The invasive brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) has disrupted long-standing tree fruit IPM programs resulting in changing management practices to combat the threat posed by this invasive pest. Current management tools for BMSB rely on weekly, season-long applications of broad-spectrum insecticides that are costly, risk pest resistance, and may cause secondary pest outbreaks. The goal of IPM-CPR is to re-introduce common IPM practices (phenology based, reduce risk insecticide usage, mating disruption, and biological control) back into tree fruit management. The implementation of IPM-CPR for the management of key tree fruit pests may be less costly, more sustainable, enhance biological control, and be just as effective as current standard management methods. IPM-CPR is composed of the following tactics:

### IPM-CPR

**Integrated Pest Management Crop Perimeter Restructuring**

Anne L. Nielsen, Brett R. Blaauw and Dean Polk

IPM-CPR management is aimed at controlling populations of key orchard pests through the use of common IPM tactics. This strategy reduces the amount of insecticide used while leaving insecticide class usage up to the grower’s discretion. IPM-CPR is aimed at controlling the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pest</th>
<th>Management</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarnished plant bugs and other catfacing insects</td>
<td>Treat the orchard floor with Clopyralid 40.9% during the first week of May at the rate of 4 oz/A to control broad-leaf weeds (i.e. clover)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental fruit moth and codling moth</td>
<td>Deploy mating disruption dispensers (OFM TT at 70/acre or OFM/CM TT at 200/acre) in early May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown marmorated stink bug</td>
<td>Insecticide treatment on the outside edge and the first full row of the orchard border (see diagram below)</td>
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### Comparison of the standard alternate row middle insecticide application with the IPM-CPR orchard layout with ground floor herbicide, mating disruption, and border insecticide application. Border focused insecticide application can reduce insecticide use by 50-75%.
A field trial was implemented at commercial peach orchards in NJ to evaluate the IPM-CPR, utilizing behaviorally-based tactics for management of key orchard pests – BMSB, OFM, and tarnished plant bugs. The following is a summary of the results from two years of implementation of the IPM-CPR strategy at the commercial peach orchards. Depending on the grower practice, border spray application from May through harvest can save up to 50% on insecticide cost and with the inclusion of mating disruption and herbicide use, IPM-CPR is slightly more expensive than the grower standard.

### Results from IPM-CPR

From Three Years of Implementation

IPM-CPR significantly reduced the amount of area managed for control of BMSB, while simultaneously managing these pests at levels equal to current grower standard practices. Thus, this tactic reduces insecticide usage, is comparable in price, and potentially supports beneficial insects for the enhancement of biological control and pollination.

### Harvest Damage Assessment

- **IPM-CPR** provided BMSB and OFM control at levels equal to grower standards in Jerseyqueen and PF-24
  - Potentially better along crop perimeter where insecticide is applied weekly
- Peaches were assessed at harvest for insect injury
  - OFM populations were lower with IPM-CPR and had no live larvae in the fruit
  - Other catfacing was lower with the IPM-CPR

### Biological Control of BMSB Eggs

- **IPM-CPR** reduced insecticide use by 50-75% compared to standard grower practices
  - Less insecticide is better for beneficial insects like natural enemies and pollinators
- Shown in the figure on the left, IPM-CPR orchards had increased levels of biological control of BMSB eggs

### Farm Border Spray Only | IPM-CPR | ARM | Whole Block
---|---|---|---
1 | $25 | $75 | $55 | $110
2 | $75 | $130 | $145 | $285
3 | $40 | $95 | $65 | $140

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### Insect Pest Damage

- Plum Curculio
- Lygus (Tarnished PB)
- OFM
- Internal feeder
- Catfacing

### Location within Orchard

- **Edge**
- **Interior**

### Percentage of eggs damaged per egg mass

- Standard
- IPM-CPR