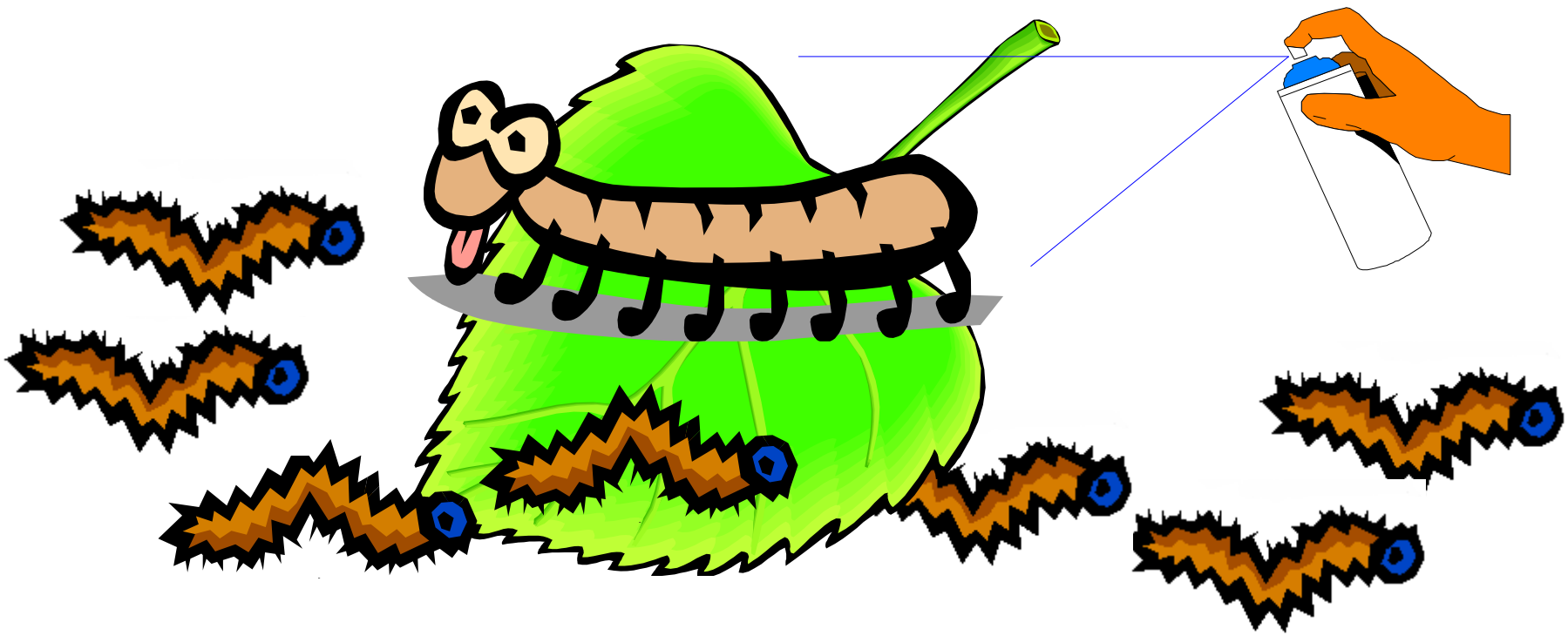
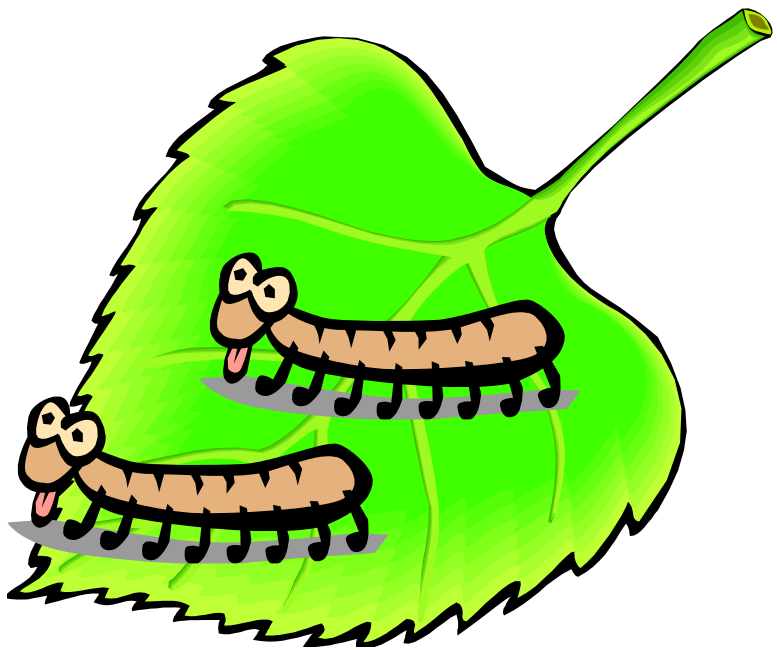
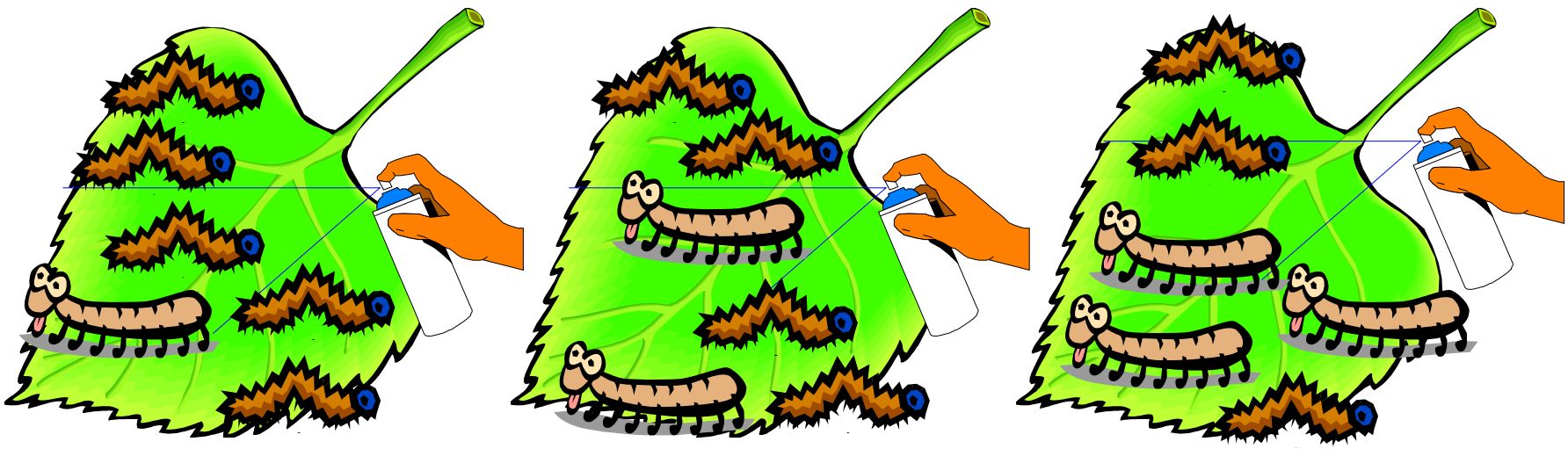
In any pest population, a few individuals may have genetic traits which allow them to survive exposure to a particular insecticide.



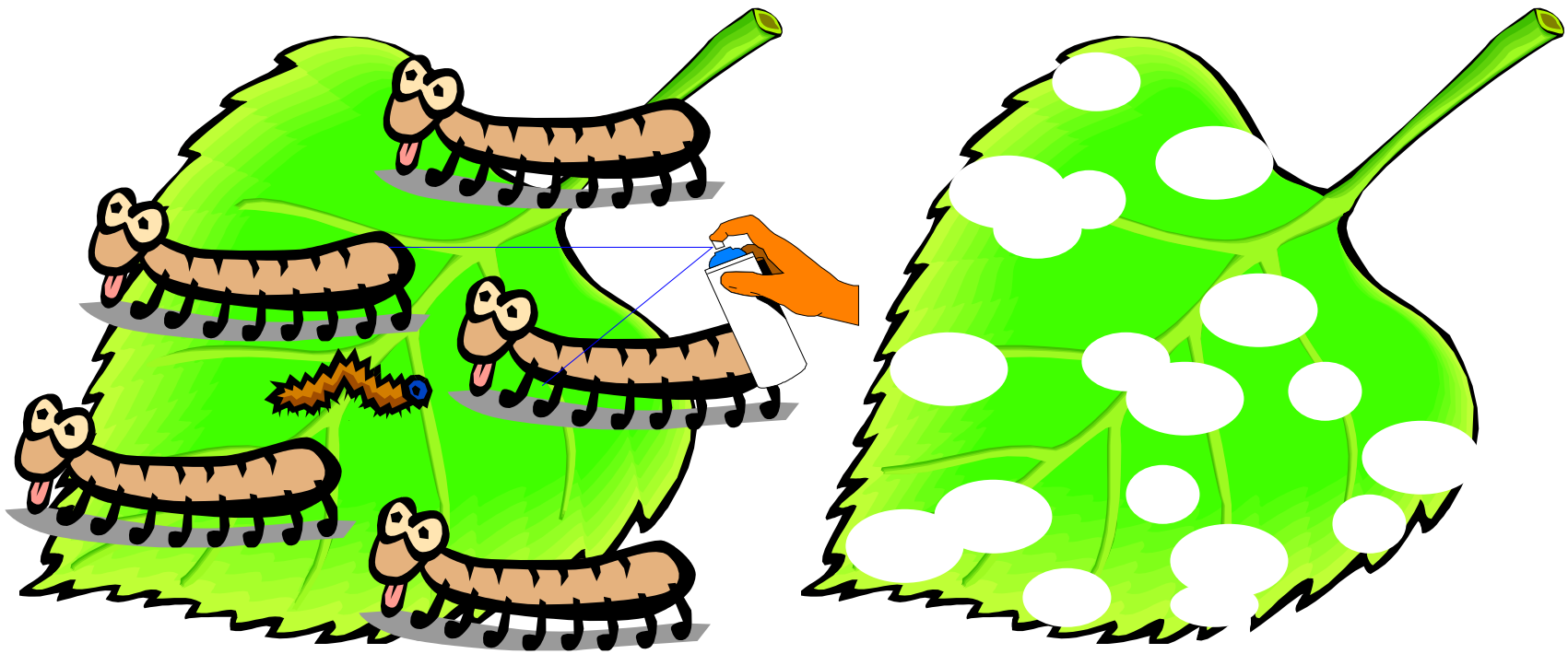
These individuals will have offspring which may inherit these resistance traits.



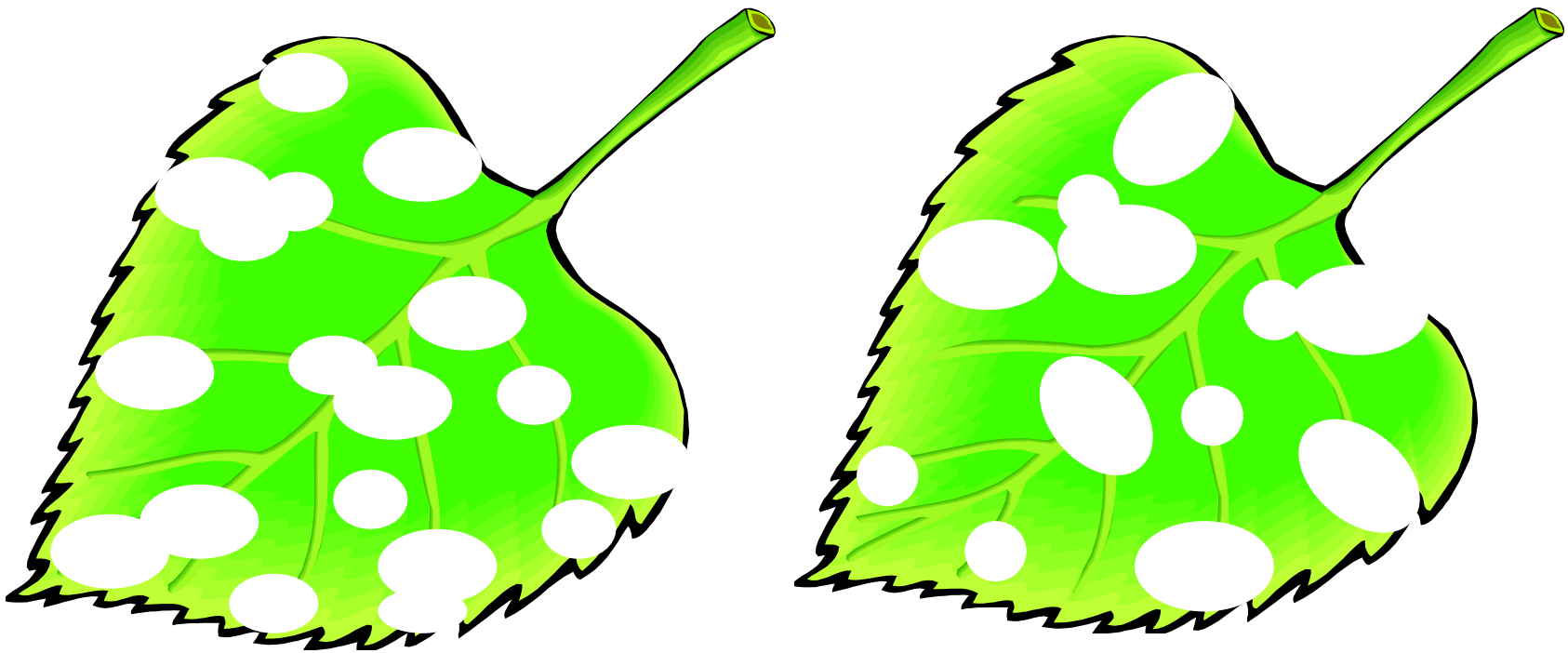
If each generation of the pest is sprayed with the same insecticide family, the number of resistant individuals in the population will increase.



Eventually the pest population will consist mostly of individuals that are resistant to the insecticide.



Continued use of the same insecticide will fail to control the pests.



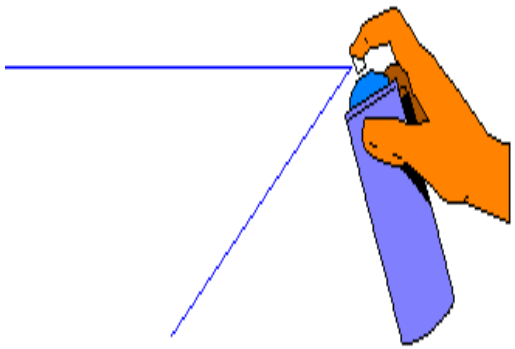
Use insecticides only when necessary.

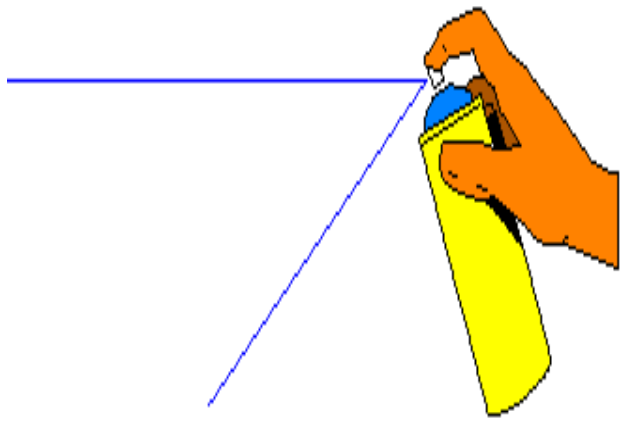
Monitor the crop to see whether pest numbers justify spraying.

Use correct rates of the insecticide.

Use of higher rates speeds up the development of resistance and may leave dangerous levels of residue on the produce.

Do not use more than one insecticide at a time to control a particular pest.





Use different insecticide families in rotation.

Try to expose one generation of the pest to only one insecticide family.

Use the AIRAC "Two-window" DBM Insecticide Resistance Management strategy.

Adherence to this strategy is likely to double the effective life of the new DBM insecticides

INSERT graphic of IRM flyer