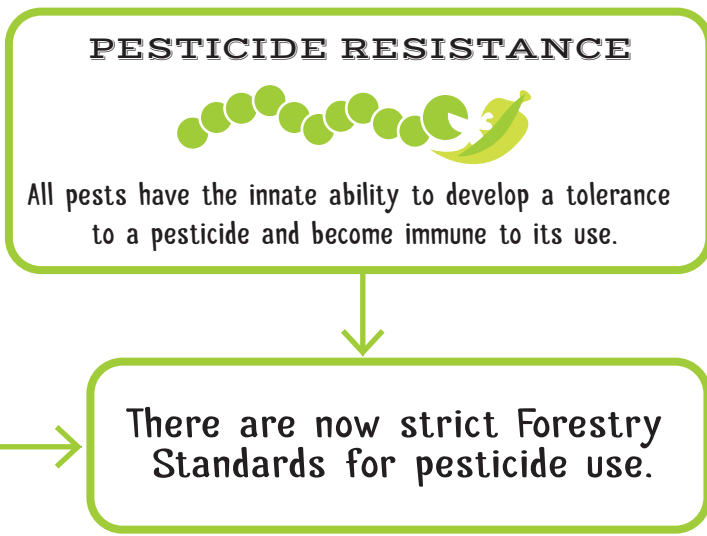
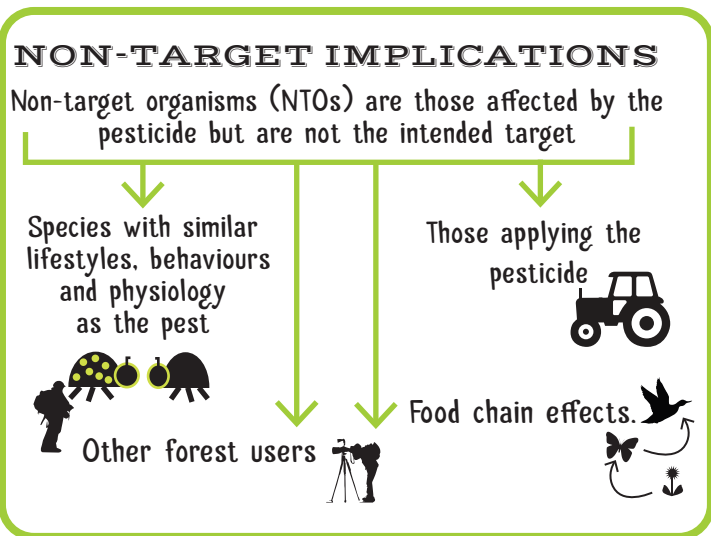
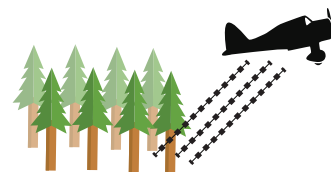


# PESTICIDE USE IN PLANTATIONS

**PESTICIDES** are any substance used to protect the trees from pests, including insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and rodenticides. **Pre-1990s** pesticide use was primarily determined by cost, **post-1990s** this has changed, with non-target effects and the potential for developing pesticide resistance have a major role in deciding what and when to spray.



With local and international laws dictating what is allowed to be sprayed.



**SOUTH AFRICAN LEGISLATION**

Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (No. 36 of 1947)

National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)

Occupational Health and Safety Act (No. 85 OF 1993)

**INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION**

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide in international trade

Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

**FOREST CERTIFICATION**

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)<sup>®</sup> standards and policies

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) endorsed South African Forestry Assurance Scheme (SAFAS)

## THE RESULT

1. Changed from hazardous pesticides to less toxic, target-specific alternatives

In eight years the number of FSC prohibited pesticides went from:

2007 → 2015

87 → 389

2. Reduction in pesticide reliance

Reductions in quantities being used

Advances in silviculture practices

Switch to more efficient, targetted pesticides

Greater focus and use of biocontrol