

Legal requirement	<p><b>Farmers comply with the Sugar Act 9 of 1978</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers within a proclaimed area have complied with any remedial operations required by the SA Sugar Association</li> </ul>	<p>In terms of this notice, SASA may publish procedures, directions or orders for the purposes of regulating remedial operations of cane infested with any disease or pest. Farmers are obliged to carry out the remedial measures, as determined by SASA in the notice.</p> <p>In the event that the farmer fails or omits to promptly comply with any procedure, direction or order in terms of the notice, the Local Pest, Disease and Variety Control Committee (“LPDVCC”), may at the expense of the farmer, cause the procedure, direction or order to be carried out. In the event that this occurs, the farmer forfeits all rights to the proceeds of the cane harvested upon the land in question.</p> <p>It is critical to note that in the event that the proceeds are insufficient to meet the costs incurred by SASA, SASA will be entitled to claim the shortfall from the farmer.</p> <p>Farmers are to note that the Local Pest, Disease and Variety Control officers, must be allowed to enter land situated in a control area, upon presentation of written authorisation by either the LPDVCC or by SASA. Moreover they are to be mindful that the LPDVCC may cause an officer to inspect any cane and remove samples thereof, on any land within its jurisdiction, in order to ascertain whether any hostile pest or disease exists on the land.</p>
Better management practice	<p><b>Farmers have implemented an Integrated Pest Management System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers have notified their Local LPD&amp;VC Committee regarding the outbreak of any major pest or disease on their farm or area</li> <li>Farmers keep abreast with latest rules and recommendations from their LPD&amp;VC Committee</li> </ul>	<p><b>Integrated Pest Management</b></p> <p>Integrated pest management (IPM) is a broad-based approach that integrates practices for economic control of pests. IPM aims to suppress pest populations below the economic injury level or economic threshold. An IPM programme consists of a series of best practices applied in an area-wide context, aimed at reducing plant stress – thereby reducing the potential for pest or disease damage.</p> <p><b>The following best practices form part of an IPM approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers should notify their Local LPD&amp;VC Committee regarding the outbreak of any major pest or disease on their farm or area.</li> <li>Farmers must keep abreast with latest rules and recommendations from their LPD&amp;VC Committee.</li> </ul>
Legal requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certified or approved seedcane is used for all crop re-establishment i.e. from first or second stage nursery blocks</li> </ul>	<p>In accordance with the Sugar Agreement and the Pest, Disease and Variety Control Rules, only certified or approved seedcane should be used for all crop re-establishment i.e. from first or second stage nursery blocks.</p>

<p><b>Better management practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fields due for re-plant are checked for RSD prior to eradication of the penultimate crop</li> <li>• 100% crop eradication is achieved before planting</li> <li>• RSD positive fields are fallowed for a minimum of 3 months from the death of the last volunteer</li> <li>• Resistant varieties are chosen due to their suitability to specific growing conditions</li> <li>• No single variety occupies greater than 30% of area under cane</li> <li>• Growers undertake scouting for pests and diseases on their farms with their own staff</li> <li>• Growers conduct regular training on pests and diseases with their scouting staff</li> <li>• Growers record and monitor trends on the incidence of pests and diseases on a field basis for their farm</li> <li>• An integrated approach towards the control of any threatening pests on the farm are implemented</li> </ul>	<p><b>The following best practices form part of an IPM approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fields due for re-plant should be checked for RSD prior to eradication of the penultimate crop and 100% crop eradication should be achieved before planting.</li> <li>• RSD positive fields should be fallowed for a minimum of 3 months from the death of the last volunteer.</li> <li>• Growers should choose resistant varieties suitable to their specific growing conditions and ensure a varied variety disposition.</li> <li>• No single variety should occupy greater than 30% of area under cane.</li> <li>• Growers should undertake scouting for pests and diseases on their own farms using with their own staff and not only rely on P&amp;D teams.</li> <li>• Growers should ensure that their scouting staff are educated and trained on identification of pests and diseases by conducting regular training.</li> <li>• Growers should record pest and disease levels, monitoring trends over time on a field basis for their farm.</li> <li>• An integrated approach towards the control of any threatening pest or disease on the farm should be followed (i.e. planting sedges or melinis, releasing predators, encouraging bats, variety choice etc)</li> </ul>
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