# PEST MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN AND FOR A CHANGING WORLD

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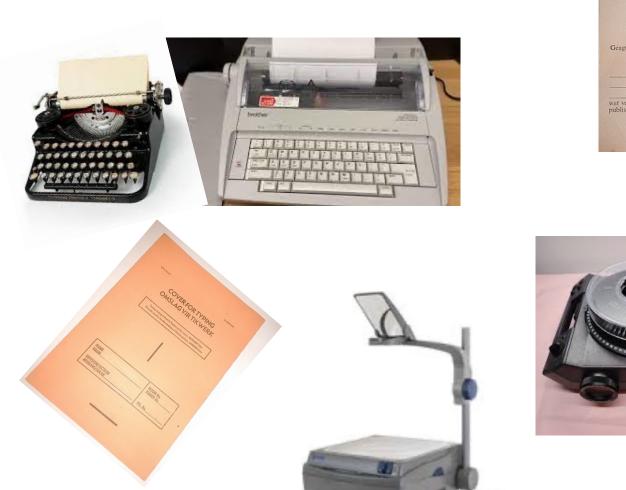


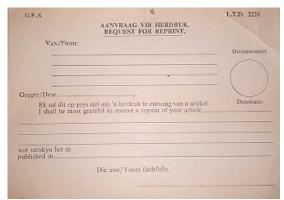
"If you want to understand today you have to search yesterday."

Pearl Buck



#### THEN things took time...

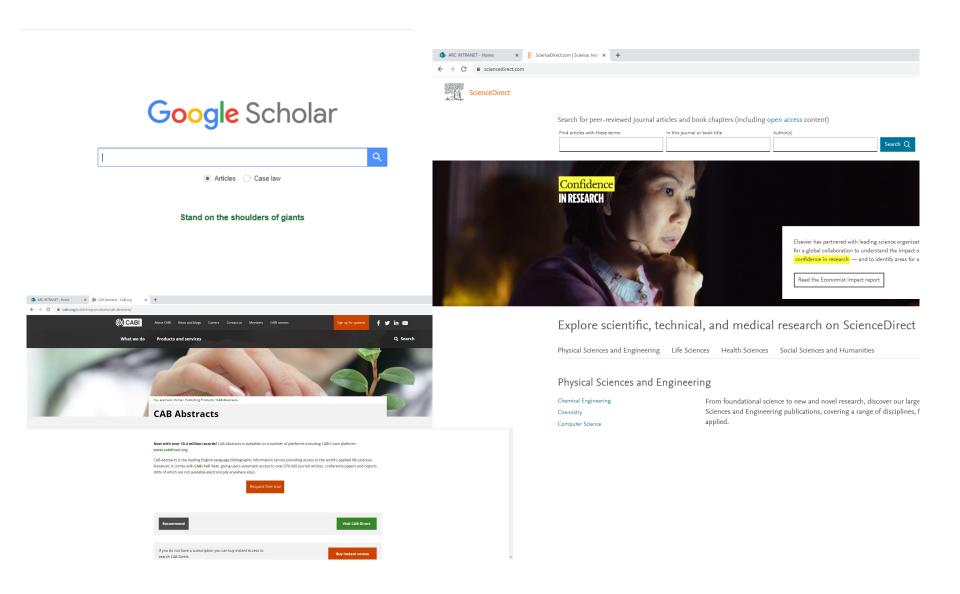






But there was also time to think things through

## NOW an avalanche of information instantly available with the click of a button





## Exciting new tools for future research

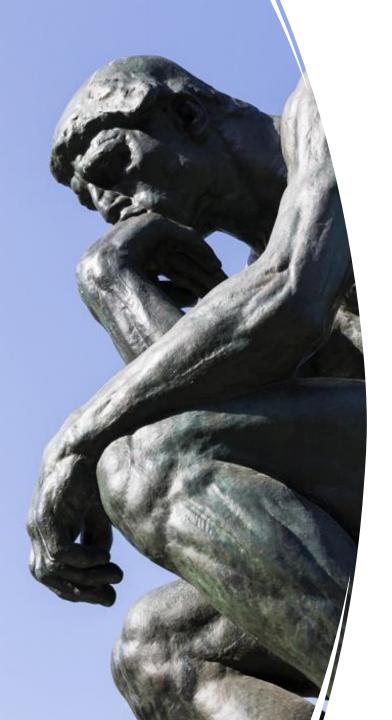
- Computers able to process large data sets
- Drone technology & remote sensing for precision farming
- Artificial intelligence and machine learning
- Genetic manipulation of crops and organisms for biological control





#### **BEWARE**

- Faster is not always better: everyone wants a reply or response now, but respond in haste, repent at leisure!
- Pressure to finish projects, produce publications ⇒ research aimed at short term results (superficial); in-depth studies take time



- The most advanced tools and technology cannot replace an observant researcher with a thorough understanding of the pest and its relationships with its host plants and with its environment.
- Well thought-through proposals, experiments, publications and recommendations will stand the test of time.

#### **THEN**

How has pest management research changed?



- Research focused on chemical control of pests
- Biological studies done to support decision-making for chem. control

**NOW** 

Focus shifted to integrated pest management that seeks to include alternatives to chemicals



#### Driven by

- Market demands for residue free fruit and wine, sustainable production
- Regulatory pressure: products banned
- Pest resistance to chemicals

#### Paradigm shift

- Research now focuses on understanding pest biology and dynamics and looking to include alternative management strategies.
- Highly mobile indigenous and other polyphagous pests cannot be eradicated from vineyards and the surroundings with chemicals. Management requires a different approach to pests that feed only on grapevines – protect vulnerable stages of the crop.



#### Biological control options available commercially



- Pheromones used in mating disruption and attract & kill
- Predators
- **❖** Parasitoids
- ❖ Insecticidal viruses & bacteria



# Developing biological control options

- Entomopathogenic fungi (EPF) and nematodes (EPN): 15 years of lab screening of local spp. and isolates, need field testing to drive commercialization
- Deterrents, repellents & attractants for "push-pull" also require research into formulation









#### Resistance breeding

- Conventional and GMO technology – consumer resistance to GMO's
- No plant is resistant to all pests and diseases – this war has been going on for millions of years
- Resistance features at odds with consumer demands; thick skins & higher tannin levels

#### CHALLENGES TO PEST MANAGEMENT

Previously unimportant insects suddenly reaching economic pest status ← climate change, introduction of new crops and less use of board-spectrum insecticides

Outbreaks of sporadic pests due to erratic weather patterns – difficult to manage because growers do not routinely monitor for their presence and can be caught off guard

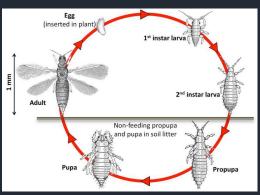


















# OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION OF IPM

#### IPM is

- Knowledge-driven
- Management intensive
- Site/situation specific; no onesize-fits-all recipe
- Vested interests from Agchem industry



#### THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

- Many indigenous insect and other pests occur only here, need homegrown knowledge and solutions
- Investment in local research capacity and infrastructure is essential



# THANK YOU DANKIE

