

IPM 26 September 2025

In this bulletin:

- ❖ IPM Updates - current pest activity and alerts
- ❖ Wanted: Dead or Alive – On the lookout for Insecticide Resistant populations of key pests
- ❖ OPER8 E-Learning module on alternative weed management strategies

IPM Updates

From IPM Decisions

- ❖ **BYDV** – BYDV carrying aphids arriving in crops at the end of September are forecast to produce second generation winged aphids, capable of further spreading BYDV, around mid-late October. Model forecasts should be consulted for specific locations to assess the risk of BYDV spread.

From the Aphid Bulletin

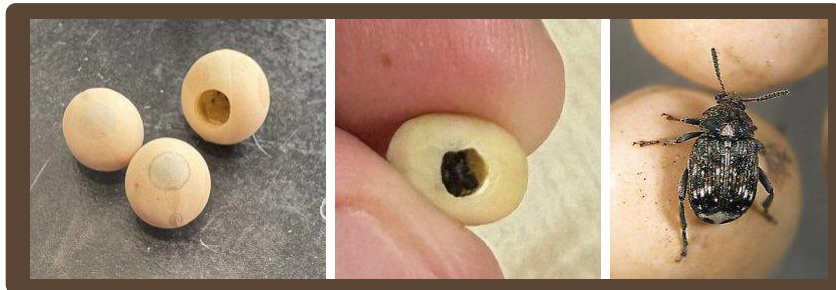
- ❖ **BYDV Vectors** – *Rhopalosiphum padi*, the main vector of BYDV in the UK, was found in relatively higher numbers in 10 of the 16 suction traps 8-14 September 2025, in lower numbers than in previous weeks (approximate 10x fewer collected than in end of August/start of September).

From AHDB: CSFB monitoring

- ❖ Cabbage stem flea beetle (CSFB) migration monitoring will take place at a network of seven core sites across England this autumn.
- ❖ Up to 26 September, CSFB have been detected at 5 of the 7 sites.

From PGRO: Pea Bruchid Alert

- ❖ **PGRO** has confirmed the presence of **Pea Bruchid** *Bruchus pisorum* in a UK-grown commercial pea crop for the first time.
- ❖ [Further details here](#)
- ❖ [Pea Bruchid biology and ecology](#)



OPER8 E-Learning Module



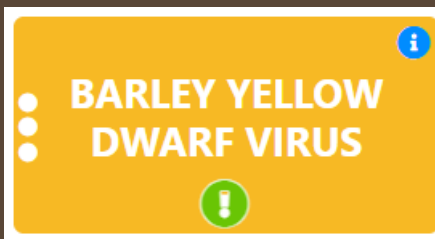
Alternative Weed Management

Wanted: Dead or Alive



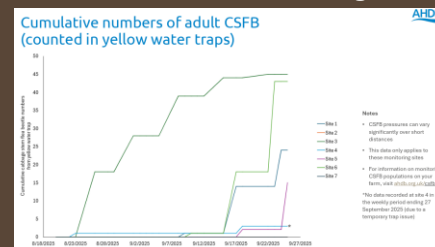
Contact: IPMNET@adas.co.uk

IPM Decisions



Check IPM Decisions for current risk forecasts

AHDB CSFB monitoring



Access site information and monitoring data (last updated 26 Sep 2025)

Links to relevant projects and initiatives

[IPMNET](#) | [Farm-PEP](#) | [IPMWORKS](#) | [AdvisoryNetPEST](#) | [IPM Decisions](#)





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Wanted

Dead or alive!



Peach potato aphid
(*Myzus persicae*)



Bird cherry-oat aphid
(*Rhopalosiphum padi*)



Grain Aphid
(*Sitobion avenae*)



Cabbage stem flea beetle
(*Psylliodes chrysocephala*)

Reward: information on resistance status

We are after populations of these pests dead or alive for both molecular and bioassay testing for a Defra funded insecticide resistance monitoring project.

Feedback of results of any testing on populations can be provided.

Collection kits with containers and prepaid postage return envelopes can also be provided. If you can help, please contact
rory.jones@adas.co.uk

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Alternative Weed Control Methods



A new E-learning series from the EU funded OPER8 project is designed to inform farmers, advisors, and policy makers about alternative weed management.

- ❖ You can find further details and supporting resources here: [OPER8 eLearning Module](#)
- ❖ You can find all the OPER8 eLearning videos on YouTube here: [Oper8 E-Learning Playlist](#)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Introduction: This section introduces the Oper8 E-learning module on weed control in arable, vineyard, and horticultural systems. | | Link to video | Additional Material |
| 2. Weeds Typology: This section introduces weed typology, showing how weeds are classified by emergence period, biological cycle, and morphology. | | Link to video | Additional Material |
| 3. What is OPER8? This section presents Oper8, outlining its objectives and methodology. | | Link to video | Additional Material |
| 4. Weeding strategies: This section outlines the three main weed control strategies as physical, chemical, and biological-agroecological, and highlights how each contributes differently to weed suppression. | Introduction to weeding strategies | Link to video | |
| | Physical strategies | Link to video | Additional Material |
| | Chemical strategies | Link to video | Additional Material |
| | Bio- and Agroecological strategies | Link to video | |
| 5.1 Weeding Strategies in Vineyards: In this section, you will learn about the challenges and issues of weeding in viticulture for both the under-vine and between rows areas. | Introduction to vineyard weeding strategies | Link to video | |
| | Physical strategies in vineyards | Link to video | |
| | Chemical strategies in vineyards | Link to video | Additional Material |
| | Bio- and Agroecological strategies in vineyards | Link to video | |
| 5.2 Weeding Strategies per crop: Horticulture: In this section of the eLearning module you will learn about weed control in a horticultural setting. | Introduction to horticulture weeding strategies | Link to video | Additional Material |
| | Physical strategies in horticulture | Link to video | Additional Material |
| | Chemical strategies in horticulture | Link to video | Additional Material |
| | Bio- and Agroecological strategies in horticulture | Link to video | Additional Material |
| 5.3 Weeding Strategies per crop: Arable: Here you will learn about ways to control weeds in arable crops. | Introduction to arable weeding strategies | Link to video | |
| | Physical strategies in arable | Link to video | Additional Material |
| | Chemical strategies in arable | Link to video | Additional Material |
| | Bio- and Agroecological strategies in arable | Link to video | Additional Material |

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AdvisoryNet**PEST**

Novel Approaches

*Are you doing something different?
We'd love to hear from you!*

Working with a Europe wide initiative to reduce pesticide inputs while maintaining productivity, we are looking for examples of 'novel approaches' to crop protection.

A crop protection farming practice is a 'novel approach' if:

- ❖ It contributes to the reduction of the use and risk of pesticides, *and*;
- ❖ It is not widely used yet, but has been tested on a few farms

If you are doing something different, and would be happy to share your experience with others in the UK and Europe, please get in touch - or send details directly to the group using the link provided >>>

- ❖ [Read more about Novel Approaches here](#)



[Share your novel approach here!](#)



YouTube

Follow AdvisoryNetPEST on YouTube for more insights

10 videos available now about the project expectations and progress

Links to relevant projects and initiatives

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Grounded Research, specialists in agriculture market research, has been awarded a significant policy research contract with Scotland's Rural College (SRUC), who are leading work as part of a wider study spanning 11 countries investigating climate change policy and its impact on agriculture. To deliver this work, they are expanding their UK farmer research panel – ensuring that farmers' views are strongly represented in upcoming studies that will inform both policy and industry. ADAS have been invited to share the invitation to join the farming research community with their contacts.

Can you bring an agricultural perspective to climate policy?

Grounded Research are working with SRUC to understand policy needs around climate change, sign up to the farmer research community and have your say.



Why sign up?

Shape the future: Your insights will directly inform agricultural policy and industry decisions, not just on this but on future projects you may wish to take part in too on everything from tyres and tractors to policy and pesticide use.

Be first in line: Panel members are the first to be offered opportunities to take part in surveys linked to this research.

Fair recognition: Farmers are fairly compensated for their time - usually £20/survey and up to £250 for an interview or focus group - we aim to recognise the time and expertise you share.

Secure and straightforward: The panel is designed to be easy to use, fraud-free, and respectful of your contribution.

Why a panel?

- ❖ It ensures participants are genuine farmers.
- ❖ It helps tackle survey fraud, which is a growing challenge in agricultural research.
- ❖ It guarantees robust and reliable results that policymakers and industry leaders can act on with confidence.

[Link for farmers to join](#)

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