Connecting European Researchers and Advisors

IPM knowledge, networks, tools and training
Introduction
Piet Boonekamp
Content

- Introduction
- ENDURE Information Centre by Silke Dachbrodt-Saaydeh
- ENDURE Network of Advisors by Jens Erik Jensen
- IPM training guide by Philippe Delval
- The follow up by Herman Schoorlemmer
Introduction

- IPM as standard in EU
- Science for impact
- Connection between research and advisors
- Why tools needed?
- Participating organizations
http://www.ENDUREinformationcentre.eu/

- for advisers & extension service
- Linking between researchers & crop protection advisors
- Access to practical IPM-relevant information from a wide range of European countries
- Validated by ENDURE scientists.
ENDURE IC - content 1200 entries

- Ready-to-use information about integrated crop protection
  - scientifically sound,
  - tested in field,
  - practical to adopt,
  - cost-effective

- ENDURE and national sources summarized in English

- Role of the scientists
  - Identification, collection and validation of content
  - Description with keywords and writing English abstracts
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Practicability</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Septoria</td>
<td>variety/c ...</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>EuroWheat.org: a new research-based website</td>
<td>ready to use</td>
<td>Read more</td>
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<tr>
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<td>EUROWHEAT Platform</td>
<td>experimental</td>
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<td>Tolerant ...</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Diseases of winter cereals</td>
<td>ready to use</td>
<td>Read more</td>
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**Wheat seed health & seed-borne diseases — a guide**

This guide aims to help farmers make more informed decisions on using seed treatments in wheat.
A NEW CULTIVA ACCOUN

This guide aims to help farmers make more informed decisions on using seed treatments in wheat.

Practicability: ready to use

ARVALIS &:

Two experiment phenomena.

Wheat / Triticum sp. (TRZS)

Microdochium / Microdochium (anamorphic genus IMIDCG)

Exerg of cereals / Claviceps purpurea (CLAVPU)

Fusarium spp. / Fusarium sp. (FUSASIP)

Specled leaf blotch of wheat / Mycosphaerella graminicola (SEPTTR)

Common bunt of wheat / Tilletia tritici (TILLCA)

Wheat seed health & seed-borne diseases — variety/cultivar choice certification

United Kingdom

By understanding the principles of seed testing and processing, the nature of the diseases that threaten seed and the products now available, farmers can:

- make informed decisions
- reduce their costs
- achieve high standards of seed health
- improve profitablity
- reduce environmental impact

THIS DOCUMENT

Resistant to septoria /Septoria

Certified seed

Modern seed treatments offer very high levels of efficacy and have become an integral part of the seed production process. Thus, most seed bought by farmers is already treated. Seed treatment cost varies from £0.40/kg to £1.30/kg. On a cost/benefit basis this is less than other spays. Nevertheless it is a significant cost. Seed treatment (active ingredient/seed) and uniformity of application are important. Many seed treatment manufacturers have developed quality assurance schemes for operators to ensure high application standards. This has not only led to improvements in quality of treatment, but also to increased operator and user safety.

Farm-saved seed

The best farm-saved seed can only be obtained from a seed bank at the time of sowing. This is best practice. Producing seed from home-grown grain should be planned as meticulously as if it were seed grown for certification. Field history, rotation, seed burden, seed source and treatment of the parent crop should all be taken into account. The crop should be carefully managed and monitored regularly through the season. Seed should be kept separate at harvest. Farmers who choose to save their own seed need to consider whether or not to treat. However, decisions should be based on results of tests for seed-borne diseases. Potential seed lots should be tested after harvest. Decisions on whether or not to test should be based on thresholds. Whether treated or not, seed should be cleaned before sowing. This should be the case whether the seed is grown by a specialist seed grower or by a farmer for his own use.
## ENDURE IC - numbers

<table>
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<td>Pome- and stonefruit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-chemical control</td>
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<td>Training material</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>Assessment of crop protection strategies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
It is up to you to!

Share, adapt and combine existing knowledge and tools in IPM

Visit the ENDURE IC!

Source: Farming with Future, NL (modified)

http://www.endureinformationcentre.eu/
Come and join the ENDURE Network of Advisors

Jens Erik Jensen
**Fragmented advisory systems**

- **Advisers**
  - instrumental in implementation of IPM
  - have expertise in training and extension
  - useful test persons for ENDURE tools

- **No formal European networks today**

- **More linkages with research than among advisers**
  - small advisory companies
  - local competition for customers
  - lack of R & D budgets etc.

- **Language barriers – a major constraint**
Benefits of advisory network

- Receive information about IPM tools
- Receive results from ENDURE and ENDURE ERG
- Receive newsletters
- Test new tools
- Share experiences regarding IPM
- Share methods of interaction with farmers
- Engage in discussions with colleagues
- Propose new documents for the ENDURE IC
- Identify future research challenges
ENDURE Network of Advisers - State of the art

Slow start, but we are getting there!

First newsletter has been issued

A group of delegates supported by ENDURE / ENA

Second newsletter after the conference – please give us your inputs!

Welcome to our network!
As per 1st November
- 129 members in total

Strong northern and western European bias

Job categories
- 62 advisers
- 22 senior advisers
- 8 managers
- 6 directors
- 5 product managers
- 26 others (primarily scientists)
Please register during this conference!

- Go via [www.endure-network.eu](http://www.endure-network.eu) > Information for Advisers and Extension Services > ENDURE Network of Advisers
- Or use direct link from newsletter

- Enter your email address
- Await registration email
- Fill out online form (takes 5-10 minutes) – small investment for potentially high return!!
- Help available in workshop W2 this afternoon
ENA - The outlook is good!!

It is your network – Please get involved!!
ENDURE IPM Training Guide:

Resources and tools for successful IPM training

Philippe Delval
Background

- IPM is a continuously improving process
- IPM needs a more participatory approach
- Trainers need tools to adapt their trainings
- ENDURE brings a lot of outputs
Facilitation

- The Guide has been adapted to the needs and wishes of agricultural advisers and trainers
- A lot of links with ENDURE publications
- Experiences and status
Objectives

To allow users to adapt ENDURE's outputs to their plant protection systems

To help trainers create their own training modules
ENDURE IPM training guide

The guide is composed of:
- sheets,
- leaflets,
- recommendations and links,

following four main topics requested by trainers:
- arguments,
- methodology,
- tools,
- contents
Each sheet provides:

- The definition of the subject (What is?)
- The principle (Why?)
- How to use it (How?)
- The tools you need to implement the concept (What I need to?)
- Links or other sources to additional information that may be useful (Source).
On the ENDURE website:

– www.endure-network.eu/endure_publications/endure_ipm_training_guide

For the ENDURE training contact in your country, go to:

– www.endure-network.eu/what_is_endure/endure_training_contacts
The follow up

Herman Schoorlemmer
Ambition

- The point of reference for IPM and non-chemical alternatives in Europe
- Leading in European transnational knowledge exchange about IPM
- For advisors: The place to get access to validated practices and expertise and to address questions for research and advice
- For researchers: The place to get feedback from practice. Publication at ENDURE IC is a sign of success
Empowering knowledge exchange

ENDURE Network of Advisors

ENDURE IC

ENDURE network of Researchers
Follow up

- ENDURE Partners signed for follow up
- Maintenance of tools and network is guaranteed
- Selection, validation and uploading of new documents and experiences
- Increase number of participating advisors and research organisations
- Improve the infrastructure for easy communication and feedback
- Stimulate learning and reflection on IPM and non chemical control measures
Join us

🌟 Strengthen base for ENDURE Network of Advisors by:

- Knowing each other
- Knowing how to use and reflect on ENDURE tools
- Share ideas, needs and bottlenecks to realise IPM in practice
Your turn: IPM status

What is your opinion?

Write your country code, e.g. UK on the label

How large a proportion of growers produce according to IPM principles today?

Please place a red label to indicate your opinion regarding present state of IPM implementation in your country (add country code)
### IPM future focus areas

#### Which of the 8 IPM principles should be in focus from now until 2014?

| Use this label to indicate areas where new tools (e.g., warning systems, technology) must be developed |
| Use this label to indicate areas where we should focus on implementation of existing knowledge and tools |

1. We prevent and control weeds, diseases and pests (in the following denoted as pests) by several methods, notably by:
   - having a healthy rotation.

2. We know and follow/monitor the pests in crops, use warnings and forecasts, and seek advice from qualified and independent advisers.

- Preventing the spread of weeds, diseases and pests (including cleaning of machinery), etc.
- Protecting and increasing the amount of beneficial organisms in and around the cultivated area
- We know and follow/monitor the pests in crops, use warnings and forecasts, and seek advice from qualified and independent advisers.
- We include warnings, forecasts and economic thresholds when we make decisions about plant production. Furthermore, we take regional and climatic conditions into account.
- We choose non-chemical methods (biological, mechanical, thermal, etc.) against the pests if the methods are sufficiently effective and cost-effective.
- We choose the pesticides that are best suited to the task and imply the lowest risk of adverse effects on human health, other organisms in nature and the environment.
- We choose the correct dosages, preferably reduced dosages. We treat as few times as possible, apply patch sprayings etc. At the same time we prevent that pests develop resistance against the pesticides.
- If there is a risk of development of resistance, we try to replace some of the treatments with pesticides with alternative modes of action, or we mix pesticides with different modes of action.
- We follow up on how the control measures have worked. The starting point is a continuous monitoring of pests in fields and spray records.

### Use a green label to indicate where you think new tools must be developed

- NL

### Use a yellow label to indicate where you think we should implement existing knowledge and tools

- DE

One set of labels/votes per delegate, first come – first served basis.
This afternoon

🌿 Room Paris!!!!!

🌿 Visit our Market stand to try and see our results (between 14.30 and 16.30)
  – Try ENDURE IC and give your feedback
  – Learn about our training material

🌿 Experience the added value of the network (between 17.00 and 18.30)
  – Get ready for a date
  – Join the world café
  – and jump in the fish bowl