REFERENCES:

(Improved Pest Management)

BT (Bacillus thuringiensis) is a naturally occurring bacteria which is toxic to certain insects. When ingested, the bacteria releases a protein that is toxic to the insect's gut, causing it to die. BT is used in agriculture to control pests such as caterpillars and moths.

BT has been shown to be effective against a wide range of pests, including the cotton bollworm, the corn rootworm, and the rice blast fungus. It is also used to control pests in ornamental plants and in the garden.

BT is considered to be a safe and effective pesticide, as it is specific to the target pest and does not harm beneficial insects or other non-target organisms. It is also environmentally friendly, as it breaks down quickly in the environment.

BT has been used for over 50 years and is considered to be one of the most effective and environmentally friendly pesticides available. It is also one of the least expensive pesticides, making it a popular choice for farmers and homeowners.

Insect Resistance Management (IRM)

IRM is a strategy used to manage the resistance of pests to pesticides. It involves the use of a combination of different management practices to reduce the selection pressure on pests to develop resistance.

IRM strategies include the use of a variety of pesticides, the use of crop rotation, the use of biological controls, and the use of resistant crop varieties. These strategies are used in combination to reduce the selection pressure on pests to develop resistance.

IRM is important because the development of resistance to pesticides can reduce the effectiveness of pest control and can lead to the need for higher levels of pesticide use, which can have negative environmental impacts.

In conclusion, BT is a highly effective and environmentally friendly pesticide that is widely used in agriculture and gardening. It is an important tool in the battle against pest control and is a key component of effective IRM strategies.