

Integrated Pest Management in Hops

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The Basics of IPM in Hops

Integrated Pest Management

- Systems approach
- Uses complimentary tactics
- Maintains pests below “injurious” levels
- Minimizes impacts of activities

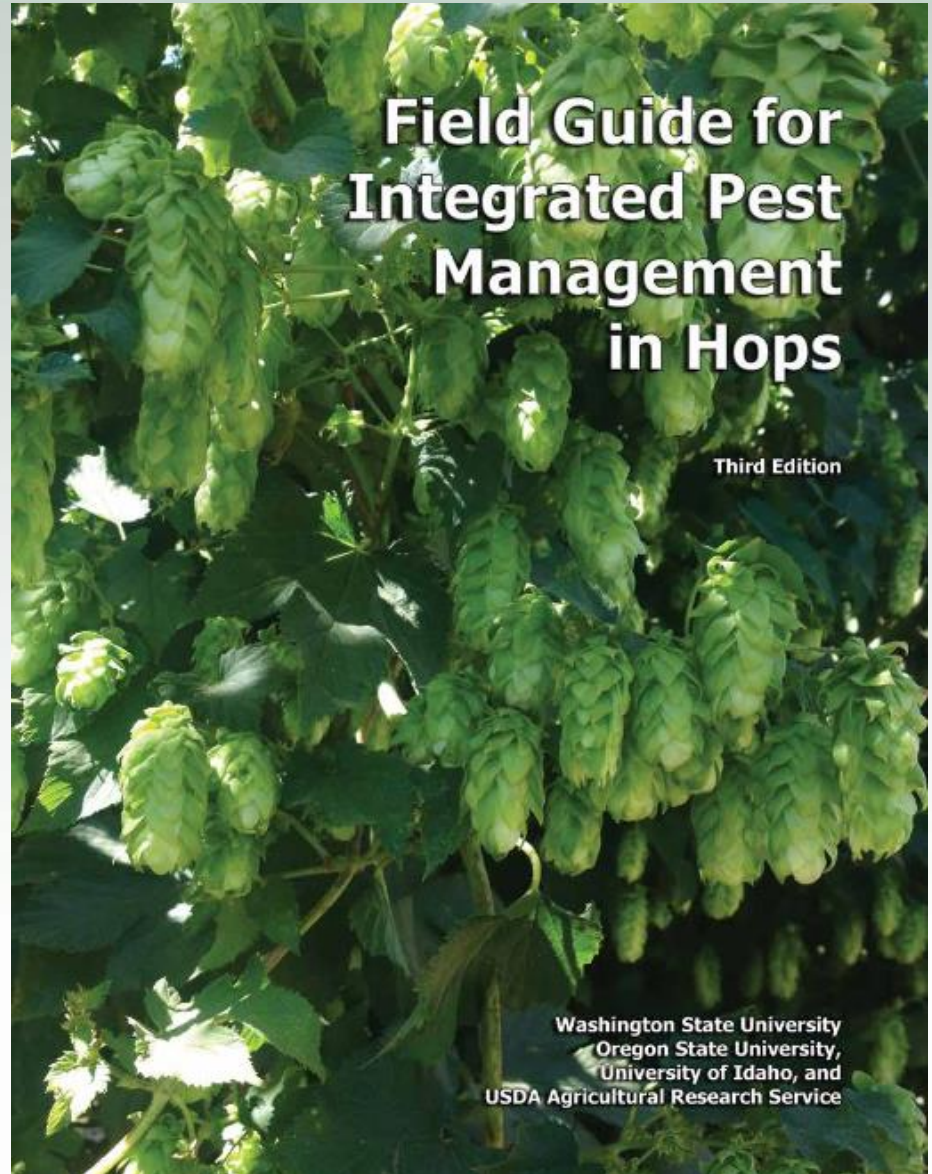
The Basics of IPM in Hops

Pest and natural enemy identification is crucial for success

The more you know about pest and natural enemy biology the better

Available for free at:


<https://www.usahops.org/cabinet/data/Field-Guide.pdf>



The Basics of IPM in Hops

YouTube

scout your hopyard



Scott Lewins
UVM Ext Entomologist

0:29 / 10:07

Scouting a Hopyard for Insects and Diseases

UVMExt_NWCrop&Soils

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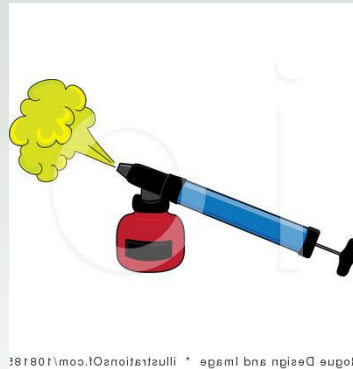
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Learn how to scout a Northeastern small-scale hopyard! UVM Extension's Northwest Crops and Soils Team scouts their organic research hopyard at Borderview Farm in Alburgh, VT

The Basics of IPM in Hops

Chemical control as a last resort...



Downy Mildew

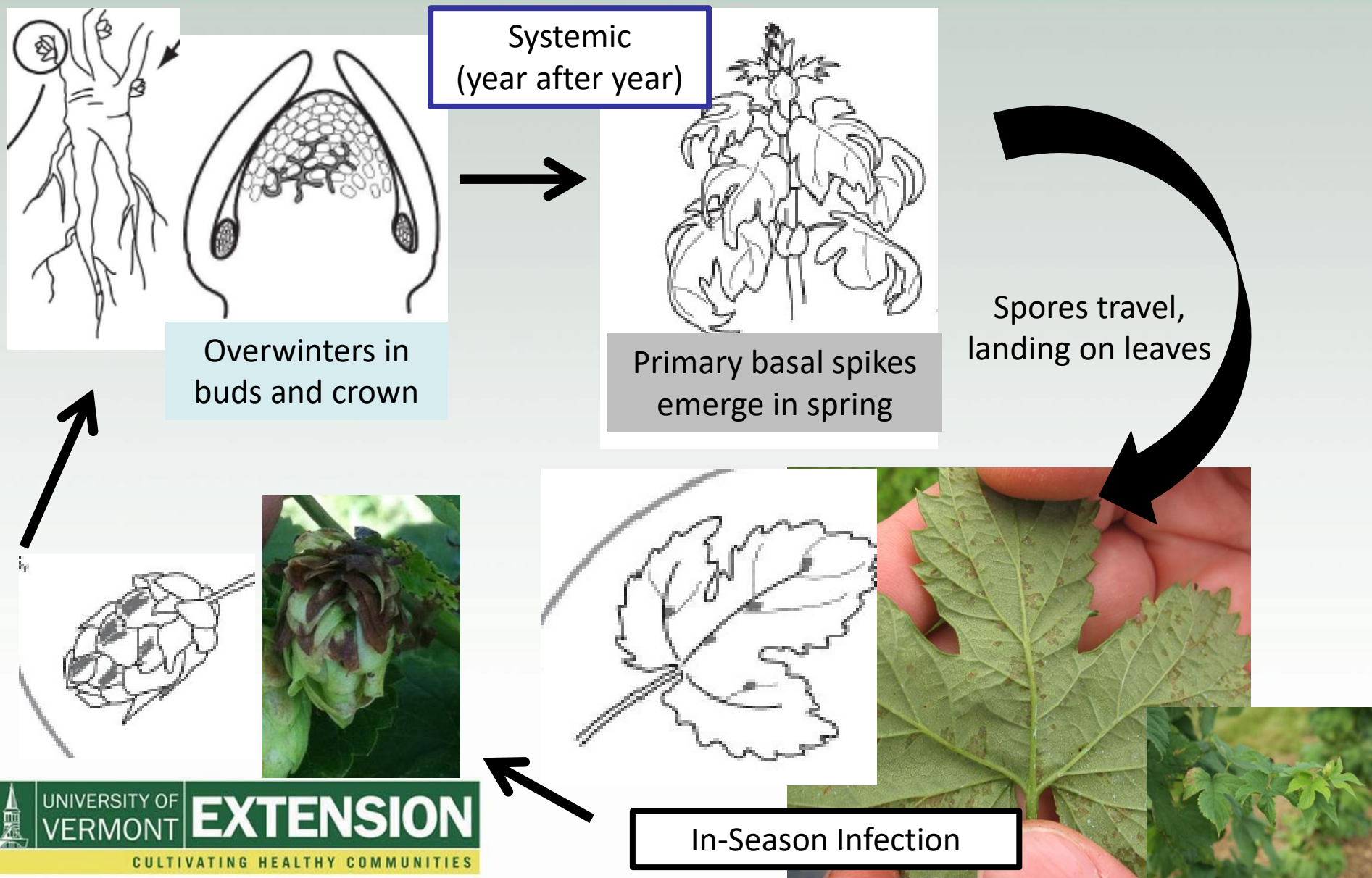
- Most difficult to control
- Promoted by wet conditions
- Obligate parasite specific to hops
- Attacks leaves and cones
- In the wood of the plant
(persists in crown
from year to year)



Downy mildew



Downy Mildew Life Cycle



Downy Mildew Resistance

Resistant

Fuggle
Newport
Perle
Spalter

Wye Challenger
Hallertauer Gold
Hallertauer Magnum
Hallertauer Tradition



Susceptible

Comet
Crystal
East Kent Golding
First Gold
Glacier
Horizon
Cluster
Northern Brewer

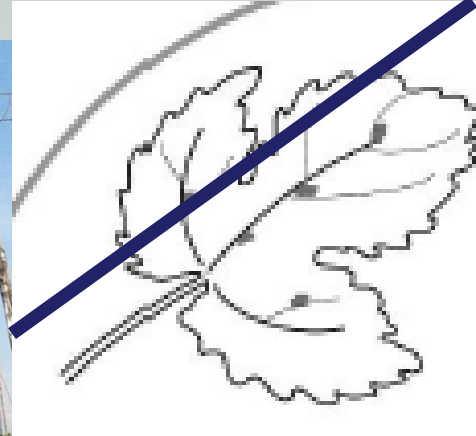
Downy Mildew Management



Crowning: removes first growth
Limits plant area for primary
innoculum to land



Spraying Fungicide: Protectant
Spray before rain events for protection
against secondary inoculum



**Moist conditions are ideal for infection:
Forecasting (predict spray applications)**

Mechanical Control

- Crowning – removal top 1 to 2 inches of crown before bud break
- Scratching – disks scratch soil and remove buds from crown
- Pruning – removal of shoots before training

Whole Row Crowning Would be Better



Preventative Fungicides



Spray fungicides on days prior
to conditions that would
increase DM susceptibility



Arthropod Pests



Aphids



Japanese beetles



Two spotted
spider mites



Hop loopers



Potato leafhoppers



Eastern comma
(Hop merchant)

Major Arthropod Pests

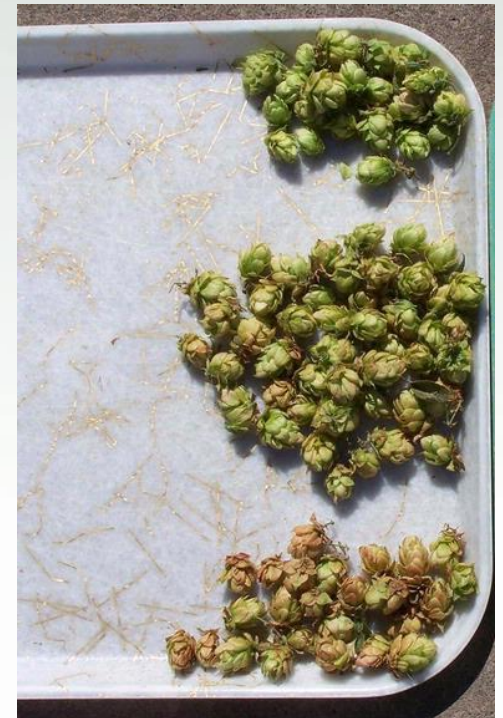
Two Spotted Spider Mites

Hot/dry conditions

Specialist predator

Can affect quality

Secondary outbreaks



Major Arthropod Pests

Two Spotted Spider Mites



Two-spotted spider mites



Mite destroyer larva

Mite destroyer pupa

Mite destroyer adult

Major Arthropod Pests

Potato Leafhoppers

Migrate each spring

Prefer legumes

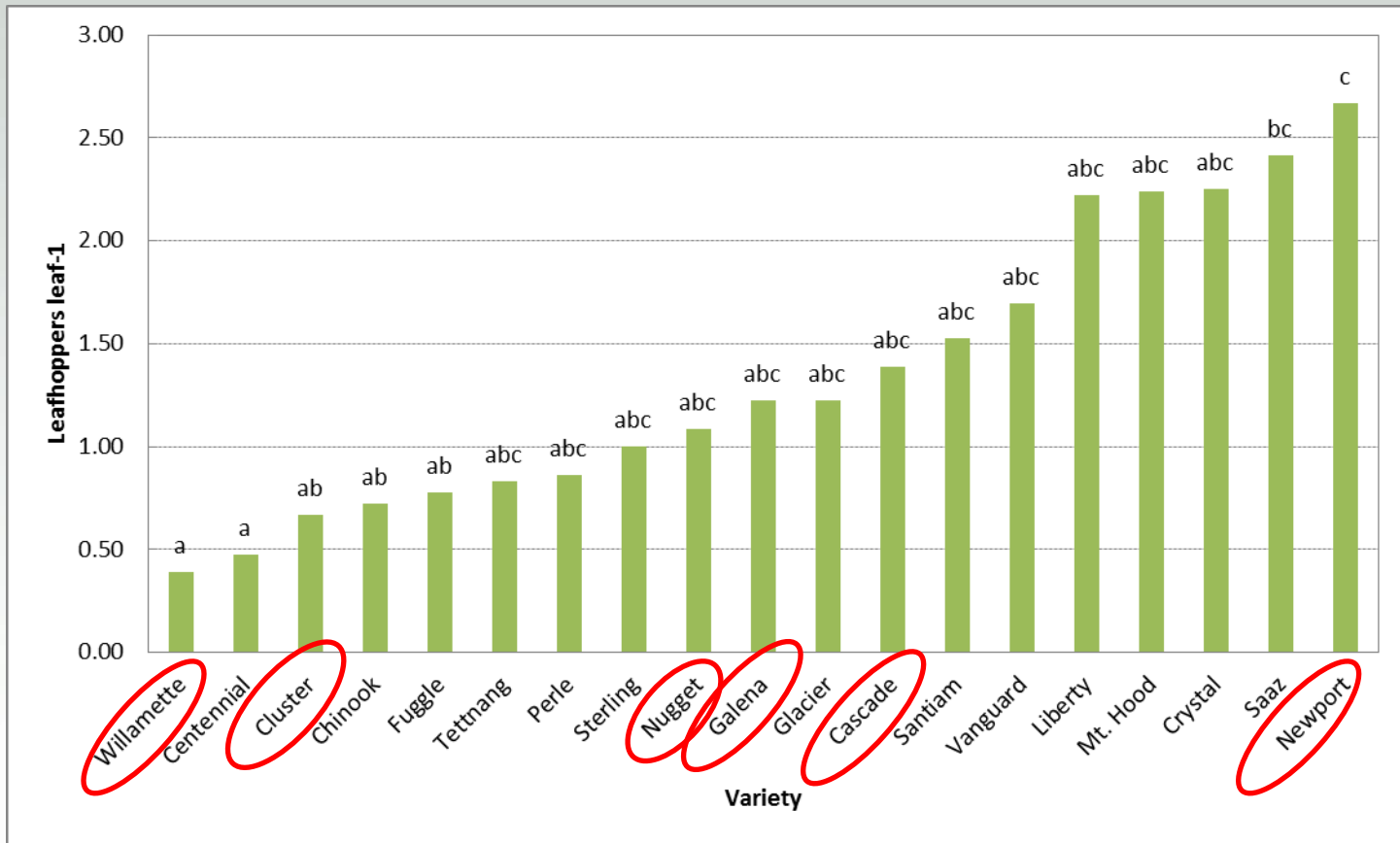
Cause “hopper burn”

Controlled by beneficials



Major Arthropod Pests

Potato Leafhoppers



Major Arthropod Pests

Hop Aphids

Winter host: *Prunus*

Cool/moist weather

Controlled by beneficials

Cause sooty mold



Minor Arthropod Pests

Japanese
beetle



Hop looper



Eastern comma
(Hop merchant)



Beneficial Insects



Lacewing adult



Minute pirate bug



Parasitoid wasps



Lacewing egg and larva



Lady beetle larvae and adults

Beneficial Insects



Spiders



Hover fly



Spider mite destroyer



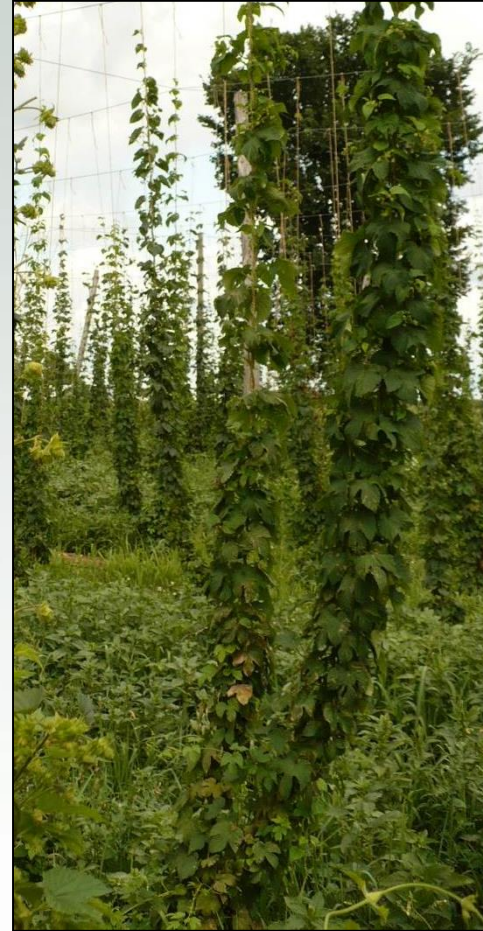
Predatory mites



Spined soldier bug eggs, larvae, and adult



Weed control



“Scorched Earth”



Mulch

- Expensive
 - \$1200 for 110 yards of hardwood mulch (including delivery)
 - Covered ½ acre, 6" deep, 4' wide
- Approximately 100 woman hours saved
- Fertility trade offs?



Sod & Cover Crops



Flame Weeding



Steam Weeding



Plastic Mulch

- Good for first year
- Effective control
- Pain to pull up



Thank You

Questions?

