

Integrated pest management plan (F-021)

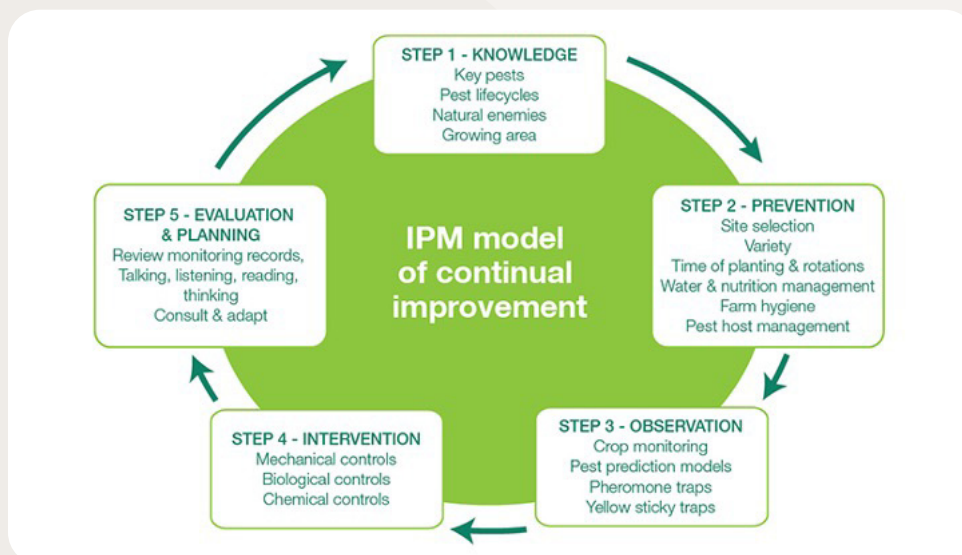


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It is a requirement of the ISCC program that growers adopt an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan.

IPM is the effective combination of chemical, cultural (such as farm management practices), and biological methods to keep crop production problems such as weeds, pests and diseases low enough to prevent significant economic loss. Mainly, it provides practical alternatives to conventional pest control that often relies on synthetic chemicals. IPM practices include forward planning, regular monitoring and timely decision making as represented in Fig 1 below.



To signify that there is an IPM in place. Complete the tables below:

Do you conduct the following:

Activity	Yes	No
<p>Set Action Thresholds</p> <p>An action threshold is a point at which pest populations or environmental conditions indicate action must be taken to prevent the pest from becoming an economic or environmental threat. Seeing a single pest does not always mean control is needed.</p>		
<p>Monitor and Identify Pests</p> <p>Identifying pests accurately and monitoring their population and behaviour helps IPM practitioners detect when action thresholds have been reached and decide on appropriate control methods. Many weeds and insects that are considered pests are actually harmless, or even beneficial, and do not need to be controlled. Monitoring and identification reduces the risks of using the wrong type of pesticide, or using pesticides when other strategies will be more effective.</p>		
<p>Prevent pests from becoming a threat</p> <p>Pests can be prevented from becoming a threat with minimal or no risk to people or the environment. Prevention can be highly effective and cost-efficient. Prevention methods include in agriculture, selecting pest-resistant plant varieties and crop rotation in buildings, reducing clutter and maintaining good hygiene.</p>		

Do you or your agronomist use one or more of the IPM strategies listed below to control pests?

Activity	Yes	No
Cultural methods – to change the conditions to make them less favorable for pest by exposing the pests to predation or destroy their food source, shelter or breeding habitats. This can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation • Cultivation techniques 		
Physical methods – to prevent pests from entering an area using methods such as barriers, traps or physical removal.		
Genetic methods – select pest resistant varieties developed by classical breeding or via genetic engineering		
Biological methods – use predators, parasites or microbiological pathogens to suppress pests.		
Chemical methods – use substances to kill or repel pests, selecting the least toxic options first and applying them only when needed instead of, for example, regular preventative spraying		
Regulatory methods – prevent the entry or spread of pests using quarantine regulations and restrict the movement of materials including crops and livestock.		

Please complete this form, and keep it on file.

You are only required to send this form to SGA if you are selected to be audited.

References – [Integrated pest management \(nsw.gov.au\)](http://nsw.gov.au)