

• THE BERRY HARD IPM CHALLENGE •

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How
IPM-savvy
are you?

Challenge
yourself or your
work colleagues
to increase
your IPM
knowledge!

Do you get confused by the language used in
integrated pest management (IPM)?

Do you get the feeling some terms are used
interchangeably when referring to the same IPM reference?

Believe it or not, these terms all serve different purposes, and each has a role to play in IPM strategies.

1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which best describes IPM?

- A. Biological control instead of pesticides
- B. Combine compatible management strategies to keep pests below damaging levels
- C. Use pesticides only when necessary
- D. Rotate insecticides

2 TRUE OR FALSE

The goal of IPM is to eliminate all pests from the crop.

4 TRUE OR FALSE

Parasitoid is simply another name for a predator.

3 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which is the best example of
Conservation Biological Control (CBC)?

- A. Releasing predatory mites
- B. Spraying selective insecticides
- C. Removing infested plants
- D. Establishing flowering plants that support naturally occurring beneficial insects

5 MULTIPLE CHOICE

What is the main purpose of a trap crop?

- A. Attract pollinators
- B. Attract pests away from the crop where they can be monitored or controlled
- C. Improve soil fertility
- D. Reduce weed growth

6 TRUE OR FALSE

A predatory mite only feeds on pest mites.

8 MULTIPLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of a banker plant?

- A. Improve soil health
- B. Provide nectar for pollinators
- C. Trap pests
- D. Maintain beneficial insects when pests are scarce

7 MULTIPLE CHOICE

What is an Action Threshold?

- A. The first sign of crop damage
- B. The pest density at which control measures should begin
- C. When beneficial insects disappear
- D. The maximum number of pests allowed

How
much
do you
know?

10 MULTIPLE CHOICE

SNAP stands for:

- A. Shelter, Nectar, Alternative prey, Pollen
- B. Shelter, Nutrients, Aphids, Pollination
- C. Soil, Nectar, Alternative prey, Parasitoids
- D. Shelter, Nitrogen, Alternative prey, Pollination

9 TRUE OR FALSE

Flowering plants always improve biological control.

11 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which is most likely to reduce biological control?

- A. Calendar applications of broad-spectrum insecticides
- B. Regular monitoring
- C. Selective pesticides
- D. Habitat for beneficials

12 TRUE OR FALSE

Fungicides do not kill beneficials.

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• THE BERRY HARD IPM CHALLENGE •

Q U I Z A N S W E R S

1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which best describes IPM?

- A. Biological control instead of pesticides
- B. Combine compatible management strategies to keep pests below damaging levels**
- C. Use pesticides only when necessary
- D. Rotate insecticides

Explanation: IPM combines biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools into a coordinated management strategy

4 TRUE OR FALSE

Parasitoid is simply another name for a predator.

Explanation: Predators consume many prey during their lifetime, whereas parasitoids develop on or inside a single host insect before eventually killing it. Think of the "face huggers" in the film *Alien* (1979).

5 MULTIPLE CHOICE

What is the main purpose of a trap crop?

- A. Attract pollinators
- B. Attract pests away from the crop where they can be monitored or controlled**
- C. Improve soil fertility
- D. Reduce weed growth

Explanation: Trap crops deliberately attract pests away from the commercial crop, making them easier to monitor or manage

8 MULTIPLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of a banker plant?

- A. Improve soil health
- B. Provide nectar for pollinators
- C. Trap pests
- D. Maintain beneficial insects when pests are scarce**

Explanation: Banker plants help beneficial populations persist between pest outbreaks by providing a source of prey. Ideally, this prey item does not feed on the main crop but is a good source of food for the beneficials

10 MULTIPLE CHOICE

SNAP stands for:

- A. Shelter, Nectar, Alternative prey, Pollen**
- B. Shelter, Nutrients, Aphids, Pollination
- C. Soil, Nectar, Alternative prey, Parasitoids
- D. Shelter, Nitrogen, Alternative prey, Pollination

Explanation: SNAP summarises four important resources that often support natural enemies

12 TRUE OR FALSE

Fungicides do not kill beneficials.

Explanation: Some fungicides, like Mancozeb, are well known to kill predatory mites. Always consider the impact on beneficials before spraying any crop protection product.

2 TRUE OR FALSE

The goal of IPM is to eliminate all pests from the crop.

Explanation: The aim of IPM is to keep pests below economically damaging levels while protecting beneficial insects and farm profitability.

3 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which is the best example of Conservation Biological Control (CBC)?

- A. Releasing predatory mites
- B. Spraying selective insecticides
- C. Removing infested plants
- D. Establishing flowering plants that support naturally occurring beneficial insects**

Explanation: CBC aims to support beneficial insects that already occur naturally on farms

6 TRUE OR FALSE

A predatory mite only feeds on pest mites.

Explanation: Many predatory mites are generalists and may also feed on thrips, pollen and other tiny arthropods.

7 MULTIPLE CHOICE

What is an Action Threshold?

- A. The first sign of crop damage
- B. The pest density at which control measures should begin**
- C. When beneficial insects disappear
- D. The maximum number of pests allowed

Explanation: Action Thresholds indicate when intervention is economically justified, not when the first pest is seen. Developing practical decision-support tools and action thresholds for Two-spotted mite and Australian Crop Mirid is a major objective of the Rubus IPM project

9 TRUE OR FALSE

Flowering plants always improve biological control.

Explanation: Flowering plants only improve biological control if nectar or pollen is actually limiting key natural enemies. This was one of the findings of the Rubus IPM project conservation biological control trials.

11 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which is most likely to reduce biological control?

- A. Calendar applications of broad-spectrum insecticides**
- B. Regular monitoring
- C. Selective pesticides
- D. Habitat for beneficials

Explanation: Broad-spectrum calendar sprays often remove beneficial insects alongside pests

HOW DID YOU SCORE?

Every expert started somewhere.
Keep learning – IPM is a journey, not a destination.

10 – 12
IPM Expert

7 – 9
IPM Practitioner

4 – 6
IPM Apprentice

0 – 3
IPM Learner

The Integrated pest management approaches to address pest challenges in raspberry and blackberry (RB21000) project had been funded by Hort Innovation, using the Raspberry and Blackberry research and development levy, contributions from the Australian Government, and co-investment from the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture, Agriculture Victoria, and the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.