## Can you help us improve forest pest management?

Do you work in forestry? Are you involved in managing insect pests? Would you like to help improve pest management in forestry? If so, please read on...



#### What we want to know:

- How do you manage insect pests in your forests and woodlands?
- Which pests are you most worried about?
- Which prevention, monitoring and control methods work well for you?
- What methods could be improved?
- What insect pest management challenges do you face?

### **How** can you get involved?

Join Katy Dainton (for about an hour, online or in-person) to discuss your experience of managing insect pests in forests, the methods you use and the challenges you face.

Please email Katrina.dainton@forestresearch.gov.uk to find out more.



Forest pests: Pine weevil (*Hylobius abietis*), Green spruce aphid damage (*Elatobium abietinum*), oak processionary moth (*Thaumetopoea processionea*),









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**Who** is carrying out the research? **Katy Dainton** is an Entomologist at Forest Research focussed on Integrated Pest Management, including developing monitoring tools and non-chemical and biological control methods for forest insect pests



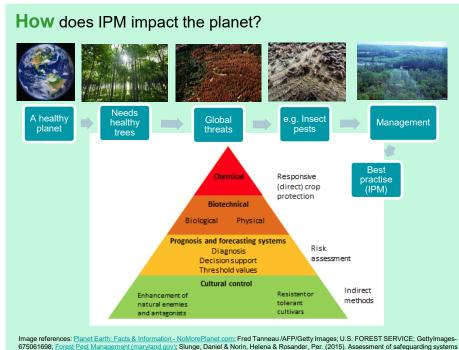
### What is Integrated Pest Management (IPM)?

IPM is an ecosystem-based pest control strategy that combines preventive, monitoring and control measures to reduce pest damage.

### Why use IPM?

By focusing on preventative and monitoring measures first, IPM reduces requirements for pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment (<u>FAO</u>, <u>2021</u>).

Under the <u>Sustainable Use Directive (SUD)</u> it is a legal requirement for users of professional pesticides, including foresters, to demonstrate Integrated Pest Management is being followed.



for the use of pesticides within Swedish financed programmes in Tanzania.