

# What do we learn from ENDURE's foresight scenarios?

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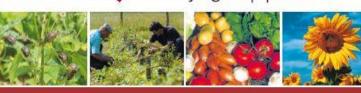




A foresight study as a basis for a research agenda what are the main questions addressed to research?

IPM in the scenarios





European Crop Protection in 2030

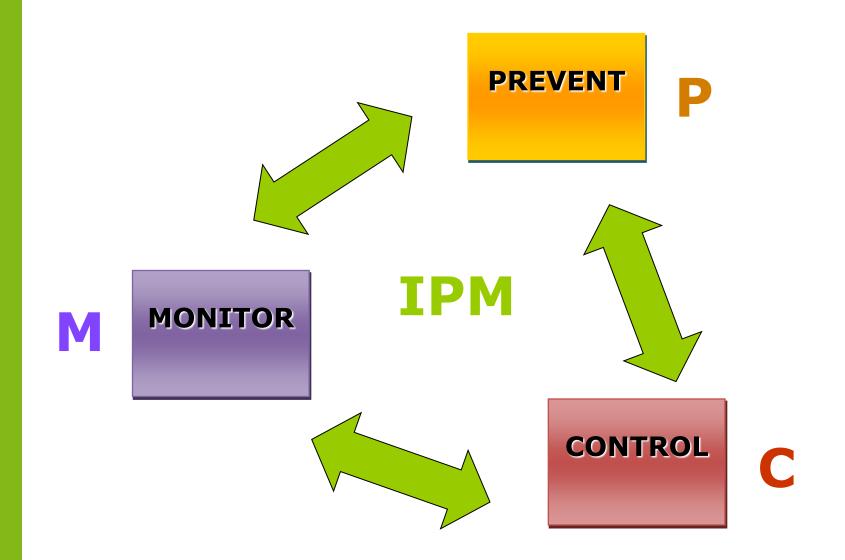
Labussière E., Barzman M., Ricci P.







# **IPM 8 principles**





# **European Crop Protection in 2030**

> The Commodity Market Player



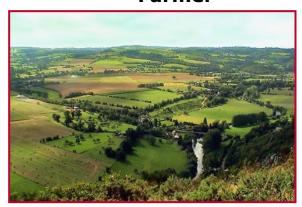
> The Specialised High-tech Grower



> 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



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- •Forecasting-based DSSs contribute to reduce the use of control methods



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- 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

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





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- •Healthy planting material, clean substrates and other prophylactic measures are a must
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- •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



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- Permanent monitoring addresses pests + functional biodiversity and watches for invasions
- "Health" of natural resources is monitored in relation to ecological services



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- "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

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- •"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

