

CONTENTS & MODULES

MODULE 9



IPM IN SUSTAINABLE CROPS: The example of IPM in French vineyards

Date (16/08/2010)

WHAT IS...	<p>Sometimes a more global approach is needed to introduce a specific concept or to inform trainees (for example, students) in a short time about an overview on a crop.</p> <p>A 10 to 15-slides presentation is usually enough to present the objectives, stakes and technical aspects of a specific crop.</p>
WHY	<p>On average, viticulture is the agricultural activity with the most intensive use of pesticides in terms of the mass of active substances per unit area. In 2003 (and in the 25 member countries at that time), it used more herbicides than fruit production and arable crops, but less insecticides than fruit production. Fungicides represented more than 90% of the total mass of pesticides, due to an intensive use of inorganic sulphur (76% of fungicides). Yet viticulture still used 80% more synthetic fungicides than fruit production, and 13 times more than arable crops.</p> <p>The development of a module about one crop allows a synthesis of all ins and outs about IPM on this crop.</p> <p>This is not a very detailed approach but a broader one that can reveal all the aspects.</p>
HOW	<p>The different slides approach the different aspects of IPM in a sustainable crop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Objectives ▶ Stakes ▶ Key issues ▶ Main IPM techniques for different pests ▶ Good field practices with pesticides ▶ Use of general principles of IPM
EXAMPLE	<p>The example on grapevine and the module is produced by IFV (Institut Français de la Vigne et du Vin/French Institute for Vine and Wine).</p>
SOURCES	<p>ENDURE website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Tackling pesticide use in grapes ▶ Deliverables: DR1.23 Pesticide use in viticulture <p>Partner websites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ http://www.vignevin.com ▶ http://www.vignevin-sudouest.com
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