

Consortium

25 partners from 14 countries across Europe, Asia and New Zealand

-  Institut National de Recherche Pour l'Agriculture, l'Alimentation et l'Environnement (INRAE)
-  Inrae Transfert SAS (INRAE)
-  Ferimark 2016 SL (Ecobertura)
-  The agricultural research organisation of Israel - The Volcani Centre (ARO)
-  Sapir Academic College (SAC)
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-  Universidad de Cordoba (UCO)
-  Instituto Canario de Investigaciones Agrarias (ICIA)
-  CAB International (CABI)
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-  Association Generale Des Producteurs de Mais (AGPM)
-  Agriodor (AGRIODOR)
-  Benaki Phytopathological Institute (BPI)
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-  Idryma Technologias Kai Erevnas (FORTH)
-  Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES)
-  Societe Ragt 2N SAS (RAGT)
-  Jeju International Animal Research Center (JNU)
-  University of Neuchâtel (UniNE)
-  Andermatt Biocontrol Suisse AG (ABCS)



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Enhancing Europe's readiness
for managing Fall Armyworm,
an invasive pest threat



Photo source: Stefan Toepfler (CABI)

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About

First detected in Africa in 2016, Western Asia in 2019, and mainland Europe in 2023, the polyphagous fall armyworm (FAW), poses a significant threat to European agriculture. Since 2019, it has been classified as a priority pest in the EU, due to its high potential for establishment and spread, particularly in the context of global warming, and increased trade both within and beyond EU borders.

EUFAWREADY aims to strengthen the preparedness of European agricultural stakeholders, including farmers, advisors, technicians, industry representatives, and plant health services, for potential fall armyworm (FAW) outbreaks. The project will deliver tools for early detection and effective control of FAW in the EU, helping to reduce its economic, environmental, and social impacts, as well as limiting the anticipated rise in synthetic pesticide use within European agroecosystems.



Three pillars



Learn

Generates essential knowledge on the biology, adaptability, and spread of EU fall armyworm populations through genomics, fieldwork, and modelling, to better assess risks, and guide control strategies.



Detect

Aims to improve early FAW detection in the EU by enhancing pheromone traps, integrating AI-based identification, optimising monitoring strategies, and testing innovative tools like odour sensors, and field molecular diagnostics.



Manage

Develops sustainable, eco-friendly strategies to control FAW in the EU by identifying effective natural enemies, testing biocontrol methods, and integrating findings into practical integrated pest management (IPM) tools, and guidelines for farmers and regulators.

Work Packages (WP)



Stakeholder engagement, awareness, and preparedness



Key functional traits shaping the expansion potential of EU FAW populations



Evaluating the impact of an invasion by FAW for Europe



Early detection and monitoring of FAW for a rapid response protocol



Leveraging natural enemies and agroecological methods for FAW management in Europe



Utilising microbial agents for FAW control in Europe



Exploring plant-based and natural semiochemical solutions for FAW management in Europe



Integration of management solutions for FAW in Europe



Communication, dissemination, and knowledge exchange to maximise project impact



Project Management



Ethics requirements