
Citrus Orchard Foreman Occupational Learning

Progressive Activities Assessment Guide

F1: IPM Planning

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P.O. Box 461, Hillcrest, 3650
(031) 765-3410



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Content originator:
Citrus Academy

Occupational alignment:
Ukudla Namanzi (Pty) Ltd

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Chapter 1

Activity P1

Complete this activity to test your knowledge of the entire chapter:

1. When does an insect become a pest?

When it causes a loss in marketable crops or damage to the tree.

2. What does phytosanitary mean?

Plant safe.

3. Give three examples of pest damage.

Stinging, biting, sucking plant sap, egg-laying, rubbing or scratching marks, leaving access points and serving as a vector for diseases.

4. What is a vector?

An organism that transmits disease-causing microorganisms from infected plants to other plants.

5. What is IPM?

Integrated Pest Management is a system of pest control that uses a combination of all the different pest control approaches in a single approach.

6. What is meant by 'resistance' in the context of pest control?

Resistance refers to the fact that certain organisms build up a 'tolerance' for certain control methods.

Chapter 2

Activity P2

Complete this activity to test your knowledge of the entire chapter:

1. What is scouting?

Observing orchard and plant conditions to gain information about the visible signs and symptoms of pests.

2. What qualities should scouts have?

Excellent vision, a positive attitude to their job, and a high level of training.

3. What are the three categories of pest identification techniques?

Macroscopic, microscopic and chemical.

4. What are permanent data trees?

Specific, representative trees in each orchard or block from which your scouts will collect data during every inspection.

5. What is a unit inspection?

When a scout inspects a type of unit on a permanent data tree for pest damage.

6. How do traps usually work?

They contain substances that attract specific pest insects, where they are then caught and retained.

Chapter 3

Activity P3

Complete this activity to test your knowledge of the entire chapter:

1. What is the emphasis of IPM?

Control, not eradication.

2. What are the three types of control methods?

Biological control, cultural control, and chemical control.

3. What is biological control?

Controlling agricultural pests using beneficial organisms.

4. What is SIT?

Sterile insect technique, a process of releasing sterile males into the environment to act as birth control.

5. What is cultural control?

Controlling agricultural pests by making the environment less suitable for pests to live in.

6. What is orchard sanitation?

The process of cleaning the orchard by collecting and destroying dropped fruit.

7. When should chemical control be used?

As a last resort, if all other control methods fail.