

Biosecurity Workshop

External Influences-
Certification Pressures



Pillars of Certification

- Environmental
- Economic
- Social
- Increasingly “cultural” seen as separate from “social”. A fourth leg.



Sustainability



FSC PESTICIDE POLICY

6.6 Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.



The Recent Highly Hazardous Challenge

- **Terbuthylazine**
- **Haloxyfop**
- **Hexazinone**
- **1080**
- **Brodifacoum**
- **Sodium cyanide**
- **Diquat dibromide**
- **Alpha cypermethrin**
- **Oxyfluorfen**

- Herbicides classed on basis of residual effect – the very reason we use them!
- 1080 & Brodifacoum already “highly hazardous”
- ENGO stakeholders approve 1080 resist most others!
- Future insight!



Future ?

Pesticide use review MFE (Nov2005) stated.....

However, the huge reduction and improved use of pesticides that occurred in the 1980s, with new products, improved formulation and spot application, make further significant reductions very difficult. It is improbable that in New Zealand plantation forestry there will ever be the potential to eliminate the use of herbicides or some fungicide or insecticide products.

Increasing social expectations
“chemophobia”
Social complexity & inconsistency

Bio-controls
/ other.

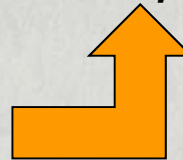
Relative “sector focus” for new
chemical solutions low &
declining.

FSC PESTICIDE POLICY

- Policy was robustly challenged on basis of science by an organised FSC certified companies effort spanning USA Canada Australia & New Zealand.
- Changes likely and some chemicals may be dropped from Highly Hazardous list.
- Terminology may be changed, Chemicals likely to be accepted as an integral part of plantation management.

BUT

- **Highly Hazardous Pesticides Identified**
- **“Derogation” required (or lose certification) with**
 1. Demonstrated need
 2. Specific controls – to mitigate hazard (i.e. BMPs, formulations)
 3. Program to identify alternatives
 4. Stakeholder approval (i.e. ENGO).
 5. Contingency plan in place for the elimination of the pesticide’s use.
- **5 year derogation with *“presumption against renewal of derogation after 5 year period, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the program to identify alternatives has been fully implemented but has failed to identify an acceptable alternative”.***



Basic process remains

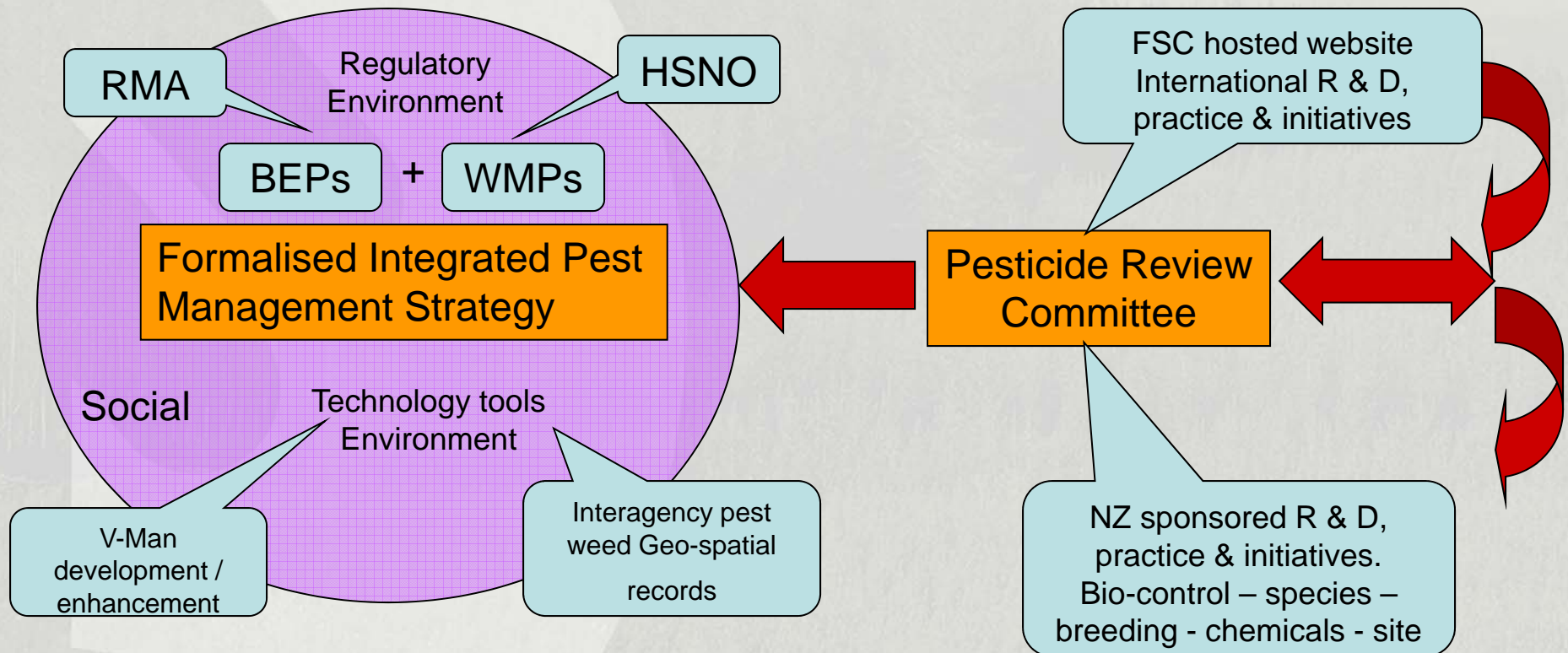


FSC Sector Group Strategy

Reduce - Remove - Replace

Short / medium term focus
Better use of what we have.

Long term focus
Acceptable alternatives.



BUT



- Diminishing marginal returns in chemicals alone.
- Bio-control. Slow and carries many risks in NZ environment.

- Breeding
- Closed canopy (species)
- Real Biosecurity – stop at the border – without spraying people!



- **Plantation managers need pesticides**
- **Certification (FSC) here to stay**
- **Pesticide concerns won't disappear**
- **Only way forward- Innovation and continuous improvement.**

