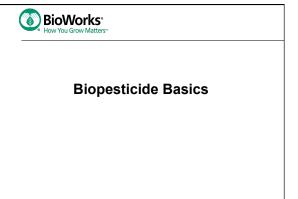




- · Learn how to develop your own disease management program with biopesticides
 - Foliar Disease Management
 - Soilborne/Root Disease Management
 - Evaluating Biopesticides in your operation

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Why Growers Start and Continue to Use Biopesticides

Overview

- 1. Low REIs and PHIs
- 2. Safer for workers, consumers, & environment - Many exempt from tolerances and MRLs
- 3. Reduce development of resistance to synthetic pesticides - no known resistance to multiple-MOA biopesticides
- 4. Improve efficacy of chemical- and bio-pesticides
- 5. Some can provide cost-effective disease control
- Improve plant, soil and environmental health over time with continued use

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Biopesticide Basics

What do they do?

- 1. Suppress plant diseases and pests via one or more of modes of action (MOAs)
- 2. Act **preventively** rather than curatively (most)
- 3. Are effective at low to moderate disease pressure
- 4. Frequently provide other beneficial effects

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Biopesticide Basics

What they don't do

- 1. Offer 100% protection no pesticide does
- 2. Cure diseases (few exceptions)
- 3. Work in environmental extremes
- 4. Work at high disease pressure
- 5. Last indefinitely
 - most have defined shelf lives and storage conditions
 - may require frequent application, especially on foliage
- 6. Make a bad grower good

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Biopesticide Best-Use Practices for Integrated Disease Management

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General Best-Use Practices

- 1. Think proactive or preventive: exclusion, sanitation,
- 2. Obtain accurate diagnosis of the problem
- 3. Select the right product for the right disease
- 4. Follow label instructions: rates, safety, storage
- 5. Appropriate formulation for the job:
 - WP, WDG, ES, EC (spray, sprench, dip or drench)
- Granular or WP (soil or seed treatment)
- 6. Test new products on a smaller scale before going "all out"
 - Set-up a good comparison
 - Integrate vs. replace

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General Best-Use Practices

- 7. Proper application
- · Select the most appropriate application method
- · Select the right equipment for the job
 - Calibration and maintenance of equipment are critical
- · Know when and how often to apply
- 8. Pay attention to shelf life and storage conditions/ limits - Many biopesticides are living organisms
- 9. Consider compatibility with other products and practices
 - Tank-mix or rotational compatibility can help economize programs and increase efficacy
 - Find alternatives or time applications to overcome incompatibilities

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BioWorks*

Opportunities with Compatibility

Use Compatibility to your advantage

- Types:
 - Tank mix: sprays, drenches, dips
 - Short-term post application
- Rotation/alternation
- · Resistance management (conventional chemistries and antibiotics)
- · Reduced input programs (reduced chemical exposure)
- Clean-up/quick knock-down of chemical and extended protection by biopesticide
- Increased efficacy and cost efficiency (labor)

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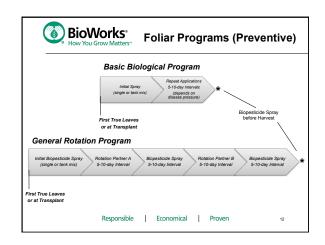


Foliar/Fruit Biopesticides

General Characteristics of Foliar Biopesticides

- Act or respond immediately to many fungal and bacterial pathogens
- Good coverage and proper concentration are critical
 - · Typically not systemic
- Require frequent reapplication or rotation with other products during disease periods
 - · New growth of plant parts
 - Lack nutrients for sustained growth on aerial plant surfaces
 - Environmental degradation or loss (UV, precipitation, etc.)
- Compatible with many chemical- and bio-pesticides

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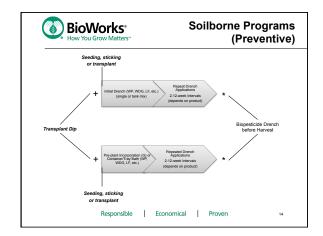


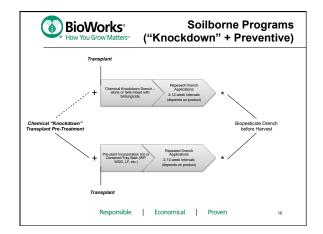
Soil/Root Biopesticides

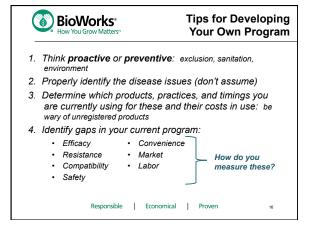
General Characteristics of Soil/Root Biopesticides

- May act quickly or after a lag period
- Typically act via 2 or more modes of action
- Good distribution and proper concentration are critical – typically not systemic
 - · Bacterial require nutrients and free moisture to move, grow
 - Fungal are less dependent on moisture to move but still require nutrients for growth in absence of pathogen
- Activity for 2-12 weeks, depending on the AI
 - · Reapplication may still be needed to keep at effective levels
- Compatible with many chemical- and bio-pesticides

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Tips for Developing Your Own Program

- 5. Define what success looks like
- 6. Contact manufacturer and extension for advice: a lot of great application information is not on the label
- 7. Test new products on a smaller scale before going "all out"
 - Set-up a good comparison
 - Integrate vs. replace
- 8. Document your tests
 - Keep track of what, how and when
 - Record what you and your staff see and experience
 - Photos: the good, the ugly, and the surprises

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