

CONTENTS & MODULES

MODULE 11



USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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WHAT IS...	<p>Where biological control is possible it is an alternative method that allows us:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► To avoid the use of pesticides ► To reduce the impact of crop protection on the environment. <p>There has been little development in biological controls against fungi as very often it is not competitive with conventional practices, in terms of both effects and costs.</p> <p>At the moment, we have examples in vineyards, oilseed rape, sunflower, field and glasshouses vegetables in Europe.</p>
WHY	<p>The use of biocontrol agents is included in one of the important general IPM principles.</p> <p>This is because a lot of biological control agents are considered to have a lower impact on human health and the environment when compared to pesticides. <i>Coniothyrium minitans</i> is not classified as a toxicological and ecotoxicological active ingredient.</p>
HOW	<p>The different slides reveal the different aspects of IPM use of a biological agent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Damages and life cycle of the pathogen ► Disease management and IPM solutions ► Pesticide resistance of the pathogen ► Biology of the agent and recommendations for use ► The use of IPM's general principles
EXAMPLE	<p><i>Sclerotinia</i> stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) is a major disease in winter oilseed rape which causes severe yield losses twice a decade. Chemical control is usually applied at the beginning of the flowering stage every year. Because a reduced use of chemicals is expected, a biological control agent such as <i>Coniothyrium minitans</i> could be useful for controlling the disease.</p>
SOURCES	<p>ENDURE website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► In depth: Biological controls ► Easing the way for biological controls ► ENDURE INFORMATION CENTRE <p>Keywords: Measure > non-chemical control > biological control</p> <p>Keywords: measure > training material > identification of beneficials</p>
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