We are clearly entering a new age in pest management. A generation ago, food safety, sustainability, pollinator protection, consumer concerns, and wave after wave of invasive pests were not front and center on the international media stage as they are today. We didn’t have more rapid growth in biopesticides than conventional options or a nearly unbroken string of double-digit annual growth in sales of organic products.

We also didn’t experience rapid, widespread adoption of new technologies such that 80 to 90% of the acres of individual crops were reliant on the same mode of action within a few years of introduction. Nor did we experience the consequences as quickly, with nearly three dozen weed species now resistant to glyphosate (Heap, 2016), the leading herbicide worldwide, and 20 arthropod pest species showing resistance to neonicotinoids (Bass et al., 2015), the leading class of insecticides globally.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has been evolving for nearly three generations and continues to offer common sense, science-based solutions to manage pests. Unfortu- 

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