



# Research on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for potato

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Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot



Innovate UK



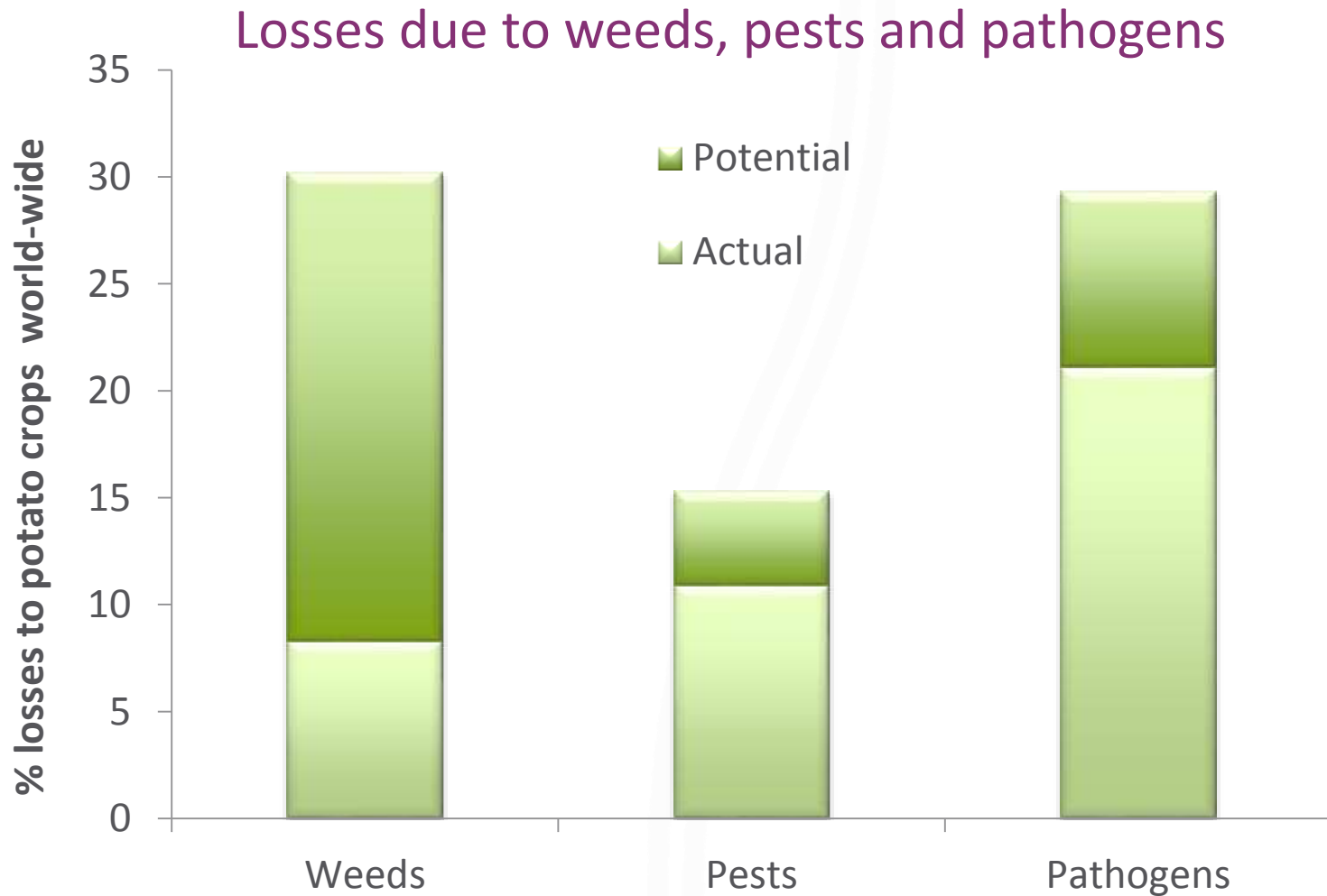
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# What is IPM?

**Integrated pest [and disease] management (IPM)** is the coordinated use of complimentary methods to suppress pests, weeds and diseases and reduce environmental risks.



# Why do we need IPM?



# IPM@Hutton

<http://ipm.hutton.ac.uk/>



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**Crop protectants & Biopesticides**



**Biocontrol**



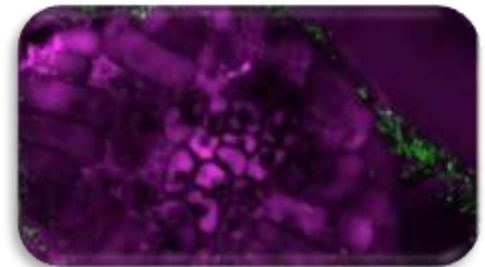
**Biodiversity**



**Landscape Management**



**Pest & Disease Resistance**



**Detection & Monitoring**



**Pollinators**



**Rotations & Crop Diversity**



**Weed Management**

# IPM strategies



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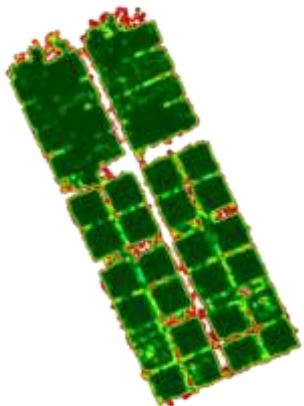
Blackleg disease

Late blight



Soil-borne pathogens

FLN



New technologies



# IPM strategies for blackleg disease

Ventilated storage



Seed certification



Good hygiene



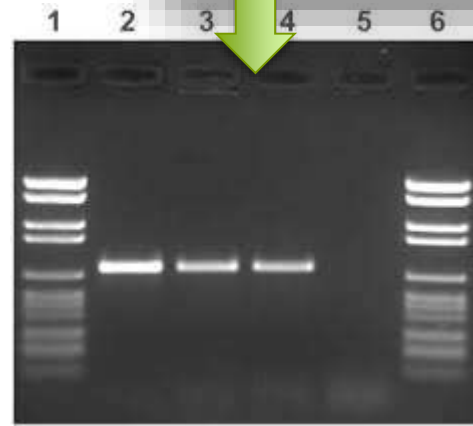
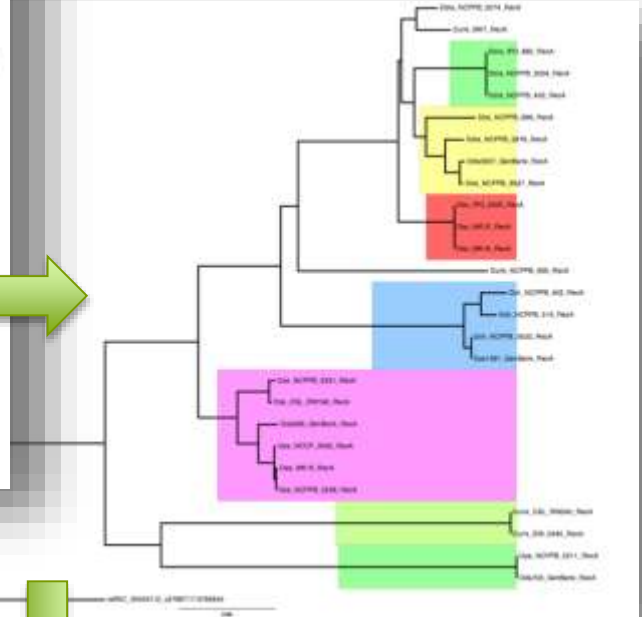
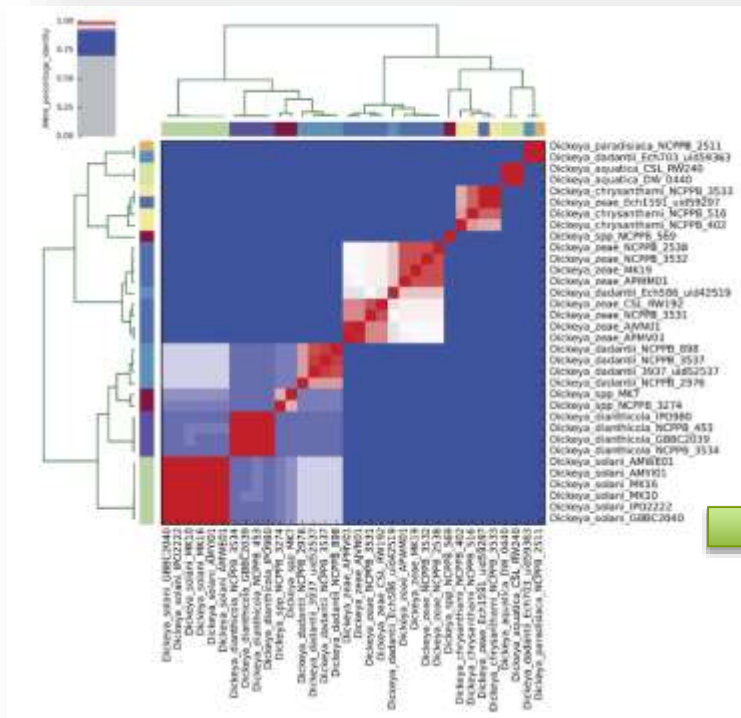
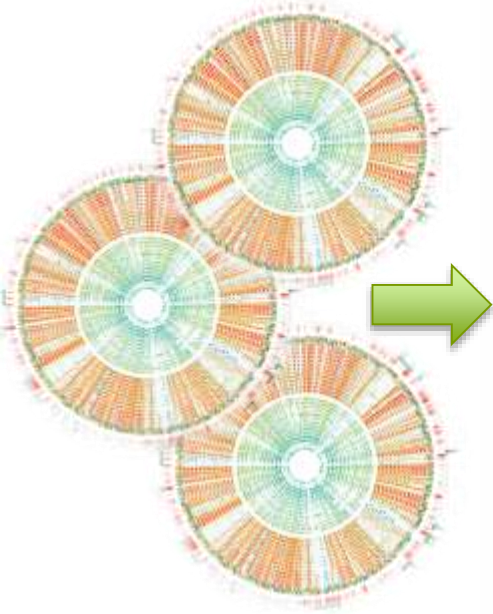
Safe Haven scheme



Field rotations



# Improved classification and diagnostics



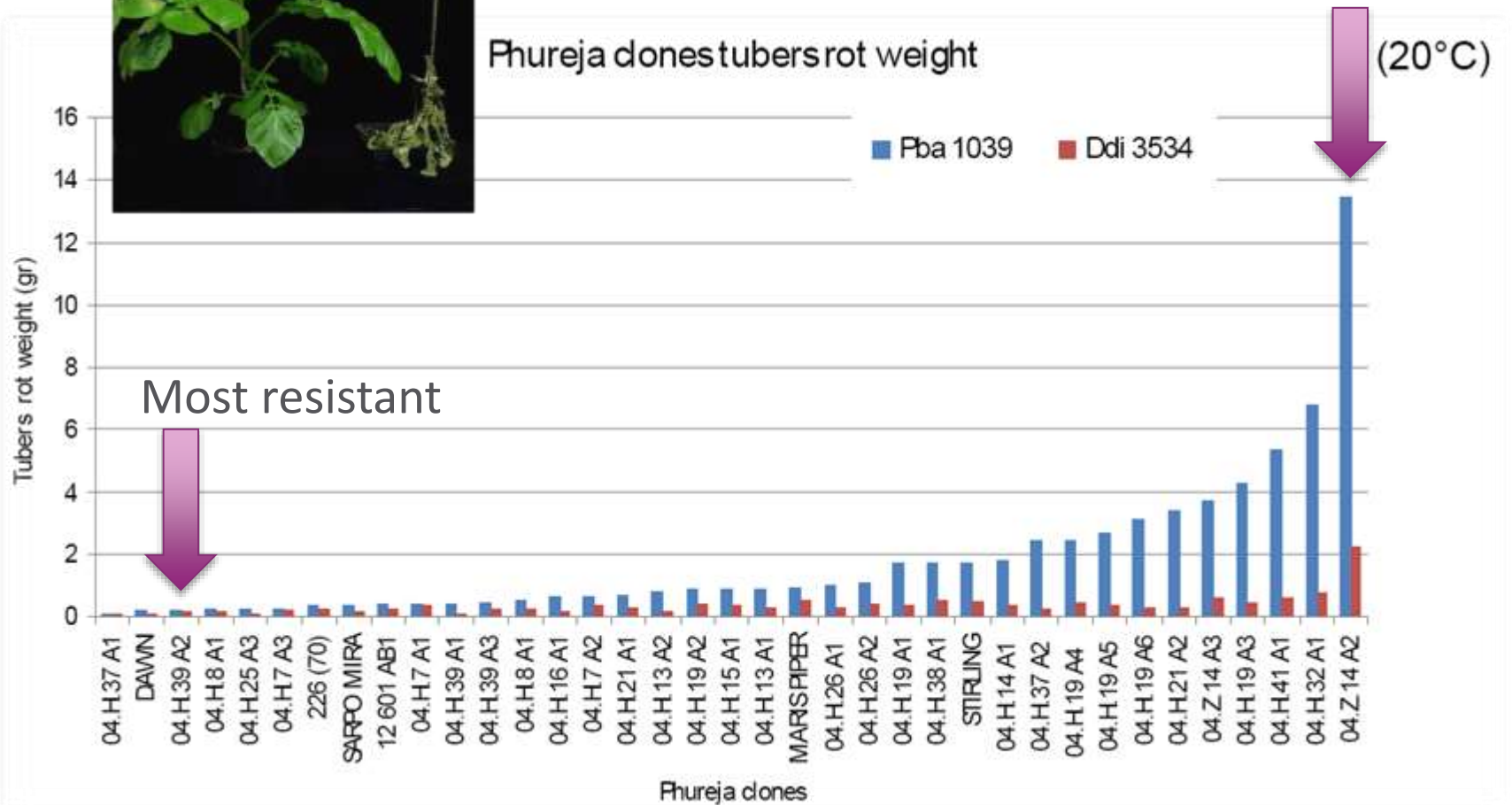
Leighton Pritchard

# Disease resistance / tolerance



Phureja clones tubers rot weight

Most susceptible

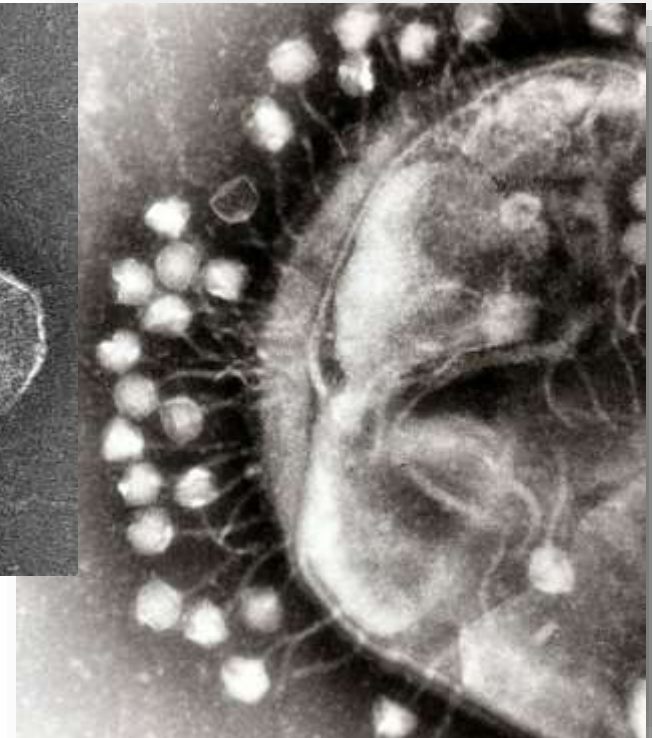
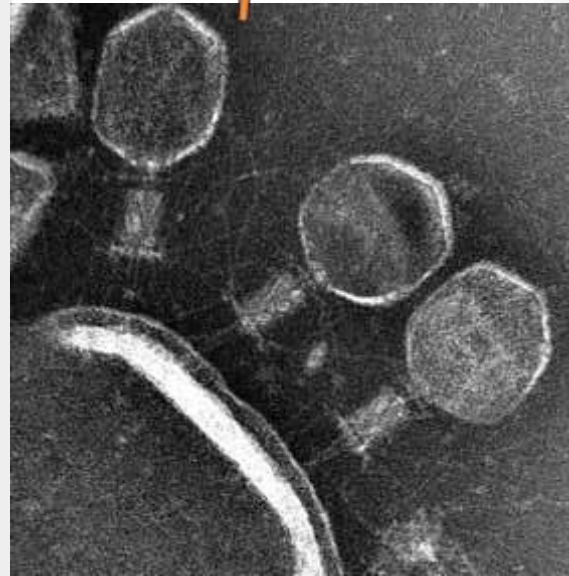
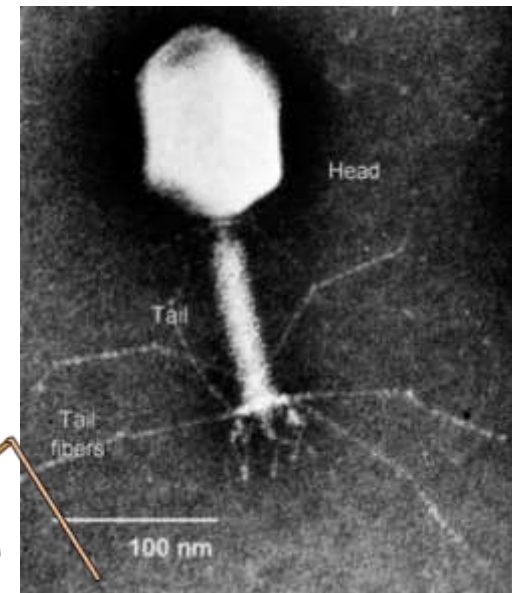
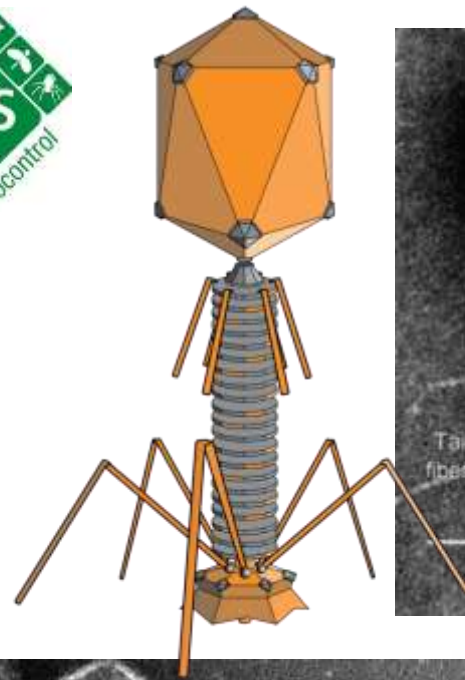




# Biocontrol

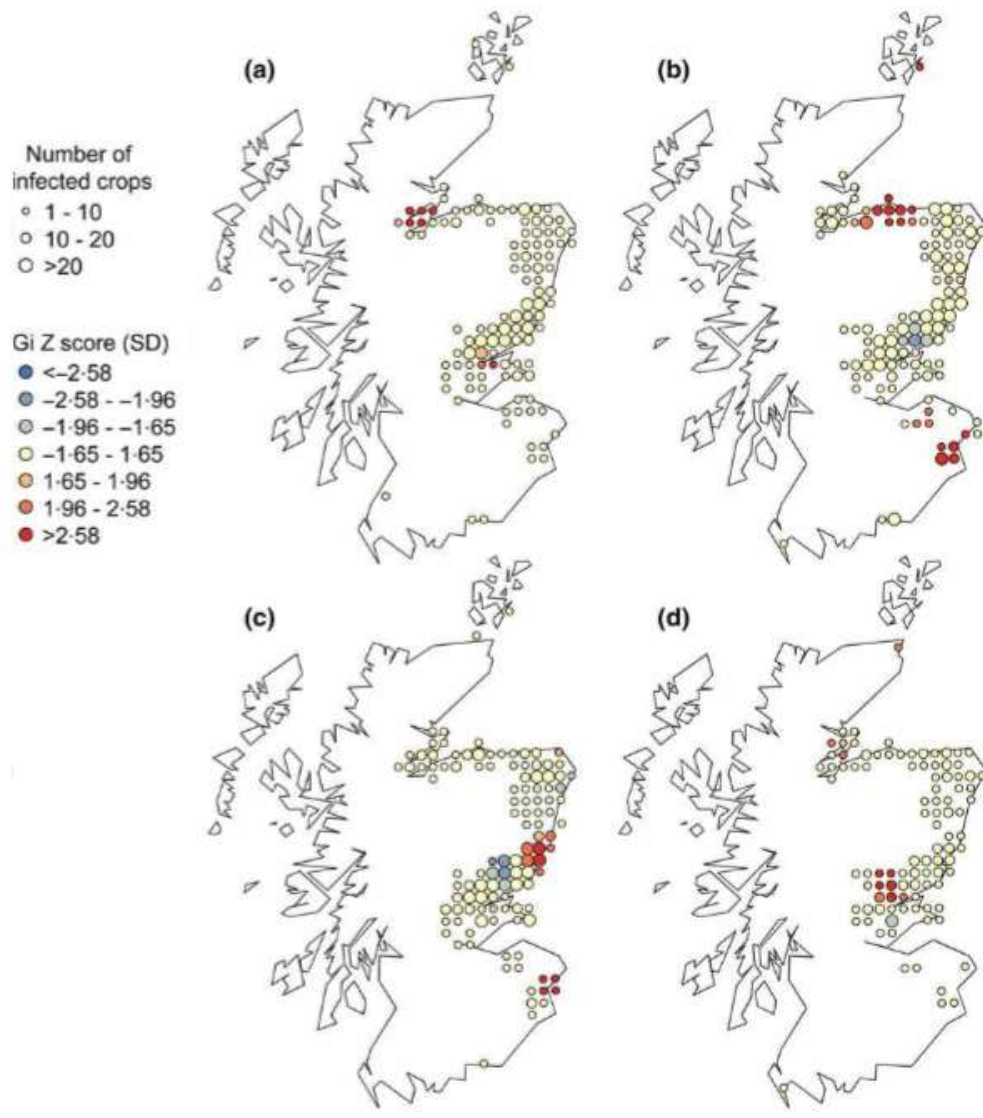


Field trials



Bacteriophages

# Disease forecasting and management



Pete Skelsey



# IPM strategies for Late blight



## ‘Fight Against Blight’ campaign

- Scouts monitor and report blight around the UK
- Outbreak alerts sent to growers
- *P. infestans* samples collected

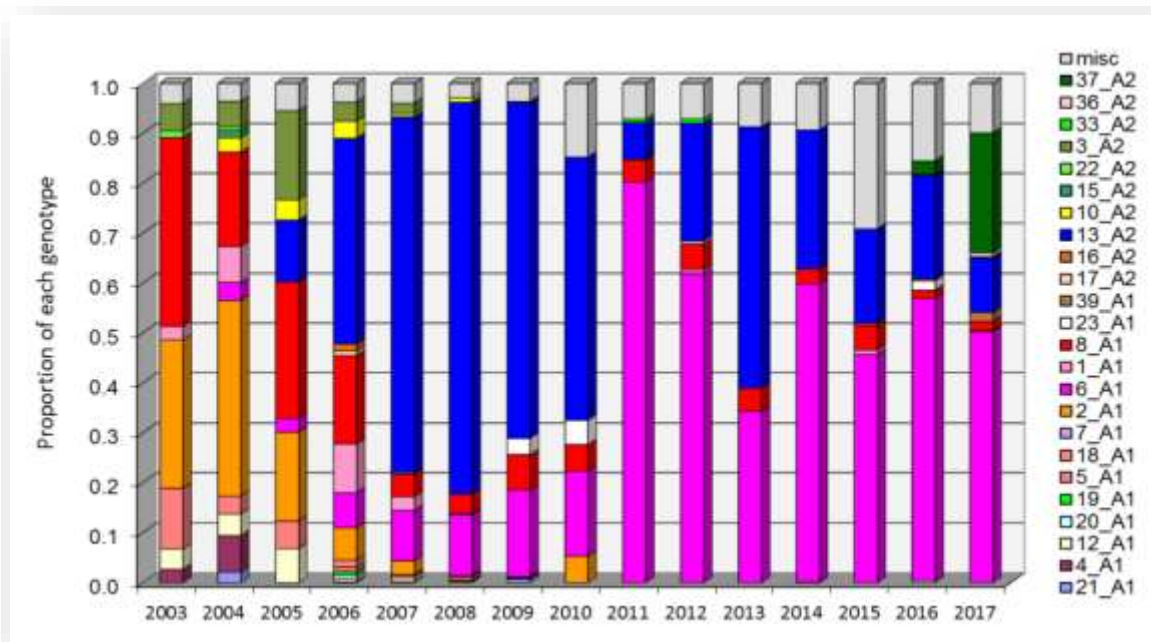




# Understanding pathogen populations

Samples genotyped and associated with phenotype to inform growers on:

- Aggressive lineages
- Fungicide resistance and advice on their use
- Host resistance (breeders using 13\_A2 and 6\_A1 for selection)



# European monitoring (Euroblight)

- Euroblight offers a wider perspective
- Identifies the emergence of lineages
- Improves efficiency of control measures



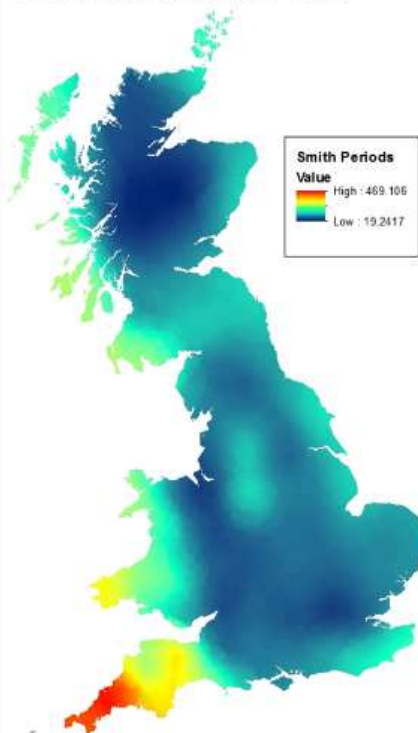


# Hutton criteria vs Smith period

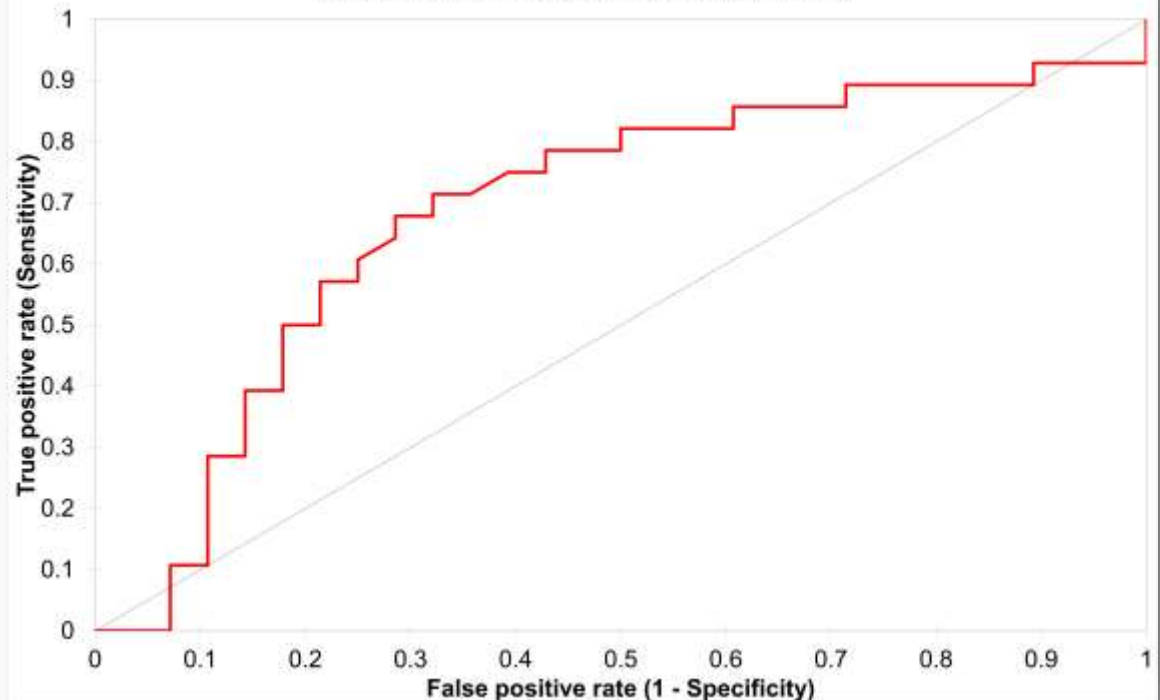
Two consecutive days where:

- Each day has a **minimum temperature of 10°C**
- Each day has at least **11 hours (Smith) or 6 hours (Hutton) of relative humidity  $\geq 90\%$**

Full Smith Periods 2003 - 2014



ROC Curve /Smith Period Alerts For Potato Late Blight Outbreaks of Great Britain from 2003 - 2014 / AUC=0.686



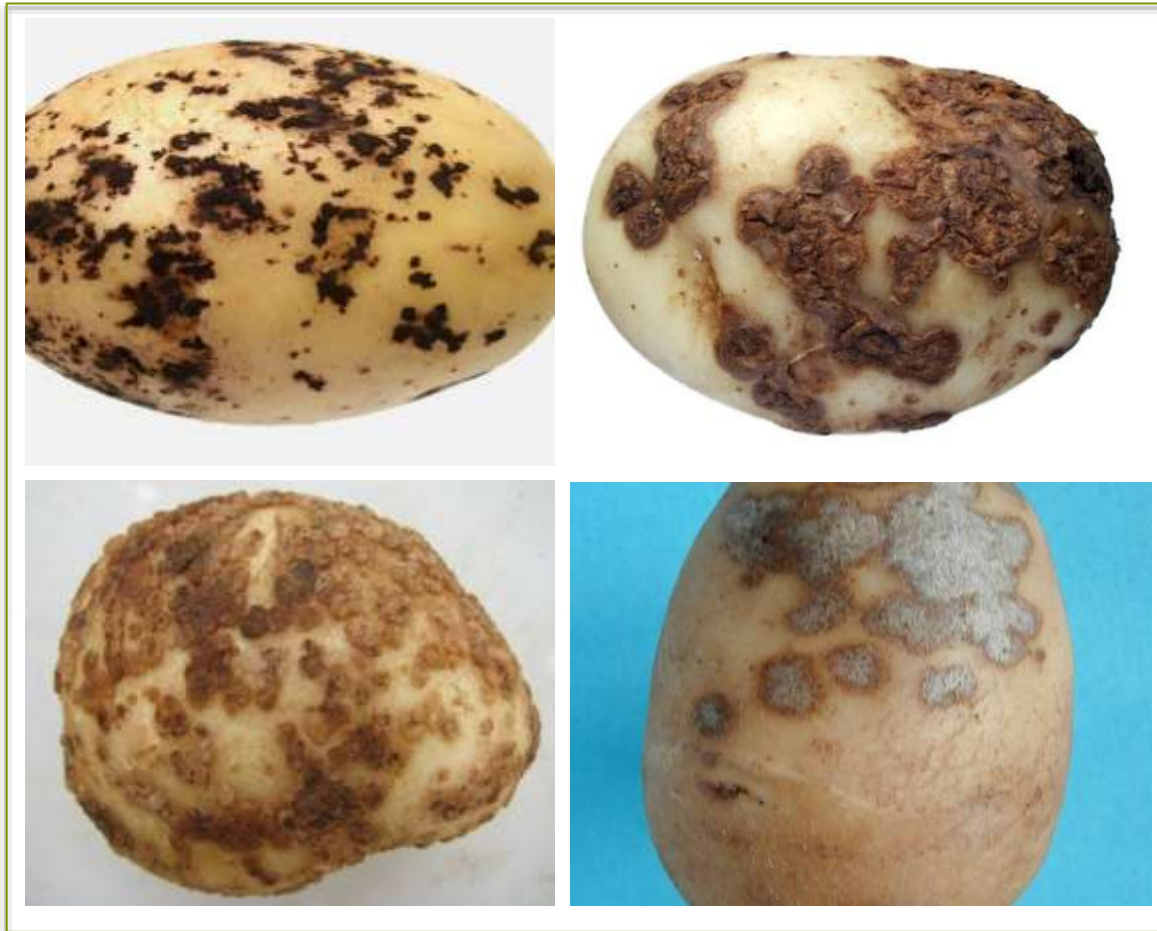
# Sustainable fungicide programme at CSC

Hutton criteria is being used to test a 'sustainable' fungicide programme at the Centre for Sustainable Cropping (CSC)



# IPM strategies for soil-borne pathogens

Soil-borne pathogens cause serious blemish diseases



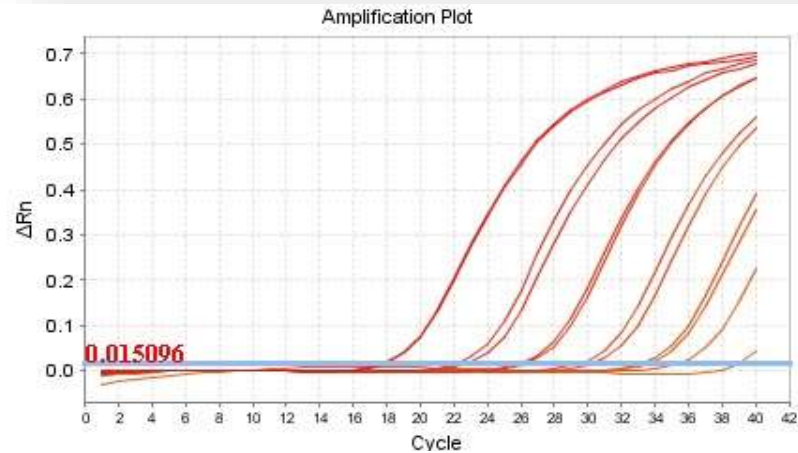
# Evaluating disease risk

1



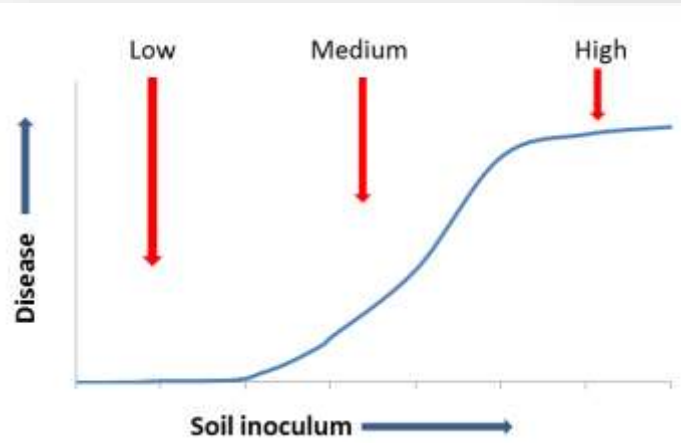
Soil sample (pre-planting)

2



Quantification of target inoculum

3



Relating inoculum to disease risk



# Decision making

Varietal selection



Crop management



Site selection



Chemical control



# IPM strategies for free-living nematodes



- *Trichodorus; Paratrichodorus; Nanidorus; Longidorus*
- Feed on roots - stunted crops, reduced yield and quality.
- Vector or non-vector species
- Mixed populations
- 13 virus-vector species (8 in UK)
- Identification of specific groups can be difficult
- Decreasing skill base of taxonomic expertise

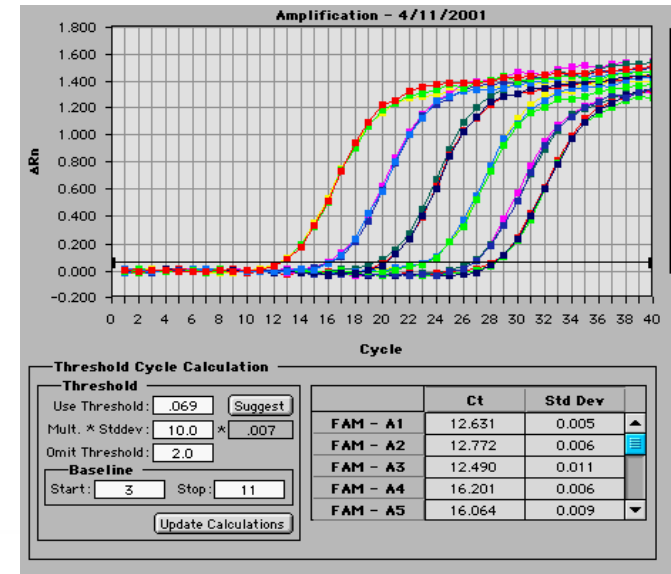
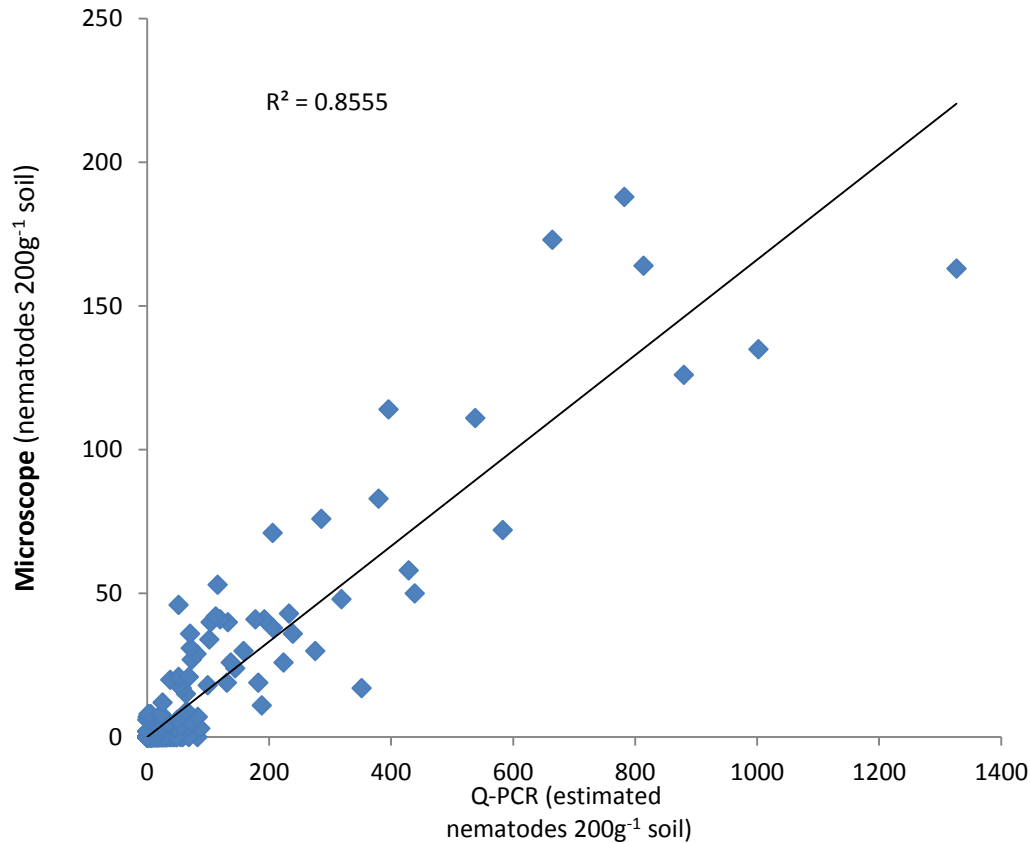
# FLN and Spraing

Free-living nematodes (FLN) transmit Tobacco Rattle Virus (TRV) leading to spraing symptoms in potato.

Through a consortium of academic and industrial partners, strategies for quantifying and controlling free-living nematode populations and consequent damage by Tobacco Rattle Virus to Improve Potato Yield and Quality have been developed.



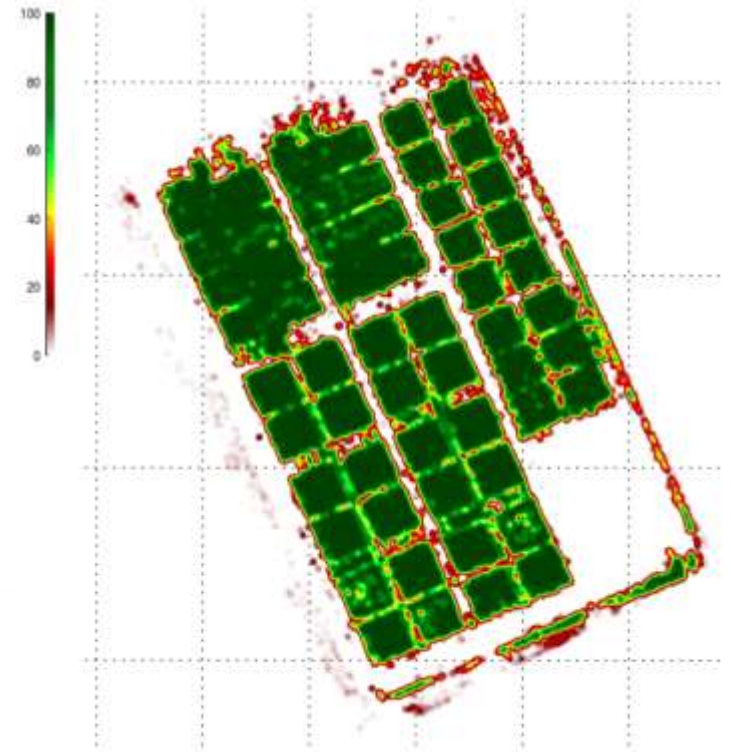
# Diagnostic testing of FLNs



# New technologies – Optical imaging

## Aims:

- Direct growers to problem areas
- Trigger decision management systems to minimise:
  - economic impact of diseases
  - environmental impact of disease control



# New Technologies - Poptical

## “In-field optical detection of potato diseases”

- Assess robustness of aerial imaging
- Provide early detection data for disease management decisions
- Has potential to ‘map’ problems to inform crop rotations

Late blight



Black scurf



Viral Spraing



Blackleg



Powdery scab



Black dot



Early blight





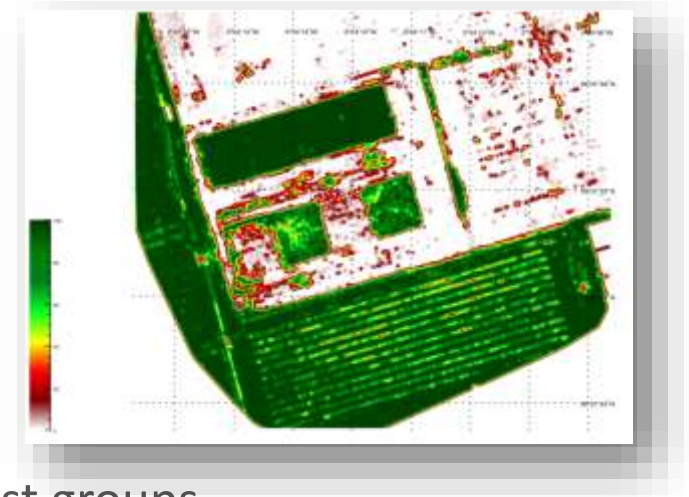
# New Technologies - Poptical

## ■ Challenges

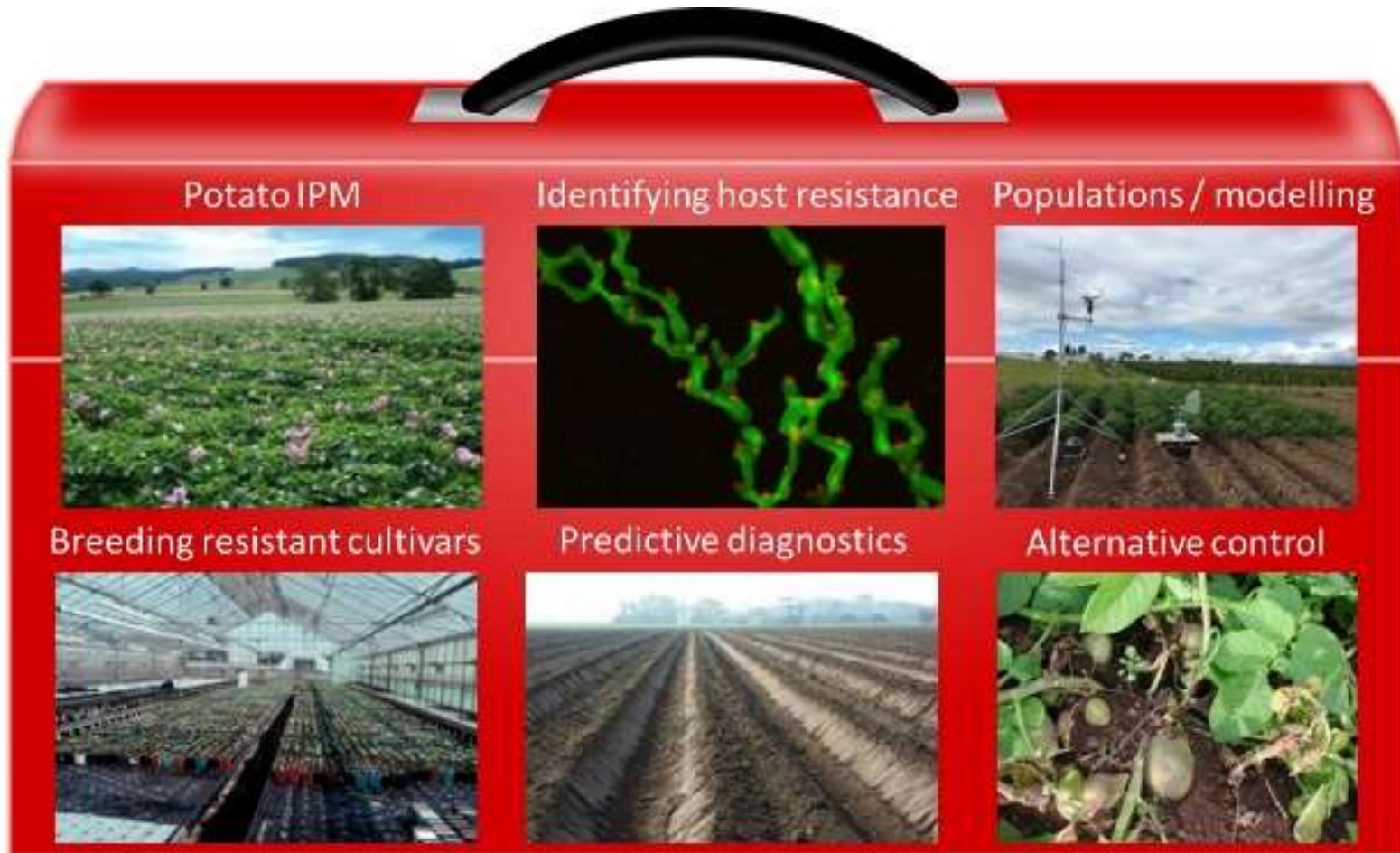
- Differentiate between overlapping disease symptoms
- Detection on 'symptomless' plants
- Accurate disease diagnosis

## ■ Areas of exploration

- Optimal flight timings
- Growth changes over time
- Most sensitive wavelengths for specific pest groups
- Data analysis techniques



# The potato IPM toolbox



## Farm scale

## Centre for sustainable cropping platform



# Acknowledgements – Innovate projects



Hummingbird  
Technologies

**Agrii**



**Innovate UK**  
Technology Strategy Board



Harper Adams  
University

**cygnet**  **PB**



*The miracles of science™*



**PEPSICO**

**E D E N**

THE NATURAL SOLUTION



James  
Hutton  
Ltd

Impact through Science

The **co-operative**  
farms



PLANT HEALTH  
CARE





# Acknowledgements



The Scottish  
Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba







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