

IRAC Sucking Pest WG Objectives for 2019-2020

Goals	Objectives	Timeline
<p>Priority Goals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aphis gossypii</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a worldwide resistance status report and management guideline – led by Russel • Monitor new samples & complaints globally and report liaise with researchers • <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a worldwide resistance status report in open field and greenhouse situations – led by Ayako • Follow the monitoring program in Brazil and report new findings globally • <i>Myzus persicae</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a resistance status report and set future expectations on resistance spreading – led by Ralf • Monitor primary and secondary host crops in EMEA • <i>Euschistus heros</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a resistance status report and management guideline with special regards to Brazil – led by Imre • Follow up on the monitoring program in Brazil and report new findings globally 	<p>2020/Q1</p> <p>2020/Q1</p> <p>2020/Q1</p> <p>2020/Q1</p>
<p>Mid term issue managemnt</p> <p>Monitoring resistance issues. Prepare IRM guidelines and test methods for pests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a General Sucking Pests IRM Guideline (similar to the LEP Guideline) or/and contribute to one overall IRM guideline with SP inputs • Monitor <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> resistance situation and management in Asia. • Identify missing IRAC materials addressing resistance issues and supply them to website on current riskiest species <p>Create educational materials, test methods, IRM recommendations if needed</p>	<p>2020/Q1</p>
<p>Prepare for future Sucking Pest problems long term (avoidance)</p> <p>30/04/19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek info on future problematic sucking pests, identify new tragets for IRAC SP WG work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collect reports on monitoring studies and publications, follow up field failures ▪ Create educational materials, test methods, IRM recommendations if needed ▪ Follow the monitoring of high risk species, which currently does not show resistance but difficult to control such as <i>Mahanarva fimbriolata</i> and <i>Dichelops melacanthus</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collect reports on monitoring studies and publications, follow up field failures 	