



## ENDURE

European Network for Durable Exploitation of crop protection strategies

Project number: 031499

Network of Excellence  
Sixth Framework Programme

Thematic Priority 5  
FOOD and Quality and Safety

### ***Deliverable DS1.4***

**Training of pest managers, advisors, facilitators of farmers groups, researcher and staff**

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Dissemination Level	
<b>PU</b> Public	
<b>PP</b> Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	<b>x</b>
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## Summary

Training of advisors and farmers in the form of short courses was implemented under ENDURE training activities. Since training of advisors is different from one country to another, we are relying on existing training/information channels and focusing to build up and develop longer term links to these actors. Also, we tried to increase participatory components along training. Up to now 122 advisors has been trained by four partners (ACTA, JKI, SZIE and UdL). Training of trainers, advisors, facilitators were focusing on different training methods, considering already existing system. Topics were different from partners but fitting to ENDURE aims.

Additionally to training of trainers, advisors and facilitators SZIE and RRES conducted trainings with farmers and future farmers.

## 1. Introduction and preliminaries

Training of **pest managers, advisors, and facilitators of farmers groups** (M1-M18) has been planned in 1<sup>st</sup> JPA while **Training of Trainers in Hall and Field Trainings** (M14-M30) has been planned in 2<sup>nd</sup> JPA. Indicated training activities overlap in 1<sup>st</sup> and in 2<sup>nd</sup> JPA in some cases.

Long and short term objectives of training activities were clarified in 1<sup>st</sup> JPA as follows:

The short term objectives of the training activities are:

- ❖ developing links to end-users;
- ❖ introduce ENDURE;
- ❖ introduce applicable results of ongoing research activities;
- ❖ transfer knowledge in topics that are relevant for ENDURE (pesticide reduction, resistance breeding, IPM, etc.).

The long term objective under ENDURE activities is to build up and improve links with the existing advisory system, extension system that will allow transfer of knowledge, new technologies towards farmers and at the same time provides feed back to ENDURE on research and development topics relevant and requested by farmers.

To achieve listed objectives of ENDURE training activity, an important aspect of training activities is devoted to **end-users training** and in particular **pest managers, advisors and to some extent, growers**. Though we use the expression “end-users” training, it refers to knowledge transfer and capacity development of farmers (end-users) through advisory systems, extension systems, farmers’ network, etc.

The way of training (capacity development of farmers) depends very much from the existing farmers advisory and extension system which is different from one country to another. Due to this fact, each Partner started with the training according the specific and available national/regions system. Participatory training activities are conducted by Facilitators’ Network (under ongoing participatory training) in Hungary and in some other Central and Eastern European countries. Due to this, training activity involves development of existing Facilitators Network.

Based on the 1<sup>st</sup> JPA demonstrations on:

- ❖ the main objectives of ENDURE activities;
- ❖ selected relevant IPM topics;

in 3 different regions (DAAS in north, ACTA and PRI in west and SZIE in central east) in local advisory centres were planned to be organized.

In 2<sup>nd</sup> JPA the activities were extended and the main objective of this period was to identify, select and invite potential trainers (advisors, extension experts, Farmer Facilitators) for training in ENDURE. 2-3 training meetings were planned to be held for advisors by each Partner.

Beside the training of end-users the following activities were planned:

- ❖ verify the selected methods;
- ❖ build up increased interaction with ENDURE and end-users;
- ❖ introduce to end-users the ENDURE Information Centre (SA4).

To enhance training activities in different countries and regions, an ENDURE Training Network is being established (see MS.1.4.).

Overall objective of ENDURE Training Network is:

to ensure effective communication and exchange of experiences on the training of advisors and farmers and with it to support the access of diverse stakeholders to IPM education and training opportunity.

In the frame of main objective the following objectives were defined:

- ❖ to facilitate participatory training of advisors and facilitators at European level;
- ❖ develop the training at European level with integration of the new (participatory) approach into the existing advisory systems in different countries;
- ❖ to ensure:
  - active sharing of experiences on training methodology among training facilitators, trainers;
  - active co-generation of knowledge effective in farmers' practices and active information exchange among multiple stakeholders;
  - PARTICIPATORY, NON-FORMAL training of advisors and farmers;
  - multidisciplinary approach (social-economic aspects, community, capacity and policy development);
  - system approach in training.
- ❖ to increase:
  - social-economic component of the training;
  - capacity of advisors, facilitators and farmers;
  - community development;
  - policy development by sending recommendation for "extension policy makers", decision makers and organizations concerned with farmers training, (possibly via S.A.4.5.)

Furthermore an Exploratory Training workshop was held early 2008 (see: MS 1.5). Recommendations were given, priorities and feasible methods "Training workshop with outputs of priorities and feasibility methods of training for selected Partners" (see: DS 1.7) were clarified during the workshop. Report on the meeting is available on the ENDURE web space (see: MS 1.7).

Main outcome of the workshop was that main principles and methods of the training activity were clearly defined, thus training in ENDURE was/will be conducted on a common understanding and basis. During the workshop linkages and/or possible linkages to other ENDURE activities as well as other responsible institutions/persons were defined.

## 2. Training of trainers, advisors and facilitators

In training for knowledge development of end-users (and not only for information dissemination) the most important issue is the awareness and skills of the trainers/facilitators. To achieve the best training of end-users (advisors and farmers), training of trainers and facilitators should to be conducted in participatory way. In this topic the following activities were conducted under SA1.1:

JKI:

Astrid Guenther from Julius Kuehn Institute, Germany (JKI) spent three weeks under IA3 in Hungary, to learn more about Hungarian advisory system and mainly about participatory training activities conducted in Hungary.

JKI organized a 2-days workshop on its field experimental station in Dahnsdorf (Federal State Brandenburg) in June 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>, 2008. Participants came from 8 public and 2 private

advisory services (15 persons) and from the JKI (4 researchers). The program included discussions about:

- ❖ aims and structure of ENDURE;
- ❖ plant protection policy in Europe;
- ❖ guidelines for IPM strategies;
- ❖ quality of plant protection advisory services in Germany (*training the trainers*);
- ❖ plant protection advisory services in Europe (DK, UK, NL, HU), and
- ❖ the decision making process to reach the necessary minimum in herbicide and fungicide use.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> day started with visit to and discussion on long term field experiments at JKI's field station. The centre of interest was the process of decision making in applying pesticides. The meeting was finished with a final discussion about the future of public and private advisory services in Germany, importance of experiences and tools of plant protection advice in other European countries and, of course, expectations regarding the network ENDURE. Advice is currently focused to solve problems directly with pesticides but nevertheless pesticide use is often in line with the necessary minimum. Systems where public and private advisory services exist side by side (as in Germany) need more distribution of tasks, e.g. public advice should focus on field experiments, provide decision support systems and pest monitoring. All participants agreed that exchange of experiences in plant protection advisory systems in different European countries is fruitful and could improve decision making processes in plant protection, mainly with regard to advise farmers more in strategic aspects of plant protection (i.e. in IPM) than in direct advice to solve a very current problem in plant health with pesticides. It is planned to keep close contact to this *national group of advisors* for further participatory work in SA1.1 during the 3<sup>rd</sup> JPA (see: Annex 1).

#### SZIE:

In Hungary where Facilitators' Network is already established (under FAO GTFS/RER/017/ITA project) trainers are already trained since 2003, thus significant experiences are available on the implementation of participatory training. To achieve better results in participatory training of end –users, training of facilitators was held in June 2008. Altogether four advisors, two farmers, and two experts in training activity participated on the training. As first step aims and structure of ENDURE were discussed, public webpage of ENDURE was browsed, and ENDURE leaflets were disseminated to participants. After in hall discussion, field training was held. Advisors and farmers have large experience in participatory training from the past, thus mainly the summary of this year (2008) participatory training activities were discussed and evaluation of the activities was held.

Aims and structure of ENDURE was shared and discussed with the director (J. KOZÁRI) and leading member (K. TOTH) of Central Hungarian Regional Advisory Centre. Leaflets of ENDURE was disseminated by them towards

- ❖ the other six Regional Advisory Centres;
- ❖ Hungarian Chamber for Plant Protection Professionals and “Doctors” of Plant Protection (see: <http://www.fvm.hu/main.php?folderID=1564&articleID=6169&ctag=articlelist&iid=1&part=2>)
- ❖ and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Institute for Rural Development, Training and Advisory Service.

UdL:

Three training meetings for advisors were held in Spain on 22 April in Madrid, 07 May (Manresa), 28 May (Rues)

Topics of the meetings (respectively) were as follows:

- ❖ Biological control: identification of whiteflies and their parasitoids and predators;
- ❖ Biological control. Landscape management for conservation of the native natural enemies (general public was also present);
- ❖ Biological control strategies.

On the meetings 34, 23, and 27 advisors were participating, respectively.

Training for new advisors on IPM-Biological control on tomato was held two times 04-17 April and 02 June.

Testing Endure - Information Centre:

Beside the above mentioned training activities the external test of ENDURE (European) - Information Centre (EIC) were conducted by advisors, trainers, facilitators and farmers linked with SA.4. (see: DS4.3 and DS4.7). External test aimed to obtain the advisors/trainers/facilitators and at some extent the end-users (farmers) opinion on the aim, structure and needed development of EIC.

Meetings by different partners were held on participatory way, with active interaction of invited participants. The external test was a mix between individual testing and group discussions among advisors. External test of ENDURE Information Centre was done by partners ACTA, WUR, SZIE and RRES.

### 3. Training of farmers and future farmers (secondary agricultural school students)

SZIE:

Since SZIE developed training network of agricultural secondary schools in Hungary, we decided to benefit and build on this Network, since present students of these schools will be future farmers. Also, agricultural secondary schools are partner institutes in the developing Hungarian Advisory System. Therefore an ongoing training with the Network was linked to ENDURE. Participatory training activities were held with five farmers' groups and four students' groups in 2008 in Hungary. ENDURE aims and activities were also presented for those groups.

Summary of activities are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1.: Training activities for end-users (farmers) conducted in Hungary

	Location	No. of participants	No. of meetings	Advisor/Facilitator
1.	Regoly	7	3	I. Terpo
2.	Kunmadaras	11	3	Sz. Szodi
3.	Bekes	9	3	B. Puski
4.	Szarvas	12	3	A. Balatonine Medvegy
5.	Bekescsaba	11	3	E. Riboczi
6.	Ketegyhaza Sec. School	17	5	M. Tokaji
7.	Gyomaendrod Sec. School	12	4	L. Fekecs
8.	Pecel Sec. School.	13	7	P. Banka
9.	Gyongyos Sec. School	11	7	P. Banka
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>



Background of the facilitators/trainers:

- ❖ I. TERPO- Agronomist. Member of the Hungarian Agricultural Chamber and secretary of the Tolna County Plant Protection Chamber. Independent advisor. Facilitator of three participatory farmers group (FFS-Farmers Field School) in Tolna County.
- ❖ Sz. SZOEDI- Agronomist. Village agronomist (agricultural village officer). Facilitator of Kunmadaras farmers group since 2004.
- ❖ B. PUSKI- Agronomist. Organic farmer in Bekes County. Independent advisor in Agri-Environmental Projects (including IPM). Facilitator of Bekes participatory organic farmers group.
- ❖ E. RIBOCZY- Agronomist. Advisor of Hungarian Agricultural Chamber in Bekes County. Facilitator of Bekescsaba participatory farmers group.
- ❖ A. BALATONINE MEDVEGY- Agronomist. Advisor of Hungarian Agricultural Chamber in Bekes County. Facilitator of Szarvas participatory farmers group.
- ❖ M. TOKAJI- Teacher and teacher facilitator of participatory training students' group in Ketegyhaza, Agricultural Secondary Education and Consultancy, Ministry of Agriculture School.
- ❖ L. FEKECS- Teacher and teacher facilitator of participatory training students' group in Gyomaendrod, Secondary Agriculture School and also farmer.
- ❖ P. BANKA- Expert in training methods from the Department of Education Methodology (Human Science, Language and Teachers Training Institute, SZIE).

Meetings were focusing on IPM in maize and some other crops (sunflower, winter-wheat), especially on management of allergenic weed Ambrosia (*Ambrosia elatior*). Farmers' groups established field experiments for finding best practice for local conditions to manage Ambrosia. Each group had more (3-7) meetings up to now, and the meetings are continuously proceeding in vegetation period (see pictures in Annex 2).

Small group (2-3 farmers) meetings were held during summertime on the evaluation of western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* LeConte, WCR) larval damage, altogether with 16 farmers. Meetings will be continued by observation of root regeneration and yield harvest, to evaluate the damage caused by WCR larvae. On these meetings farmers were informed about ENDURE and leaflets were shared.

RRES:

A training event for farmers and agronomists was held in Winchester, England on 5 February 2008 entitled "Changes to Spring Cropping and Field Management with Environmental Benefit". Information about ENDURE was disseminated and the speakers presented topics covered by the ENDURE research.

## 4. Outcomes

### 4.1. Conclusion on achievements

Training activities were conducted on the basis of recommendations, priorities and feasibility methods agreed on during the prior Training Workshop (DS 1.7), thus training activities at ENDURE partners started on participatory way and were established according the specific and available national/regional advisory systems.

Building links to end-users has started and is under continuous development. Up to now 122 advisors has been trained by four partners (ACTA, JKI, SZIE and UdL). Training of farmers and future farmers (secondary school students) has been started by two partners (SZIE and RRES). Up to now 103 farmers has been trained by SZIE.



Advisors, trainers, farmers facilitators were informed about aims, structure of ENDURE and ENDURE IC. With this activity, we have started with transferring information transfer to end-users in topics that were relevant for them and we will continue to facilitate this link in the future as well.

Selected end-users were requested and contributed to test first drafts or prototypes of EIC and case study leaflets.

Co-operation with other ENDURE activities (SA4) has started. As a result, ENDURE Information Centre test was held by advisors at four ENDURE partners on participatory way.

## 4.2. Added value of ENDURE training activity

ENDURE training activity has been developed according to the specific and available national/regional systems, considering different development stages of national advisory systems in different regions, at different partners. Despite of these differences, training of advisors, trainers, farmers facilitators was conducted on similar/same, participatory approach or in other words based on the same principles.

There is strong requirement in the “The European Framework Directive on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides in EU” (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ppps/home.htm>) directive for **training**. Initiating training which is based on participatory method, non-formal education and is based on field training is in parallel with the above mentioned directive, which targets that IPM implementation has to be achieved till 2014.

Linking participatory training activities in the frame of ENDURE enhance the learning process of end-users by sharing experiences, and provides more possibility to achieve IPM implementation by end-users.

## 4.3. Recommendations

More frequent meetings of ENDURE partners participating in training activity is required to be able to share experiences on participatory training meetings. On these meetings problems, difficulties have to be discussed. Meetings are being organized in favour of sustainable participatory training development by several partner.

Training of trainers has to be held by several partner on the methods of participatory approach, to enhance the capacity of trainers. To improve Training of Trainers meetings, Methodology Guideline book on participatory methods has to be written. Case studies on participatory training activities and achievements conducted in ENDURE has to be collected.

## 5. Follow up

ACTA:

The 5<sup>th</sup> International Potato Day will be organized (by ARVALIS) in France, 10-11 September 2008. Based on the plans the size of the audience will be cc. 6000 people.

At the meeting a special workshop will be organized. by S.A.4.1 group for advisors to demonstrate and test access and use of EIC (ENDURE Information Center). 5 advisors from France, 1 from United Kingdom, 2 from The Netherlands and 3 from Hungary will participate on the meeting. As a training activity, meeting will be facilitated by S.A.1.1. member. Her task will be to contribute with training expertise and facilitate the test on participatory way.

DAAS:

The field training of potato farmers planned for June by DAAS has been postponed until October 2008 because the farmers were very busy in the field in this period. One group of potato growers has accepted to join in hall training in October-November after the potatoes are lifted.

JKI:

Two times two days meeting are planned for the future. First meeting is planned to be held in June 2009 with the topic “New tools in farmers’ advice in IPM – Do experiences from DAAS and SZIE work in Germany?” to evaluate how the participatory way of training was working in Germany, what are the experiences, and how the process should be further developed. Based on the plans 15 participants will be present on the meeting.

A second meeting will be held in June 2010, with the topic “Training the trainers in IPM strategies: Which role can ENDURE play in future?” with the participation of 20 public and private advisors.

SZIE:

After initial steps to involve Regional Advisory Centres, Hungarian Chamber for the Professionals and Doctors of Plant Protection and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Institute for Rural Development, Training and Advisory Service trainings are planned to be enlarged in co-operation with above mentioned organizations.

It is already fixed, that in September at the Central Hungarian Advisory Center, training will be held for advisors (cc. 50 people) on the aim, structure of ENDURE, and on the achievements in the participatory training with farmers.

Training of farmers and future farmers (cc. 100 people) on the IPM in maize and some other arable crops (sunflower, winter-wheat) will be continued during summertime till the harvest.

UdL:

Training meetings of advisors are planned to be held in October and in November, 2008. The first training meeting will present and discuss results of the Tomato Case Study, while the second one will present and discuss results of the Pomefruit Case Study. Number of participants will be 30 people on each meeting.

## 6. Annex

### Annex 1.

#### **ENDURE-SA1.1 Workshop in Germany on May 4th to 5th, 2008 Organized by Dr Bernd HOMMEL, JKI Kleinmachnow**

Within SA1.1, the JKI organized a 2-days workshop on its field experimental station in Dahnsdorf (Federal State Brandenburg) on June 4th – 5th, 2008. Participants came from 8 public and 2 private advisory services (15 persons) and from the JKI (4 researchers). The two private advisory services were: Hanse Agro ([www.hanseagro.de](http://www.hanseagro.de)) and LMS ([www.lms-beratung.de](http://www.lms-beratung.de) - pages in English available). Unfortunately, German speaking partners from SZIE and DAAS could not participate as planned. The program included discussions about: (a) Aims and structure of ENDURE, (b) Plant protection policy in Europe, (c) Guidelines for IPM strategies, (d) Quality of plant protection advisory services in Germany (training the trainers), (e) Plant protection advisory services in Europe (DK, UK, NL, HU), and (f) The decision making process to reach the necessary minimum in herbicide and fungicide use. The 2nd day started with visit and discussion of long term field experiments on the JKI's field station. The centre of interest was the process of decision making in applying pesticides.



Figure 1. Participants in discussion with Mr. Bernhard PALLUTT as JKI's expert in weed control

The meeting was finished with a final discussion about future of public and private advisory services in Germany, importance of experiences and tools of plant protection advice in other European countries and, of course, expectations regarding the network ENDURE. Advice is currently focused to solve problems directly with pesticides but nevertheless pesticide use is often in line with the necessary minimum. Systems where public and private advisory services exist side by side (as in Germany) need more distribution of tasks. Such as public advise should focus on field experiments, provide decision support systems and pest



monitoring. All participants agreed that exchange of experiences in plant protection advisory systems in different European countries is fruitful and could improve decision making processes in plant protection, mainly with regard to advice farmers more in strategic aspects in plant protection (i.e. in IPM) than in direct advice to solve a very current problem in plant health with pesticides. It is planned to keep close contact to this national group of advisors for further participatory work in SA1.1 during the 3rd JPA. A next meeting with this group is planned in 2010.



Figure 2. Ms. Marga JAHN from JKI and participants discuss fungicides' efficiency in wheat

### Summary

According to §34 of the German Plant Protection Law, plant protection service is the responsibility of Germany's 16 federal states. They are responsible for the control of crops, the occurrence of pests and advising and training in the area of plant protection, including the implementation of an early warning service.

In the last few years, it has become increasingly difficult for many federal states to carry out these duties due to staff reductions in the extension service. As a result, only a reduced version of the all-embracing official advisory service could be provided.

Germany's plant protection advising service is provided by various responsible bodies. There is the official advising service of the federal states on the one hand, and private advisors on the other. Companies provide site-specific advice to the farms. Free advice, for example, is provided by PPP enterprises such as the German Raiffeisen Association, as well as industrial producers of plant pesticides.

The agricultural chambers of the federal states, which are partially funded by the federal states with public funds and by the farmers themselves, take a position that lies between public and private advisory services.

The participants at the event in Dahnsdorf included two private extension companies as well as several exponents of the federal states' official advisory services. In contrast to the official extension service, which mainly concentrates on field trials, variety and the early warning service, private companies can provide on-site advising. These are based on the interpreted federal state field trials. One advisor is in charge of 30 farmers, on average, and group work also takes place in Germany. Meetings take place on the farms every second or third week. A suggestion for the future would be a European exchange of experience, for example by inviting Dutch or Danish advisors to attend these working group meetings.

The advantage of a private advisory service is that it is more intensive, more complex and site-specific. Topics other than plant protection also play a role in the process. In Germany, the exchange of information between the federal states has been quite poor so far. As a result, it has been suggested that the ambassadors of the participating federal states attend an annual meeting under the patronage of the JKI.

The pesticide trading companies' advising services have been regarded critically by the advisors, as their specialist qualifications are inadequate and they are too sales-oriented. The agrochemical industry's advisory services, on the other hand, are regarded to be more professional, as the companies place more importance on feedback on the effectiveness of their own products than on sales. According to the participating advisors, farmers and the advisors themselves gladly utilize decision-making support and prognosis systems, such as ISIP ([www.isip.de](http://www.isip.de)) and proPlant ([www.proplant.de](http://www.proplant.de)).

In the future, the task will be to make use of the coexistence between private and official advisory services and develop their particular strengths in such a way that they are able to complement rather than compete with one another. In the long term, it seems as though a modification of the plant protection law will even be necessary, as the task of providing actual advising services will no longer be able to be fulfilled by the federal states. The determination of appropriate pesticide dosages is also an important issue to be addressed in the future in order to reduce the use of pesticides in plant protection to a minimum.

JKI will develop a questionnaire on the situation of the advisory services in the various federal states. In doing so, it should also be determined which federal states have access to an e-mail early warning instrument. The implementation of integrated plant protection in Germany is regarded by all advisors exclusively as a question of pesticide selection and dosage. Alternative methods and variety resistances are not very popular among the farmers

A further problem regarding variety resistance is that the assessment of the varieties (1 to 9) is not very useful in practice. The varieties generally vary greatly in terms of their resistance response. The practice of using thresholds is also regarded very critically by the farmers. With regards the fungal diseases, the situation in the field is often very difficult, as a complex of problems must often be treated that may comprise diseases that have reached the threshold as well as others which have not. With regards to the use of herbicides, the leading weeds play a primary role in herbicide application. In the future, a complex solution with one pesticide will be increasingly favoured. Broad effective plant protection products will replace the application of more specific pesticides and, in doing so, even reduce the intensity of plant protection.

The partners agreed that the ENDURE SA1.1 sub-activity will continue collaboration with all participants at the meeting in Dahnsdorf. This will include knowledge transfer through contacts or questionnaires, meetings in 2009 and 2010 and information about ENDURE activities and outputs/outcomes.

For further contact: Dr. Bernd Hommel; E-Mail: [bernd.hommel@jki.bund.de](mailto:bernd.hommel@jki.bund.de)



Versuchsfeld Dahnsdorf

#### Veranstaltungsort

Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI),  
Bundesforschungsanstalt für Kulturpflanzen  
Versuchsstation Dahnsdorf  
Belziger Straße 4B  
14806 Planetal Ortsteil Dahnsdorf

#### Termin

Beginn: 04. Juni 2008, 13.00 Uhr  
Ende: 05. Juni 2008, 15.00 Uhr

#### Anmeldung

Bis zum 15.05.2008 an:

JKI, Institut für Strategien und Folgenabschätzung  
im Pflanzenschutz  
Dr. Bernd Hommel  
Stahnsdorfer Damm 81  
14532 Kleinmachnow

[bernd.hommel@jki.bund.de](mailto:bernd.hommel@jki.bund.de)

Tel.: 033203 48 312  
Fax: 033203 48 425

#### Anfahrtswege

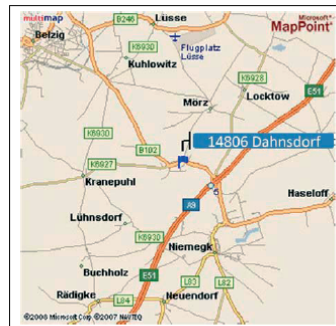
**Bahn**  
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A 9 Abfahrt Niemegk, auf B 102 in Richtung Belgiz fahren.

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#### ENDURE

European Network for the Durable Exploitation  
of crop protection strategies

### Informationsveranstaltung zum integrierten Pflanzenschutz mit Versuchsfeldbesichtigung

**04. & 05. Juni 2008  
in Dahnsdorf  
(Land Brandenburg)**



#### Informationen zum integrierten Pflanzenschutz – Wie wichtig sind die praktischen Erfahrungen unserer Nachbarn?

Der integrierte Pflanzenschutz rückt im Rahmen der zukünftigen EU-Pflanzenschutzpolitik und als Ergebnis nationaler Reduktionsprogramme in der EU stärker als bisher in den Fokus der landwirtschaftlichen Beratung. Damit erhält die Beratung der Landwirte vor Ort und die Qualifizierung der Berater eine zunehmende Bedeutung. In den Mitgliedsstaaten der EU gibt es auf diesem Gebiet unterschiedliche Erfahrungen und Ansätze.

Das Exzellenznetzwerk ENDURE im 6. Forschungsrahmenprogramm der EU (*European Network for the Durable Exploitation of crop protection strategies*; [www.endure-network.eu](http://www.endure-network.eu)) greift diese Entwicklung auf und analysiert bestehende oder geplante Beratungssysteme in ausgewählten Mitgliedsstaaten.

#### Ziel der Informationsveranstaltung

Die Informationsveranstaltung dient dazu, die verschiedenen Beratungspraktiken in ausgewählten ENDURE Partnerstaaten vorzustellen und diese zu diskutieren. Weiterhin geht es darum, die Erfahrungen Deutschlands den anderen Partnern zugänglich zu machen. Und schließlich sollen am Beispiel der Versuchsergebnisse der Langzeitversuche des JKI in Dahnsdorf diskutiert werden, wie entsprechende Forschungsergebnisse durch die Beratungsdienste die Landwirte erreichen können.

#### Veranstalter

ENDURE und JKI, Institut für Strategien und Folgenabschätzung im Pflanzenschutz, Kleinmachnow  
Leiter: Direktor und Professor Dr. V. Gutsche  
Leitung der Veranstaltung: Dr. B. Hommel & A. Günther

#### Teilnehmerkreis

Berater der Landespflanzenschutzdienste und private Beratungsunternehmen

Zu dieser Informationsveranstaltung laden Sie herzlich nach Dahnsdorf (Brandenburg) ein.

*V. Gutsche*

Direktor und Professor Dr. Volkmar Gutsche

#### Ablauf der Veranstaltung

**Mittwoch, 4. Juni 2008, Landhotel Dahnsdorf  
13:00 – 18:30 Uhr**

**13:00 Uhr** Begrüßung  
Dr. B. Hommel (Koordinator ENDURE) & Dr. B. Pallutt (Wissenschaftlicher Leiter des Versuchsfeldes)

**13:15 Uhr** ENDURE – Ein Beitrag zur Vernetzung der europäischen Pflanzenschutzforschung  
Dr. B. Hommel

**13:30 Uhr** ENDURE - Beitrag zur Umsetzung der EU-Pflanzenschutzpolitik  
Silke Dachbrodt-Saaydeh

**14:00 Uhr** Erarbeitung von Richtlinien zum integrierten Pflanzenschutz in Deutschland  
Prof. Dr. B. Freier

**14:30 Uhr** Diskussion

**15:00 Uhr** Kaffeepause

**15:30 Uhr** Pflanzenschutzberatung in Deutschland  
Prof. Dr. B. Freier

**16:00 Uhr** Pflanzenschutzberatung in Europa  
Astrid Günther

**16:30 Uhr** Zum notwendigen Maß bei der Anwendung chemischer Pflanzenschutzmittel unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des langfristig notwendigen Maßes bei der Herbizid-anwendung  
Dr. B. Pallutt

**17:00 Uhr** Zum notwendigen Maß bei der Fungizid-anwendung  
Dr. Marga Jahn

**17:30 Uhr** Erhebungen zur Intensität von Pflanzenschutzmitteln in Ackerbau-Betrieben und Betrachtungen zum notwendigen Maß  
Astrid Günther

**18:30 Uhr** Abendessen

**Donnerstag, 5. Juni 2008, Versuchsstation  
09:00 – 15:00 Uhr**

**09:00 Uhr** Vorstellung der Langzeitversuche der Versuchsstation Dahnsdorf  
Dr. B. Pallutt, Dr. M. Jahn, Prof. Dr. B. Freier

#### Themen:

1. Strategievergleich umweltverträglicher Pflanzenschutz: Notwendiges Maß der Pflanzenschutzmittel-Anwendung in Abhängigkeit von
  - der Nutzungsrichtung der Kulturpflanzen (Nahrung, Energie)
  - der Bodenbearbeitung: Pflügen, Nicht-Pflügen
  - den Pflanzenschutzpolitische Rahmenbedingungen (gute fachliche Praxis, integrierter Pflanzenschutz)
2. Strategien zur Minderung des Einsatzes chemischer Pflanzenschutzmittel
3. Langzeitwirkung in der Pflanzenschutzmittel-Anwendung in Abhängigkeit von der Fruchtfolge und der mineralischen Düngung
4. Wirksamkeit der mechanischen Unkrautbekämpfung im ökologischen Landbau: am Beispiel Winterweizen und Kartoffel

**12:30 Uhr** Mittagessen

**13:30 Uhr** Abschließende Diskussion im Landhotel

**Ende: ca. 15:00 Uhr**



## Annex 2.



Picture 1: Meeting with farmers on maize and sunflower fields to evaluate control practices against allergenic weed Ambrosia



Picture 2: Learning about morphology, ecology and possible management options against Ambrosia



Picture 3: Evaluation of best practice against Ambrosia in a winter wheat field



Picture 4: Ambrosia at the field edge of a maize field



Photo 5: Identification of weed species by agricultural secondary school students.



Photo 6: Identification of weed plants on the field