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Related Documents: *FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy*  
*FSC-STD-30-001 Indicators and thresholds for the identification of 'highly hazardous' pesticides (HHP)*  
*FSC-PRO-30-001 Pesticide Derogation Procedure*

Pesticide derogation: Use of Cypermethrin in Ireland

FSC reference code: FSC-DER-30-V1-0 EN Cypermethrin Ireland 010316

Date: 01 March 2016.

**FSC Board Committee decision:**

The Pesticides Committee has **approved** a derogation to use cypermethrin for control of large pine weevil (*Hylobius abietis*) in certified forest plantations in Ireland, provided that during the derogation period the certificate holders:

1. **monitor weevils regularly**, identify highly infested sites where a threshold for damage or critical density of weevils is exceeded, and limit top-up application of cypermethrin to highly infested sites where a biological product, bioinsecticide, or protective stem coating cannot be used, reducing chemical control to the minimum needed to achieve silvicultural objectives;
2. give high priority to preventive practices such as reduced harvest intensity (e.g. continuous-cover forestry, shelterwood/mosaic cuts, natural regeneration, extended fallow period, etc), planting large robust seedlings or stands of mixed species, and/or use of a protective coating;
3. (where *Hylobius* control is considered necessary): **limit and reduce top-up application of cypermethrin** further by preferentially treating seedlings prior to planting,<sup>1</sup> and by using a biological product (such as Btt, *Metarhizium*, etc) or bioinsecticide (e.g. spinosad or neem);<sup>2</sup>
4. strictly follow the legislation for chemical use in Ireland and the EU, provide all staff

<sup>1</sup> FC UK: Weevils: Pre-planting treatment of conifers. [www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-5TUG8W](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-5TUG8W)  
Note: Treating seedlings with Cypermethrin outside FMU and planting these requires no derogation.

<sup>2</sup> Brudea V. Biopesticides in IPM of large pine weevil. [http://www.revagrois.ro/PDF/2009\\_1\\_619.pdf](http://www.revagrois.ro/PDF/2009_1_619.pdf)

with appropriate personal protective equipment and adequate training to ensure that buffer zones are maintained next to surface waters, catchment area (collecting water for public supplies), drainage channels, natural habitat or protection zone, and that sufficient measures are taken to prevent spray drift or run-off, and that spraying equipment is regularly inspected/repaired;

5. collaborate with research institutes, private enterprises, or other forest companies in research on the potential of applying a protective coating (quartz sand dispersion or wax)<sup>3</sup> to seedling stems, use of chemical antifeedants (e.g. nonanoic acid, dihydro-pinidine, benzaldehyde, cinnamic aldehyde),<sup>4</sup> pathogenic fungi (*Beauveria* species or *Metarhizium* species), *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *tenebrionis* (Btt), parasitic nematodes, bioinsecticides (e.g. spinosad or neem/azadirachthin), and scarification<sup>5</sup> of restocking site before planting;
6. participate in research on natural enemies of pine weevils, e.g. identifying parasitoids and predators (conducting at least one survey on a representative scale before/after insecticide use), and promote natural enemies by installing nesting boxes for birds and bats, planting hedges around seed beds in nursery, or retaining suitable habitat or conservation zones for small mammals on part of FMU (proportionate to scale/intensity of management activities);<sup>6</sup>
7. record total annual use of cypermethrin and treated area, include this information in audit reports, and provide a mid-term report to certifier (who informs FSC IC) until end of June 2017 [December 2017] on progress with testing, implementation of alternatives, and recent annual use of cypermethrin (indicating proportion of pre-plant dipping and top-up spraying), and set a reduction target for annual use by top-up application, e.g. -25% [-33%] per year;
8. notify local authorities prior to direct (top-up) application, and where the public enters FMUs indicate areas treated with cypermethrin, e.g. by putting up notices, and if a FMU is adjacent to a protection zone or beehives consult with regional conservation agency or local beekeepers. **Communicate with local beekeepers** when plantations to be sprayed are within 2 km of beehive

<sup>3</sup> Swedish Univ. of Agricultural Sciences. Pine weevil homepage. <http://www2.ekol.slu.se/snytbagge/>

<sup>4</sup> Eriksson C. Antifeedants against the pine weevil, *Hylobius abietis*. Sundsvall 2006. <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:10021/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Luoranen J, Viiri H. Soil preparation reduces pine weevil damage. *Silva Fennica* 2012; 46(1): 151-161. <http://www.metla.fi/silvafennica/full/sf46/sf461151.pdf>

Petersson M. Regeneration methods to reduce pine weevil damage to conifer seedlings. Swedish Univ. of Agricultural Sci. 2004 (PhD thesis). <http://diss-epsilon.slu.se/archive/00000710/01/Silvestria330.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> FSC Principles and Criteria V5-1 (2014), Principles 6.4 and 6.5

**List of FSC certified forestry units covered by this derogation:**

<b>Derogation applicants</b>		
<b>Company</b>	<b>Certificate Number</b>	<b>Date of inclusion</b>
Coillte Teoranta	SA-FM/CoC-000706	01 March 2016
Irish Forestry Unit Trust (Iforut)	CU-FM/CoC-806994	