Collection of environmental variabels in Flanders

Goedele Vrints

Pacioli 2023

FSDN

- Experiences in Flanders
 - Pesticides
 - Water

Pesticides

Sub-topics – Variables – Categories

Sub-topic	Sub-topic description	Variable description	Categories	Granularity/ Frequency
Pesticide use on the farm	 Plant protection product use: dosage per active substance, target/usage (herbicide, diseases, pest, others), crop, timing: vegetative stage of the crop, (optional: equipment used). 	Dose per active substance (gram/hectare)	 Target/Usage; Crop; Vegetative stage of the crop at application time; Equipment used (optional); Parcel 	 Crop level; Frequency data collected after each spraying treatment details once a year



Issues in data collection & reporting



Operational Issues:

Time-consuming since each product has to be registered with its type, content and usage for each crop



- Invoice: cost and quantity per product
 - Cross checks on cost per unit
- Not on the invoice
 - Stock
 - Usage on which crop
 To control knowledge is neccasary

Proposed way forward



Need to "align" the final decisions to the recent legal changes:

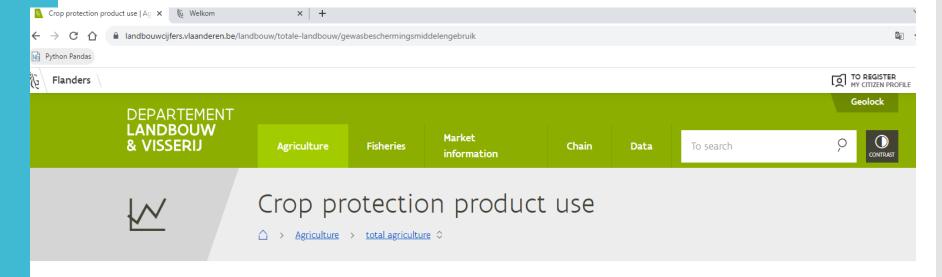
- > SAIO Regulation Only quantity, no costs?!
- ➤ Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/564

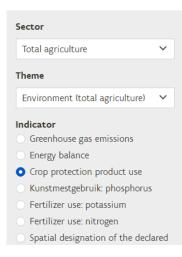
E.g. moving from the recording of a.s. to the recording of commercial products + conversion to a.s. done by authorities/LAs via IT system (?)

B

- Based on phytoweb
- On an annual basis

Report: cijferwebsite Flanders





Based on an extrapolation of the LMN data, the estimated use of crop protection products in 2020 is 3.4 million kg of active substance. Most of the resources in 2020 will go to the potato and fruit growing crop group. They account for 29% and 24% respectively of the total extrapolated amount of active substance that year. Arable farming (26%), other agricultural companies (26%) and the fruit sector (23%) have the largest share of active substance use.

Farmers use crop protection products to safeguard their harvest. However, use is not without risks for the environment and the health of humans and other non-target organisms if used improperly. The use of crop protection is influenced by weather conditions, cultivation area, legislation and technology (crops, crop protection products and machines).

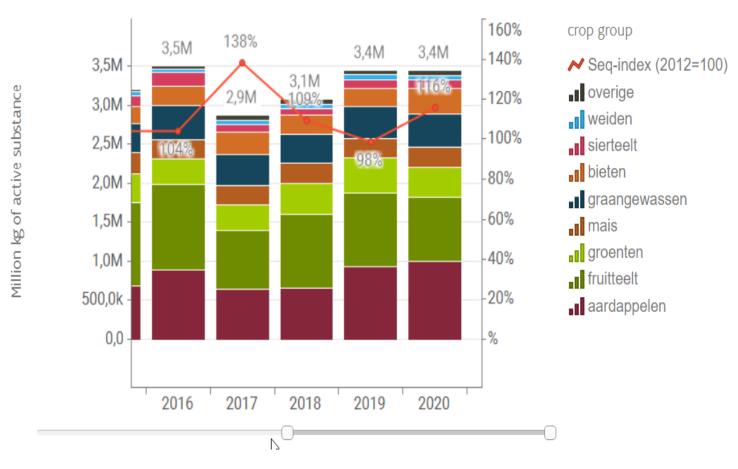
The total use of crop protection products by Flemish agriculture and horticulture is calculated via an extrapolation of the data from the Agricultural Monitoring Network (LMN).

Active substance and SEQ

subdivided by crop group



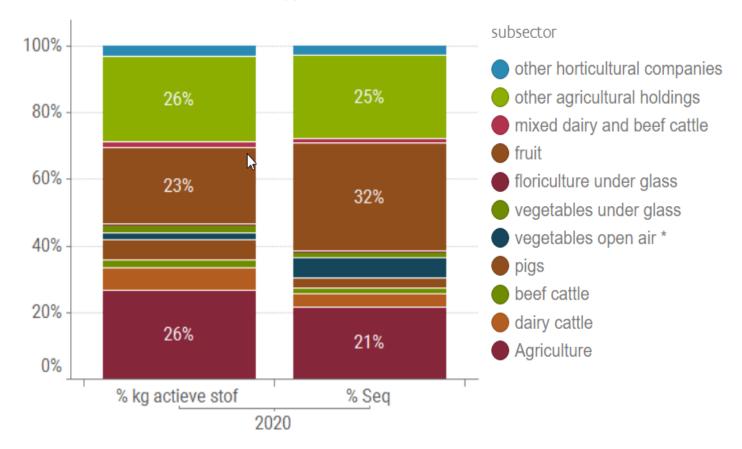




Active substance and SEQ

subdivided by subsector



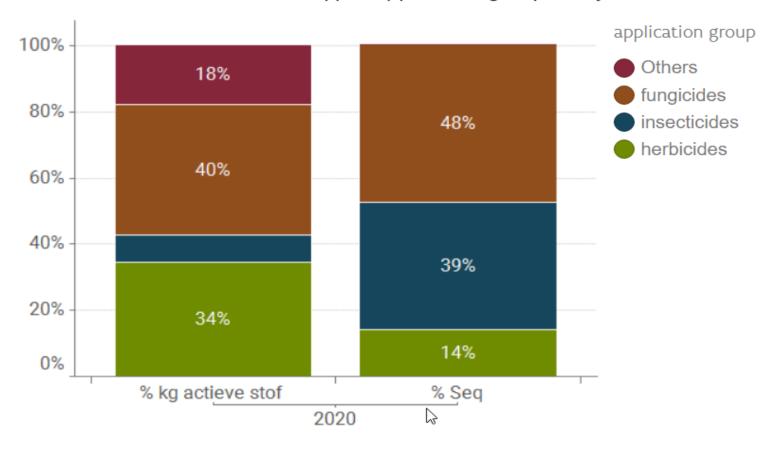


Active substance and SEQ

subdivided by application group

Share of active substance and Seq per application group and year





What is really meaningful?

Kg active substance per ha per crop (weighted averages 2012-2020)

crop	herbicides	insecticides	fungicides	Others	total
apples low stem	3.39	0.84	27.63	1.23	33.10
storage potatoes	4.36	0.37	12.22	1.06	18.01
early potatoes	4.67	0.29	8.80	0.14	13.90
grain corn	1.40	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.41
fodder corn	1.28	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.29
strawberry outdoors	3.33	0.94	16.32	32.62	53.21
strawberry under glass	1.02	0.84	17.09	3.16	22.11

HRI = "Harmonised Risk Indicator

Harmonised risk indicators for pesticides

Harmonised Risk Indicators are needed to estimate the trends in risk from pesticide use. Harmonised Risk Indicators are defined in the Directive 2009/128/EC establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (the Sustainable Use Directive). These indicators are necessary to measure progress in meeting the main objective of the Directive - the reduction of risks from pesticide use for human health and the environment. The European Commission shall calculate them for the EU, and Member States should calculate the Harmonised Risk Indicators at a national level. The data to be used for the calculations shall be statistical data collected in accordance with Union legislation concerning statistics on plant protection products, i.e. Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 on pesticide statistics, and other relevant data.

Pesticide use (biocontrol)	Use of biocontrol products and measures	 Share of UAA on which biocontrol measures and/or biocontrol products are used at least once per year Share of UAA on which biocontrol products other than pesticides were applied at least once a year (%) 	• Farm level • Yearly
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Pesticide use (biocontrol)

BUT considering that <u>macro-organisms</u> and <u>biocontrol measures</u> are not included in the PPP package:

=> need to define a typology of "biocontrol measures"

Bio pesticides = products allowed in organic farming

- PPP

- a 'tag' on every PPP allowed in organic farming (based on phytoweb and extra research)
 - Problem: some fungal, bacterial and viral preparations don't have standard units KG/L a.s.
- Assigned each product to a type of products (bacterial preparaton, Pheromone, natural mineral, ...)

Reporting:

Total of AS
number of ha treated
share compared to total PPP use
Per crop / crop group
annual evolution

- Natural predators : no quantities, only number of ha treated
- → Work in progress, not reported yet.

Conclusion

- Invoice must be the basic
- link between commercial products and AS must be done by the autorities
 - LA or EU?
 - ⇒ How to report? What will EU do?

Water

- Indicators
 - Shallow water
 - Ground water
 - Tap water
 - Rainwater re-use
- Annual questions: Difficulties to collect
 - Do you use?
 - How much do you use
- Extra survey: every 5 years?

