

DEALING WITH PESTS



The four step action plan



TOLERANCE

PROS

CONS

Take **NO ACTION** if the impact of the pest is uncertain or more data is required

No (additional) costs
No environmental impact of actions

Potential costs/losses of damage caused
Costs/losses resulting from increases in pest populations as a result of delayed action



AVOIDANCE

PROS

CONS

Before direct action is taken look at changing current practices.

Minimal environmental impact
No additional pesticide costs
A long-term sustainable option

Not always possible (especially in established plantations).

TAKE ACTION: Only if the problem cannot be TOLERATED or AVOIDED.



NON-PESTICIDE ROUTE

Always the first choice unless proven to be impractical or too costly.

TYPE

PROS

CONS

SPECIES SELECTION
Choosing an alternative more resilient species

Minimal environmental impact
Relatively easy to implement

Best species for pest might not be best species for market
Other pest species are a limiting factor

TYPE

PROS

CONS

BIOCONTROL
Using a pest's natural enemies to reduce the pest population

Highly species specific
Provides a long-term solution
No environmental impact

Development is costly and time consuming



TYPE

CULTURAL CONTROL
Make the crop environment less attractive to pests

PROS

Efficacy is dependent on pest and pest lifecycle
Working with the environment
Sustainable solution

CONS

Can be impractical and economically unfeasible
Requires good understanding of pest and environment



PESTICIDE ROUTE How to choose the best pesticide to use?



1 Understand the environmental sensitivity of the area.



2 List all legally registered (and FSC[®] approved) products, taking into account suitability for the area, tree and pest.



3 Re-evaluate the list based on non-target impacts:



4 Rate, based on the **LEAST TOXIC** and **MOST SELECTIVE**.

