

# SCOUTING A REAL LIFE EXPERIENCE



UNIVERSITY OF  
FLORIDA

EXTENSION

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

# Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Scouting



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# Definition

- The use of a broad range of inter-related cultural, chemical, biological and other methods of pest control in combination with routine scouting to produce quality agricultural crops.

# Cultural

- Irrigation
- Fertilization
- Light
- Temperature
- Air circulation

# Chemical

- Pesticides
- Soaps
- Oils
- Other

# Biological

- Predators – Eat them
- Parasites – Use them
- Fungi – PFR
- Bacteria – B.T.

# Mechanical

- Squishing
  - Squashing
  - Burning – Hot water scald of weeds
  - Blasting – High pressure removal w/water
  - Discarding
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- If few plants infected – maybe cheaper to throw away

# Scouting

- The routine monitoring of a crop to aid in early detection of an insect, disease or other problem.

# Benefits of Scouting

- More efficient pest management program
- Apply only when needed
- Appropriate chemical for the pests present and its life cycle

# More Benefits

- Can detect lack of control due to:
  - 1 – Poor coverage
  - 2 – Possible resistance developed
  - 3 – Mortality time frames differ with each pesticide

# Even More Benefits

- 1 – Allow the use of Biologicals
- 2 – Detect phytotoxicity
- 3 – Timely sample submission
- 4 – True sense of security
- 5 – Allows you to be a good steward of the environment while promoting a positive image of agriculture to the general public.

# Myths of IPM's

- 1 – You'll spray less
- 2 – It's not effective
- 3 – Uses biological controls only

# Realities

- 1 – You'll need to determine a damage threshold
- 2 – Must be committed to scouting and accurate record keeping
- 3 – It is a combination of chemical/biological control tactics