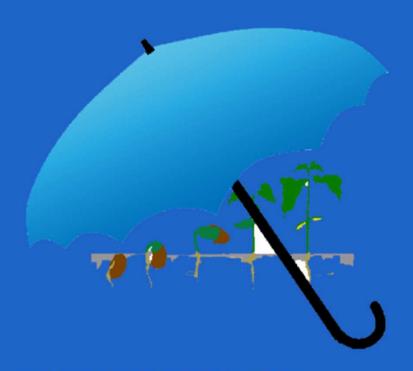






GBM = Verzekering Inkomen Landbouwer













LABO EN VELDPROEVEN, HETZELFDE RESULTAAT GEGARANDEERD?



Chemical treatments

Pesticiden = pest – cide -> afdoden ziekte/plaag

- Biocides = doden levende organismen
- GBM = gewasbeschermingsmiddelen

EU Plant Protection Product : landbouw gebruik - PLANT

EU Biocide: niet landbouw gebruik

Fungicides
Herbicides
Insecticides

a.i. / a.s. active ingredient / active substance

w.s. werkzame stof

Formulering werkzame stof + hulpstof (additief/adjuvant) = product of GBM



Definition Pesticides (fao, who 2002)

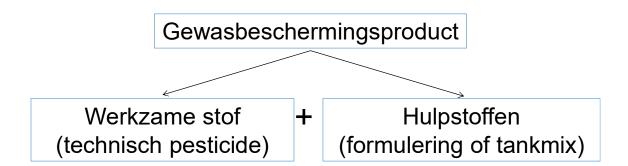
Any substance or mixture of substances, or micro-organisms including viruses, intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, nuisance pests, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport, or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feeding stuffs, or which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies.

The term includes substances intended for use as

- insect or plant growth regulators
- defoliants
- dessicants
- agents for setting, thinning or preventing the premature fall of fruit
- substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport.

The term also includes pesticide **synergists** and **safeners** where they are integral to the satisfactory performance of the pesticide.





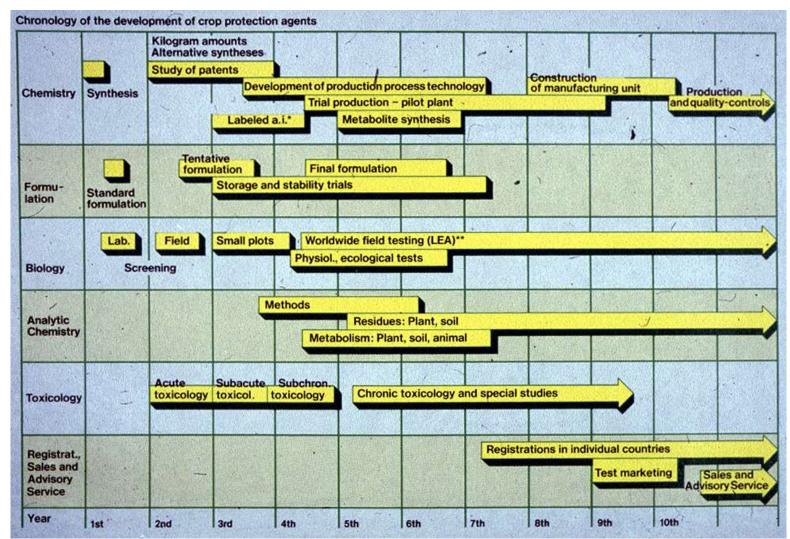


GHENT UNIVERSITY Merknaam commercieel product (bevat 1 of meerdere w.s.)

≠

Wetenschappelijke naam w.s.

ONTWIKKELING van een nieuwe w.s.





ONTWIKKELING van een nieuwe w.s.

Vlaams infocentrum land-en tuinbouw

Nieuws Duiding Foto Video Agenda Over VILT Contact Home > Nieuws > EU maakt het biologische gewasbescherming moeilijk 10.12.2019 EU maakt het biologische gewasbescherming moeilijk



De toelating van nieuwe biologische gewasbeschermingsmiddelen is door de EU-regelgeving onnodig duur, stug en tijdrovend. Dat blijkt uit een recente studie van Wageningen University & Research (WUR). Voor een nieuw bestrijdingsmiddel kan het tot 5 jaar duren voordat het een toelating op zak heeft. Het gevolg is dat er minder duurzame middelen op basis van micro-organismen op de markt komen. Een snelle groene transitie van de landbouw lijkt op die manier veraf.

De meeste gewasbeschermingsmiddelen die geproduceerd, verdeeld, verkocht en toegepast worden over de gehele wereld worden...

verspild

...zij bereiken hun plaats van werking niet.



Regendruppels

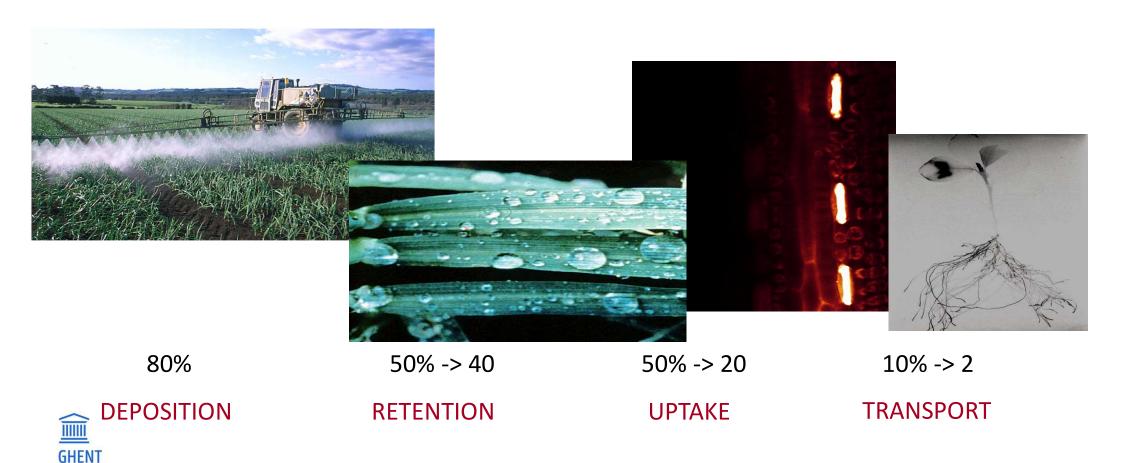




Microcosmos

UNIVERSITY

Efficientie – systemische middelen 2% bereikt doel!



Bron: Forster, 2004

Formuleren

Formuleren is het geheel van de werkzaamheden waarbij een werkzame stof in een bepaalde vorm gebracht wordt om het praktisch gebruik mogelijk te maken.







Werkzame stof

The active ingredient(s) is/are the component(s) of a formulation responsible for

- the direct or indirect biological activity against pests and diseases or
- the regulating of metabolism/growth, etc.

A single active ingredient may be comprised of one or more chemical or biological entities which may differ in relative activity. A formulation may contain one or more active ingredients.

Hulpstof

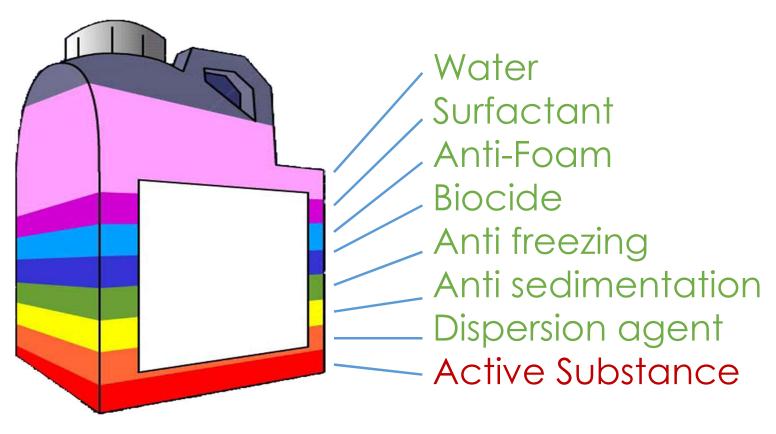
Any substance, **other than a technical grade active ingredient**, intentionally incorporated in a formulation. This may include a carrier or other substances which enhance the biological activity or physico-chemical properties of the formulation.

Formulering

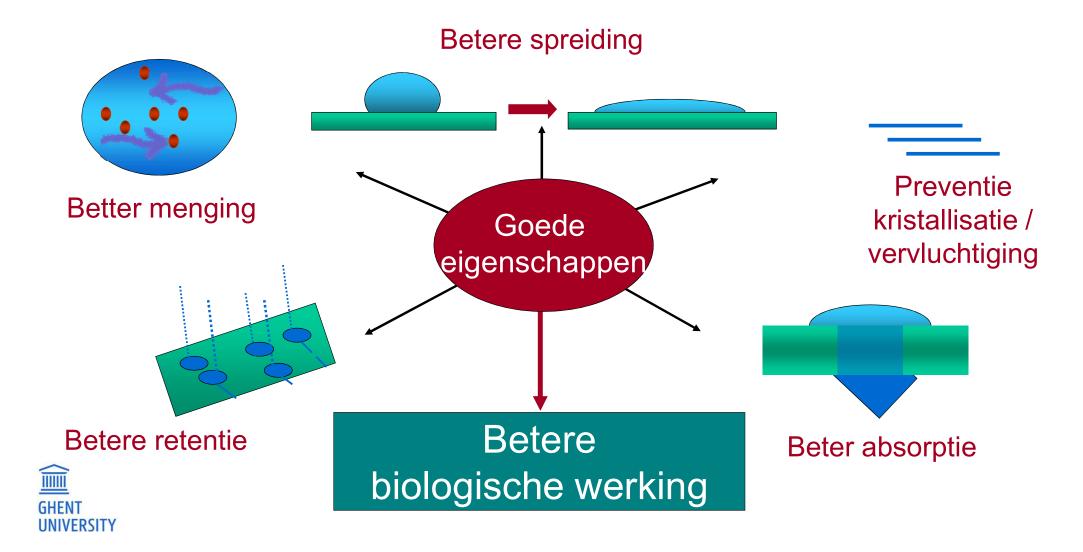
A formulation is a **pesticide preparation** containing technical grade active ingredient(s) and formulant(s) (adjuvants) in a form suitable for use.

fine formulated pesticide product is offered for sale.

GHENT UNIVERSITY







CHEMICAL CONTROL

Chemical Plant Protection Products

- Type
 - Specific vs broad mode of action
 - Contact vs systemic
 - Fungicides, herbicides and insecticides
 - Soil vs Leaf treatment
- Properties
 - Water solubility
 - Vapor Pressure
 - DT50
 - Kow
- Oranic vs non-organic farming
- Toxicity
- 🗎 Human
 - Environment

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Chemical Plant Protection Products

- Type
 - Specific vs broad mode of action
 - Contact vs systemic
 - Fungicides, herbicides and insecticides
 - Soil vs leaf treatment
- Properties
 - Water solubility
 - Vapor Pressure
 - DT50
 - Kow
- Oranic vs non-organic farming
- Toxicity
- 🚞 Human
 - Environment

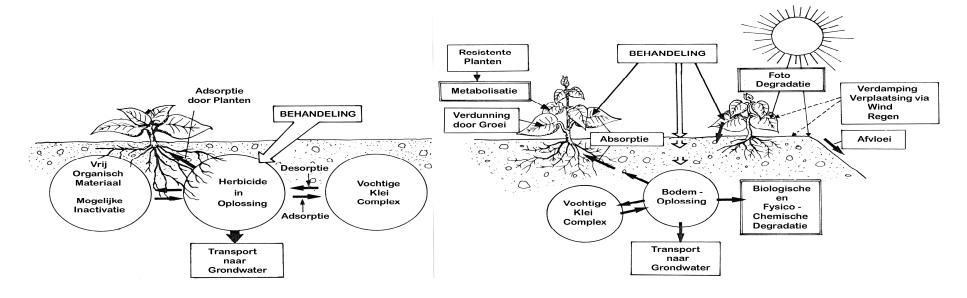
BROAD WORKING, SPECIFIC AND SELECTIVE

- Broad working pesticides control a large spectrum of pests or pathogens and are also called "broadspectrum pesticides". Desinfectans have, for instance, exactly the intention to make soil or instruments free of various pathogens or pests with one single treatment,
- Specific pesticides for a limited group of enemies,
- Selective pesticides spare as much as possible the natural enemies and are indispensable in integrated crop protection .



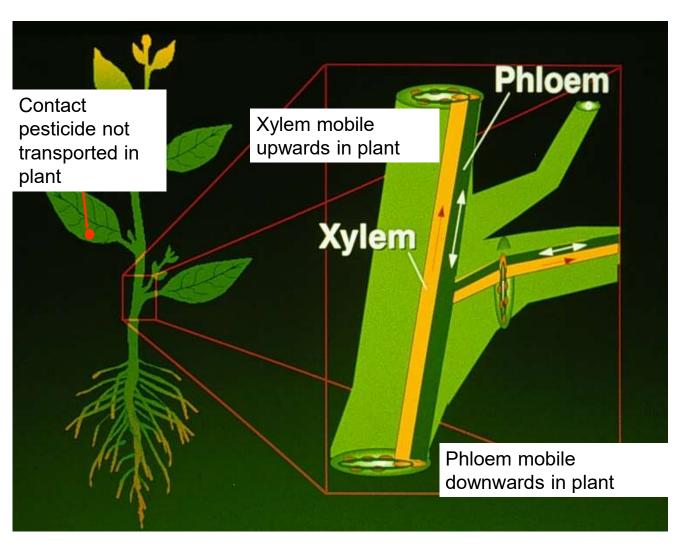
SOIL TREATMENT VS. LEAF TREATMENT

Not all PPP are biologic active in the same way. Some of them have to be **applied on the crop**, others are **sprayed on the soil**. PPP's are not only used during plant growth but also in the stage of **seed** (e.g. seed treatment) and **after harvest** (e.g. conservation treatment against fungi).





SYSTEMIC VS. CONTACT PESTICIDES



- Contact products: work only at the place where they are applied and are not transported via the plant sap flow
- Products with in depth activity:

 penetrate deeper into the leaf than
 contact products, but remain there
 and are not transported,
- Translaminar products: penetrate through the leaf and are active at the upper and lower side of the leaf,
- Systemic products: penetrate into the plant and are transported via the plant sap flow.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Chemical Plant Protection Products

- Type
 - Specific vs broad mode of action
 - Contact vs systemic
 - Fungicides, herbicides and insecticides
- Properties
 - Water solubility
 - Vapor Pressure
 - DT50
 - Kow
- Oranic vs non-organic farming
- Toxicity

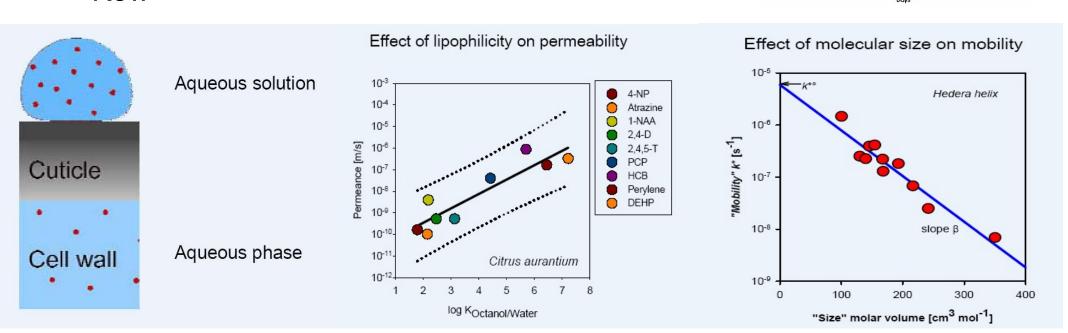


- Human
- GHENT Environment

PROPERTIES

Properties

- Water solubility
- Vapor Pressure
- DT50
- Kow



DT50 soil/water/air

First "Half-life (20 days)

PROPERTIES

- ▶ SL Soluble Conc.
 - A.I. 20 to 50%
 - Adjuvant 3-15%
 - Antifreeze 5-10%
 - Water up to 100%







- ▶ EC Emulsifiable Conc.
 - A.I. 20 to 70%
 - ▶ Emulsifiers 5-10%
 - ▶ Solvent up to 100%









BRON: CRODA CROP CARE

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Chemical Plant Protection Products

- Type
 - Specific vs broad mode of action
 - Contact vs systemic
 - Fungicides, herbicides and insecticides
- Properties
 - Water solubility
 - Vapor Pressure
 - DT50
 - Kow
- Oranic vs non-organic farming
- Toxicity



- Human
- GHENT Environment

ORANIC VS NON-ORGANIC FARMING

Organic pesticides have an active ingredient which is a biochemical or possibly another naturally occurring substance, in contrast to a synthetic pesticide from which the active substance is chemically synthesized.

Bio-pesticides/organic pesticides or pesticides of natural origin "natural" origine of pesticides

- Plant extracts "Botanical" pesticides
 - Pyrethrum, tree oils, rotenon, strychnine, thime oil
- Minerals "Inorganic" pesticides
 - Silica gel, sulpher, diatomee earth
- Micro-organisms living pesticides (carrier or treatment)
 - Bacteria, nematodes, trichoderma, beauveria

Pheromones and plant growth regulators

Adjuvants?

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Chemical Plant Protection Products

- Type
 - Specific vs broad mode of action
 - Contact vs systemic
 - Fungicides, herbicides and insecticides
- Properties
 - Water solubility
 - Vapor Pressure
 - DT50
 - Kow
- Oranic vs non-organic farming
- Toxicity



- Human
- GHENT Environment

HUMAN TOXICITY



A substance is toxic when someone experiences damage after its use. It could be that such a user feels sick, feels itchy or dies.

Toxicity is a relative term: the amount determines whether something is toxic. The consumption of a plate filled with salt is deadly for humans, but there is no objection to sprinkle a little bit of salt (moderately) on top of the food.

The toxicology or study of poisonous substances, studies the poisonous characteristics of various substances

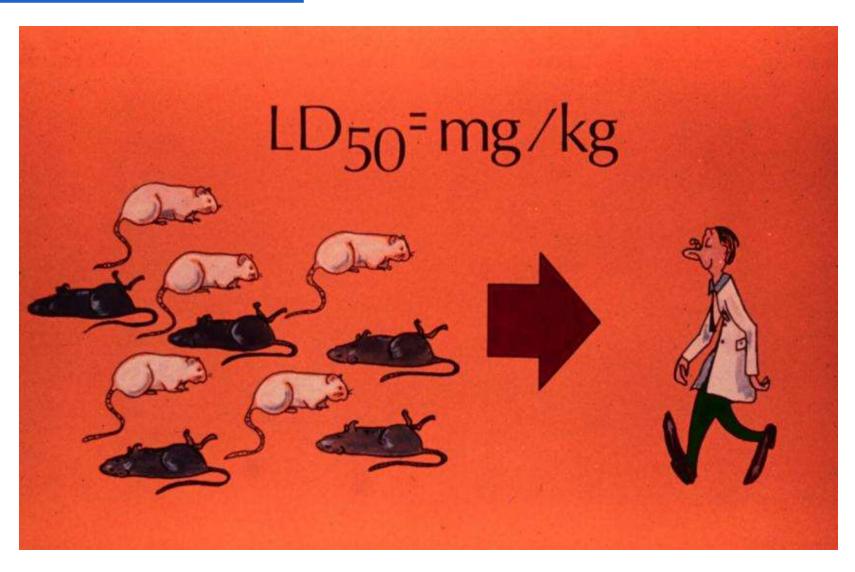
There are two different kinds of toxic action:

Direct toxicity or acute toxicity and toxicity on the long term or chronic toxicity.

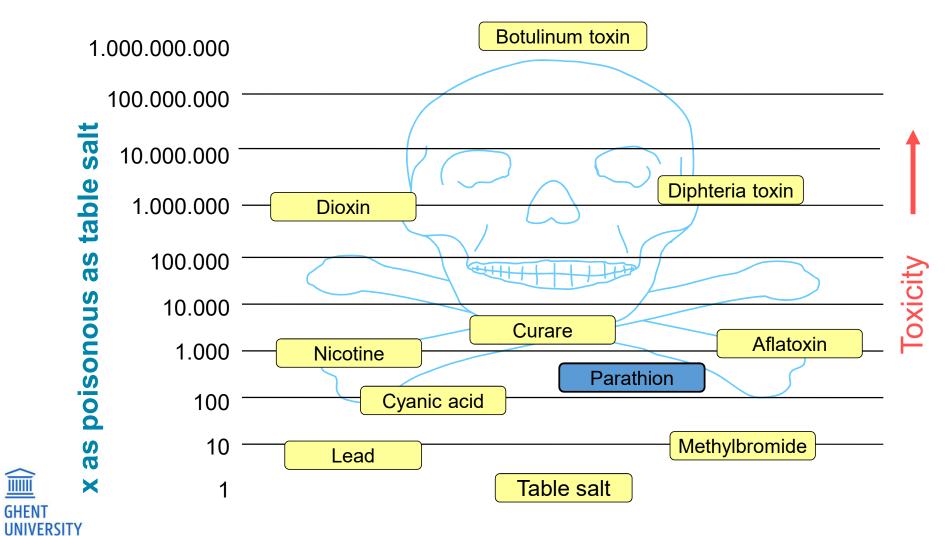


Areolus Phillipus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim Paracelsus (1493-1541): "The dose makes the poison"

HUMAN TOXICITY



HUMAN TOXICITY



Fixed amount ~ one substance more toxic than another substance

HUMAN RISK



= 150 g apple

Residu (pesticide)
e.g. MRL = 1 mg pesticide / kg apple



An apple a day...



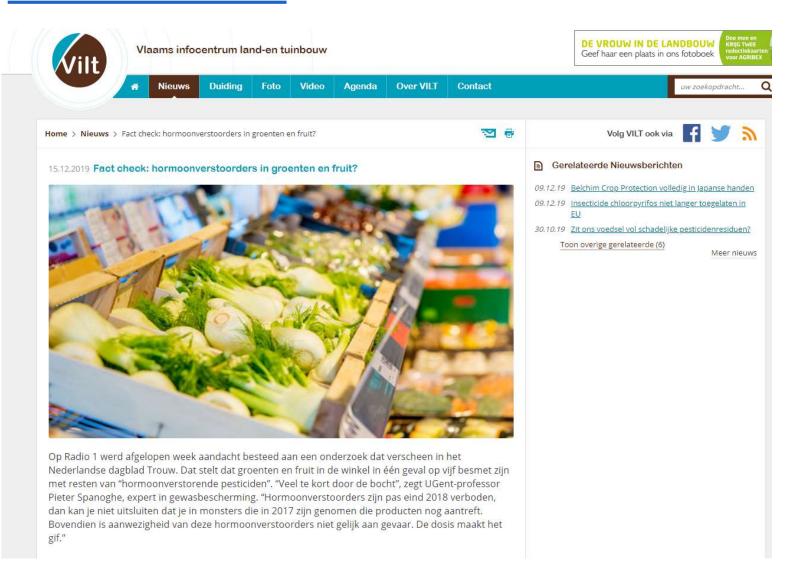
Consumption e.g. 150 g/day/BW





1 mg/1000 g * 150 g/day/BW = 0.15 g/day/BW

HUMAN RISK



ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

- 10 componenten
 - risico voor blootstelling:
 - pesticide toepasser
 - veldarbeider
 - toeschouwer ("bystander")
 - risico voor het milieu:
 - persistentie
 - grondwater
 - waterorganismen
 - vogels
 - regenwormen
 - risico voor nuttige organismen (IPM):
 - bijen
 - nuttige arthropoden





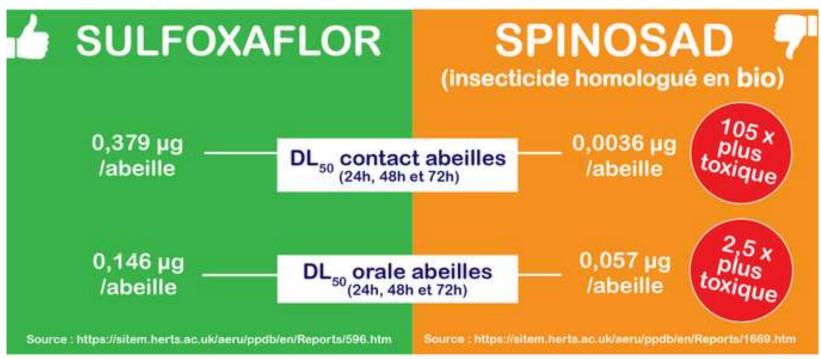






ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY

Comparaison de toxicité vis-à-vis des abeilles



La DL50 est la quantité d'une matière, administrée en une seule fois, qui cause la mort de 50 % (la moitié) d'un groupe d'animaux d'essai. La DL50 est une façon de mesurer le potentiel toxique à court terme (toxicité aiguë) d'une matière.







CHEMICAL CONTROL

Application Technique

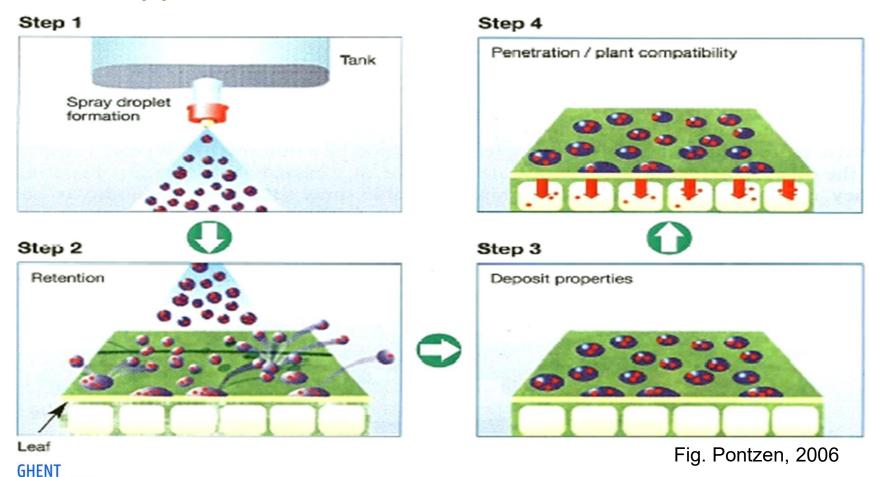
- Dose/Frequency
- Spray Technique
- Personal Protection



APPLICATION TECHNIQUE

Foliar application

UNIVERSITY





















Spray nozzles: types



























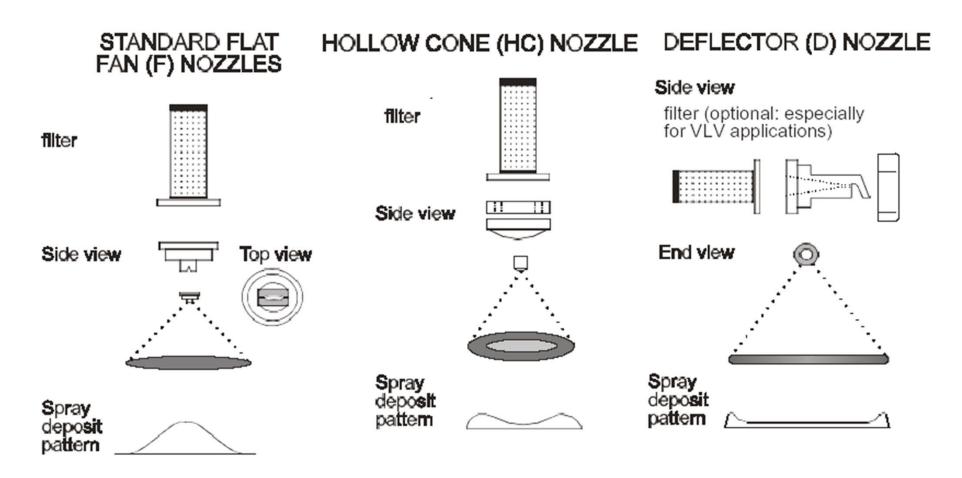


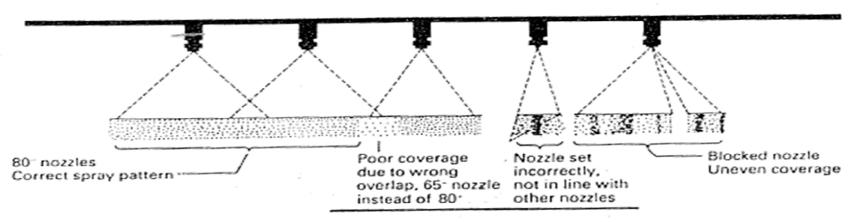




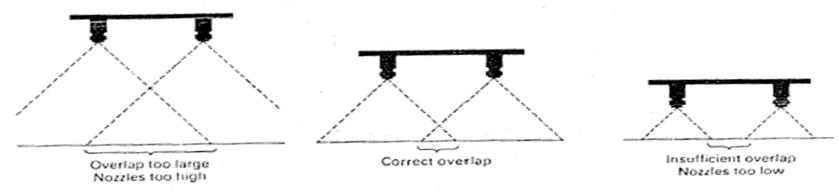


Spray nozzles: types





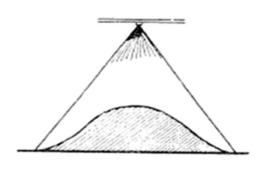
Correct overlapping of the spray pattern is required across the boom

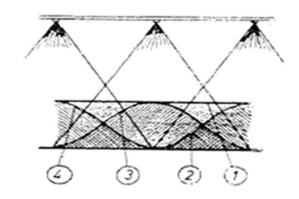


Correct height above the crop is essential



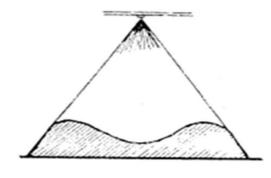
<u>APPLICATION TECHNIQUE</u>

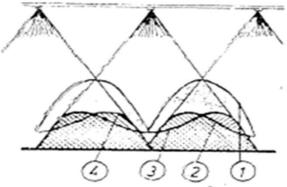




- 1. Total amount of liquid
- 2. Liquid from the right nozzle
- 3. Liquid from the middle nozzle
- 4. Liquid from the left nozzle

A: Nozzles that give most of the liquid in the middle of the cone (Full cone nozzle)





Nozzles with a hollow cone (Hollow cone nozzle)

GHENT

UNIVERSITY

Cutting droplet in half

Effect of droplet size and coverage at different carrier volumes. All examples distribute equal pesticide rates per acre, but B gives much less effective coverage.







If droplet size is cut in half, the number of droplets per given volume doesn't double, it increases 8x.









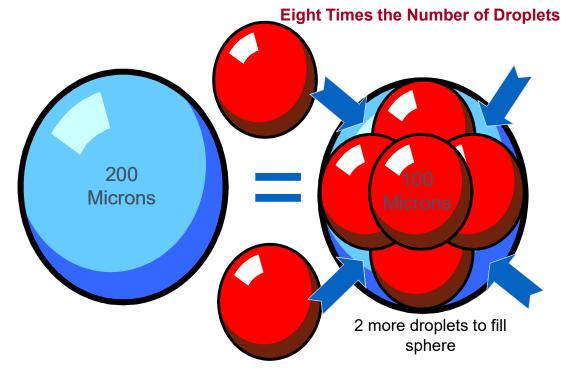






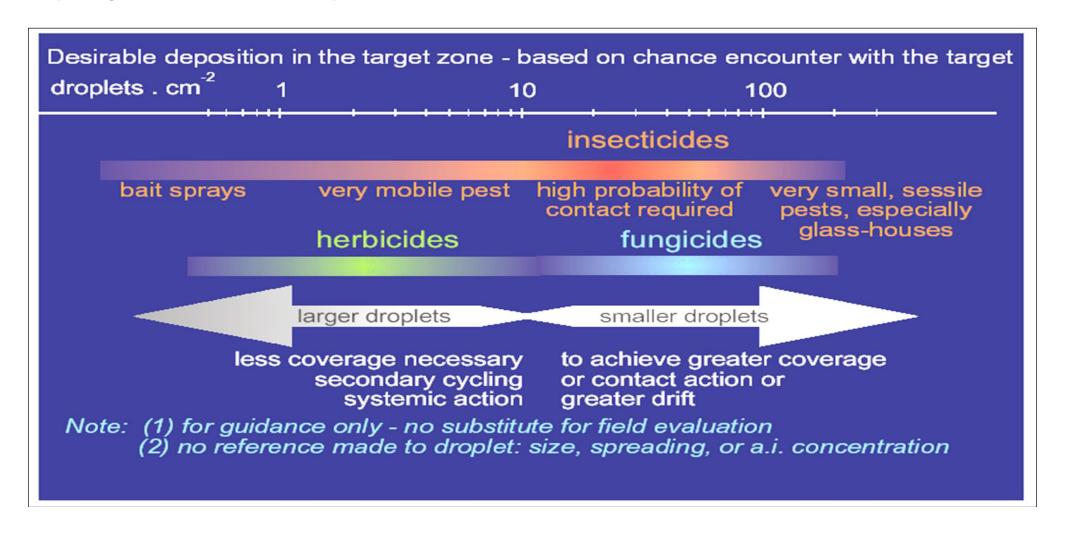
200 µm







Spray nozzles: droplet size VMD

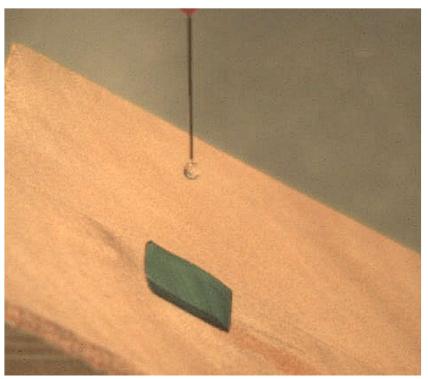


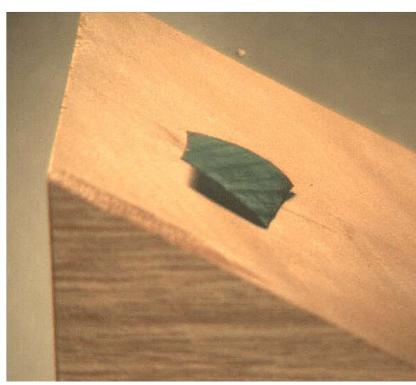
Spray nozzles: spray volume

Spray volume	Field crop (I/ha)	Trees / bushes (I/ha)
High volume	> 600	> 1000
Medium volume	200 - 600	500 - 1000
Low volume	50 - 200	200 - 500
Very low volume	5 - 50	50 - 200
Ultra low volume	< 5	< 50



Impactie







water

trisiloxaan break thru s 240

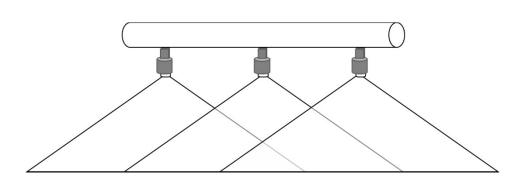
Impactie



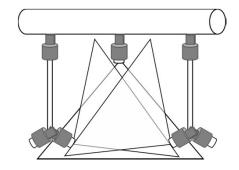




Recente Ontwikkelingen











Ref. Bert Beck

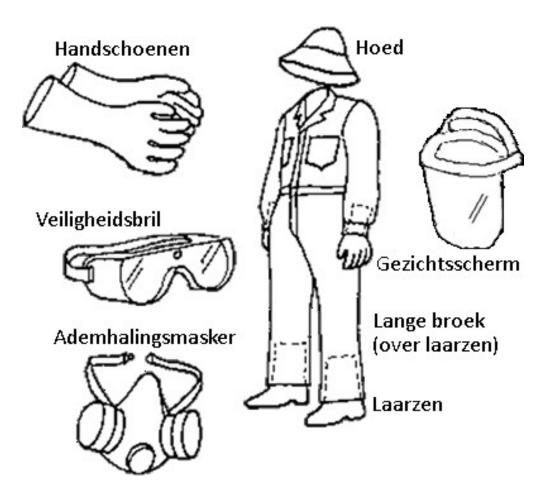
Recente Ontwikkelingen

Drop Legs

GHENT UNIVERSITY



Personal Protective Equipment







Pieter Spanoghe

Professor

DEPARTMENT OF PLANTS AND CROPS

E pieter.spanoghe@ugent.be

T +32 9 264 60 09

M +32 478 74 26 96

www.ugent.be

f Ghent University

@ugent

in Ghent University

