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Crop and Sector Specific Guidelines for Integrated Plant Protection (CSG)

**Report of the 4th International Symposium Plant Protection and Plant Health in Europe
19. - 21. May 2011 Berlin**

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www.jki.bund.de

National Action Plans base on Dir 2009/128/EC...

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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,

other related Community legislation, in particular
Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the

... Article 14 is related to Integrated Pest Management

Article 14: Integrated Pest Management

1. Member States ensure that **general principles of IPM** are implemented by all professional users by 1 January 2014.
2. Member States encourage professional users to implement **crop and sector specific guidelines for IPP (CSG) on a voluntary basis.**





International Workshop Report

1. Who is interested in descriptions of IPP procedures?
2. What should Crop and Sector specific Guidelines (CSG) contain?
3. How should CSG be designed?
4. Who should develop CSG?
5. How could we start?
6. How could we implement CSG?



www.ppphe.phytomedizin.org

1. Who is interested in descriptions of IPP procedures?

Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz
 Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit
 Bundesministerium für Gesundheit
 BfR
 Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Technologie
 Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit
 Umwelt Bundes Amt

AgrarMinisterKonferenz

BfR, BfL, FiBL, DPG, DVGW, DWA, DNV, IVG, DLG e.V., demeter, golf.de, DBB, DEUTSCHER IMKERBUND E.V., FORSCHUNGSRING e.V., Deutscher Mälzer Bund e.V., BGD, BfL, Spitzerverbände, Bioland, WWF, VDF, BVA ONLINE, Deutscher Stadteitag, FNL, Verband der Landwirtschaftskammern, NABU, DWV, BGD, BfL, FiBL, PAN, DPG, DVGW, DWA, DNV, IVG, DLG e.V., demeter, golf.de, DBB, DEUTSCHER IMKERBUND E.V., FORSCHUNGSRING e.V., Deutscher Mälzer Bund e.V., BGD, BfL, Spitzerverbände, Bioland, WWF, VDF, BVA ONLINE, Deutscher Stadteitag, FNL, Verband der Landwirtschaftskammern, NABU, DWV, BGD, BfL, FiBL, PAN, DPG, DVGW, DWA, DNV, IVG, DLG e.V., demeter, golf.de, DBB, DEUTSCHER IMKERBUND E.V., FORSCHUNGSRING e.V., Deutscher Mälzer Bund e.V.

GOs and NGOs involved in the German National Action Plan „Sustainable use of PPP“



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

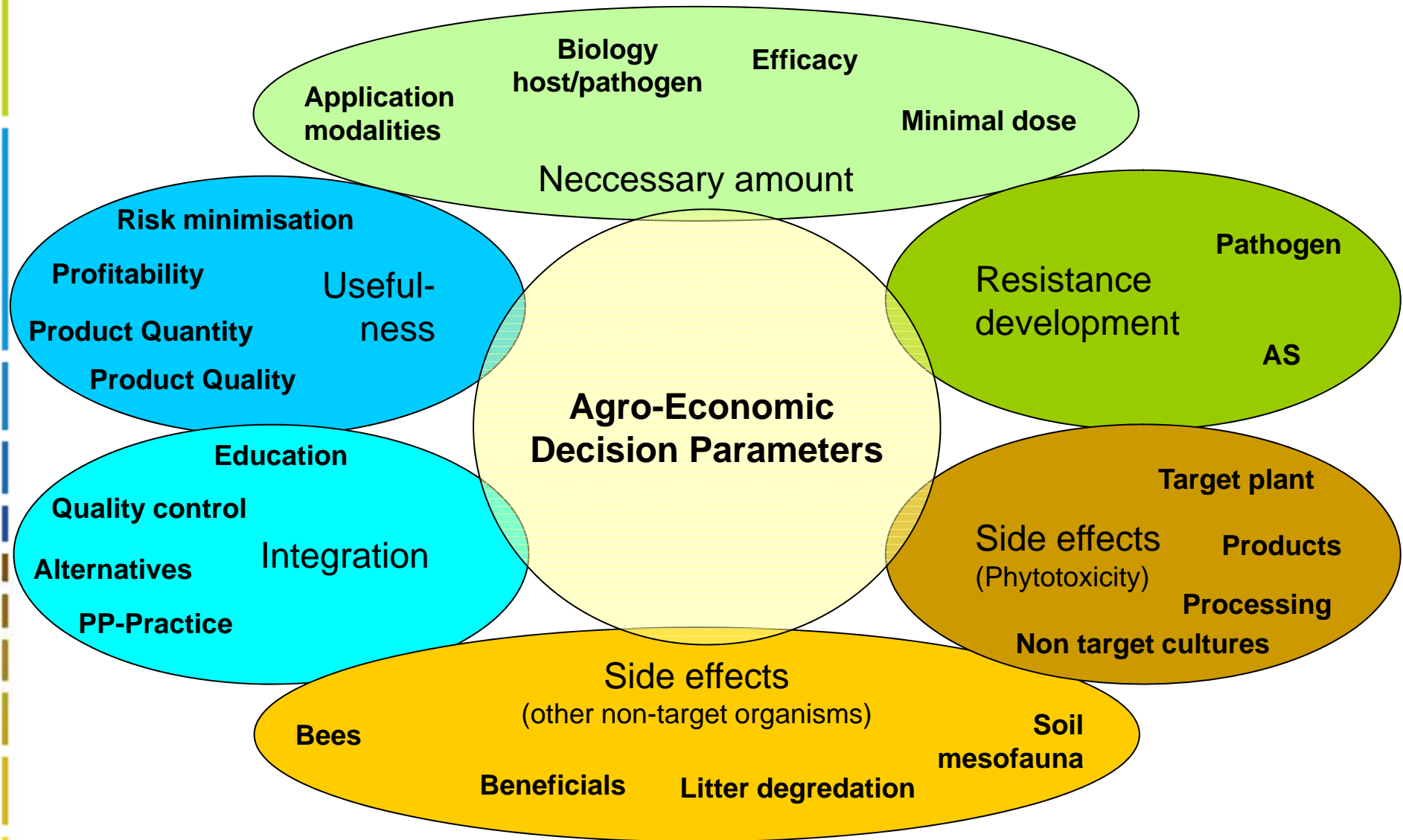


Chance 1:

CSG could become a standard

to ease communication between all interest groups

2. What should Crop and Sector Specific Guidelines contain?



Data requirement for adequate decisions in plant production

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

Chance 2:

CSG should be more than these

mandatory General Principles of IPP!

They should show *Best Agricultural Practice!*



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 even 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.



Chance 3:
Combination of guidance (“how”) and understanding (“why”)

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

working group

participating institutions

- sugar beet growers and growers associations
- sugar industry
- official advisory service
- breeding companies
- companies of the plant protection industry
- Julius Kuehn-Institute JKI
- Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL)
- internet based advisory systems (BISZ, ISIP, LIZ)



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?

Chance 4:

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)



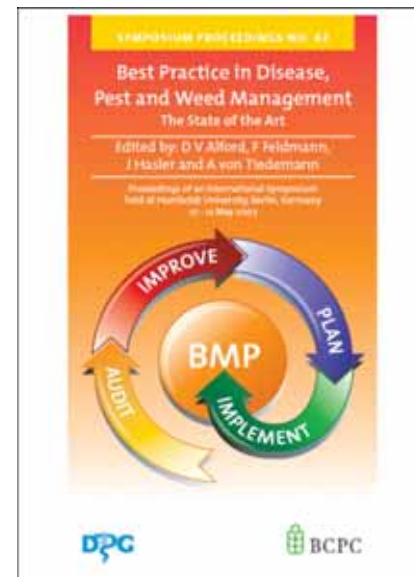
Chance 5:

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.

Chance 6:
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 costumers

The organisers of the

4th International Symposium on
Plant Protection and Plant Health in Europe
Berlin, 19. - 21. May 2011

thank for your participation!



Deutsche
Phytomedizinische
Gesellschaft e.V.

www.ppphe.phytomedizin.org