

# 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

## DIRECTIVES

### DIRECTIVE 2009/128/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009

establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides

(Text with EEA relevance)

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 <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>(2)</sup>,

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

Whereas:

- (1) In line with Articles 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 <sup>(4)</sup>, 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.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Directive should be complementary to, and not affect, measures laid down in

other related Community legislation, in particular Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds <sup>(5)</sup>, Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora <sup>(6)</sup>, Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy <sup>(7)</sup>, Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin <sup>(8)</sup> and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 on the placing of plant protection products on the market <sup>(9)</sup>. These measures should also not prejudice voluntary measures in the context of Regulations for Structural Funds or of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) <sup>(10)</sup>.

- (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 stressing 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 setting quantitative objectives, targets, measures, timeables and indicators to reduce risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment and at encouraging 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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 161, 13.7.2007, p. 48.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 146, 30.6.2007, p. 48.

<sup>(3)</sup> Opinion of the European Parliament of 23 October 2007 (OJ C 263 E, 16.10.2008, p. 158), Council Common Position of 19 May 2008 (OJ C 254 E, 7.10.2008, p. 1) and Position of the European Parliament of 13 January 2009 (not yet published in the Official Journal), Council Decision of 24 September 2009.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 242, 10.9.2002, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 103, 25.4.1979, p. 1.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 312, 22.12.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1.

<sup>(9)</sup> See page 1 of this Official Journal.

<sup>(10)</sup> OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1.





## About ENDURE

### All the news

### 2010 ENDURE International Conference

### Events

### Funding sources for international collaboration

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## ■ 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 (JKI, 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

## National action plans

| Country   | Title (click to view)  |
|---|--|
|  Denmark  | <a href="#">Denmark as a Green Growth Country</a>  |
|  Denmark | <a href="#">Danish Agreement on Green Growth 200909 (pdf - 177.04 kB)</a>  |
|  Finland | <a href="#">PesticideLife (pdf - 3.60 MB)</a>  |
|  France  | <a href="#">Ecophyto R&amp;D (pdf - 1.70 MB)</a>   |
|  France  | <a href="#">French NAP - Ecophyto 2018 (pdf - 116.43 kB)</a>   |
|  Germany | <a href="#">National Action Plan on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products (pdf - 5.30 MB)</a>   |
|  Germany | <a href="#">Key points of the Potsdam (Germany) 2009 workshop on the German National Action Plan (pdf - 82.48 kB)</a><br>This document is also available in French:<br><a href="#">Workshop - points clefs (Fr) (pdf - 69.85 kB)</a> |



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**” National Action Plans and implementation of IPM principles in the Nordic-Baltic countries”**

Kari Tiilikkala, Pauliina Laitinen, Sanni Junnila,  
Irene Vänninen, Sirpa Kurppa

MTT, Agrifood Research Finland  
PesticideLife project



# Crop and sector specific guidelines for integrated plant protection

Berlin, 19.-21. May 2011



Deutsche  
Phytomedizinische  
Gesellschaft e.V.



Julius Kühn-Institut



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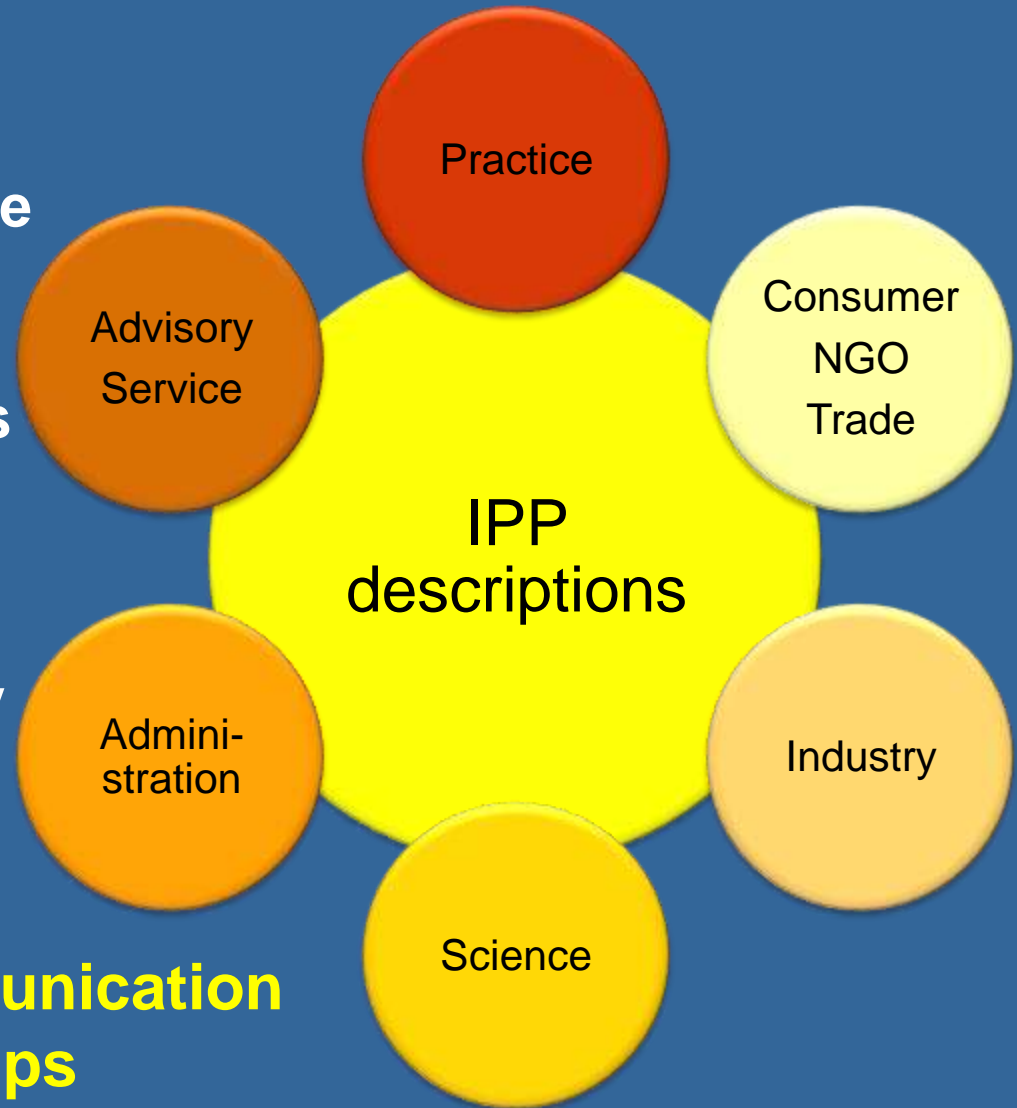




# 1. Who is interested in descriptions of IPP procedures?

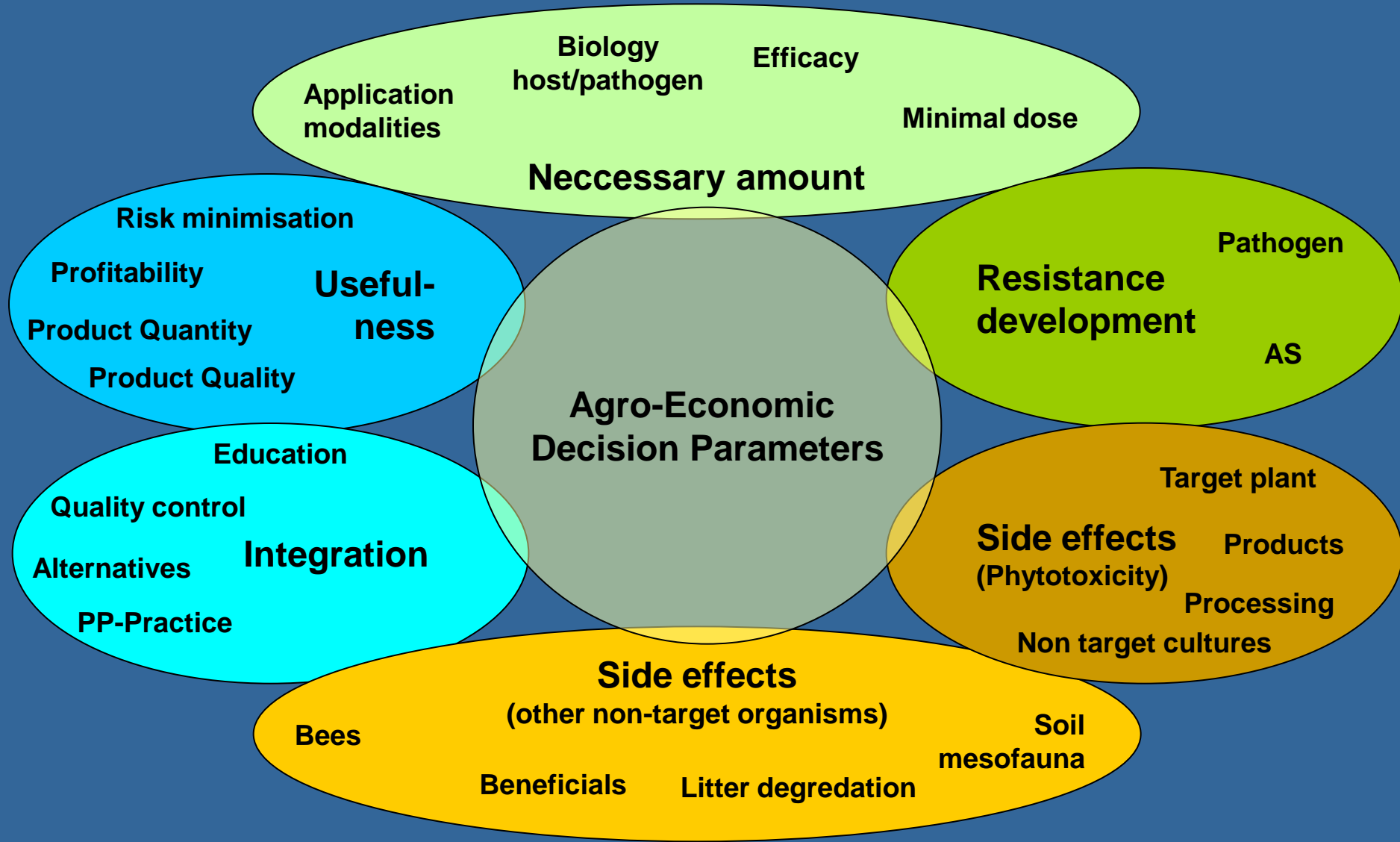
## IPP descriptions:

- 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?



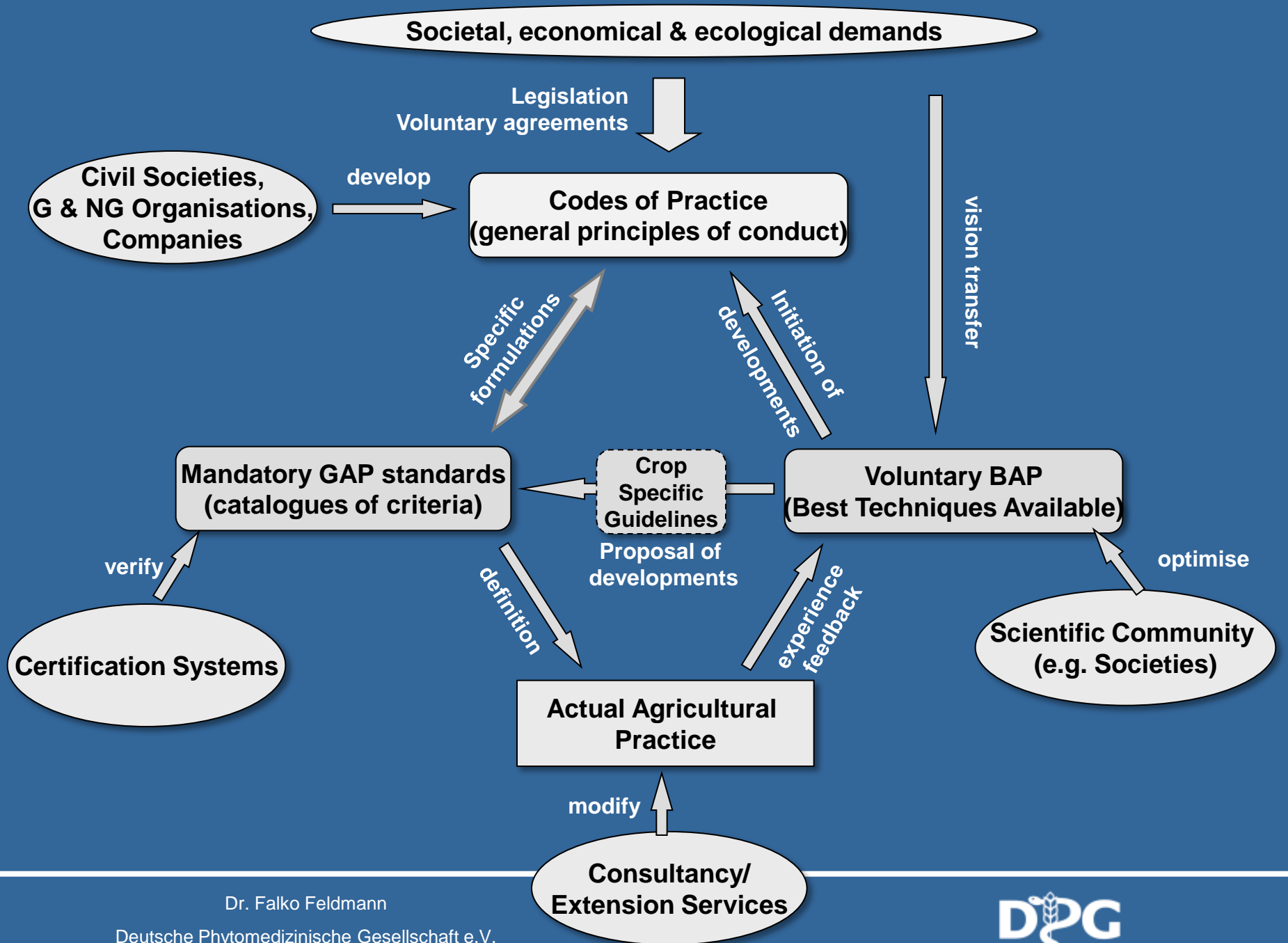


## 2. What should Crop and Sector Specific Guidelines contain?

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!***





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### 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

| INSECTS  |   |
|--|---|
| preventive measures  | Explanation   |
| All measures that enhance rapid emergence and youth development reduce the risk of insect attacks. Therefore, sowing should be done as early as possible so that a rapid field emergence and evenly canopy closure is likely to be expected. | A rapid emergence of sugar beets prevents relevant damages (e. g. <i>atomaria lineatus</i> ) on root, leaves and hypocotyl. Because aphids prefer to fly to unhomogeneous plant stands and unclosed canopies, all measures are positive, which enhance homogeneous plant stands and early canopy closure. More developed plants often show less damages at infestation (e. g. <i>pegomyia betae</i> , aphids). ... If an infestation risk by <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> is present, early sowing increases the infestation level. |



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Combination of guidance (“how”) and understanding (“why”)





# EuroBlight

A potato late blight network for Europe



Home Partners ▾ Pathogens ▾ Fungicides ▾ Decision support ▾ Publications ▾

## 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 rules on

### DSS systems overview

### Sub-models description

Elements of an Integrated Control strategy for late blight in Europe are presented and (expert judgement) for implementation, barriers and contribution to input reduction are

### Compare submodels

### Best Practice

### Weather data

|                                  | Implementation                                       | Barriers                                       | Contribution to input reduction         | Organic   |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| <b>Crop Rotation</b>             | Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries | Economic/costs AND limited influence on blight | Intermediate                            | Applicable in organic farming   |
| <b>Primary inoculum sources</b>  | Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries | Economic/costs AND risk perception             | Intermediate                            | Applicable in organic farming   |
| <b>Planting time and density</b> | Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries | Economic/costs AND limited influence on blight | Small                                   | Applicable in organic farming   |
| <b>Fertilization</b>             | Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries | Limited influence on blight                    | Small                                   | Applicable in organic farming   |
| <b>Irrigation</b>                | Widespread in practice                               | Limited influence on blight                    | Small                                   | Applicable in organic farming   |
| <b>Cultivar resistance</b>       | Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries | Economic/costs AND risks AND risk perception   | Lower dependency on chemicals AND Large | Applicable in organic farming   |
| <b>Fungicides</b>                | Widespread in practice                               | Economic/costs AND risk perception             | Intermediate                            | Not applicable in organic farming, except that some countries allow use of Copper |
| <b>DSS</b>                       | Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries | Economic/costs AND risk perception             | Intermediate                            | Applicable in organic farming, excluding fungicide modules etc.                   |
| <b>Desiccation</b>               | Widespread in practice                               | Risk perception                                | Small                                   | Applicable in organic farming, excluding desiccation by applying chemicals        |
| <b>Harvest</b>                   | Widespread in practice                               | Economic/costs                                 | English (United States)                 | Applicable in organic farming   |

## 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**

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## 5. How could we start?

- Develop CSG for major crops following Ladewig ([www.ppphe.phytomedizin.org](http://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”)**

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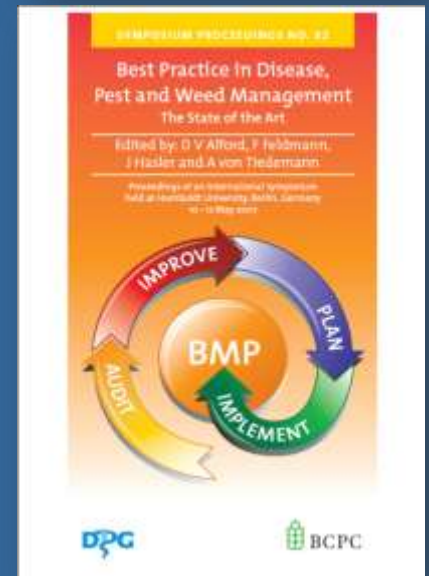
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## 6. How could we implement CSG?

- 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**



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## 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 critallisation point for data pool management approaches**
4. **CSG give information about plant production to all stakeholders**
5. **Approved CSGs could be used for positiv 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 costumers**



# 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

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