

PEST	EUCLID PEST MANAGEMENT APPROACHES
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Trialeurodes</i> spp. and associated <i>Begomoviruses</i>	Parasitoids (<i>Encarsia formosa</i> , <i>Eretmocerus hayati</i> and <i>Er. mundus</i>) [specifically in Chinese conditions], community ecology-based approaches, banker plants, crop assemblages/design practices, RNAi, botanical insecticides (various leaf, seed and whole plant extracts and <i>Citrus</i> essential oils), microclimate DSS to reduce pesticide use
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	Parasitoids (e.g. <i>Necremnus tutae</i>), and generalist predators (e.g. <i>Dicyphus</i> spp.), RNAi, banker plants, crop assemblages/design practices, botanical insecticides (various leaf, seed and whole plant extracts and <i>Citrus</i> essential oils), microclimate DSS to reduce pesticide use
Soilborne pathogens (target: <i>Fusarium</i> wilt agents, <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	Genetic resistance, BCA (antagonist <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> strains, <i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Bacillus</i> , <i>Trichoderma</i> spp., etc.), organic amendments (compost, biofumigation), seed treatments, resistance inducers under IPM in soil and/or in soilless systems
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	Entomovectoring, microclimate DSS to reduce pesticide use, Modelling approaches for dose adjustment when using chemical pesticides, BCAs (grapevine), BCAs: <i>Trichoderma</i> , <i>Metschnikowia</i> (lettuce), resistance inducers (tomato)
<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	<i>Coniothyrium minitans</i> , <i>Trichoderma</i> , <i>Metschnikowia</i> (lettuce)
Thrips (notably <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>)	RNAi, entomovectoring, <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (NOAH) [specifically in Chinese conditions], banker plants
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Crop assemblages/design practices, SIT-like technique
<i>Lobesia botrana</i> and <i>Eupoecillia ambiguella</i>	Parasitoids (<i>Trichogramma</i> spp.), and larval parasitoid (<i>Campoplex capitator</i>). Newly developed-extracted botanical insecticides
<i>Scaphoideus titanus</i>	Banker plants, crop assemblages/design practices
<i>Plasmopara viticola</i> , <i>Eotetranychus carpini</i>	Modelling approaches for dose adjustment when using chemical pesticides
<i>Erysiphe necator</i> (grape powdery mildew), <i>Oidium neolycopersici</i> (tomato PM)	Modelling approaches for dose adjustment when using chemical pesticides, <i>Ampelomyces quisqualis</i> by means of banker plants (grapevine), resistance inducers (grapevine), resistance inducers (tomato)