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Experiences with
Sustainable Use Directive
in Poland



Agenda

- 1. Polish agriculture**
2. Implementation of SUD requirements in Poland
3. Integrated Pest Management in Poland: strong and weak points



Poland in 2012

[1.000 000 ha]

Total area	31,3
Agriculture land	15,0
Forests	9,4

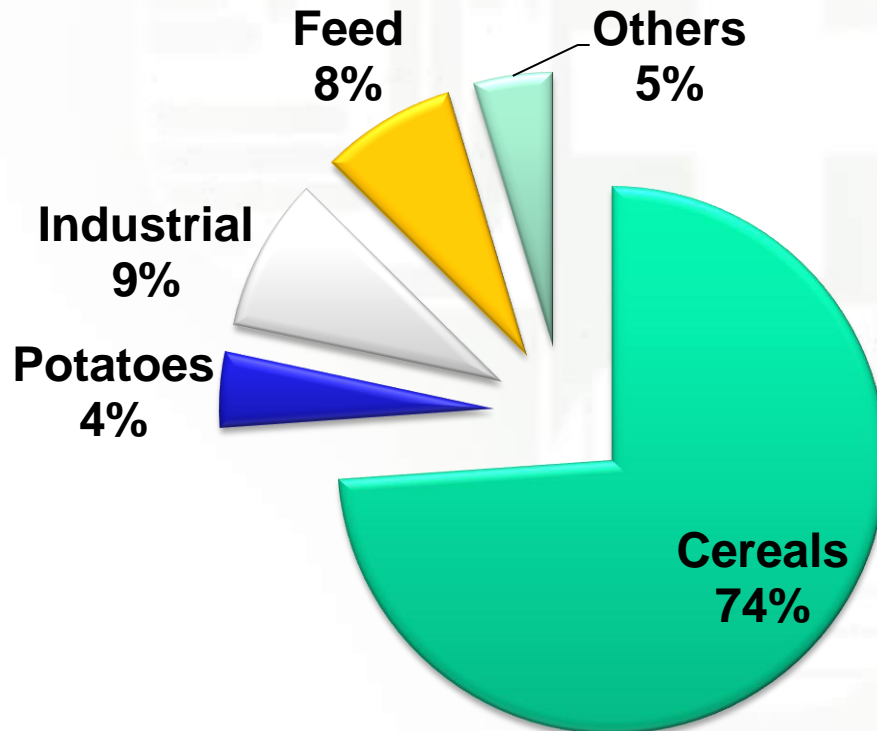


Agriculture land - regions





Main crops in Poland 2011





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SUD in Poland

National Action Plans

- Polish National Action Plan regarding sustainable use of pesticides in years 2013-2017 with quantitative measures
 - accepted and published in 2012



Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi

**KRAJOWY PLAN DZIAŁANIA
na rzecz ograniczenia ryzyka
związanego ze stosowaniem środków ochrony roślin
na lata 2013-2017**



SUD in Poland Training

- Obligatory training for professional users and distributors of pesticides - introduced in 1995
- Number of trained in years 1997-2010

Distributors	Agriculture	Fumigation + Aerial	Total
51 077	866 012	735 + 117	917 941



SUD in Poland

Inspection of equipment in use

- Obligatory inspection of equipment - introduced in 1995 / 1999
- Inspection of sprayers in numbers

2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	Total
163.513	273.280	49.853	486.646



SUD in Poland

- Aerial spraying
 - banned; In case of no viable alternatives permission of Plant Protection Inspection required
- Reduction of use in specific areas
 - ppp classified as posing risk to human health can not be used in area of:
kindergartens, nurseries, primary schools, hospitals and health resorts



SUD in Poland

Pesticide packaging

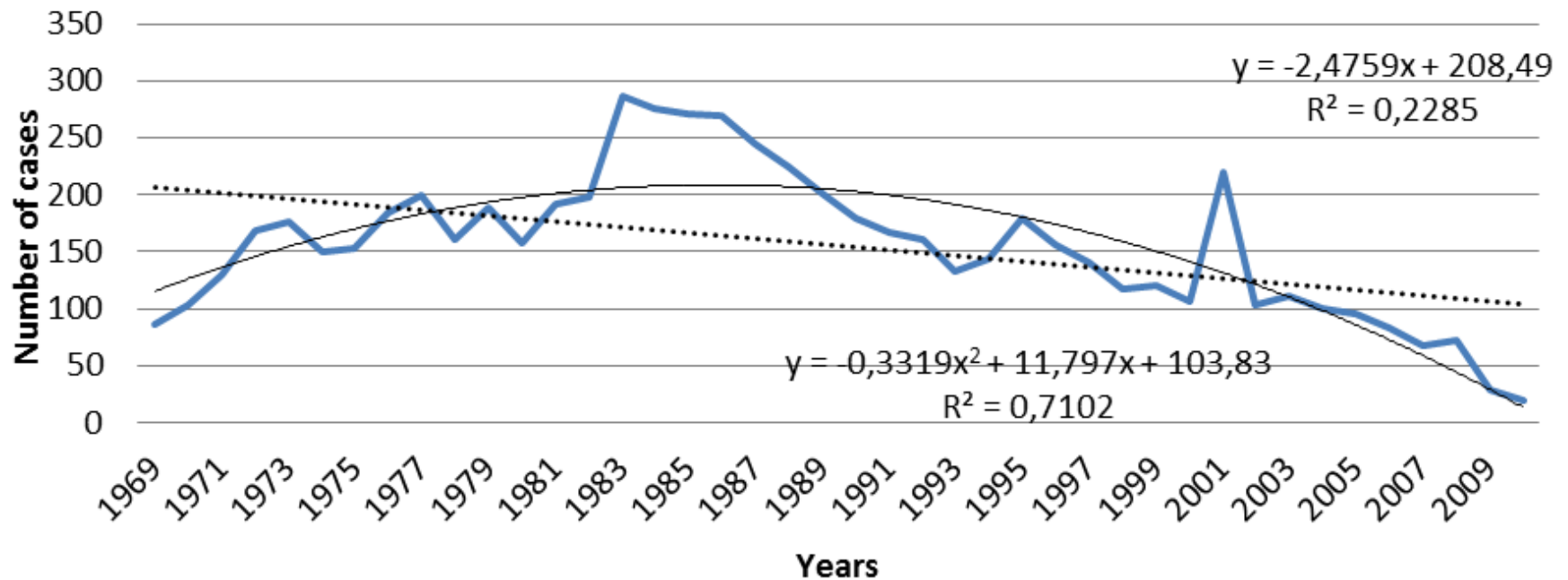
- Current system of packaging collection – established in 2005 – initiative of agrochemical companies
- In 2005 about 25% of sold packaging were collected. From 2009 collection of over 60% of packaging.



SUD in Poland

Human poisoning

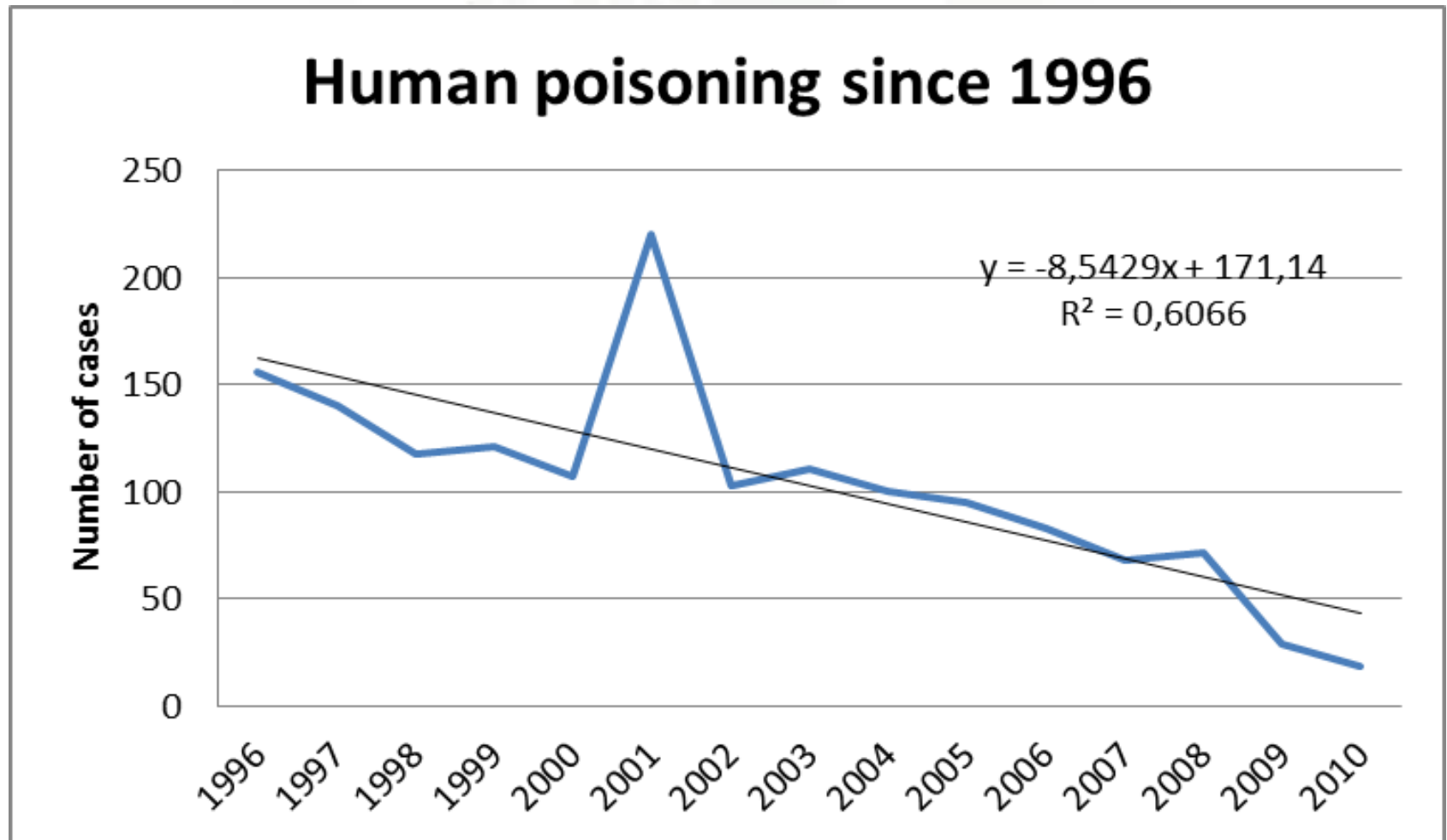
Human poisoning with pesticides 1969 - 2010





SUD in Poland

Human poisoning





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Crop structure



Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of sown area covered by cereals



Over 20% of rye

- About 13% of cereal sown in mixture,
- large number of small farms (average farm 10,5 ha) - biodiversity



Dependency on chemical protection in Poland

- Eurostat **2003**

PL 0,8 kg AS/ha

EU 2,1

- Polish Ministry of Agriculture **2011**
sales /agricultural area

1,4 kg AS/ha



Farms in Poland

Area	Small < 10 ha	Big > 50 ha
Model of agriculture	Traditional	New techniques
Use of agrochemicals	Low	Relatively high
Type of production	Only part of production for sale, numerous crops	Market oriented and very specialised production
<u>Education of farmer</u>	Poor	Very good
IPM awarness	Never heard of (but implemented already)	Good awarness regarding IPM principles



Advisory service

- State advisors
 - not sufficient in number
 - concentrated to a significant extent on advice regarding legal and financial issues
- Current efforts to improve advisor training (ongoing training program for 650 advisors with higher education financed by government)



Decision making



Different decision supporting systems used in Poland



By minority of farmers

- Existing signallisation systems are improved currently



Sygnalizacja agrofagów

[Strona główna](#)[O agrofagach](#)[Aktualności](#)[Meteo](#)[Kontakt](#)[O nas](#)

Sprawdź zagrożenie

- Baborówko
- Białystok
- Boguchwała
- Głuchów
- Kościelna Wieś
- Krzeczowice
- Nienadówka
- Słupia Wielka
- Sosnicowice

Sygnalizacja w ochronie roślin

Zwalczanie agrofagów jest jednym z głównych działań rolnika dla zachowania wydajności, jakości i zysku z produkcji rolnej.

W ograniczaniu szkodliwości agrofagów ważny jest nie tylko dobór środka ochrony roślin ale także wyznaczenie optymalnego terminu jego zastosowania. Na podstawie doświadczeń stwierdzono, że o efektywności ochrony roślin decyduje w dużym stopniu trafne określenie terminu zabiegu, co często ma większy wpływ na skuteczność zwalczania agrofagów niż dawka preparatu.

Istotną w określeniu terminu zabiegu jest właściwa sygnalizacja. Dzięki prawidłowo prowadzonym obserwacjom możemy stwierdzić w jakim stadium



Dzisiaj jest 8-październik-2013

PAŃSTWOWA INSPEKCJA OCHRONY ROŚLIN I NASIENICTWA

Internetowy System Sygnalizacji Agrofagów

Wybierz województwo:





Resistant varieties



Big number of varieties with good resistance and quality characteristics available in Poland



Low use of certified seed, low rate of seed exchange

- Not all certified seed on the market suitable for Polish climatic conditions



Conclusions

- Poland is advanced in implementation of SUD, not only because of current work, but also as a result of old activities and requirements.
- Integrated pest management is practiced daily by numerous Polish farms. Efforts and activities are needed in advisors' training and development / promotion of DSS



Thank you for your attention