



# MADHYA PRADESH RAJYA VAN VIKAS NIGAM LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE: Panchanan, 5th Floor, Malviya Nagar, Bhopal - 462003 (M.P.)

Phone : 0755-2674204, 2551821, Fax : 0755-2551767  
Website : www.mpsfdc.com, E-mail: mdrvvvn@mp.gov.in

## MADHYA PRADESH RAJYA VAN VIKAS NIGAM LIMITED

### Integrated Pest Management

Approved: August 2019

Approved By: Managing Director M.P Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Ltd

Plantations & forests under MPRVVN contain significant biological diversity. Many organisms like fungi, insects, wildlife and plants interact directly or indirectly with living trees and are integral components of healthy ecosystems. Most of these organisms are benign or even beneficial in terms of their impact on tree growth, but on several occasions, the activities of some species may harm growth of trees. In the plantations raised by MPRVVN, primary sources of harming the growth of trees are insects, pests and fungi.

Integrated pest management (IPM) is defined as an integrative process where all aspects of a pest-forest interaction are studied including the ecology of the system, its societal values, its relation to other resources, available management tactics, and their effect on the pest and related ecosystem. IPM seeks to provide rational criteria on which to base decisions to manage pests of MPRVVN's plantations.

Strategies for IPM may be either proactive/long-term (i.e., designed to reduce the probability of future pest impacts), or reactive/short-term (i.e., ameliorate pest impacts once they become apparent). The long-term tactics to reduce the probability of future pest impacts are largely based on silviculture, the active management of forest stands to reduce their susceptibility. This can be achieved either by selective removal of high-risk stands or modification of their growing conditions to improve stand resistance, alter stand microclimate or the prevalence of natural enemies (predators, parasites or pathogens).

Reactive or short-term tactics in IPM are designed to directly reduce the present pest population below an acceptable damage threshold. These may involve harvesting stands that currently harbor the pest organisms (i.e., sanitation treatments), or the application of synthetic or natural products to the forest that are detrimental to pest survival. Organic pesticides are the most familiar direct control agents.

Biological control, the direct manipulation of natural enemies to manage pest populations, can be both proactive and reactive. The manipulation of natural enemies comprises either the introduction of a new species into an ecosystem (classical biological control), or the encouragement of native beneficial organisms.

Controlled environment is also created in order to provide favorable conditions for tree growth. Plant products such as Saptarni, which are degradable and waste decomposer (Prepared by NCOF) shall be used to arrest the proliferation of pests and microbial inoculum, including fungus.

MPRVVN recognized the IPM as a critical component of forest management aimed at sustaining long term forest productivity and ecosystem health.