

What do we learn from ENDURE's foresight scenarios?

Pierre RICCI

INRA

Coordinator of ENDURE







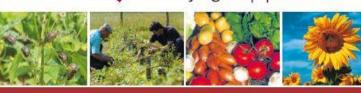




A foresight study as a basis for a research agenda what are the main questions addressed to research?

IPM in the scenarios





European Crop Protection in 2030

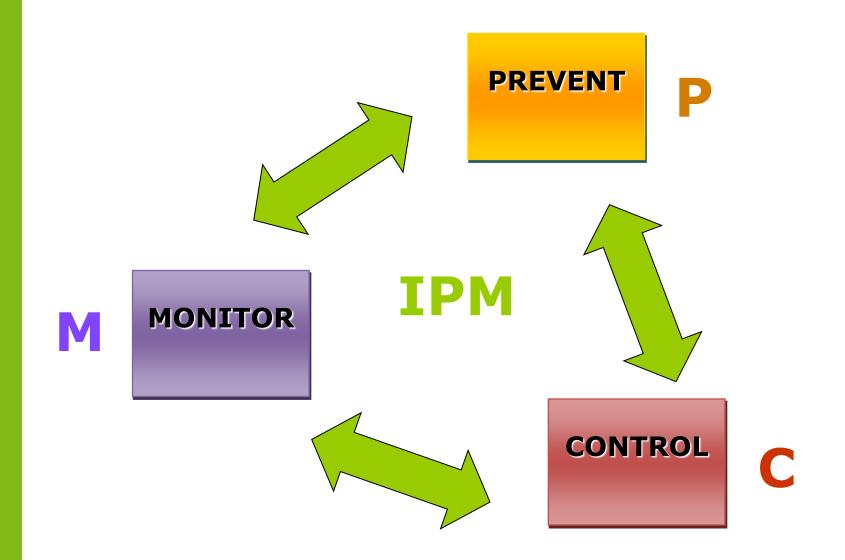
Labussière E., Barzman M., Ricci P.







IPM 8 principles





European Crop Protection in 2030

> The Commodity Market Player



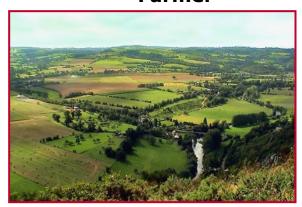
> The Specialised High-tech Grower



> The Sustainable Food Provider



> The Community-conscious Farmer





The Commodity Market Player



Chemical control remains dominant based on new "green chemicals"
Opportunity for biocontrol, if feasible on a large scale

C M P

- •Commodity crops for export
- Large farms with reduced manpower
- Homogeneous simplified cropping systems



The Commodity Market Player





- •Commodity crops for export
- Large farms with reduced manpower
- Homogeneous simplified cropping systems

- •Chemical control remains dominant based on new "green chemicals"
- •Opportunity for biocontrol, if feasible on a large scale
- •Ecotoxicological impacts are monitored and can be traced to users who are liable for consequences
- •Forecasting-based DSSs contribute to reduce the use of control methods



The Commodity Market Player





- Commodity crops for export
- Large farms with reduced manpower
- Homogeneous simplified cropping systems

- •Chemical control remains dominant based on new "green chemicals"
- •Opportunity for biocontrol, if feasible on a large scale
- Ecotoxicological impacts are monitored and can be traced to users who are liable for consequences
- Forecasting-based DSSs contribute to reduce the use of control methods
- Durability is managed by combining diverse control methods with resistant varieties





•Intensive pest monitoring of and modelling potential damage allow to finely target control methods in time, location and intensity (incl. precision spraying), according to real needs

c M P

- High added-value specialty crops
- •Knowledge-intensive production processes
- •Greenhouse containment facilities or instrumented open farmland





c M P

- High added-value specialty crops
- Knowledge-intensive production processes
- •Greenhouse containment facilities or instrumented open farmland

- •Intensive pest monitoring of and modelling potential damage allow to finely target control methods in time, location and intensity (incl. precision spraying), according to real needs
- •Healthy planting material, clean substrates and other prophylactic measures are a must
- •Plant immunity mechanisms are exploited to pile up multiple resistance in single genotypes





c M P

- High added-value specialty crops
- •Knowledge-intensive production processes
- •Greenhouse containment facilities or instrumented open farmland

- •Intensive pest monitoring of and modelling potential damage allow to finely target control methods in time, location and intensity (incl. precision spraying), according to real needs
- •Healthy planting material, clean substrates and other prophylactic measures are a must
- •Plant immunity mechanisms are exploited to pile up multiple resistance in single genotypes
- •Emphasis is on biological and physical control; chemical control is a last resort option





- •Intensive monitoring of physical and biological parameter
- Pest exclusion by confined environment

- C M P
- **Context:**
- High added-value specialty crops
- Knowledge-intensive production processes
- •Greenhouse containment facilities

- •climatic control and biological control are combined
- chemical control is a last resort option



The Community-conscious Farmer



P

- Ecological services + food products
- •Ecological management for pest management
- •Constraints on control methods from the local community

- •Cropping systems are designed to be resilient to pests and to reduce pest population build up
- •Using a diversity of locally adapted varieties spreads the risks
- •Diversified crop successions and landscape management exploit biodiversity to counteract epidemics



The Community-conscious Farmer



c M

- •Ecological services + food products
- •Ecological management for pest management
- Constraints on control methods from the local community

- Cropping systems are designed to be resilient to pests and to reduce pest population build up
- Using a diversity of locally adapted varieties spreads the risks
- •Diversified crop successions and landscape management exploit biodiversity to counteract epidemics
- Permanent monitoring addresses pests + functional biodiversity and watches for invasions
- "Health" of natural resources is monitored in relation to ecological services



The Community-conscious Farmer



c M

- •Ecological services + food products
- •Ecological management for pest management
- Constraints on control methods from the local community

- Cropping systems are designed to be resilient to pests and to reduce pest population build up
- •Using a diversity of locally adapted varieties spreads the risks
- •Diversified crop successions and landscape management exploit biodiversity to counteract epidemics
- Permanent monitoring addresses pests + functional biodiversity and watches for invasions
- "Health" of natural resources is monitored in relation to ecological services
- Options for control measures are limited: cultural control, biocontrol and biopesticides are preferred



The Sustainable Food Provider



C M P

Context:

Diversified European agriculture aiming at food self-sufficiency

Sustainable agriculture preserving natural resources for future production

- •Cropping systems are designed to be resilient to pests and to reduce pest population build up
- •Plant breeding designs varieties adapted to these systems
- •Functional biodiversity is exploited (incl. landscape management)



The Sustainable Food Provider



C M P

Context:

Diversified European agriculture aiming at food self-sufficiency

Sustainable agriculture preserving natural resources for future production

- •Cropping systems are designed to be resilient to pests and to reduce pest population build up
- •Plant breeding designs varieties adapted to these systems
- •Functional biodiversity is exploited (incl. landscape management)
- Pest monitoring networks and forecast models feed DSSs that incorporate the prevention components
- •"Health" of natural resources and evolution of pest populations are monitored in relation to durability



The Sustainable Food Provider



C M P

Context:

Diversified European agriculture aiming at food self-sufficiency

Sustainable agriculture preserving natural resources for future production

- Cropping systems are designed to be resilient to pests and to reduce pest population build up
- •Plant breeding designs varieties adapted to these systems
- •Functional biodiversity is exploited (incl. landscape management)
- Pest monitoring networks and forecast models feed DSSs that incorporate the prevention components
- •"Health" of natural resources and evolution of pest populations are monitored in relation to durability
- •Reduced pest pressure opens larger opportunities in control methods
- •Control relies on a combination of synergistic methods including biological, cultural and physical control
- •Chemical control calls for green chemicals and targeted applications



CONCLUSIONS

- IPM may take different forms according to contexts
- No "silver bullet", crop protection always relies on a combination of different levers
- Innovative methods must be designed ab initio in view of being effective in combination
- A broad range of scientific domains are called upon
- Offers many opportunities for public-private cooperation
- Long-term thinking implies long-term programmes and experiments

