



**EARLY
REGISTRATION
AVAILABLE FOR
HACCP/FOODSAFETY
CERTIFICATION
COURSE - R890
21 JULY 2011**

**PEST MANAGEMENT
ACADEMY
INTERNATIONAL
RECOGNISED SKILLS
PROGRAMS FOR
MAY-AUGUST 2011**

**GENERAL PEST CONTROL
PROGRAM**

**20-22 JUNE 2011 PRETORIA
18-20 JULY 2011 PRETORIA
1-3 AUGUST 2011 DURBAN
22-24 AUGUST 2011 PRETORIA**

WEED CONTROL

**27-29 JUNE 2011 PRETORIA
25-27 JULY 2011 PRETORIA**

TERMITE & WOOD

DESTROYING ORGANISMS

**13-15 JUNE 2011 PRETORIA
10-12 AUGUST 2011 PRETORIA**

FUMIGATION

**4-6 JULY 2011 PRETORIA
15-17 AUGUST 2011 PRETORIA**

PLANT PEST & DISEASES

**27-29 JUNE 2011 PRETORIA
25-27 JULY 2011 PRETORIA**

HACCP/FOOD SAFETY

21 JULY 2011 PRETORIA

GOING GREEN- THE NEWEST INDUSTRY CONCEPT

“Going green” is a hot topic these days and is not restricted to the pest control industry. It applies to many other industries and practices. Remember when we first heard the term “IPM?” In the beginning there were lots of different definitions. Now we think we know what IPM means. But what is “Green Service?” Again, lots of different ideas. But here’s ours: Green Service is basically the IPM that we have been doing for years but with the added component of making sure that what we do is as environmentally-friendly as possible.

We won’t cover the principles of IPM here. You should already know and practice those. But there are steps you can take to make your IPM programs more “green”. The idea is to reduce negative impacts on the environment. What that means in relation to the pest control industry is this:

- Heavy emphasis on monitoring to limit use of other controls.
- Use of least-toxic and least disruptive pest control methods such as trapping, baits, granules and IGRs. When a pesticide is used, its persistence in the environment needs to be considered.
- Use of “organic” or natural pest control products. This can mean using boric acid, or soaps and oils on trees.
- A green company makes sure that any pesticide used is used in a way that minimizes risk to human health and the environment. Ways to do this are:
- (1) use formulations that pose the least risk, (2) use targeted, precision treatments, (3) treat the smallest area that will be effective, (4) use the minimum amount of pesticide to be effective, (5) avoid using broadcast or scheduled applications, and (6) in some circumstances, use outdoor barrier treatments rather than indoor treatments.
- Pesticides should not be applied if there is a possibility of contamination of nontarget plants, animals, or property.
- Pesticides should not be applied if there is a possibility of water running off of the treated area or running near the treated areas any time after treatment.

Many customers want to “go green” and may need you to explain how you are doing so and how they can help. Results from green service may be different and may take longer than customers are used to. Technicians must emphasize that going green is good for the environment and protects the health of the customer’s family without sacrificing results. The term “environment” also refers to the human environment inside buildings. Customers also need to know that many of the products used in green service do not stay in the environment as long as traditional pesticides.

Finally use targeted application of the minimum amount of chemicals of the least toxic pesticides to areas of actual infestation. Do not apply chemicals to the environment hoping to hit any infestation that might come in future.