

Plant health and Global Food security: *Best Ecological Means, a triple-win*

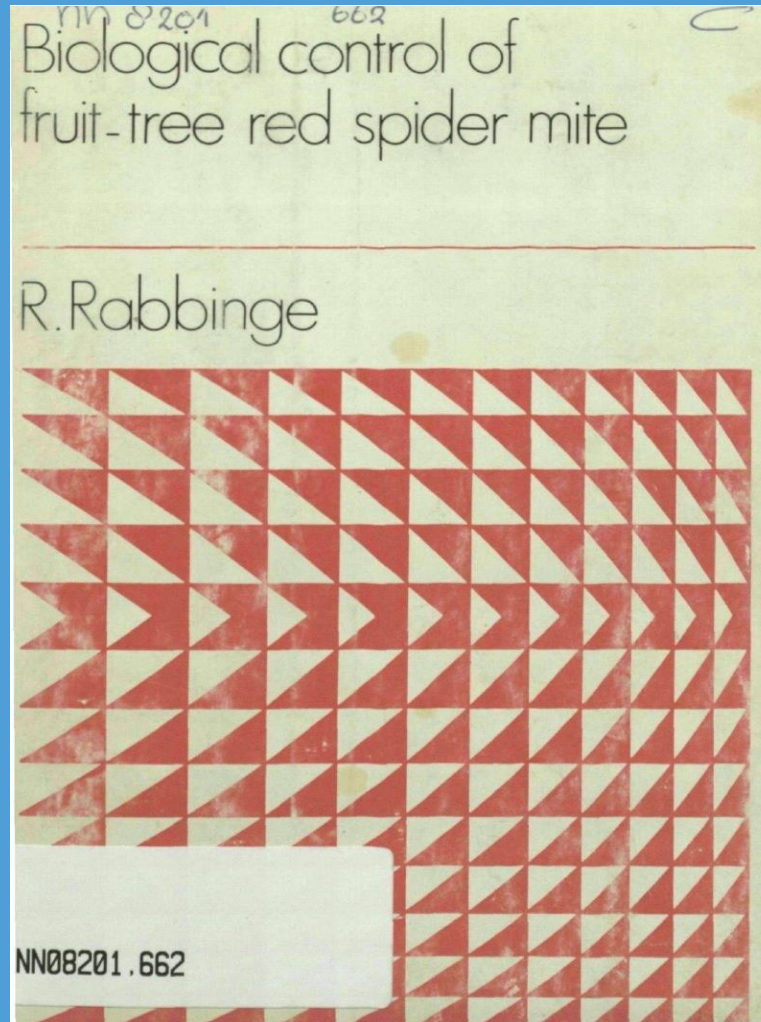
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Emeritus university professor
Sustainable Development & Food Security

CPM, FAO April 4th 2016



IPM October 22nd, 1976

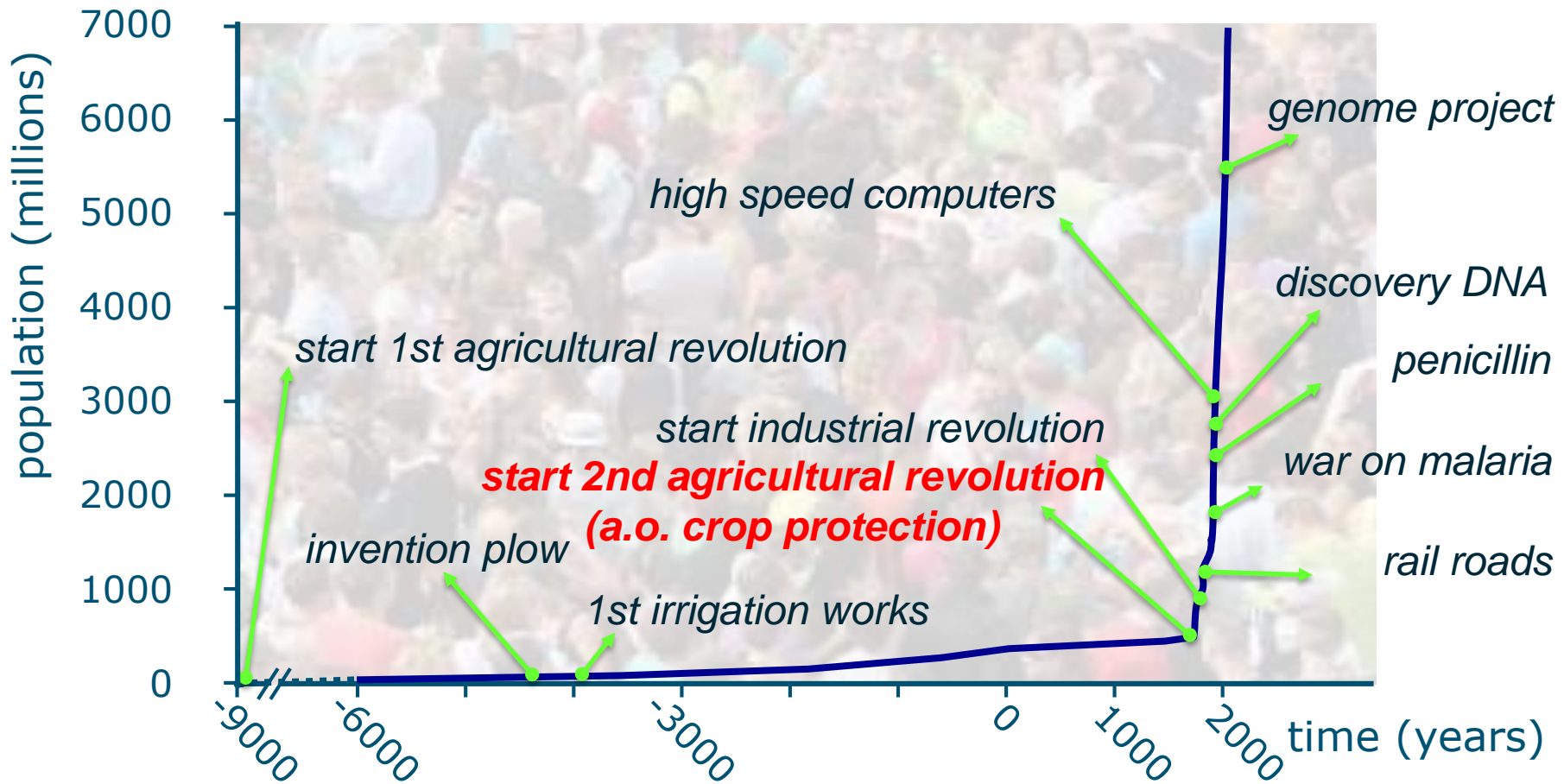


Content

- 1 Agriculture & crop protection in historic and future perspectives
- 2 Megatrends in agriculture
- 3 Incremental vs transitional approaches
- 4 Crop protection developments
- 5 *Best Ecological Means* in nature & agriculture
- 6 Future oriented approaches
- 7 Conclusions



Population vs scientific developments



Adapted from: Fogel & Robbert 1999

Development phases in crop protection

POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

<p>I Global acceptance of crop protection and needs for policy</p>	<p>II Convention, ratification and standardization of terminology</p>	<p>III Uruguay round: Start IPPC, accepted as global player</p>	<p>IV Strategic planning accepted, Standards adopted, Subsidiary policy leading</p>
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1850	1875	1900	1925	1950	1975	2000
Recognition individual pest and disease control measures		Empirical and descriptive studies		Chemical control	Integrated Pest Management & Plant health	Systems approach Production Ecology

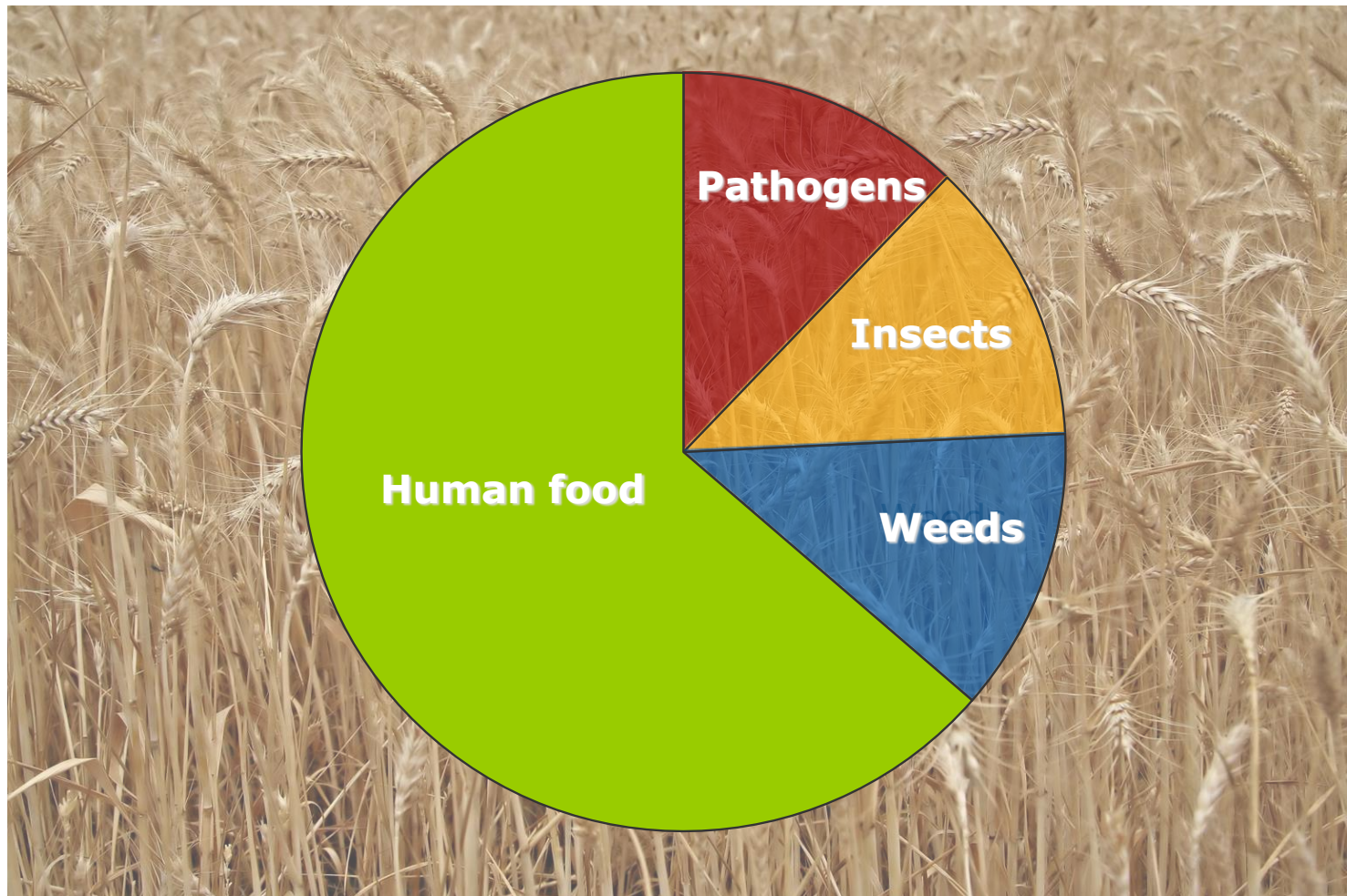
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS



Two times...



Worldwide crop losses



Crop losses due to plant diseases and pests: € 450.000.000.000



Megatrends in agriculture



Megatrends: Productivity rise

in the last centuries:

land productivity

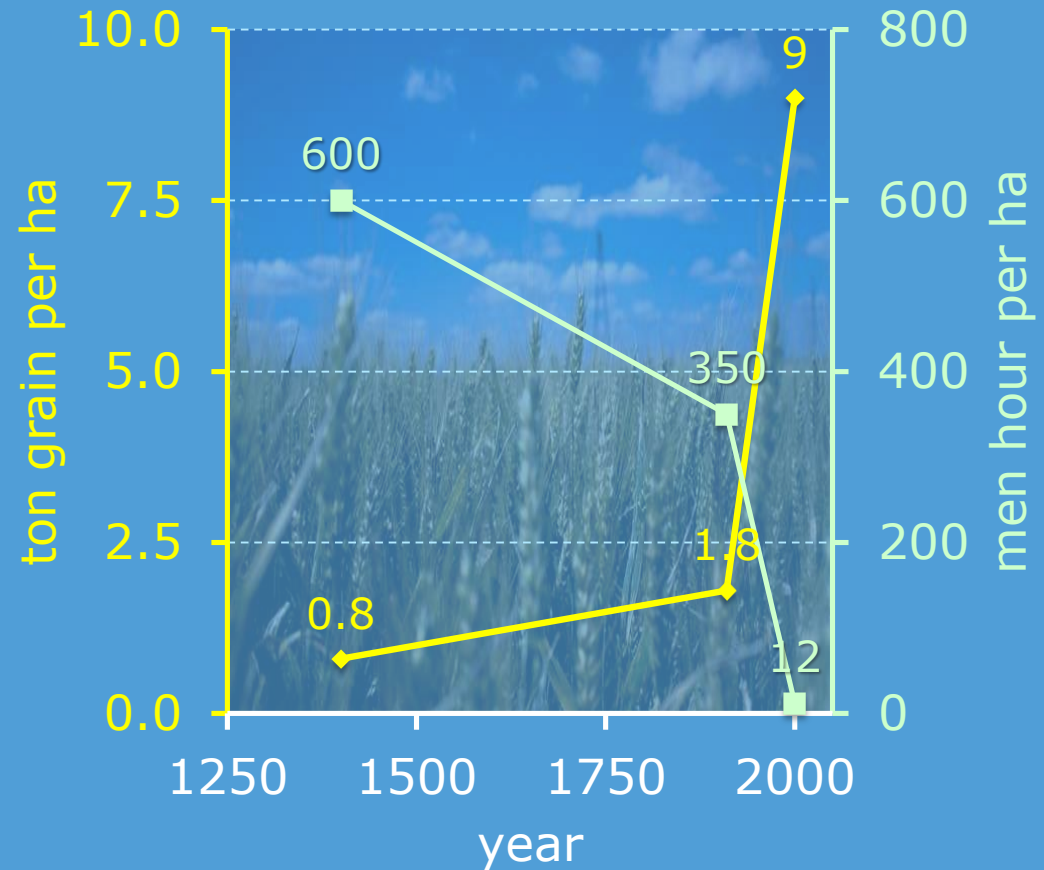
x 5 - 6

labor productivity

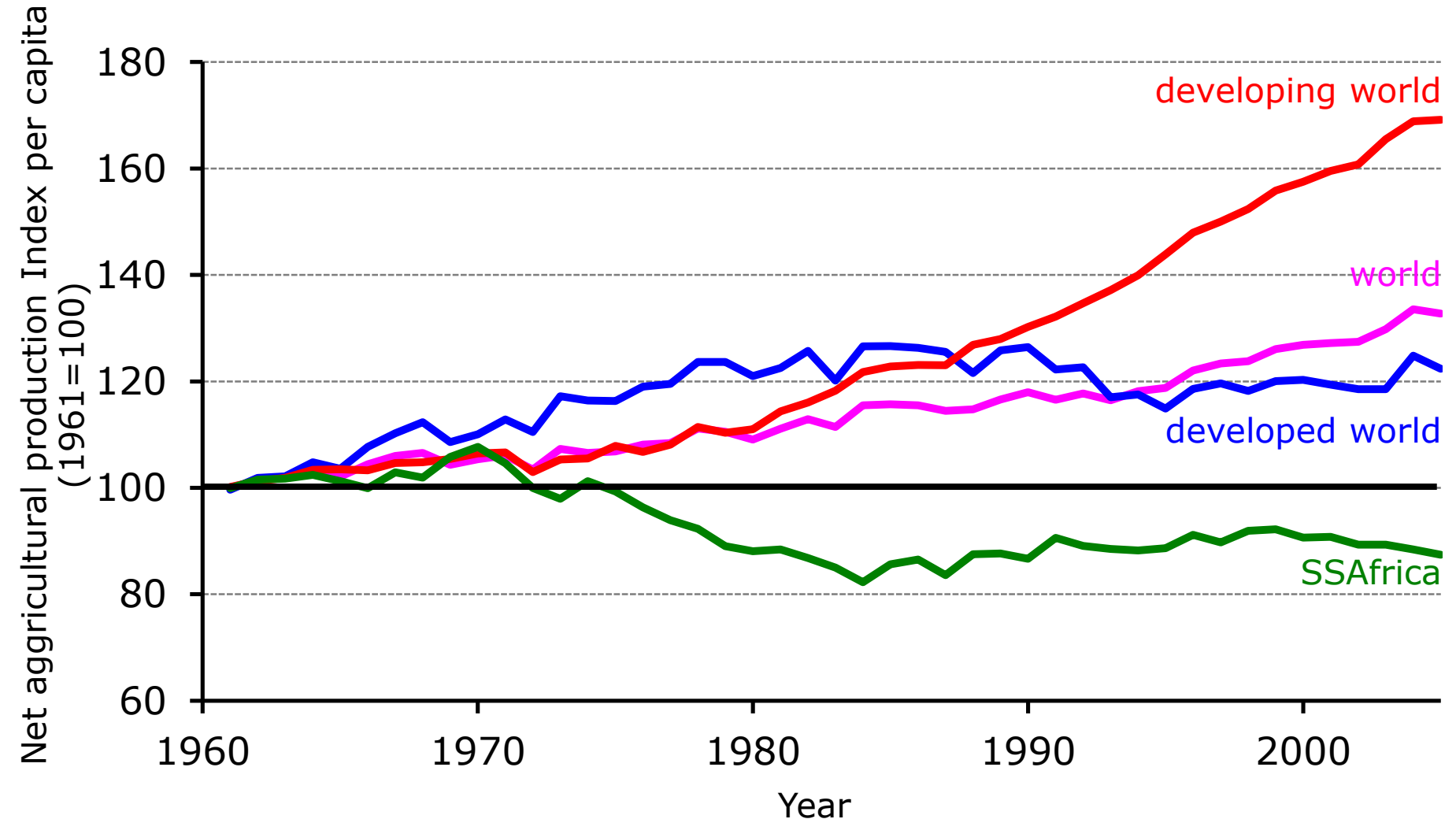
x 200 - 300

energy, other inputs

x 2 - 4



Food availability per person



Megatrends (2): From craft to industry

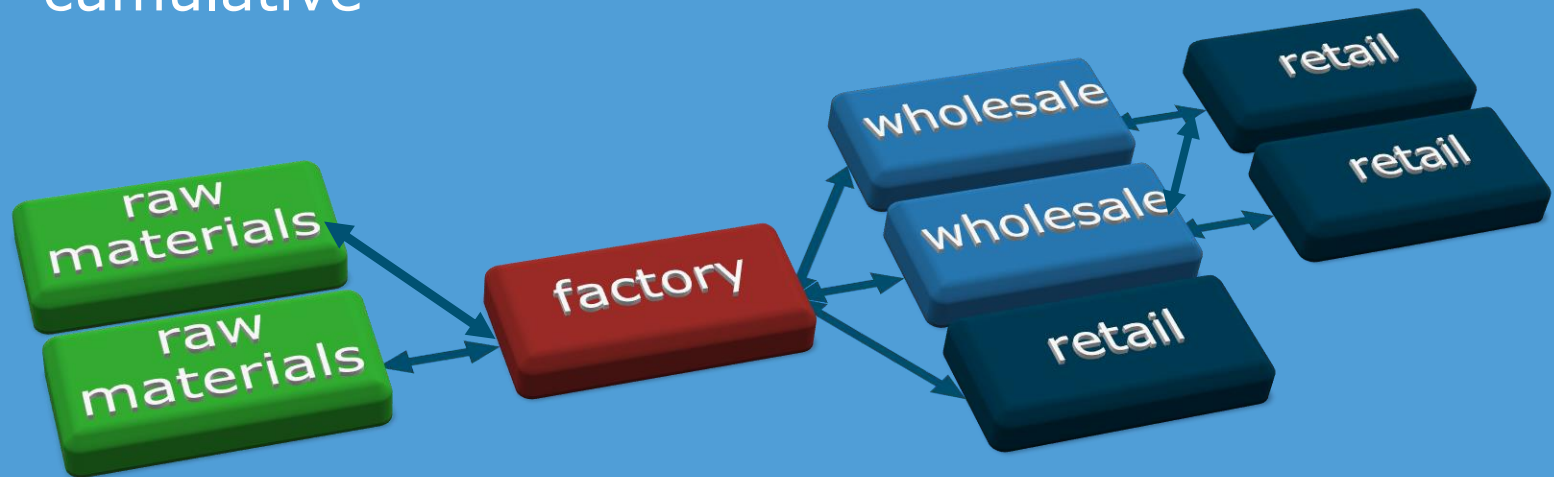
- From adapting to environment to maximum control (fertilizer, pesticides, irrigation)
- Introduction of non-terrestrial agriculture



- High level of value-added !!
- Heterogeneity from liability to asset

Megatrends (3): Chain approach

- From spade to plate
- Reverse chain: consumer (or retail) driven
- Quality, food safety, convenience foods, etc.
- Logistic efficiency (on time delivery), unit cost of production
- Value-added on numerous stages of the chain → cumulative



Megatrends (4): Multiple objectives

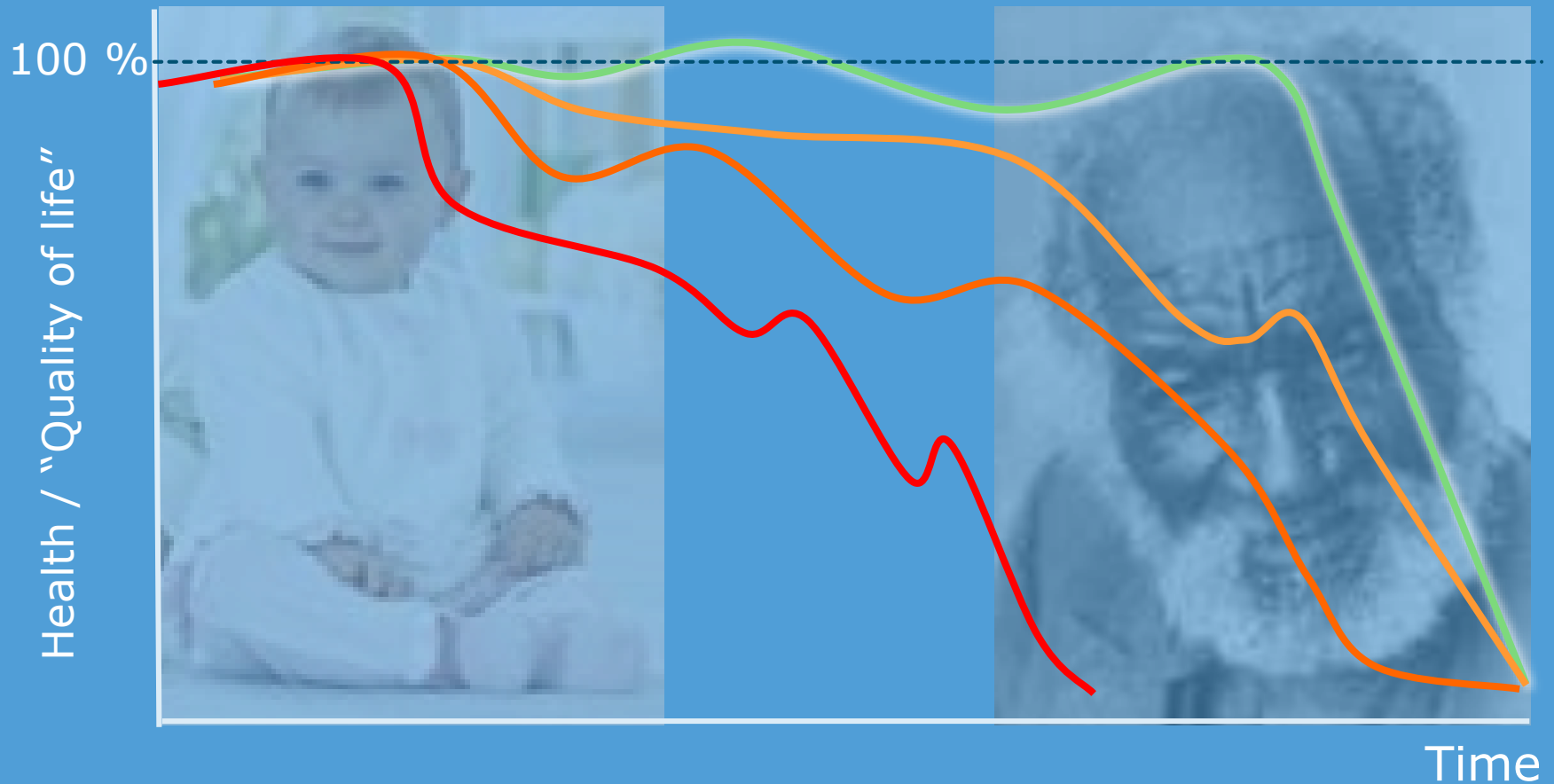
- Building on plant health
- Codex alimentarius
- Environmentally friendly
- Animal friendly
- Landscape



Megatrends (5): Food and health

- 
- Vegetables, fruit and fish are good for health
 - Aim to produce health inducing component through choices in inputs, farming systems and processing: multiple unsaturated fats
 - Good Agricultural Practices: agricultural products free from residues (nitrate, pesticides)
 - Food safety: tracking and tracing (BSE, dioxine)

Healthy food = healthy ageing



Megatrends (6): Biobased economy

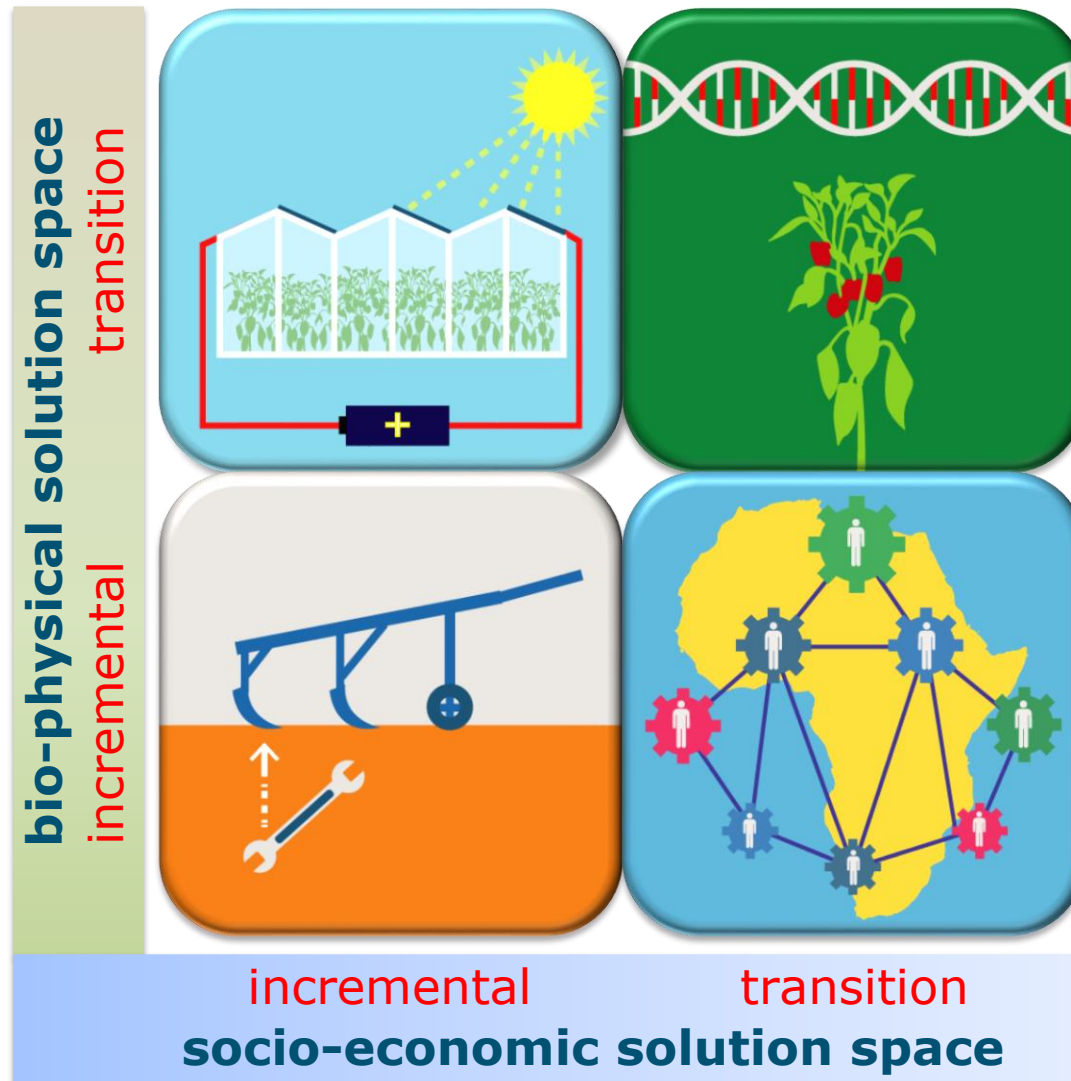
- High value products, e.g. flavours, fragrances, pharmaceuticals
- Materials more efficiently and effectively produced
- The plant as production facility
- Various products and technologies in development & use



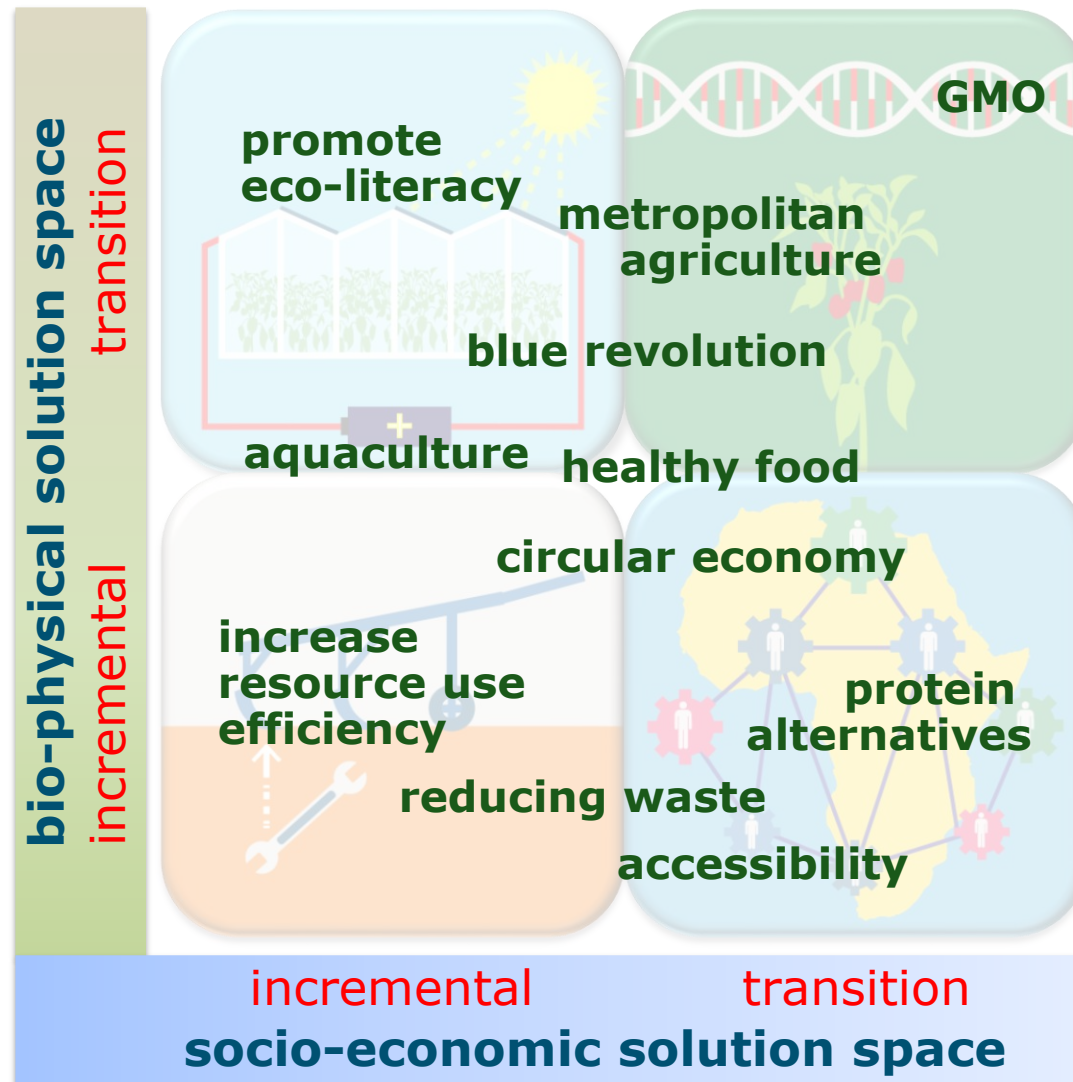
Incremental vs transitional approaches



Four solution spaces



Four solution spaces





Crop protection developments

1850-1900: Recognize plant diseases



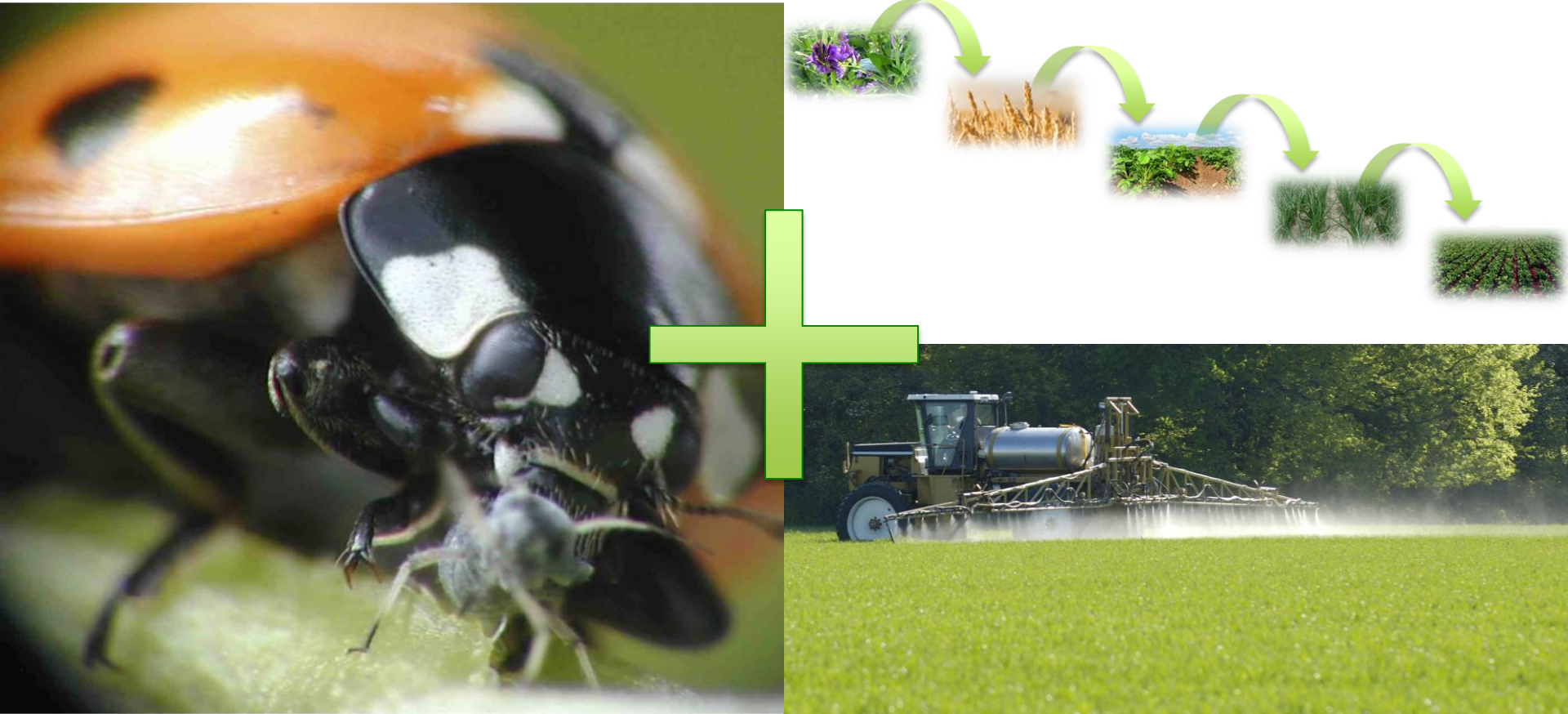
1900-1950: Empirical & descriptive studies



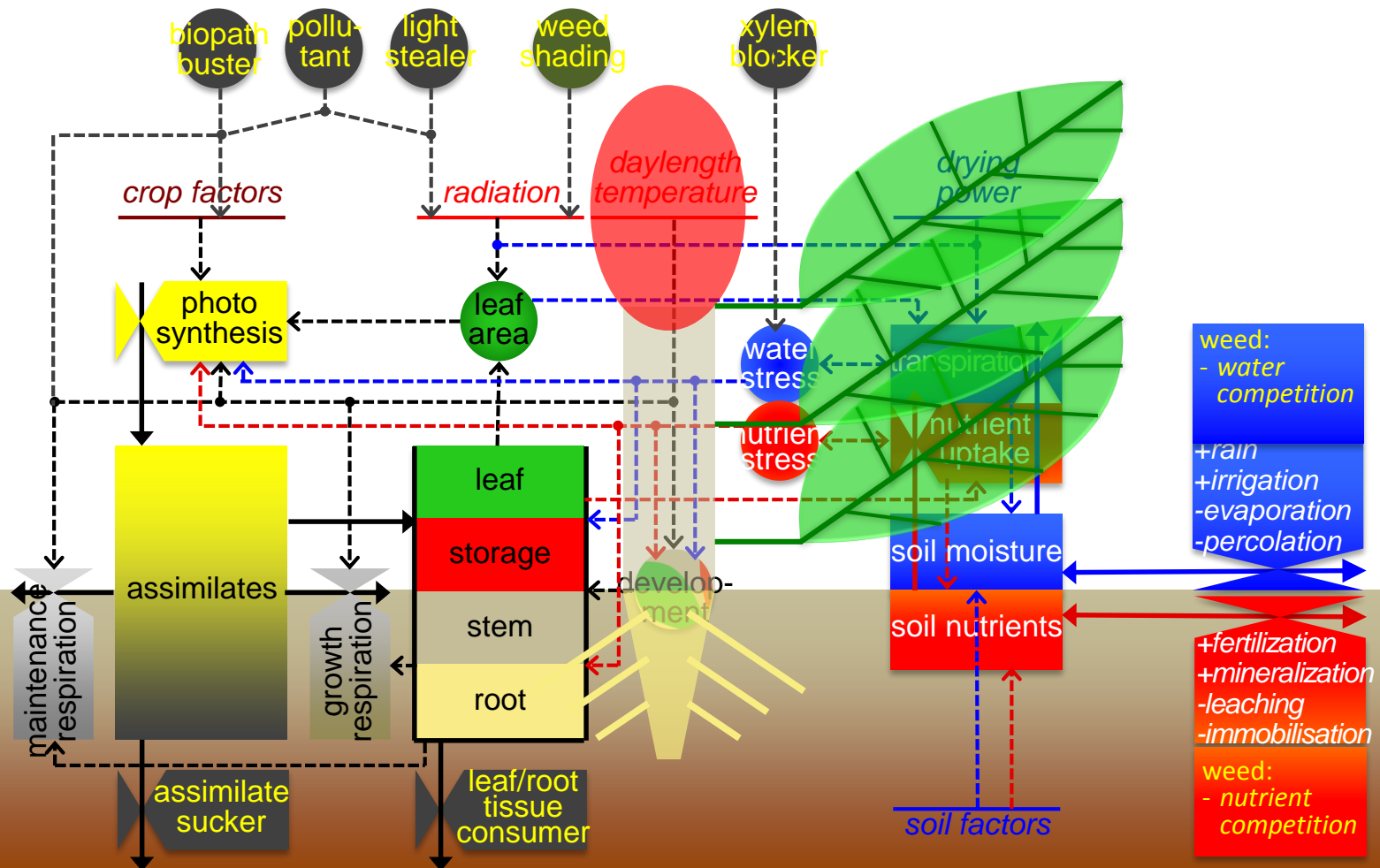
1950-1975: Chemical control



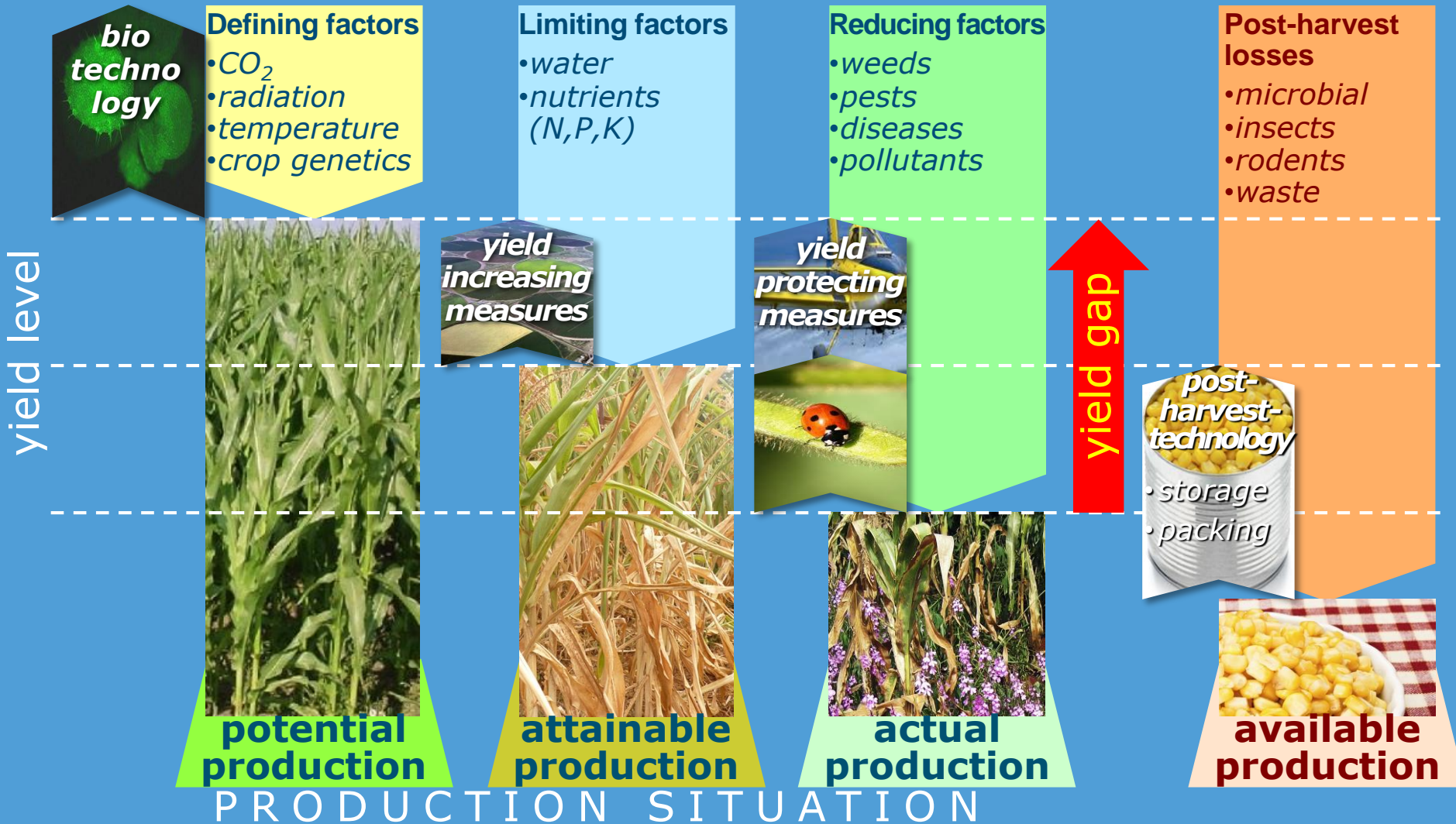
1975-1990: Integrated pest management & Plant health



>1990: Production ecological systems approach



Production ecological principles



Approaches

yield level

eliminate
yield
limiting
factors

manage
yield reducing
factors
& plant health

yield
increasing
measures

yield
protecting
measures



**attainable
production**

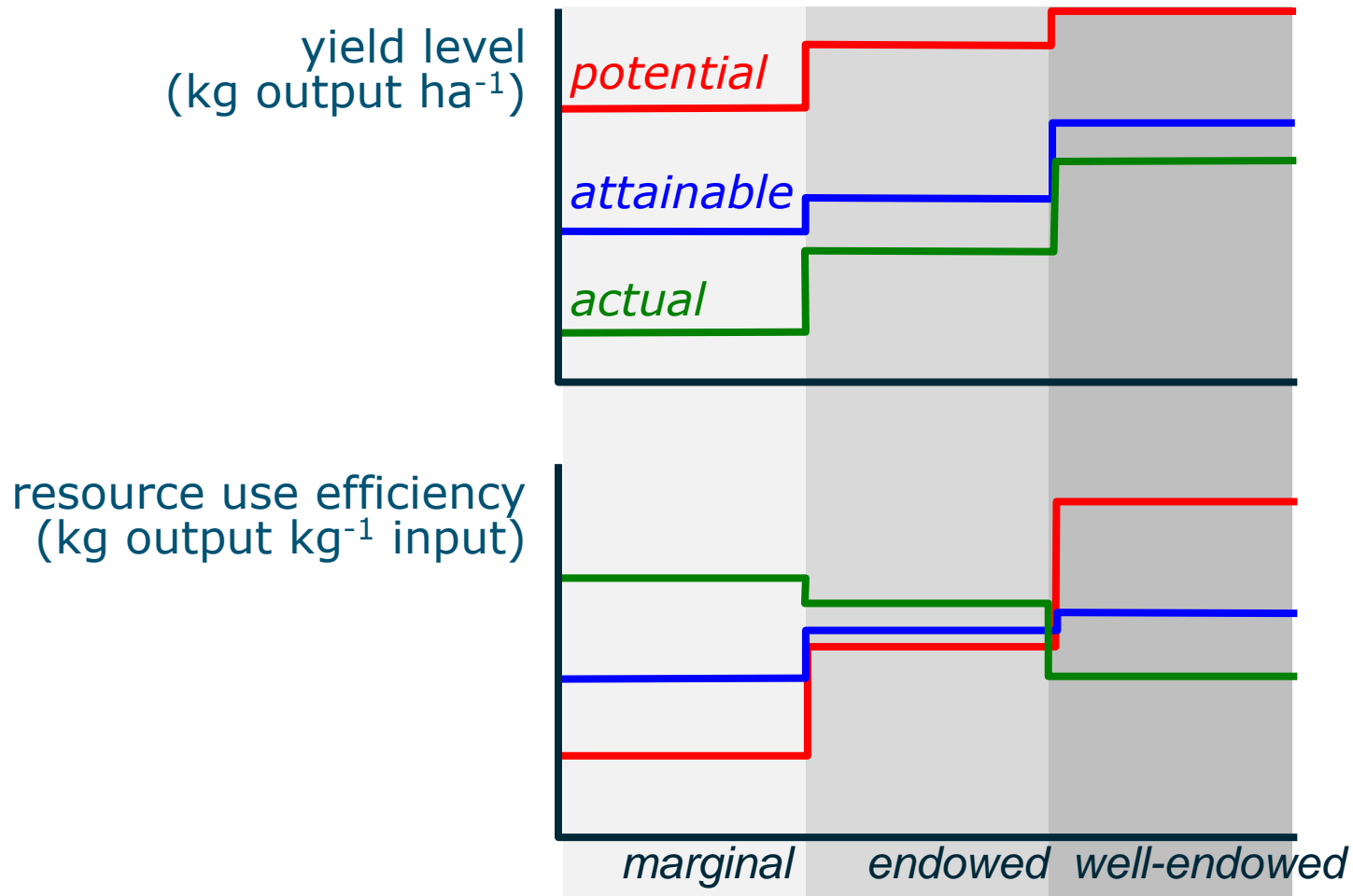


**actual
production**

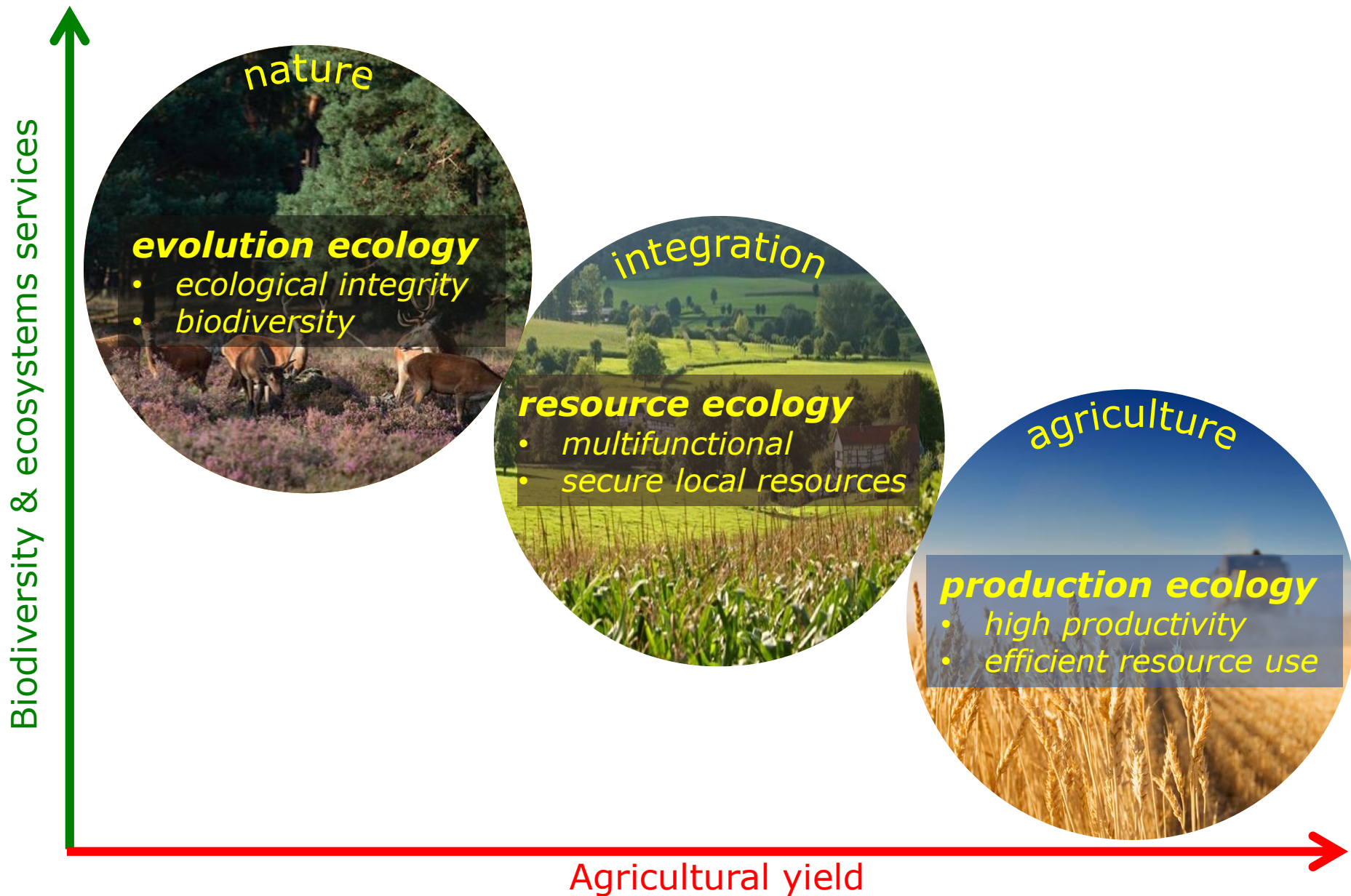
PRODUCTION SITUATION



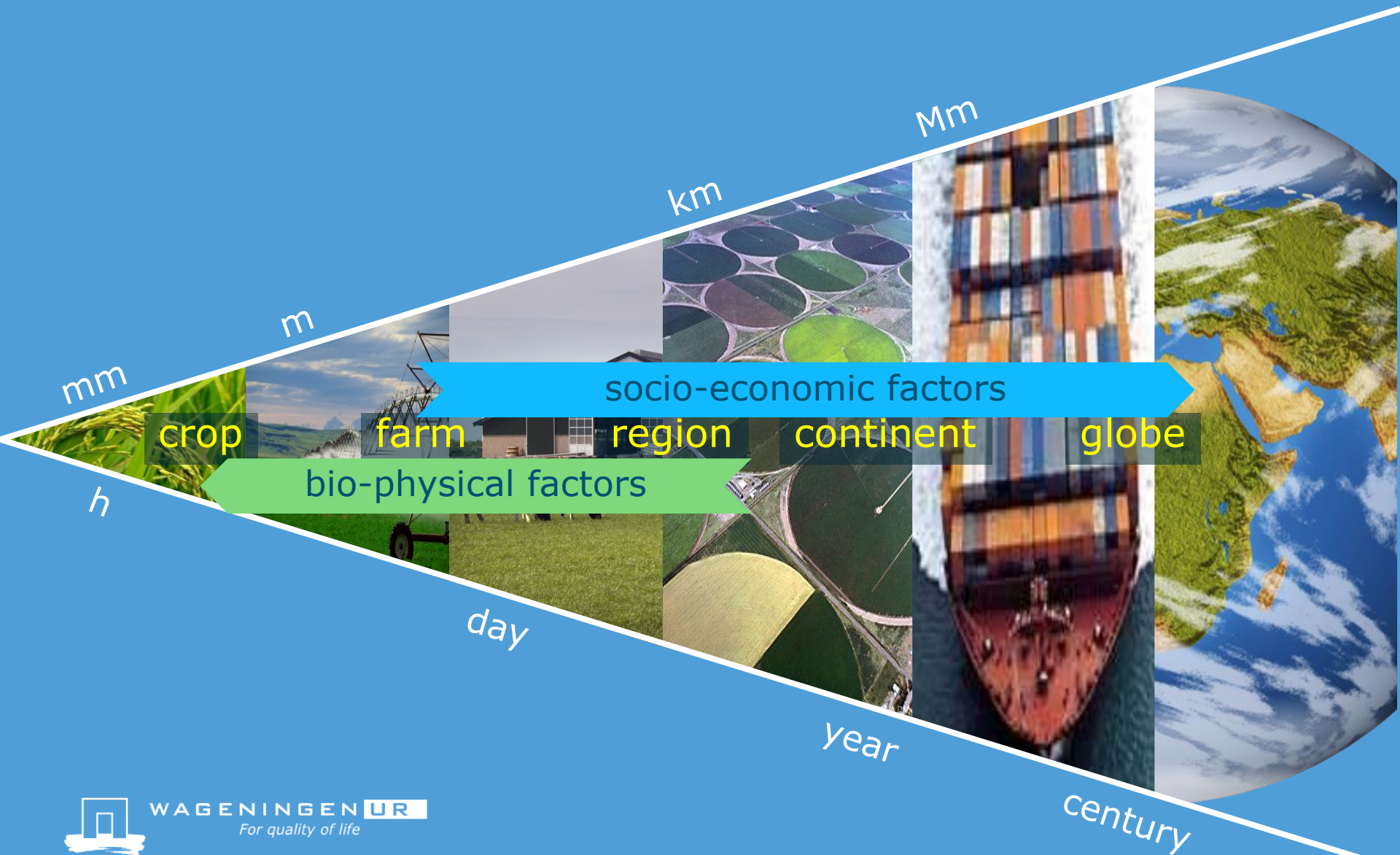
Production situation & resource input



To share or to spare



Interventions & issues at different levels





Towards Best Ecological Means



Cropping system

5 year rotation (e.g. wheat, potato, sugarbeet, onion and lucerne)

- Increased efficiency
- Soil fertility
- Far less incidences of pests and diseases

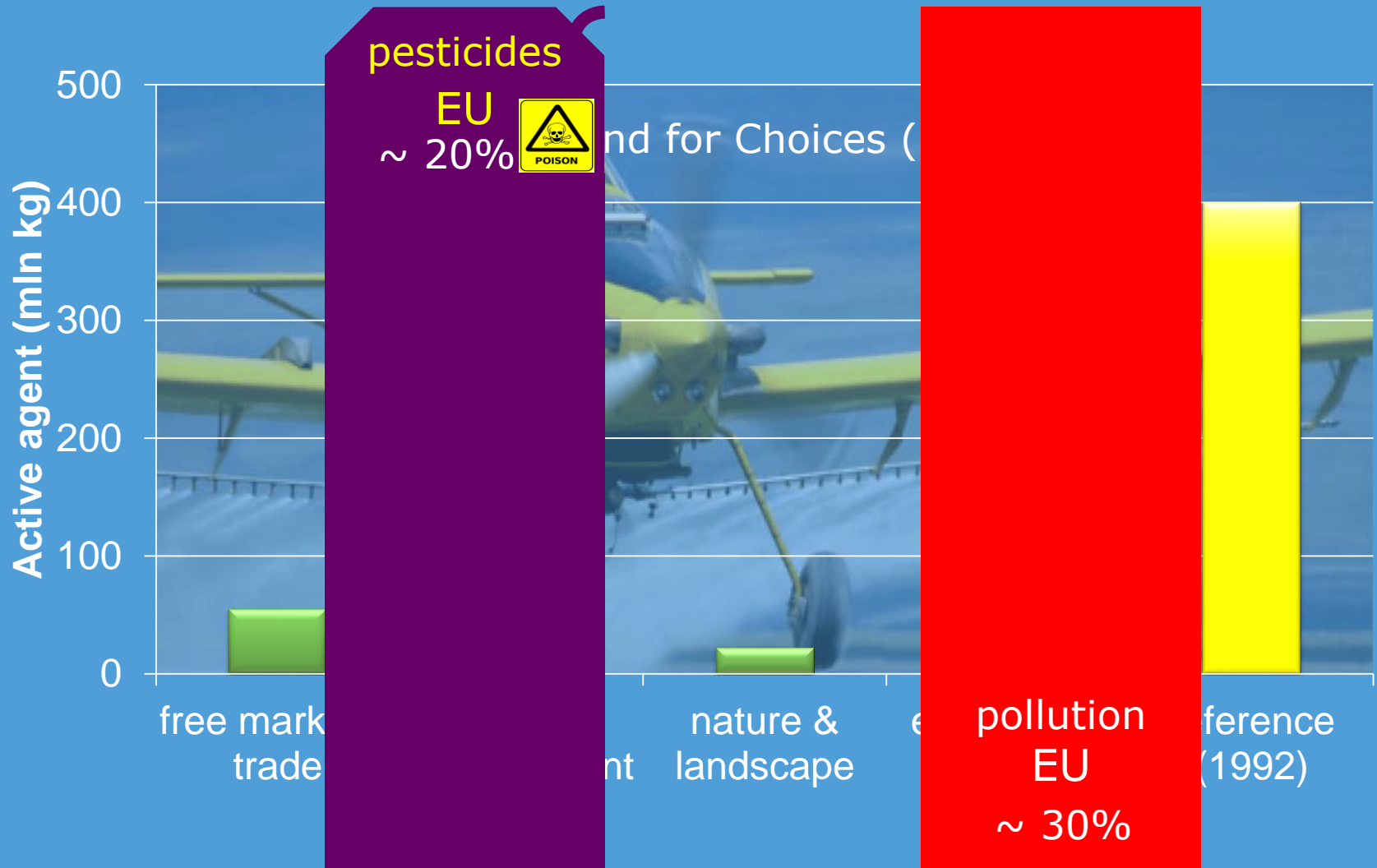


Farm level

- Introduce plant health instruments
- Extend rotation period
- Reconnect / Disconnect
 - Reconnect plant & animal production
 - Disconnect purely crop/animal oriented approaches



Application Best Ecological Means





Future oriented approaches



LED farming



Breed or spray against 'potato blight'

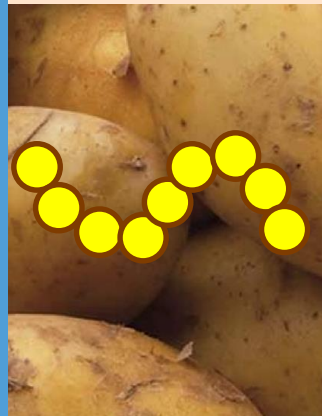


fungicide

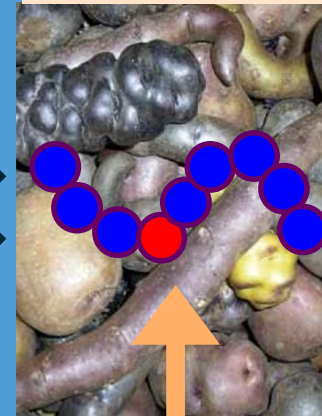


BREEDING PROGRAM

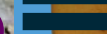
'cultivated' potato



'wild' potato

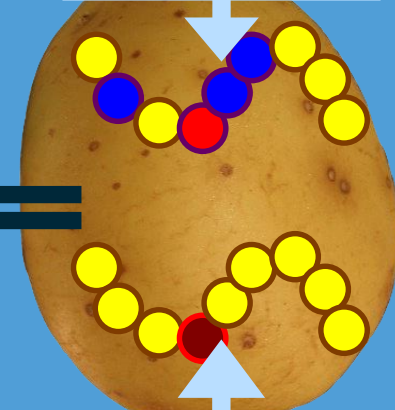


desired gene



TRADITIONAL BREEDING

many genes transferred



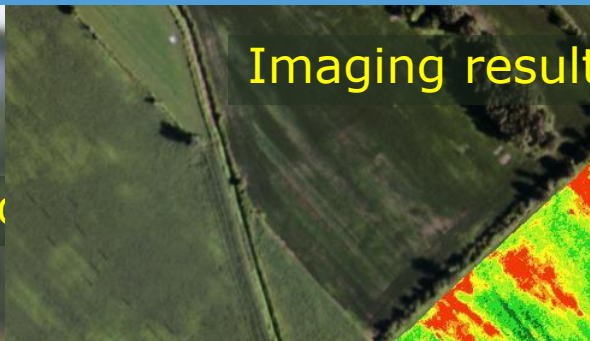
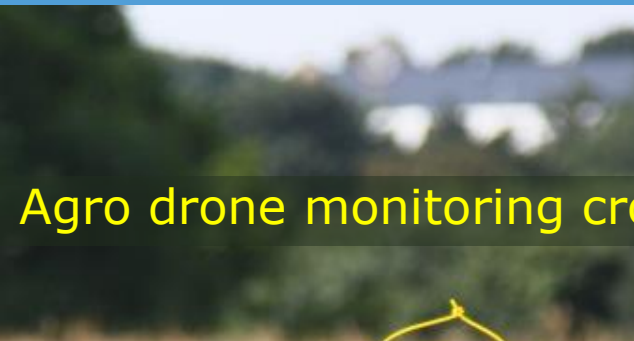
CIS-GENETIC MODIFICATION

only desired gene inserted

Adapted from: P. Boonekamp *et al.* (2010)



Farming bots



EUROP: European Robotics technology Platform

Pesticide by prescription using drones



source: drone4agro



Root microbes & plant health



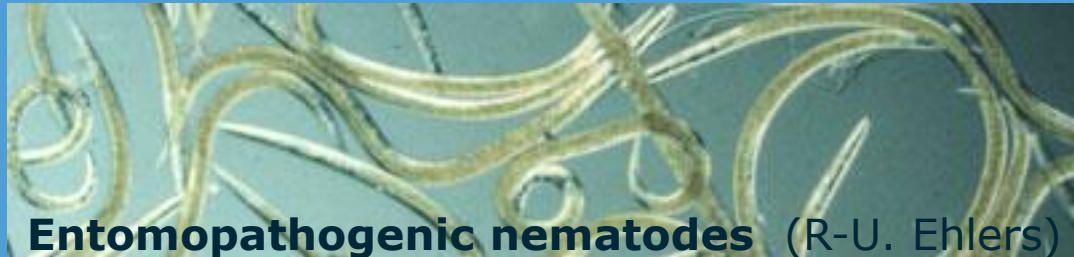
Berendsen et al. (2012)
Mendes et al. (2011)



BIOCOMES: New biological control methods for sustainable farming & forestry

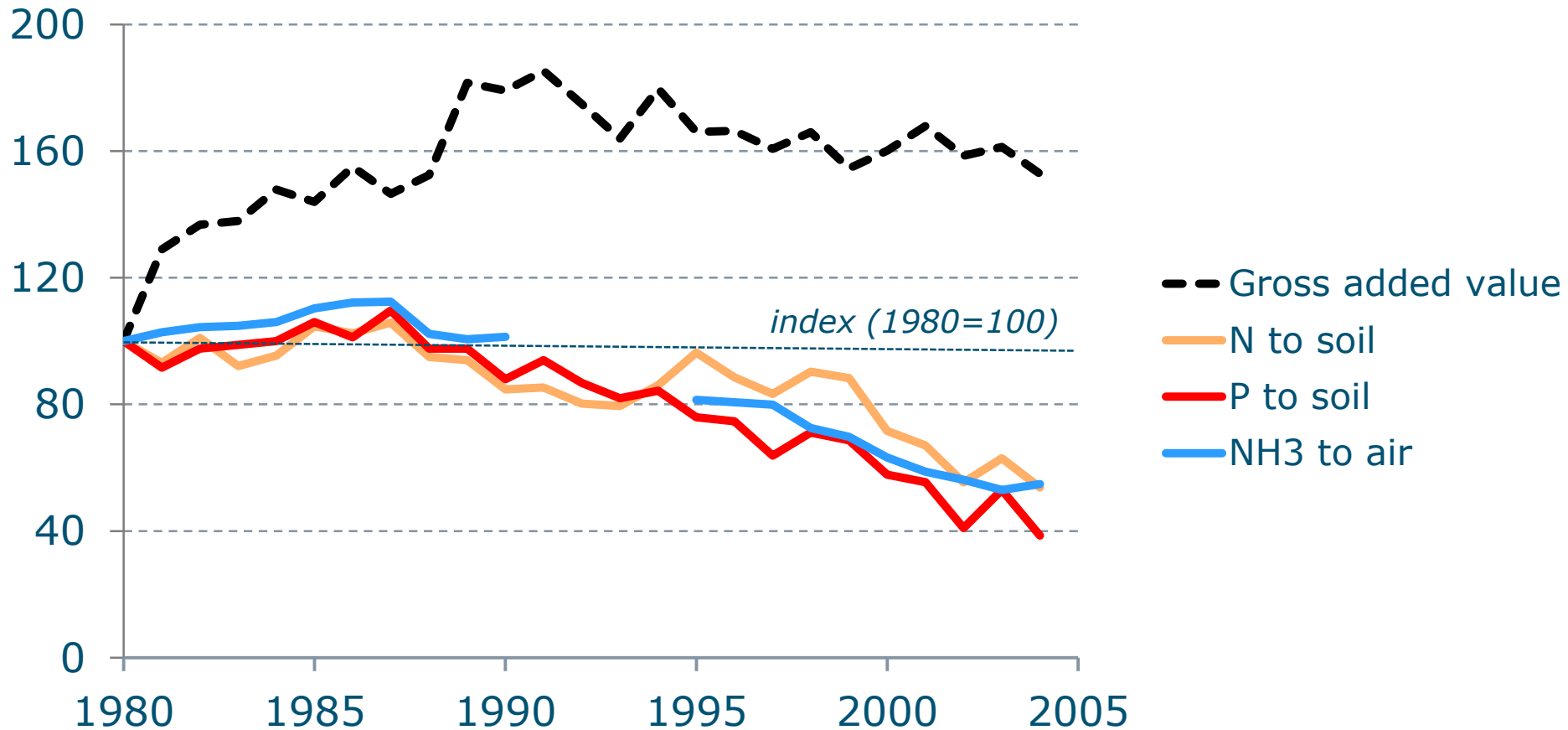


Entomopathogenic viruses (M. Züger)



Entomopathogenic nematodes (R-U. Ehlers)

Nutrient emissions to the environment

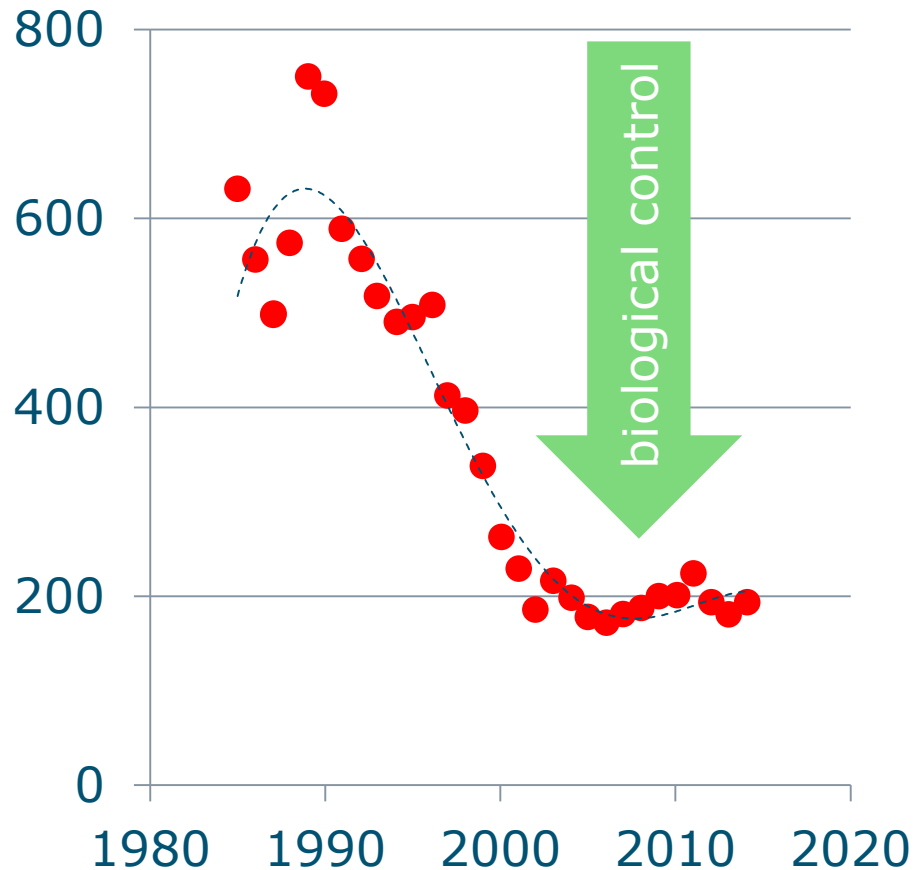


Emissieregistratie (www.compendiumvoordeleefomgeving.nl)

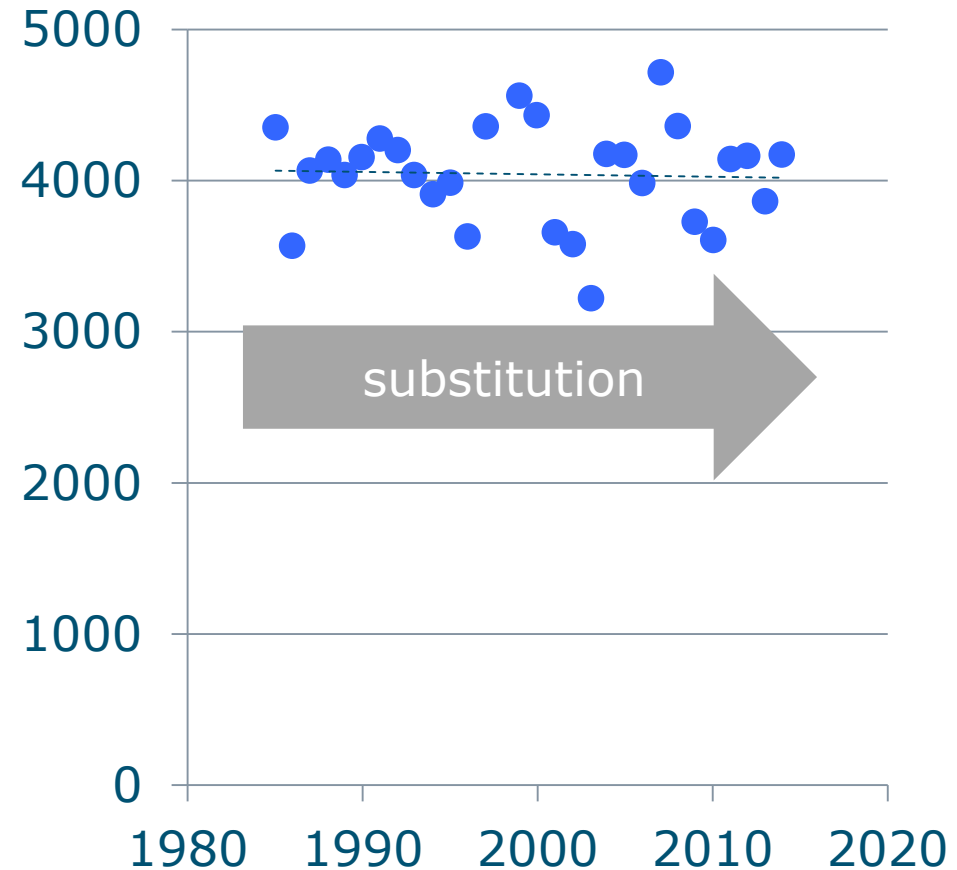


Insecticide & fungicide use in the Netherlands

insecticides
(x 1000 kg active ingredient)



fungicides
(x 1000 kg active ingredient)





...Conclusions...

Conclusions 1

- Megatrends continue
- Sufficient food of good quality possible
- Right decisions at all levels paramount
- Technical sciences offer opportunities



Conclusions 2

- Developments in ecological production techniques are impressive
- Sustainable systems may cause win-win-win-win situations
- *Best Ecological Means* just started
- Plant health pivotal
- Ecological literacy is the basis at all levels
- Best guarantee food security



Best Ecological Means: *triple win*

- 1 economically efficient
- 2 least detrimental for the environment
- 3 more space for biodiversity
- 4 best approaches for plant health
- 5 best guarantee food security



Thank you

