





Current food systems

- > Efficient;
- Large negative externality costs:
 - > Biodiversity decline
 - > Emissions:
 - > Nutrients
 - Green house gases
 - > Pesticides;
- Resilience to external shocks?



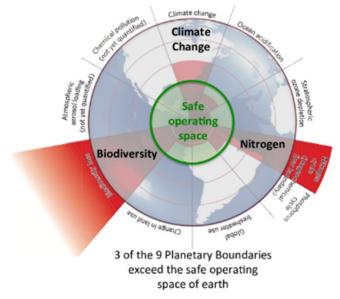




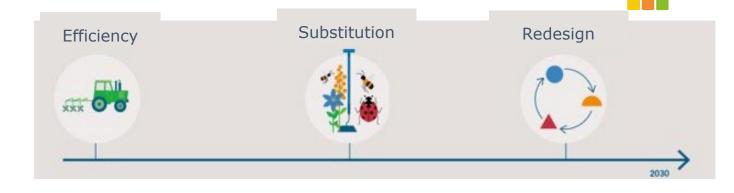
What properties do we want our agricultural systems to have?

- > Delivery of ecosystem services within the cropping area
- Low negative externality costs of production (emissions of nutrients, pesticides)
- Resilient to environmental changes
- > Sufficient healthy food, match a healthy diet
- > Give more options for land use change for bioproduction and nature restoration

Transition is required to live within planetary boundaries







Redesign of systems

3 phases in the transition to durability*

- Efficiency (green revolution)
- Substitution (Sustainable Use Regulation/ Farm to Fork)
- Redesign (not yet realised)

So far focus has been:

- Increasing the efficiency (e.g. simplification, mechanisation, economies of scale, crop protection products)
- Substitution of chemical measures by mechanical, physical or biological control measures has been the principal drive

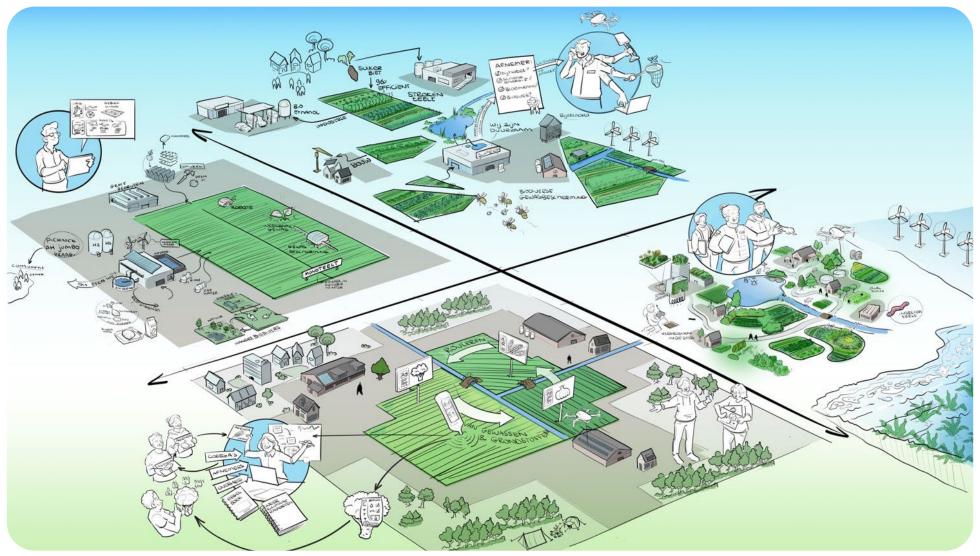
Truly integrated pest, disease and weed control requires a redesign of the system A complex step towards durability:

- A paradigm change towards Integrated Crop Managment
- From single (season)
 targeted control measures
 towards an integrated, multi season, farm or regional level
 integrated approach.

(*MacRae et al., 1990)



There is no single future scenario

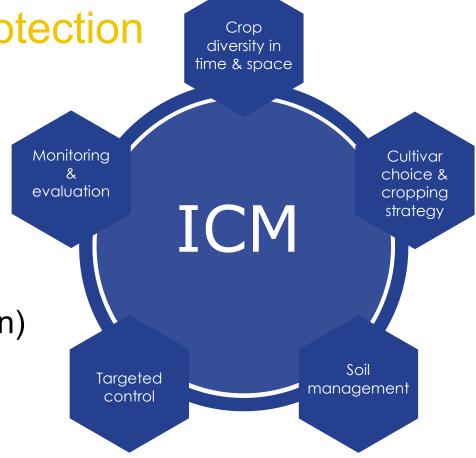




ICM- Integrated Crop Management

A framework for redesigning crop protection

- 1. Crop diversity
- Robust cultivars
- 3. Soil management
- 4. Direct, smart and precise, control techniques
- 5. Proper monitoring & evaluation (and adaptation)



Adapted from: www.iwmpraise.eu, Riemens et al (Eur. Journ of Agronomy, 2022)

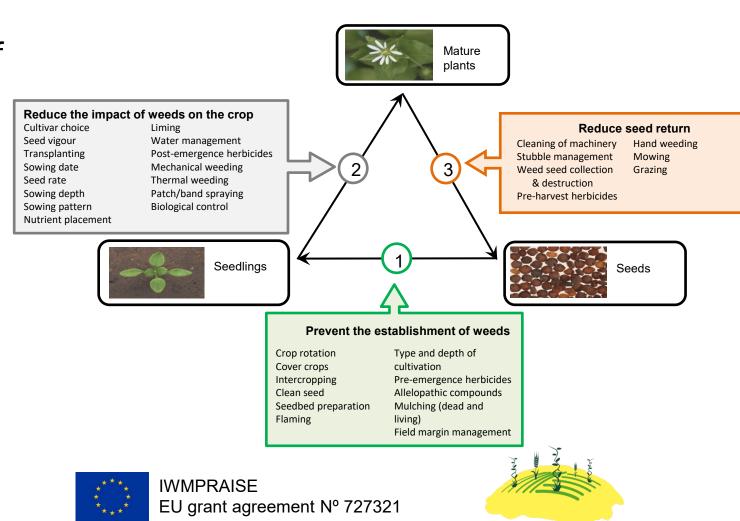




Start of development: IWM

Integrated Weed Management focuses on the management of weed populations at a time scale extending the current growth season by impacting weeds during several parts of the weed life cycle, either through:

- > Reduction of seed rain;
- Prevent establishment of weed seedlings;
- Prevent seedlings to mature.





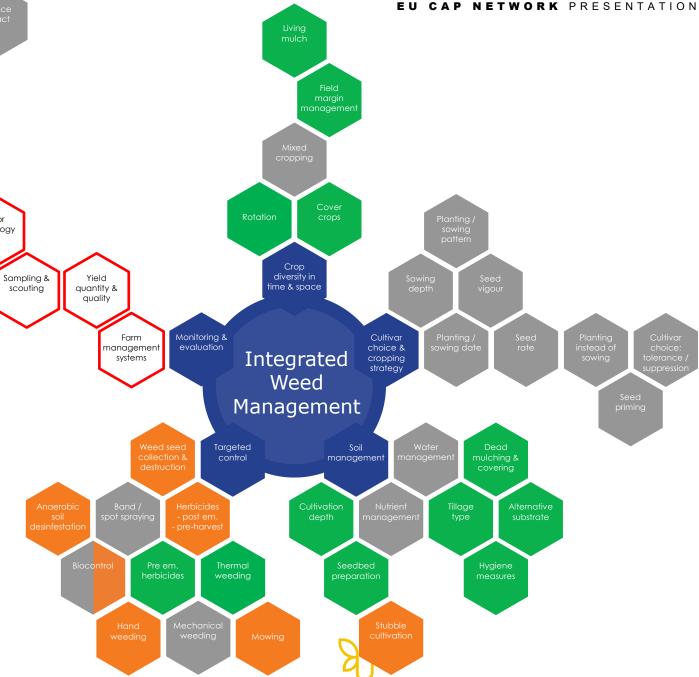


Nemadecide

monitoring

Sensor

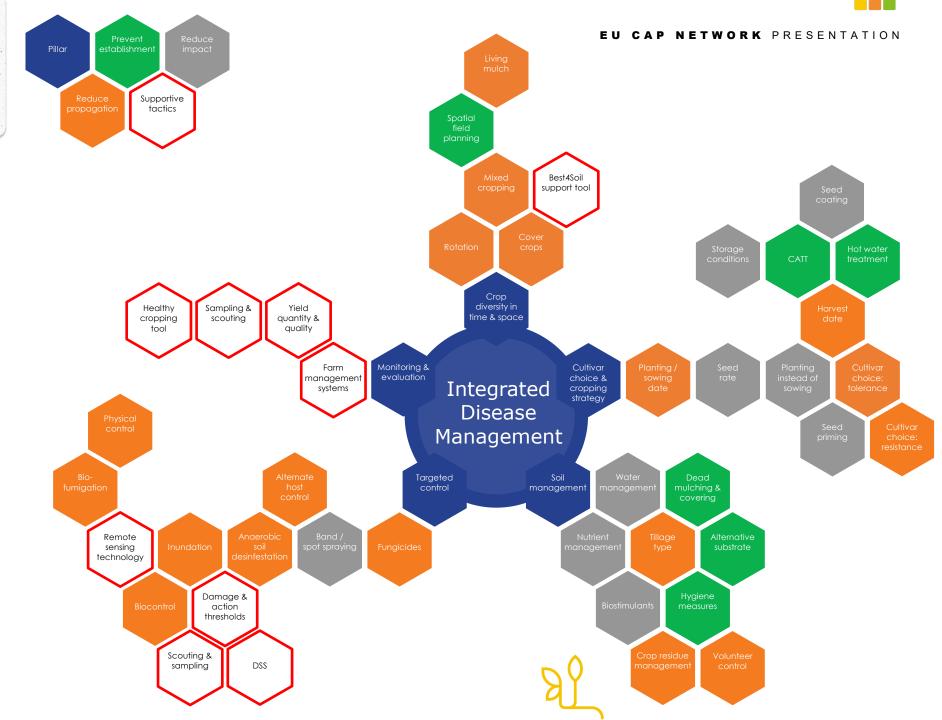
technology





IWMT Schemaviewer (iwmtool.eu)









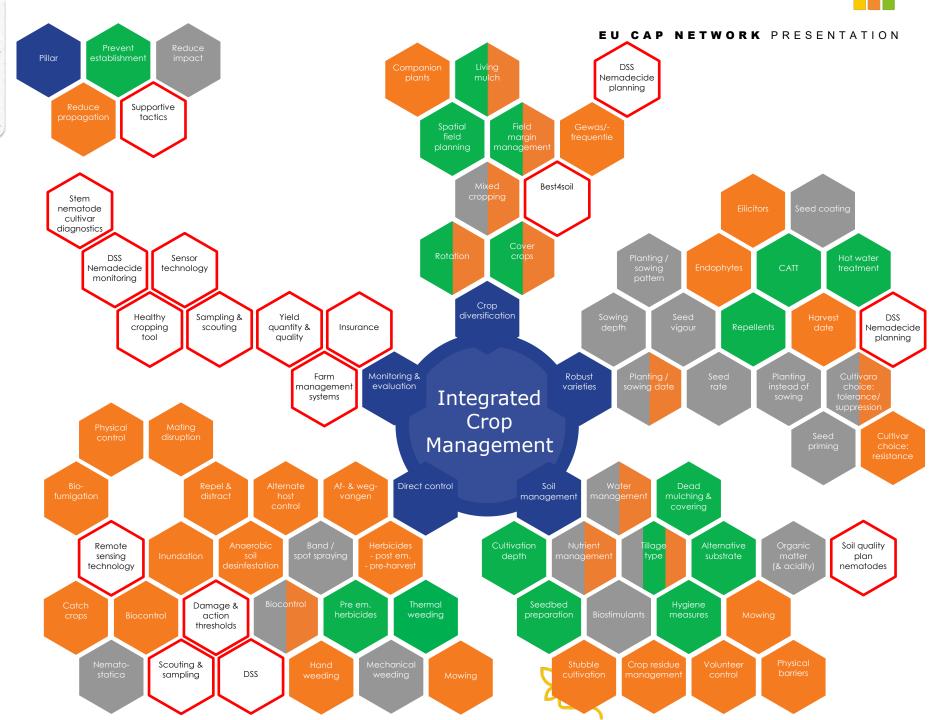














Redesign crop systems for pest, disease, and weed management

Sand, 2020-2027



Clay, 2018-2025



Farm of the Future, 2020-2024



Objective: to reduce pesticide dependency, no use of Candidates for Substitution (CFS)



Redesign crop systems based on ICM

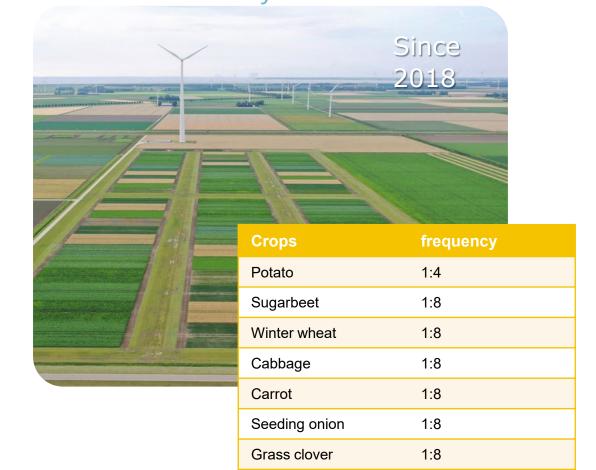
Goal: increased independency of pesticides without CfS

Cultivar choice & cropping strategy

PPS Akkerbouw op Zand Vredepeel



BO Groene Gewasbescherming Lelystad





Preliminary results

In ICM:

- CFS reduced by 100%
- Pesticide reductions from 20-90% depending on year and crop, average ~50%
- The economic yield loss in ICM is 5-10% compared to the reference system
- Environmental impact strong reduction

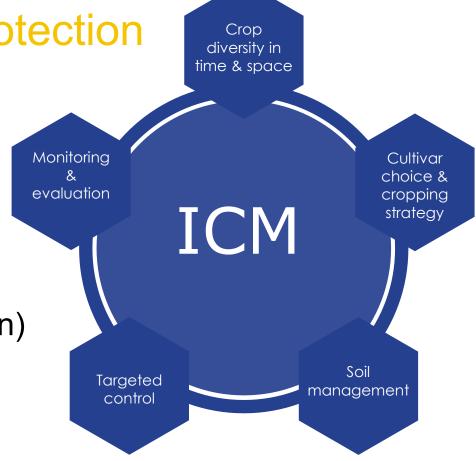
But note- this system changes the supply/demand equation and so what will this mean for uptake?



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EU CAP Network workshop 'Innovative arable crop protection - using pesticides sustainably'

19-21 April 2023 Amsterdam, The Netherlands

All information on the workshop is available on the event webpage:

https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/events/eu-cap-network-workshop-innovative-arable-crop-protection-using-pesticides-sustainably_en

