National Action Plans regarding IPM in potatoes

Huub Schepers
Framework Directive

- 14-12-2012 all MS must present a NAP
- Art. 14 is related to IPM
- MS shall ensure that general principles of IPM are implemented by 1-1-2014
- MS encourage Crop & Sector Specific Guidelines for IPP on a voluntary basis

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (3),

Whereas:

(1) In line with Article 2 and 7 of Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme (4), a common legal framework for achieving a sustainable use of pesticides should be established, taking account of precautionary and preventive approaches.

(2) At present, this Directive should apply to pesticides which are plant protection products. However, it is anticipated that the scope of this Directive will be extended to cover biocidal products.


(4) Economic instruments can play a crucial role in the achievement of objectives relating to the sustainable use of pesticides. The use of such instruments at the appropriate level should therefore be encouraged while recognizing that individual Member States can decide on their use without prejudice to the applicability of the State aid rules.

(5) National Action Plans aimed at steering quantitative objectives, targets, measures, timetables and indicators to reduce risks and impact of pesticide use on human health and the environment and to encourage the development and introduction of integrated pest management and of alternative approaches or techniques in order to reduce dependency on the use of pesticides should be used by Member States in order to facilitate the implementation of this Directive. Member States should monitor the use of plant protection products containing active substances of particular concern and

---

(3) OJ C 164, 30.4.2007, p. 18.
Conference to tackle IPM in East-Central Europe

Juni 30, 2011

ENDURE’s partner from Poland, the Plant Breeding and Acclimatization Institute (IHAR), is hosting a conference focusing on pesticide risk and use reduction in Eastern and Central Europe and the Baltics this September to mark the Polish presidency of the European Union.

The conference, Sustainable Use of Pesticides and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in East-Central Europe and the Baltics, is being funded by IHAR and Poland’s Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and will cover policy, research and extension questions.

ENDURE is providing scientific support for the event, which will be a timely opportunity to take stock of the current National Action Plans and research and advisory needs of countries in the region as they progress towards the implementation of IPM, as required in the Framework Directive on the sustainable use of pesticides (Directive 2009/128/EC).

The event is being held at the IHAR headquarters in Radzikow, near Warsaw, on September 5 and 6 and will include speakers from Poland, Finland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania, Estonia and Germany in addition to a number of presentations from ENDURE members, as well as the opportunity to use the ENDURE Information Centre.

ENDURE contributions will include details of how ENDURE is pooling resources for the sustainability of crop protection in Europe from coordinator Antoine Messéan (INRA, France) and details of how member states are dealing with national targets in pesticide reduction programmes from Silke Dachbrodt-SAaydeh (JIKI, Germany) and ENDURE scientific officer Marco Barzman (INRA, France).

Jens Erik Jensen, from Denmark’s Knowledge Centre for Agriculture and Huub Schepers from Wageningen University and Research Centre in The Netherlands, will be presenting ENDURE’s resources for advisory services, specifically the ENDURE Network of Advisers, IPM Training Guide and the ENDURE Information Centre.
National Action Plans

- Documents with draft plans/ideas available
- Some countries plan some (DK: 7) to many (F: 1000) demonstration farms
- Plans relating IPM encouragement are still being discussed
Crop and sector specific guidelines for integrated plant protection

1. Who is interested in descriptions of IPP procedures?
1. Who is interested in descriptions of IPP procedures?

IPP descriptions:

- are a support for practice
- help extension services
- are reference for administrative decisions
- connect practice and science
- are reference for PPP development in industry
- are basis for retailer certification systems

CSG should ease communication between all interest groups
2. What should Crop and Sector Specific Guidelines contain?

- Agro-Economic Decision Parameters
  - Necessary amount
  - Usefulness
  - Risk minimisation
  - Profitability
  - Product Quantity
  - Product Quality
  - Education
    - Quality control
    - Alternatives
    - PP-Practice
  - Integration
  - Side effects
    - (other non-target organisms)
      - Bees
      - Beneficials
      - Litter degradation
      - Beneficials
    - (Phytotoxicity)
      - Products
      - Processing
      - Non target cultures
      - Soil mesofauna
  - Resistance development
    - Pathogen
      - AS
  - Side effects
    - (Phytotoxicity)
2. What should Crop and Sector Specific Guidelines contain?

1. Prevention and/or suppression of harmful organisms by preventive measures, e.g. crop rotation, resistant varieties, protection of beneficial organisms
2. Usage of tools for monitoring
3. Usage of threshold values and decision-making systems
4. Non-chemical methods to be preferred
5. Pesticides applied as target-specific as possible and with least side effects (to human, environment)
6. Reduction of use to necessary levels
7. Application of anti-resistance strategies
8. Check of success based on records and monitoring

CSG should be more than General Principles of IPP!
They should show Best Agricultural Practice!
Societal, economical & ecological demands

Legislation
Voluntary agreements

Civil Societies, G & NG Organisations, Companies

develop

Codes of Practice (general principles of conduct)

Mandatory GAP standards (catalogues of criteria)

Specific formulations
Initiation of developments

Voluntary BAP (Best Techniques Available)

Crop Specific Guidelines
Proposal of developments

Scientific Community (e.g. Societies)

Definition
Experience feedback

Optimise

Certification Systems

Actual Agricultural Practice

Consultancy/Extension Services

Dr. Falko Feldmann
Deutsche Phytomedizinische Gesellschaft e.V.
Messeweg 11/12 – D-38104 Braunschweig –

www.phytomedizin.org
3. How should CSG be designed?  
(Proposal of Ladewig, IFZ, 2011)

- Modular design: „superior“ and „specific“ measures

- Combination of „measures“ and „explanations“

This system offers the possibility to enhance the process quality continuously through understanding

Combination of guidance („how“) and understanding („why“)
## Case - Denmark

### Case A: In Denmark farmers have been using reduced dosages for years.

In Denmark, data from the national monitoring network, weather based infection pressure, cultivar resistance and crop growth stage determine strategies with reduced dosages.

### Dose Model Results 2009

## Cases - the Netherlands

### Case A: Test of strategies with reduced dose rates.

Test of control strategies including use of a DSS to recommend reduced dose rates and other...
4. **Who should develop CSG?**  
*(case of sugar beet guideline, Ladewig, IFZ, 2011)*

- **General management:** IFZ
- IFZ is a research institute at the University of Göttingen
- IFZ is financed by the Sugar Industry Association
- The CSG for sugar beet was supported by the German government

**Will this system based on a major crop be applicable to e.g. horticulture with hundreds of plants species?**
4. Who should develop CSG?

- **General management**: Plant Protection Services?
- **Main partners**: Growers, Growers Associations, Scientific Associations?
- **Financial support by government for travel expenses**?

Acceptance of CSG through farmer’s ownership and impartial background of national scientific societies
5. How could we start?

- Develop CSG for major crops following Ladewig (www.ppphe.phytomedizin.org)
- Start to define „Sectors“ as CSG modul containing more than plant species
- Inform other countries about national CSG through scientific meetings and publications
- Make the results available in national (e.g. scientific associations) and international data bases (e.g. ENDURE)

Definition of sectors in an international context ("harmonized")
6. How could we implement CSG?

- Implementation of CSG will be easy: they are not restrictive, are developed with their participation and are advantageous for growers!

- CSG should be discussed on demonstration farms, meetings and be spread in publications

- The challenge is to install a self-optimising audit system: Recently it seems that only the extension services have the right position to manage this demand.

We should implement CSG within a self-optimising audit system
Conclusion and outlook

1. CSG give growers orientation about the direction of future agriculture
2. CSG are flexible, not restrictive, pro-active and future oriented
3. CSG could be crystallisation point for data pool management approaches
4. CSG give information about plant production to all stakeholders
5. Approved CSGs could be used for positive incentives and awards
6. If national CSG would be provided internationally maximum use could be made of them

We should develop CSG now and together because they help all stakeholders including farmers as well as customers
How can EuroBlight contribute?

- Our network brings together Crop Protection Expertise from all potato growing countries in Europe
- Development of a Crop specific Guideline for Integrated Plant Protection in Potato
  - Harmonized National CSG’s
  - Including not only late and early blight but all crop protection problems
- Within ENDURE both EuroWheat and EuroBlight networks: possibilities to develop CSG’s
Thank you for your attention

© Wageningen UR