

# **IPM CONFERENCE 2024**

Holistic IPM: Reducing pesticide use

BRUSSELS · MAY 14<sup>TH</sup>

## IPM in action Evidence of IPM cost-efficiency: results from our network

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### **IPM in action**

### **Evidence of IPM cost-efficiency : results from our network**

The data is collected from the IPMWORKS network farms in all five sectors: arable, vineyards, outdoor vegetables, orchards and greenhouse production

### <u>3 surveys:</u>



A qualitative survey, which established a baseline for IPM awareness, IPM adoption, rough estimate of pesticide use, and self-assessment at the beginning of the project

2 A quantitative survey with a large degree of details on the cropping system, management practices and economics. Provide the ability to calculate indicators for pesticide use and impact and cost-efficiency

3) Follow up on survey 1 to focus on changes during the project in crop management, especially pesticide use







**FARMING CONTEXT** 

FARMERS EXPECTATIONS AND PREFERENCES

**CULTURAL PRACTICES: FARM LEVEL** 

CULTURAL PRACTICES: CROP LEVEL

PEST CONTROL EFFICACY: PERCEPTION OF THE FARMER

COST-EFFICIENCY-PERCEPTION OF THE FARMER: SELF-EVALUATION







PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES DENMARK GERMA ITALY SLOVE THE NETHERLANDS SPAIN UNITED KINGDOM





TOTAL ORGANIC FARMS 5





WHEAT ΡΟΤΑΤΟ



AVERAGE EXPERIENCE OF FARMERS 26 YEARS



**ÍPM** works



I try to restrict my use of crop protection products			
For me, crop protection must be cost-effective			
IPM is a way to reduce environmental impacts			
IPM is a way to improve the control of pests			
IPM is a way to protect my own health			
IPM is a way to reduce pesticide use			
IPM is a way to protect biodiversity			
IPM is a way to improve soil health			
IPM is a way to reduce unnecessary costs			
IPM is a way to fulfil regulations			
IPM is a way to protect the health of my family			
For me, crop protection must not be labour intensive			
IPM is a way to protect the health of my neighbours			
Alternative crop protection methods are too risky for me in terms of yield loss			
■ 1-Fully true ■ 2-Rather true ■ 3-Interr	nediate 🛛 🗖 4-Not really true	5-Not at all true	

Do you agree with the following statements?





### **Orchards TOPICS OF SURVEY #1:**



**FARMING CONTEXT** 



FARMERS EXPECTATIONS AND PREFERENCES

**CULTURAL PRACTICES: FARM LEVEL** 



**CULTURAL PRACTICES: CROP LEVEL** 



**PEST CONTROL EFFICACY: PERCEPTION OF** THE FARMER

**COST-EFFICIENCY-PERCEPTION OF THE FARMER: SELF-EVALUATION** 





NUMBER OF FARMS 15



AVERAGE **ORCHARD SIZE** 

3,65ha



Apple



TREE SPECIES Olive







■ 1-Fully true ■ 2-Rather true ■ 3-Intermediate ■ 4-Not really true ■ 5-Not at all true ■ 6- Don't know





# Vineyards TOPICS OF SURVEY #1:



**FARMING CONTEXT** 

FARMERS EXPECTATIONS AND PREFERENCES

**CULTURAL PRACTICES: FARM LEVEL** 



PEST CONTROL EFFICACY: PERCEPTION OF THE FARMER

COST-EFFICIENCY-PERCEPTION OF THE FARMER: SELF-EVALUATION



NUMBER OF FARMS

27



166ha



SPAIN PORTUGAL SLOVENIA

AVERAGE EXPERIENCE OF FARMERS 22 YEARS

**TOTAL ORGANIC** 

FARMS













An IPM index based on the information collected in Survey #1 on crop and pest management



For all sectors cultural practices were evaluated based on the last 3 cropping seasons. Each practice was scored between 0 and 4. The IPM index is the sum of the weighted scores and

ranges from 0 to 80.

#### **Topics included in the IPM index for vineyards:**







• Spain • Portugal • Slovenia





#### Launched in 2010

#### 2100 volunteer farmers

6 agricultural sectors arable crops, vineyards, orchards, vegetables, ornamentals, tropical crops

#### Same objective and methodology as IPMWORKS





Development of the Treatment Frequency Index (TFI) from initial practices in 2010 to 2018-2020 [number of farms]

Like	Arable field crops [774]: -26% ***	2.6 → 1.9
Ĭ	Vegetables [159]: -33% ***	3.5 → 2.3
•	Viticulture [415]: -24% ***	10.4 → 7.9
•	Orchards [145]: -35% ***	15.3 → 10

\*\*\* the change is statistically significant

Farms with low TFI in arable crops always combine several management measures, e.g.

Temporary grasslands Crop diversification Cultivar diversification Cereal delayed sowing dates Reduced doses/precision spraying Soil tillage – alternating ploughing Moderate fertilisation

(Lechenet et al., Agricultural Systems 2016)





Sector : Arable Field Crops

Cost-efficiency of IPM, the correlation between pesticide use and performance Does low TFI = low productivity?



Lechenet et al., Agricultural Systems 2016





Scenario of general adoption of IPM-based systems at the country level – France

**Assumption:** all French farmers adopt strategies similar to the DEPHY network farmers with the lowest pesticide use in the same context/cropping situation

≈ 40% reduction in TFI



≈ +6%

Lechenet et al, Nature Plants 2017







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# **THANK YOU!**

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