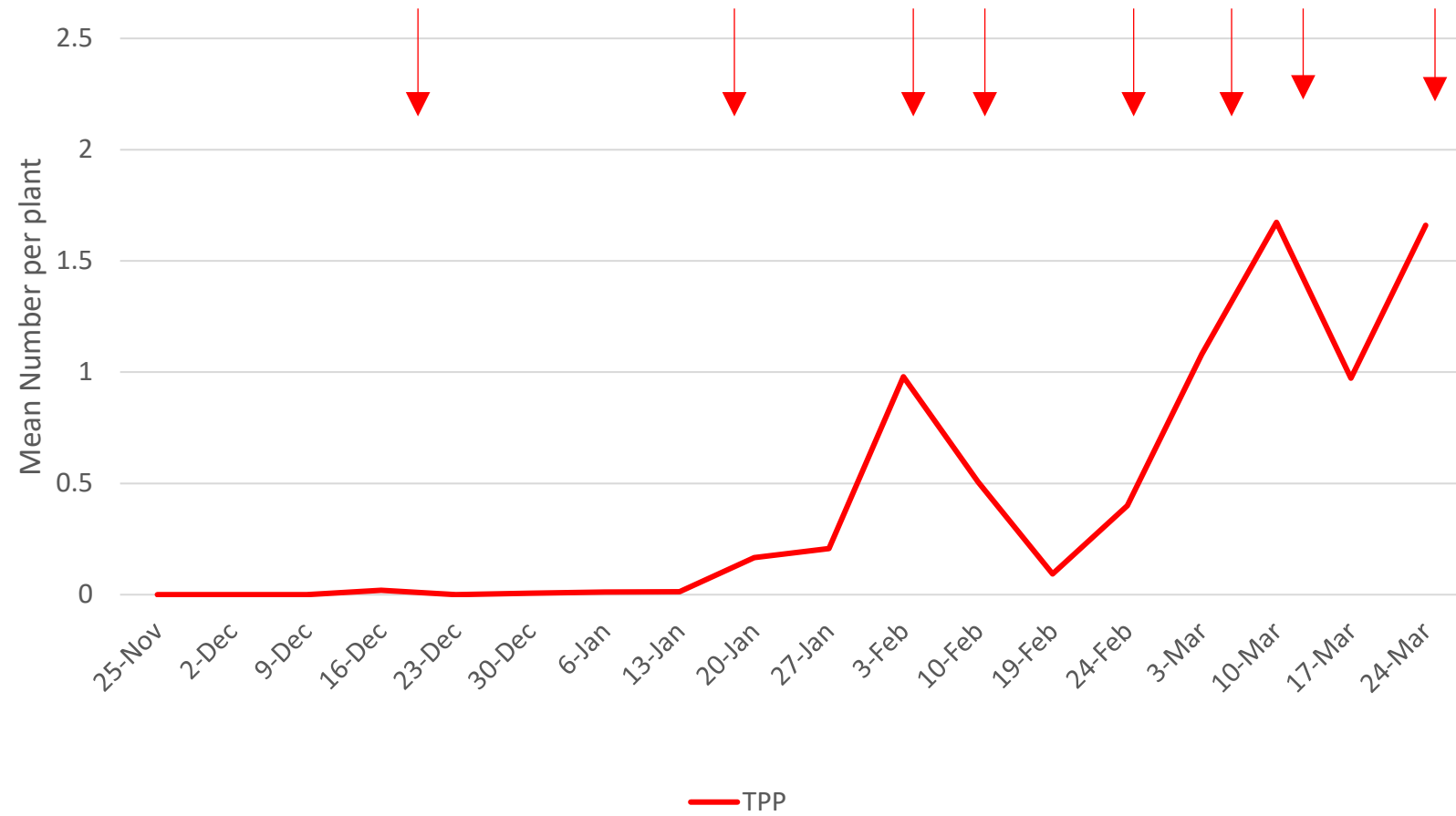
TPP (Tomato Potato Psyllid)



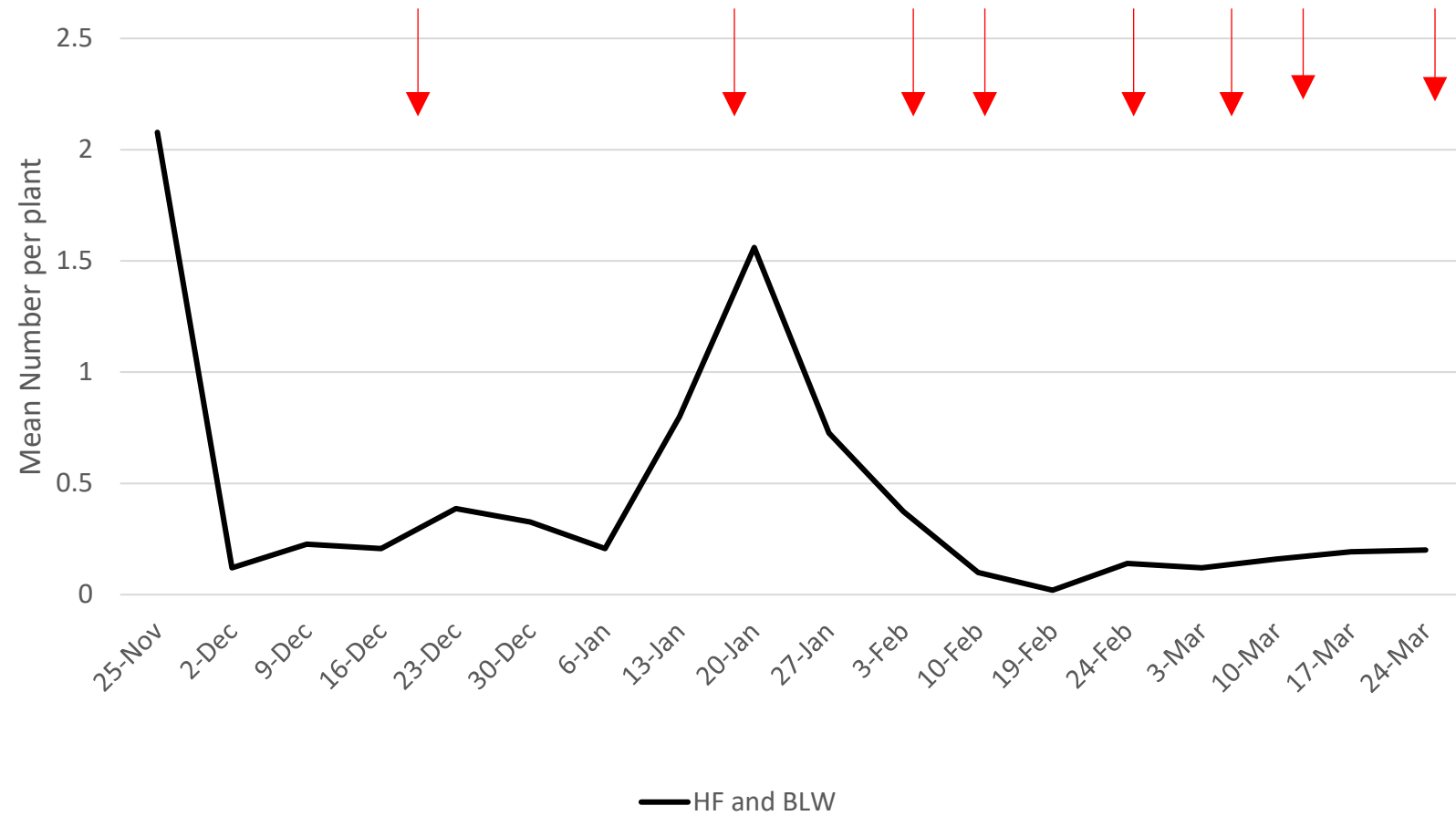
TPP vs BLW and HF



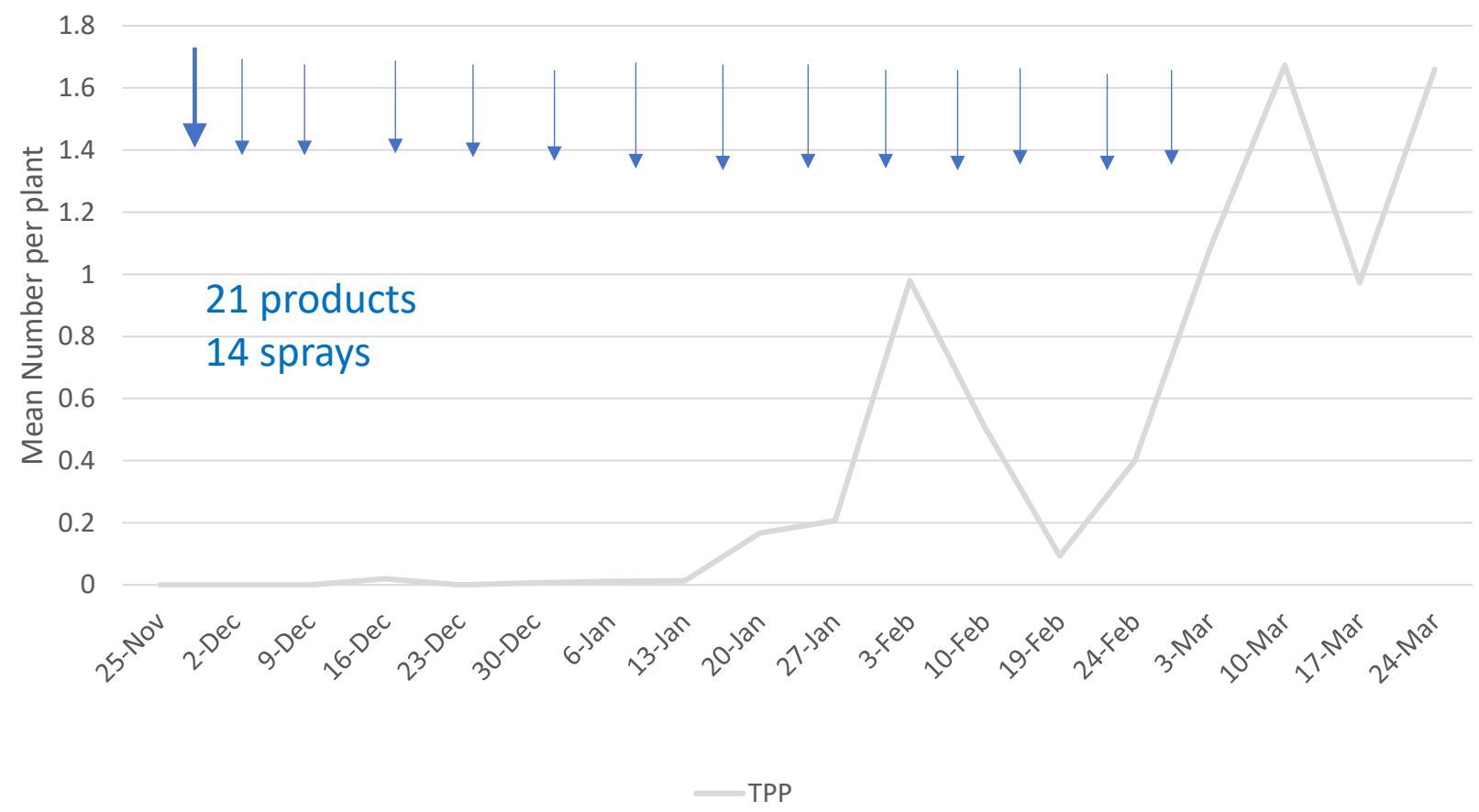
TPP vs Insecticides



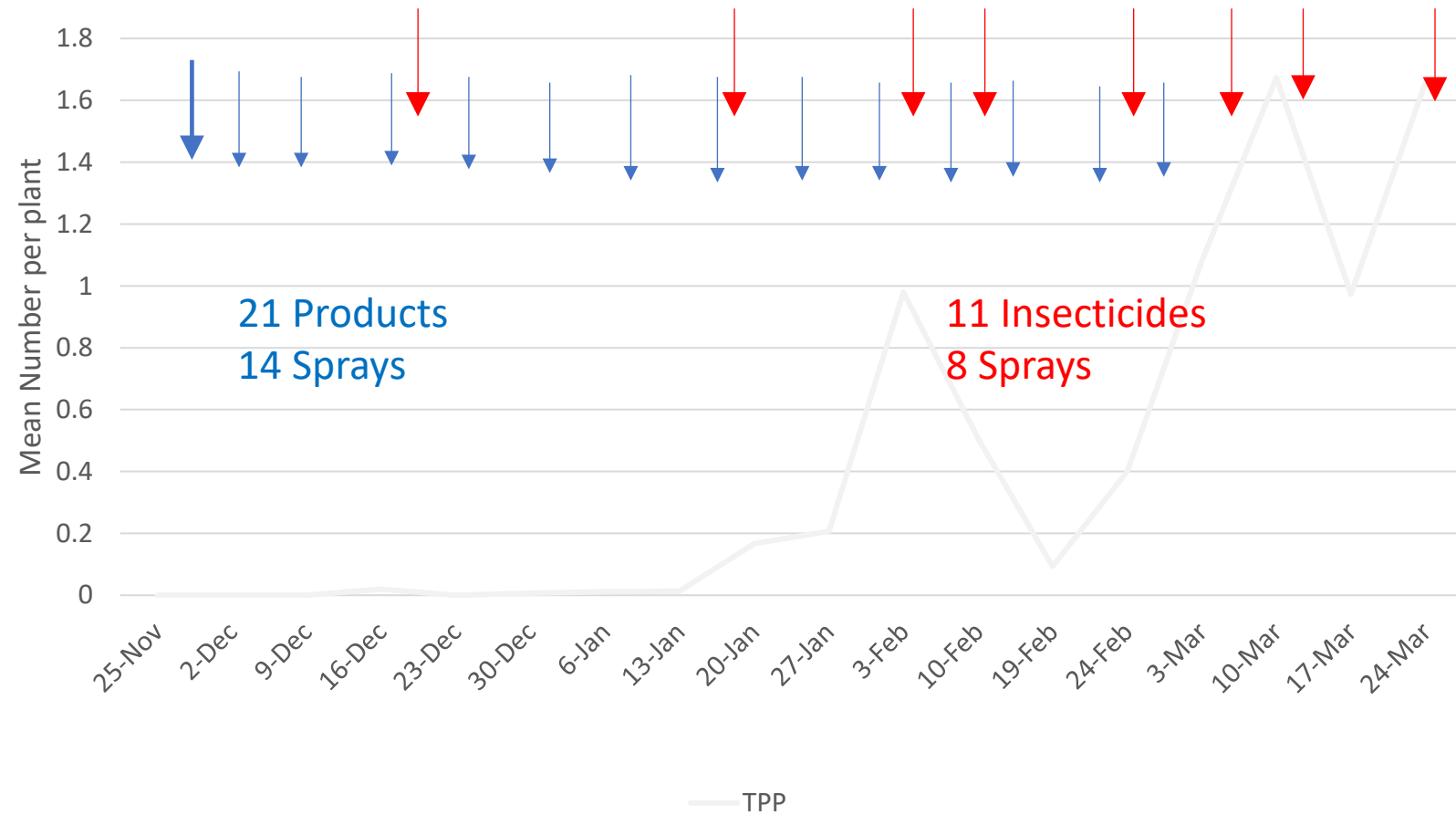
BLW and HF vs Insecticides



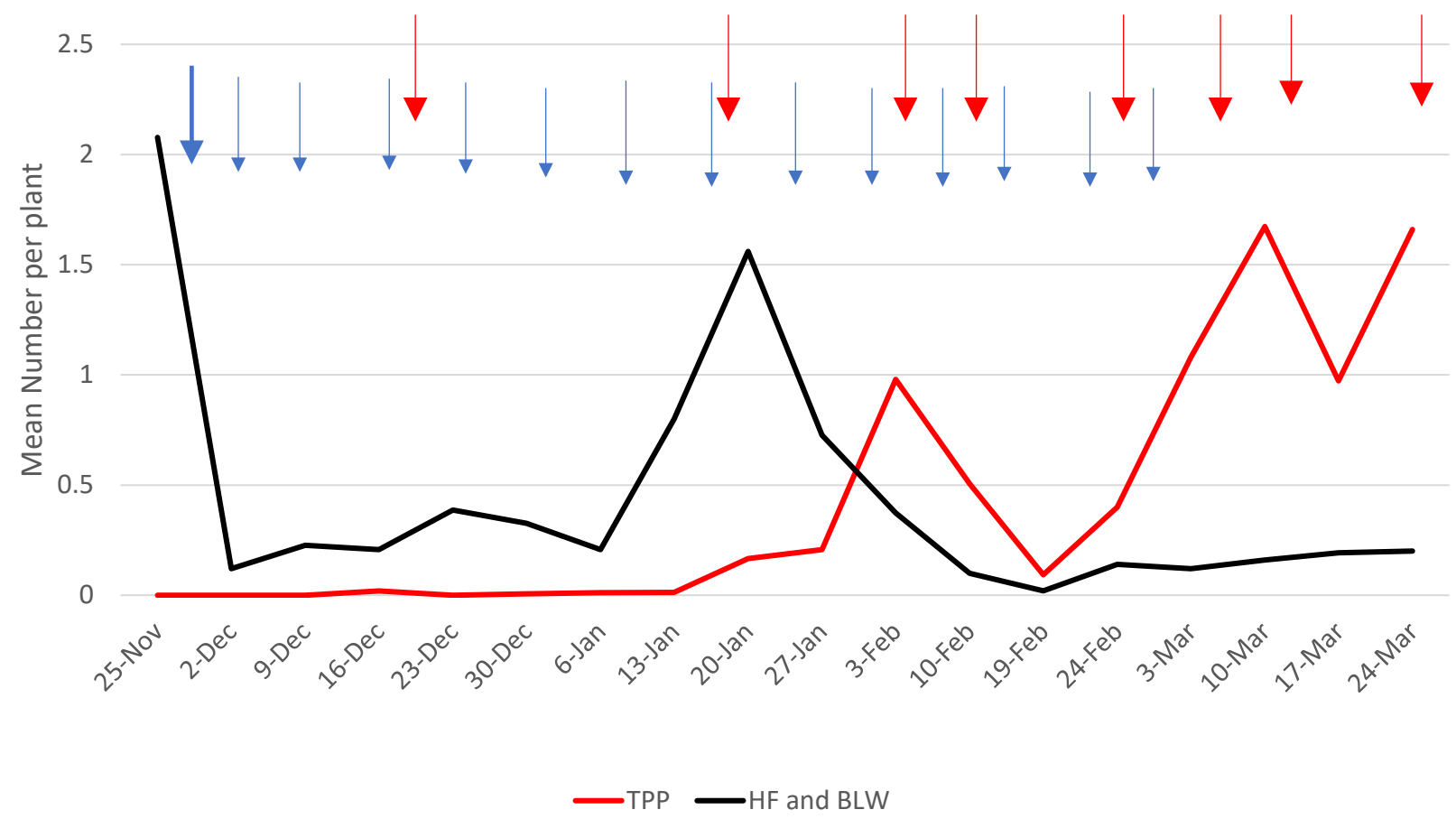
TPP vs BLW and HF (Current)



Insecticides – Trial site vs Other



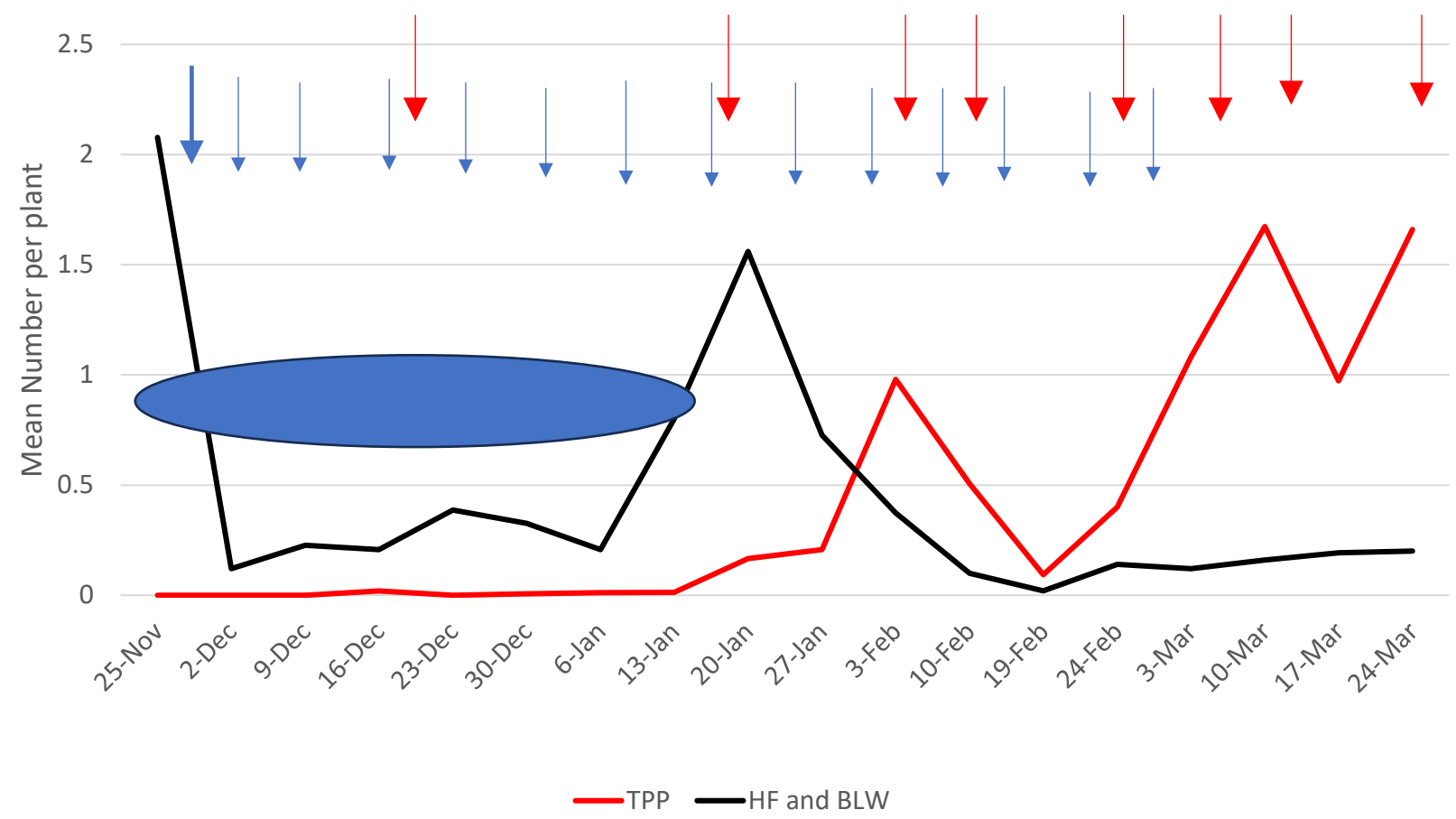
TPP vs BLW and HF



Liberibacter

- Target: 0.5% Infection
- IPM Trial: 2.7% Infection
- OK if just one paddock but not whole district
- 10 less insecticides but 2.2% more infection
- That is, 10 more insecticides to protect 2%

TPP vs BLW and HF



What next?

- Monitoring for Adult TPP?
 - Improve first spray timing
- Improve grading after harvest?

