

HOW DOES THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY DEAL WITH PESTS?



With **4** steps to **ACTION**



Tolerance

Take no action if the impact of the pest is uncertain or requires more data.

PROS

No (additional) costs.
No environmental impact of actions.

CONS

Potential costs (losses) of any damage caused.
Cost (losses) of delayed action if pest population increases.



Avoidance

Before direct action is taken look at changes in current practices.

PROS

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

CONS

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

SPECIES SELECTION
Choosing a species more resistant to the pest.

PROS

Minimal environmental impact.
Relatively easy to implement.

CONS

Best species for pest might not be best for market.
Other species limiting factors.



TYPE

BIOCONTROL

Using a pest's natural enemy to reduce the pest population.

PROS

Highly species specific.
Provides a long-term solution.
No impact on the environment.

CONS

Development is costly.
Takes time to develop.

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?



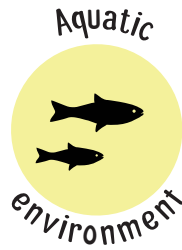
Understand the environmental sensitivity of the area.



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



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



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

