



## **LAPORAN LIPUTAN MEDIA AHAD / 27 MEI 2018**

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**DISEDIAKAN OLEH:  
CAWANGAN KOMUNIKASI KORPORAT  
(MADA)**

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# Komited perkasa industri tani negara

Segala dasar dan pelaksanaan akan diberi tumpuan sepenuhnya oleh Menteri Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani, Salahuddin Ayub, selain memastikan penambahbaikan dan reformasi bukan hanya pada peringkat kementerian tetapi agensi di bawahnya, dalam usaha merencanakan sektor pertanian negara. Ikuti soal jawab wartawan NSTP, Fahmy Azril Rosli dan Tasnim Lokman bersama Salahuddin yang juga Ahli Parlimen Pulaui di pejabat Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani, Putrajaya.

## Soalan: Apa perancangan YB apabila diberi tanggungjawab menerajui kementerian ini?

**Jawapan:** Pada prinsipnya, saya tiada masalah meneruskan program dilaksanakan menteri dahulu. Yang baik akan diberi penambahbaikan, manakala kekurangan akan dibaiki supaya semua program mencapai sasaran. Itu asas cara saya bekerja. Saya mahu setiap peruntukan, bajet dan program kementerian sampai kepada golongan sasaran.

Tiada isu politik yang kemungkinan akan menggagalkan ataupun merencatkan apa yang menjadi matlamat kementerian. Jadi kepada mereka yang layak menerimanya, saya akan pastikan ada mekanisme pemilihan, iaitu tender, sama ada pemberian projek, bantuan khas ataupun geran yang diperuntukkan untuk semua agensi. Semua mesti disampaikan kepada golongan sasaran.

Mekanisme kita akan cari kalau masih kurang, saya akan buat penambahbaikan supaya setiap individu yang layak mendapat manfaat daripada kementerian ini tidak terlepas, tak kira sesiapa. Kalau mahu mohon projek atau geran, pegawai saya akan teliti cadangan. Saya juga kena pastikan mereka benar-benar bersungguhsungguh dan pegawai saya pada peringkat akar umbi akan nilai mereka ini. Sekiranya layak, maka tiada halangan. Saya tidak mahu ada kerenah birokrasi supaya khidmat dapat disampaikan secara efisien. Itu saya harapkan.

Saya juga tidak akan mengamalkan prinsip 'kawan-kawan' yang hanya untuk ambil kesempatan. Tidak! Insya-Allah. Walaupun mereka ini dari Parti Amanah Negara (AMANAH atau mana-mana parti seperti UMNO) jika mereka usahawan atau anak muda yang benar-benar berminat, kita akan bantu. Yang penting negara dapat manfaat.

Bila perusahaan kecil dan sederhana (PKS) dapat kita perkasakan, ia membantu meningkatkan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNG) dan itu matlamat saya. Justeru, kita harus mencontohi negara maju seperti Korea Selatan, Jepun dan Eropah. PKS mereka inilah yang akan dibangunkan dan diberikan peruntukan secukupnya, subsidi munasabah supaya ada perlindungan serius daripada kerajaan. Jadi, mereka menyumbang semula kepada ekonomi negara, ini matlamat kita.

**S: Malaysia asalnya negara**

## pertanian tetapi produk dihasilkan tidak cukup untuk diekspor. Mengapa perkara ini berlaku?

**J:** Itu yang saya sendiri harus pikul tanggungjawab. Ini isu lama. Kenapa kita tanam sayur dan buah, kita gagal komersialkan apatah lagi nak eksport, kecuali buah-buahan tertentu seperti durian Musang King kerana ia memang istimewa. Dahulu manggis berjaya tembusi pasaran Jepun dan Eropah. Jadi, itu kita kena tingkatkan, termasuk belimbing dan cili pun pernah diekspor.

Cuma kementerian harus melihat apa puncanya berdekad-dekad lamanya perkara ini tidak dapat kita selesaikan. Kenapa kita semakin jauh dengan Thailand sebagai contoh. Anggur kalau datang dari Asia, orang ibarat makhluk asing, tetapi anggur dari Thailand adalah biasa. Ini menunjukkan negara yang bermula daripada garisan pertama sudah jauh meninggalkan kita. Ini yang harus kita lihat.

Kita ada Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI), Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA) dan agensi lain, tetapi apa tidak kena? Adakah peruntukan tidak cukup? Adakah hasil penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D) mereka tidak dikomersialkan ataupun apa sebenarnya berlaku ataupun wujud kerenah birokrasi atau bantuan ditencongkan daripada golongan terasaru? Ini semua akan saya lihat secara holistik dan saya yakin serta percaya, kalau kita fokus kepada satu bidang dan kemudian diberi sepenuh tumpuan, termasuk memanfaatkan semua fasiliti kerajaan, akan berjaya.

## S: Adakah masalah sama menimpa industri daging dan tenusu negara?

**J:** Hari pertama saya di MARDI, saya minta Ketua Setiausaha kementerian, Datuk Seri Dr Ismail Bakar, tengok balik kertas National Feedlot Corporation (NFC). Matlamat NFC sangat bagus dan objektifnya jelas untuk kita teruskan. Kalau boleh (berjaya) ia bakal menyumbang kepada 30 peratus pengeluaran daging tempatan untuk pengguna di negara ini.

Kalau kita boleh tingkatkan, kita akan kurangkan kebergantungan kepada import. Ini baik untuk KDNG. Semakin banyak kita eksport, kurang kita import sekali gus membantu tingkatkan KDNG. Sebab itu saya mahu supaya ia dijadikan kertas Kabinet. Mungkin



27 Mei 2018 BH-AHAD

Saya tidak akan amalkan prinsip 'kawan-kawan' yang hanya ambil kesempatan?

Salahuddin Ayub, Menteri Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani

dua minggu akan datang untuk siap. Saya akan bawa untuk penelitian Perdana Menteri dan sekiranya Kabinet sokong, maka projek itu akan dibangunkan kembali.

Tanah projek itu wujud, sebahagiannya di Negeri Sembilan, satu bahagian di Segamat dan satu lagi Muar, Johor. Minggu depan saya ada lawatan rasmi ke pejabat Menteri Besar Johor. Antara agenda perbincangan saya adalah untuk saya mohon kerajaan negeri izinkan tanah fidlot ini di Segamat dan Muar, untuk diberikan kepada kementerian untuk jalankan projek NFC ini tetapi namanya kena tukar, itu kemudian.

Paling penting, projek itu dapat kita bangunkan. Dengan kita memberikan peruntukan secukupnya, saya yakin dapat capai serampang dua mata. Kita dapat bangunkan usahawan muda, kita akan pilih siapa berminat kita akan beri mereka secukupnya latihan, peruntukan dan kita harap boleh capai pengeluaran daging tempatan. Kita fokus untuk tingkatkan produktiviti pada skala yang besar. NFC satu mekanisme yang baik.

Bahagian pendakwaan NFC pula, kita harus tunaikan janji kepada rakyat seperti dalam manifesto Pakatan Harapan (PH) merangkumi projek mega yang berlaku penyelewengan. Itu kita serah kepada pejabat peguam negara dan kementerian juga. Saya minta satu kertas dikemukakan kepada pihak berwajib. Itu saya tidak campur tangan, sebaliknya berikan kebebasan kepada pegawai undang-undang ambil tindakan.

## S: Bagaimana dengan jaminan keselamatan makanan di bawah kerajaan baharu?

**J:** Perdana Menteri, Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad, pernah kata Malaysia menuju negara industri sepenuhnya. Namun, beliau juga kata kita tidak boleh lupa sektor pertanian. Dr Mahathir mahu fokus sektor pertanian.

Istilah keselamatan makanan ini saya harus adakan satu mesyuarat khas dengan pihak kementerian supaya kita boleh tahu maklumat, jumlah stok beras kita berapa setakat ini kerana kita ada swait, ada getah tetapi apabila ketemasan kita tak boleh makan swait, kena ada beras. Ini dikatakan industri yang perlu kita jaga.

Berapa lama beras itu disimpan, ketahanannya dan kalau tiga bulan boleh tingkatkan kepada enam bulan. Jadi, ini semua perlu kepada satu pengawasan dan juga

objektif baharu yang perlu kita tentukan bagi menjamin keselamatan makanan khusus untuk negara. Sebab dunia serius bincang hal ini. Itu ini saya akan lihat secara serius, Insya-Allah.

## S: Adakah pengeluaran beras negara tidak cukup untuk tanggung populasi? Apa penyelesaian YB sebagai menteri?

**J:** Sudah 60 tahun kita merdeka. Ini soalan yang masih saya cari kerana tidak mahu dilabel capak besar. Saya harus lihat apa sebenarnya jadi penghalang. Adakah baja sebagai contoh?

Taklimat kementerian sebelum ini memaklumkan bahawa akan ada satu akta baharu dibawa kementerian berkenaan baja. Objektifnya petani akan dilindungi daripada memiliki baja tidak berkualiti dan untuk pastikan petani dapat baja berkualiti.

Kenapa tidak boleh tingkatkan hasil padi? Kalau bicara mengenai saiz, Taiwan juga kecil tetapi kalau kita lihat, bukan setakat terjamin keselamatan makanan, malah cukup untuk eksport lagi beras mereka. Thailand tanah luas tetapi teknologi cukup tinggi, sampai tiga kali setahun boleh tanam padi.

## S: Adakah kerajaan bercadang memansuhkan monopoli industri beras?

**J:** Itu akan diteliti dalam mesyuarat minggu ketiga pada peringkat polisi. Saya akan lihat polisi syarikat Padi Beras Nasional Bernahd (BERNAS) dahulu. Memang isu monopoli bukan sahaja BERNAS, malah membatalkan komoditi lain juga. Perkara ini secara holistik akan dilihat oleh Kabinet.

Objektif asal BERNAS adalah untuk jaga dan memelihara industri beras negara tetapi sudah lari daripada matlamat asal. BERNAS pula nashihat kerajaan daripada tanam padi dan beri subsidi yang memerlukan kos, lebih baik eksport. Peranan entiti itu sudah bertukar. Mereka kata, memang mudah untuk eksport, yang kaya dan ada segelintir individu dalam BERNAS, ambil kesempatan jadi jutawan.

Tetapi kita nak capai matlamat terjaminnya keselamatan beras negara, kita harus bangunkan. Kalau kerajaan dan Kabinet setuju, kita mahu jadi negara pengeksport beras menjelang 2025 sebagai contoh, kena mula sekarang. Kalau mangga Harum Manis dan durian boleh tembusi negara luar, saya nampak tiada masalah.



TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS

## SALAHUDDIN TO REFORM MINISTRY

New Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Minister Salahuddin Ayub has big plans for the agriculture sector. He will boost policies and improve the ministry and its agencies. **TASNIM LOKMAN and FAHM AZRIL ROSLI** speak to him in Putrajaya

**Q: What are your plans for the ministry?**  
 A: Essentially, I have no issues with ministerial programmes implemented by the previous government. However, I plan to improve and examine them to ensure targets are reached.  
 I have mentioned numerous times that I do not want any political issues to affect the ministry. There will be a mechanism

to approve tenders, projects, grants and funding under this ministry. We want to ensure those who qualify for assistance from the ministry will get it, regardless of who they are.  
 Just because they are from Johor (Dati Amanah Negeri) and they are friends with me does not mean they will get it. Their proposals will have to be examined and they need to be assessed and qualified. It would be an advantage if they own a small-scale business because it shows that they are prepared for the task.  
 We must look at South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and countries in Europe as role models because their small- and medium-scale enterprises are developed, given enough funding and subsidies. They receive strong protection from the government and contribute to the country's income.  
**Q: Despite being a country with diverse agricultural activities, there is still not enough food for exports. Why?**  
 A: I have been seeking an answer to this question for some time. Why has this country failed to export fruits and vegetables despite it being rich in such products? Of course, this excludes certain fruits such as the Mu-

sang King durian and Harambee mango. Malaysia was exported to Japan and Europe, and our standard and our old industry did well previously.  
 The ministry needs to look at what went wrong. We are falling far behind Thailand.  
 We have the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) to do the research, and we have the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA) to do the marketing, but what went wrong? Was it due to insufficient funding, bureaucracy or a missed target group? I will look into this and I am confident that if we focus on certain sectors or fields, it can succeed. A clear example is the Harambee mango. It can be done and believe there are no issues in developing these small-scale farming operations. What we need now is to find a mechanism to upgrade the system and produce it on a larger scale.  
**Q: What about the fate of the beef and dairy industry?**  
 A: I have instructed the ministry's secretary general, Datin Seri Dr Inai Hafiz, to reborn the National Feedlot Corporation (NFC) project. Its goals were good and we should meet it. If it succeeds, it can contribute up to 25 per cent of the nation's beef supply. Currently, we are only at 23 per cent. If we can hit these numbers, we will depend less on imports and this will be good for our gross domestic product.  
**Q: How will this NFC revival be done?**  
 A: There will be a paper on the project and I will present it to the

Continued next page

## Minister to ask Johor to return seized NFC land to Federal Govt

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cabaret, if they endorse it, the project will be redeveloped immediately. The land is likely most of it is in Negri Sembilan, others are in Selangor and Muar.

I will go to Johor and meet the minister bear. One of the things on my agenda is to request that seized NFC land be returned to the Federal Government.  
 We may change NFC's name, but that is not important now. What is important is to get this project off the ground. We will look in funding and I'm certain this can be a success.  
 On the investigation, we will hand it over to the Attorney General's Chambers as we will not get involved. Let the law take its course. This is one of the promises made by Pakatan Harapan, where all mega projects will be investigated for corruption. I give the ministry's legal unit freedom to take action.

**Q: What is the status of food security under the new government?**

A: Prime Minister Tun Dr Mahathir Muhammad had mentioned that although the country is landlocked, the country is not a food deficit country. I will look at the original field before National Ihd (Berani) policy. However, I am not only here to address the issue of monopolisation by Berani, but also other commodities. This will be done in a holistic manner by the cabinet.  
**Q: Are there plans to reform the ministry and its agencies?**

A: We plan to do a structural reform of agencies under the ministry. Based on Pakatan Harapan's reform mechanism, the appointment of the board of directors must be transparent and balanced, with only qualified politicians included. We will review their record and, most importantly, they need to have credibility and integrity.  
 We do not want all of the board of directors to be politicians either. A team will be formed to evaluate these candidates, including checking their status at the relevant department and criminal record.  
 Initially, appointing people such as choosing friends, only creates space for leakage.  
**Q: Could the new government's policy impact the geopolitical landscape?**

A: This is a hot issue. Any projects approved by the previous government will be reviewed. However, it is about it must benefit the country.  
**Q: Will China be maintained a target market for our produce?**

A: Of course, it is not only the ASEAN bloc, but a lot of our other produce is exported to China. China has a very wide market, thus we will develop the potential. We may increase the number of durian orchards, give more incentives to small-scale farmers and provide technology.

**Q: What about more incentives to encourage farmers to dive into the durian world?**  
 A: There are lots of incentives, such as funding and training. We have MARDI, which does research. I've been told that the majority of these small-scale Muzang King orchards are carried out by the Chinese.  
 I believe they are very individual and have their own solutions. I want to ensure that we have a good relationship with them. The ministry plans to engage orchard owners and seek knowledge on how to improve things in terms of marketing and technology.

**Q: Do you have plans to work with the Orang Asli as they are known to be well-versed in agriculture?**  
 A: Yes. They have continuously cultivated vegetables and we hope they continue. We will help them; that's for sure. Nobody will be left behind, but I think in the village or in the forest, I plan to visit them and see what they need.

**Q: It is understood that production of rice is not enough to feed our population. What is happening here?**  
 A: I don't want to say too much about rice here, but this is one thing I also aim to find out. Could it be the fertilizer? I've been informed that a new act will come into force where farmers will be given incentives to ensure they get premium rice. It has been more than 50 years since independent rice was still here. Issues such as that? What should be done is to increase rice production. It is not about land only, but we talk about land reclamation. I have even export rice. I should see the latest technology. It can even harvest rice using a harvester.

What do these countries have that we don't? We have the Kuala Lumpur Agricultural Development Authority (KUALUMPUR AGRI-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (KLADA)). It also has an excellent drainage system, enough sources of water and the same types of diseases and weather as Thailand. But the kingdom has left us far behind.

If we want to be a producing country, a committee at the cabinet level needs to be established to develop the idea. We could set a timeline maybe five or 10 years, for our country to export rice.

**Q: Does the government plan to abolish the rice industry monopoly?**

A: This will be looked into at our third-week policy-level meeting. I will look at the original field before National Ihd (Berani) policy. However, I am not only here to address the issue of monopolisation by Berani, but also other commodities. This will be done in a holistic manner by the cabinet.

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A: We plan to do a structural reform of agencies under the ministry. Based on Pakatan Harapan's reform mechanism, the appointment of the board of directors must be transparent and balanced, with only qualified politicians included. We will review their record and, most importantly, they need to have credibility and integrity.

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Initially, appointing people such as choosing friends, only creates space for leakage.



Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Minister Salahuddin Ayub speaking in for his first day of work in Putrajaya on Wednesday. Salahuddin says the ministry will be reforming and Pakatan Harapan's mechanism. PIC BY MOHD FAZLI HANJAZI



Paddy fields in Selatohon. Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Minister Salahuddin Ayub says a similar could be set to turn Malaysia into a rice exporter. FILE PIC

SUNDAY STAR, 27 MAY 2018



# impact

It is padi-planting season in Titi Gantong, a small village in Bota, Perak. Brothers Azli Shah, Azman Shah and Azizan have just finished sowing their flooded fields – their work made much easier these days thanks to modern machinery. Gone are the days of backbreaking, painstaking hours in the sun – sowing the land by hand.

Azman and Azizan work the family's smallholding fulltime, while Azli, who retired from the Royal Malaysian Navy five years ago (and currently works in the maintenance department of UniKL in Ipoh) returns regularly to help his brothers. In addition, he also has an oil palm smallholding in the vicinity.

The brothers have farming in their blood. Their grandfather worked the land as did their late father, Nasaruddin Mat Daham.



**Green farming:** Biopesticides will have a positive impact on the environment, and on the health of the farmer.

"My father was initially an entrepreneur but soon after I was born he decided to return to the kampung and tried his hand at padi farming," says Azli, 38. Beginning with the two hectares bequeathed by Azli's grandfather, Nasaruddin gradually increased the size of the family's land to the present 20 hectares – either buying or leasing land from the neighbours. In the beginning the growing season was just once a year but as technology, irrigation and the quality of seeds improved, the cultivation season doubled.

The life of a farmer was however not often smooth sailing. "A lot depends on the weather... if there was a drought or attack by pests then the yields for that season would be affected. There are many things to consider. Just these past two seasons our yields have been affected by the weather," adds Azli.

### Derived from neem

In 2015, when Professor Dr Suzana Yusup and her team of researchers from Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS (UTP) embarked on a project to test the efficacy of an organic-based pesticide, Azli's father volunteered about one hectare for the project. "He thought that it was the way forward, and it would have a positive

impact on the environment and the ecosystem, for example the fish in the fields and canals," said Azli.

For Dr Suzana and her team the project, which began as a UTP Corporate Social Responsibility initiative, was a means to address many of the issues faced by farmers in Bota and around Perak Tengah.

Dr Suzana, who was at the time Director for Green Technology at UTP, said the use of biopesticide was targeted at overcoming the problem of pests and increasing padi yield. "Farmers from the Perak Tengah district of Malaysia have in the past suffered great losses, which affected their source of income."

The biopesticide, a neem-based formulation developed by Bio-X Techno Sdn Bhd, had already been tested in Thailand and Indonesia where it was found to have increased yields from 2-3 tonnes per hectare to 7-11 tonnes per hectare.

"But the product was never tested in Malaysia, so when Bio-X approached me, I was intrigued. I had not heard of any green pesticide used in Malaysia until then, in particular for padi. My team and I then came up with the protocols, what to study and analyse, and approached the Department of Agriculture for assistance in identifying farmers who would be keen on participating in the trials.

"The trials were aimed at identifying the potential effects of biopesticide on crop yield. There's no doubt that by using biopesticides the potential benefits to agriculture and public health programmes are considerable. Biopesticides would also help farmers move away from highly toxic conventional chemical pesticides and move towards truly sustainable agriculture practices," she explained.

Collaborating with Bio-X Techno and the Department of Agriculture, UTP kicked off the project with three field trials of padi cultivation between March 2015 and December 2016.

"We started with engagement sessions with the farmers in the Bota area and we received positive response from the farmers who were open to the idea of using some of their fields for the trials," she said.

Dr Suzana, who is also a lecturer at UTP's Chemical Engineering Department, said the tests compared the use of organic and conventional pesticides. With the organic or biopesticide, the seeds are first soaked in the neem-based solution for between eight and 24 hours. Bio-X Techno executive director Sulaiman Mokhtar explained that this is to inoculate the seeds and ensure that they would not be susceptible to pests.



**“The number of panicles per square inch was higher than those using conventional pesticides, resulting in the doubling of the yield to about 10-11 tonnes per hectare.”**

Professor Dr Suzana Yusup

The solution, which is then filtered and diluted, is also used for soil treatment. After the seeds have been sown, the plants are monitored in terms of growth height and the number of grains. Aerial spraying is applied as when required depending on the level of pest infestation, he said, pointing out that the product is multi-functional in that it is an insecticide, larvicide, ovidicide, fungicide, and is also a plant growth enhancer.

"So with the product, we are able to eliminate pests, insects, viruses, pathogens and bacteria. The plants are therefore not

stressed, and as a result yields increase," he added.

The findings of the UTP study showed that yields increased despite the unpredictable weather.

"The number of panicle per square inch was higher than those using conventional pesticides, resulting in the doubling of the yield to about 10-11 tonnes per hectare," said Dr Suzana. She adds that in the past the yield was about 4-5 tonnes per hectare. A panicle appears when the plant enters its reproductive stage.

"But if there was an attack from pests then this would be reduced to about two tonnes, and after processing there would actually be very little left," she added.

The study also successfully proved that organic insecticides could overcome attacks from insects such as the brown plant hoppers, locusts and other bugs.

Besides the tests at Azli's father's field, Dr Suzana and her team also conducted tests at the Paddy Centre of Excellence at the Titi Serong Agriculture Department in Perak. Tests were conducted in a glasshouse environment to obtain further evidence of the biopesticide's efficacy and benefits.

### Good for the environment and farmers

Dr Suzana is optimistic that farmers will be keen on using the biopesticide given the benefits to not only the environment but also the farmer's health. "An organic pesticide does not affect consumer's health or damage the environment as it is made from plants and is biodegradable," she explained.

Farmers like Azli do recognise the benefits of biopesticides. "We too would prefer using organic pesticides because it is a question of food safety. But there are many factors that we will have to consider, such as the cost," he pointed out.

At RM800 a litre, farmers may balk at the idea of using the biopesticide but, as Sulaiman pointed out, the increased yield means that

it is a cost-effective option. "It is also environmentally friendly and it's an ecologically balanced product that does not leech into the soil," he added.

Dr Suzana's research in biopesticide has not only shone a light on its potential in the Malaysian padi scene but it also won her several global accolades. The project was placed second in the Elsevier Green and Sustainable Chemistry Challenge in Berlin, Germany in 2016, and Dr Suzana also won the best paper award at the 7th International Forum on Industrial Bioprocesses in Wuxi, China in 2017.

She is not resting on her laurels however. She says that UTP has already applied for a patent on the biopesticide formula and is now in discussions with Bio-X Techno to take it to the next level. Plans are afoot to enhance the product to combat weeds and eliminate golden apple snails in padi cultivation.

"We are working to improve the formula and make it into a 'one-solve-all' biopesticide," she said.

### Benefits of using biopesticides

- Usually inherently less toxic than conventional pesticides;
- Generally affect only the target pest and closely related organisms, in contrast to broad spectrum, conventional pesticides that may affect organisms as different as birds, insects and mammals;
- Often are effective in very small quantities and often decompose quickly, resulting in lower exposures and largely avoiding the pollution problems caused by conventional pesticides; and
- When used as a component of Integrated Pest Management programmes, biopesticides can greatly reduce the use of conventional pesticides, while crop yields remain high.

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency

For more information, please email [impact@utp.edu.my](mailto:impact@utp.edu.my) or visit [www.utp.edu.my](http://www.utp.edu.my)