Ongoing work in Sweden Klara Löfkvist HIR Skåne



What we have done in Sweden

• Risk assessment were made in 2007

Measurements in 2008

- Several projects were initiated
- analysis of greenhouse grounds
- more samples in waters
- structured analyses of handling routines
- Courses at several places in Sweden
- Technical solutions
- filter tests
- inspiration internationally





Sveriges

ntbruksuniversit

LANDSKAP TRÄDGÅRD JORDBRUK

____ Rapportserie



Säkrare hantering av bekämpningsmedel i växthus

Safer handling of pesticides in greenhouses

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 LRF Konsult, Malmö

Rapport 2007:3 ISSN 1654-5427 Alnaro 2007

Ongoing work in Sweden Measurements in 2017-2018

- Greenhouse meetings
- Individual advice for growers, financed by (SBA*)
- Measurements in greenhouse water inside greenhouses
- Updated information material for growers
- Leakages is included at mandatory education for spray operators (5 years)
- Projects regarding organic waste material

*) Swedish Board of Agriculture





Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Kompetenscentrum för kemiska bekämpningsmedel (CKB)

Jenny Kreuger, Ove Jonsson, Klara Löfkvist, Torbjörn Hansson, Gustaf Boström, Carola Gutfreund, Bodil Lindström och Mikaela Gönczi

Screening av växtskyddsmedel i vattendrag som avvattnar växthusområden i södra Sverige 2017-2018



CKB rapport 2019:1

Uppsala 2019

Kompetenscentrum för kemiska bekämpningsmedel Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet

Centre for Chemical Pesticides Swedish University of Agricultural Science

KompetensCentrum för Kemiska Bekämpningsmedel



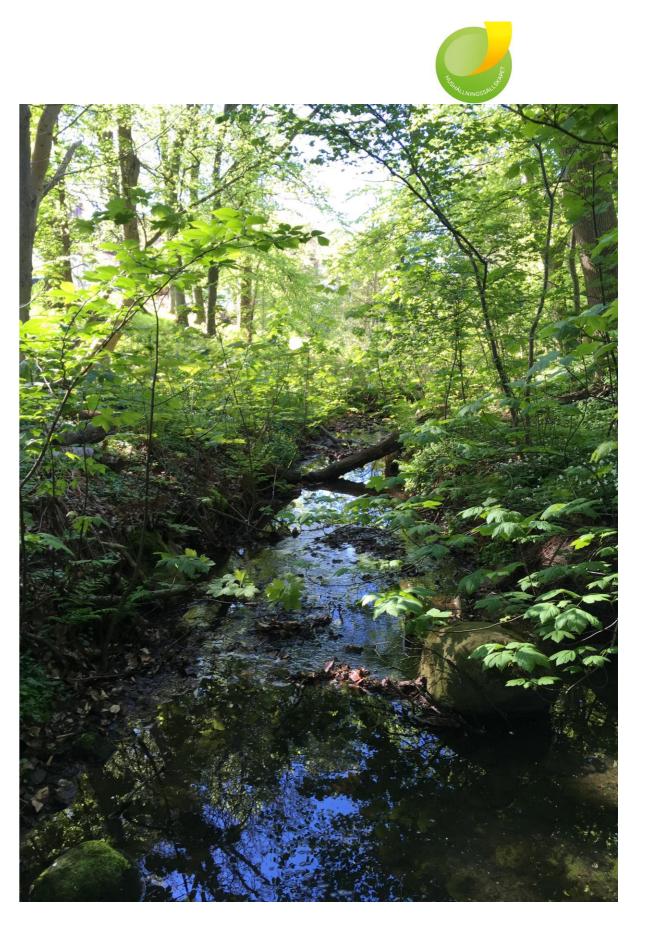
Legislation in Sverige

- Environmental law in Sweden is based on goals (Miljöbalken 1998:808)
- Responsibility of your own
- Possibility to focus on what is most important in every region
- Several laws and regulations (SBA, SEPA, SWEA, KemI) regarding handling of pesticides
- Municipality authority responsible for surveillance
- Conditions of how to use the different pesticides



Regulation for waters

- According to EU Directive 98/83/EC quality of water intended for human consumption.
- 0,1 µg/l pesticide
- 0,5 µg/l all pesticides in total
- Surface waters individual guidelines for each chemical
- Some substances have binding



Examples

Human consumption: 0,1 µg/l

Substance	Value (µg/l)
abamektin	0,001
acetamiprid	0,1
azoxystrobin	0,9
boscalid	13
cyprodinil	0,2
fludioxonil	0,5
hexythiasox	0,1
imazalil	5
imidacloprid	0,005
paclobutrazol	0,82
	0/02
pirimicarb	0,09
pirimicarb	0,09
pirimicarb propamocarb	0,09 90
pirimicarb propamocarb propiconazole	0,09 90 7
pirimicarb propamocarb propiconazole pymetrozine	0,09 90 7 3
pirimicarb propamocarb propiconazole pymetrozine pyraclostrobin	 0,09 90 7 3 0,01

A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PRO

Examples of products

Vertimec Mospilan Amistar Signum Switch Switch Nissorun Fungazil Confidor, Bonzi Pirimor Previcur Tilt Plenum Signum Scala Admiral Topsin

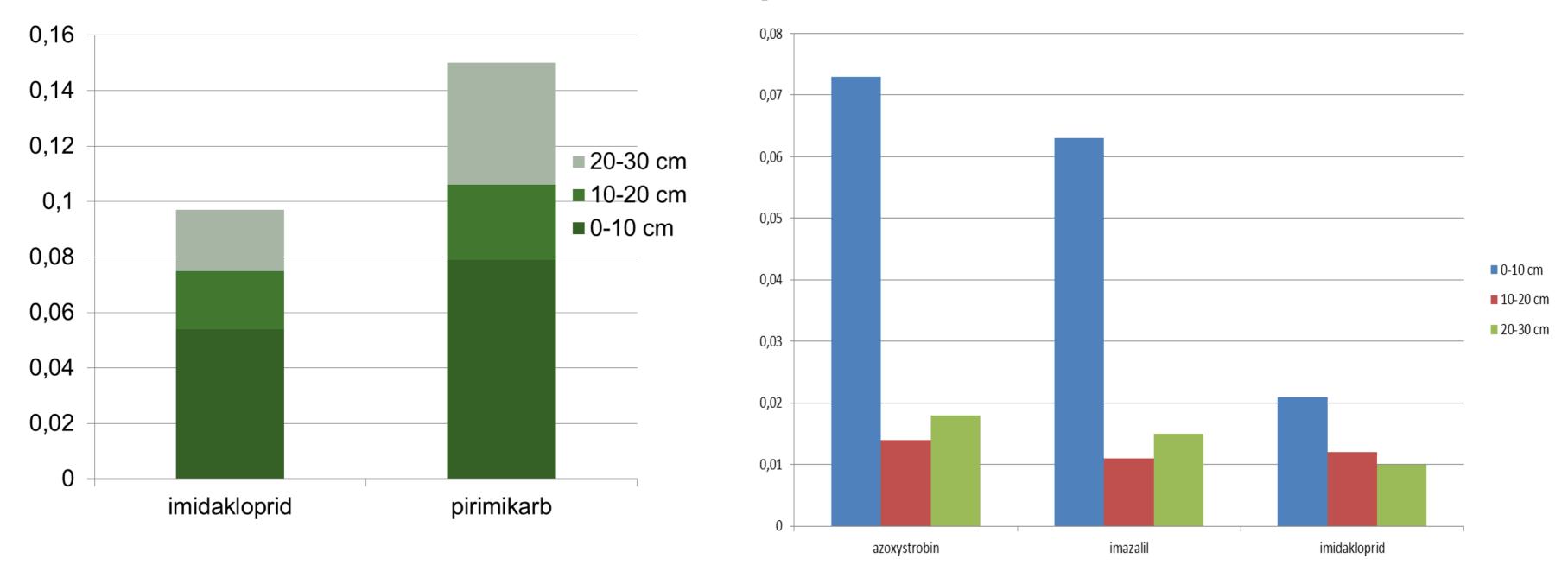
8 -20 places in several companies3 depth 0-10 cm, 10-20 cm, 20-30 cm1 litre/ place



5-12 places at each company
1 depth; 0-10 cm, 1 liter /company
3 different hot spots.
Normal waterspots and fillingplaces
Collection samples 3/greenhouse company

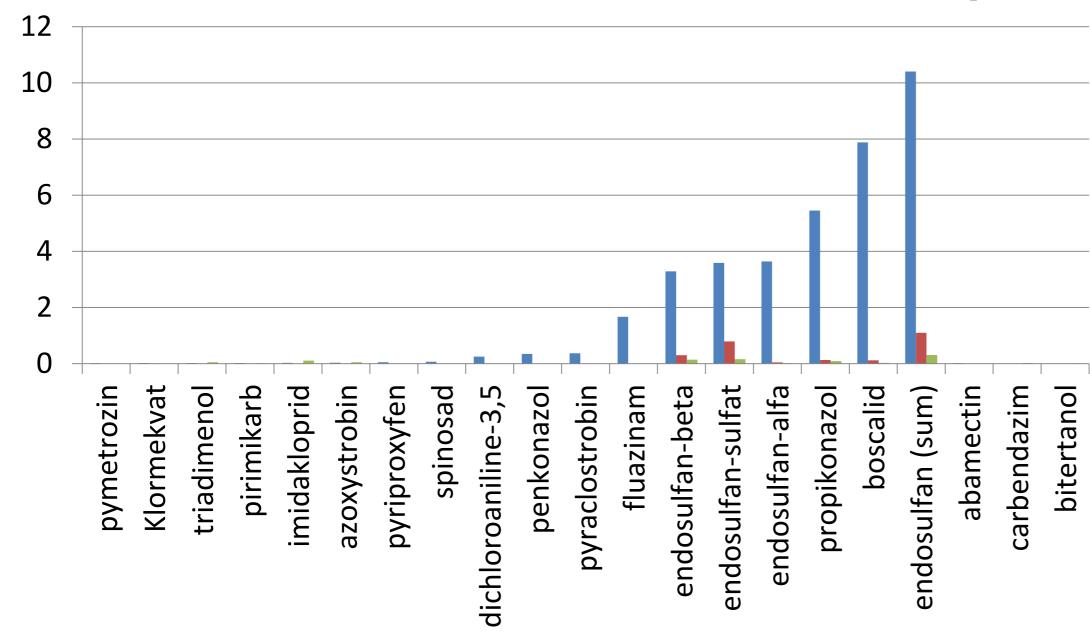


Distribution between depth





Distribution between different places

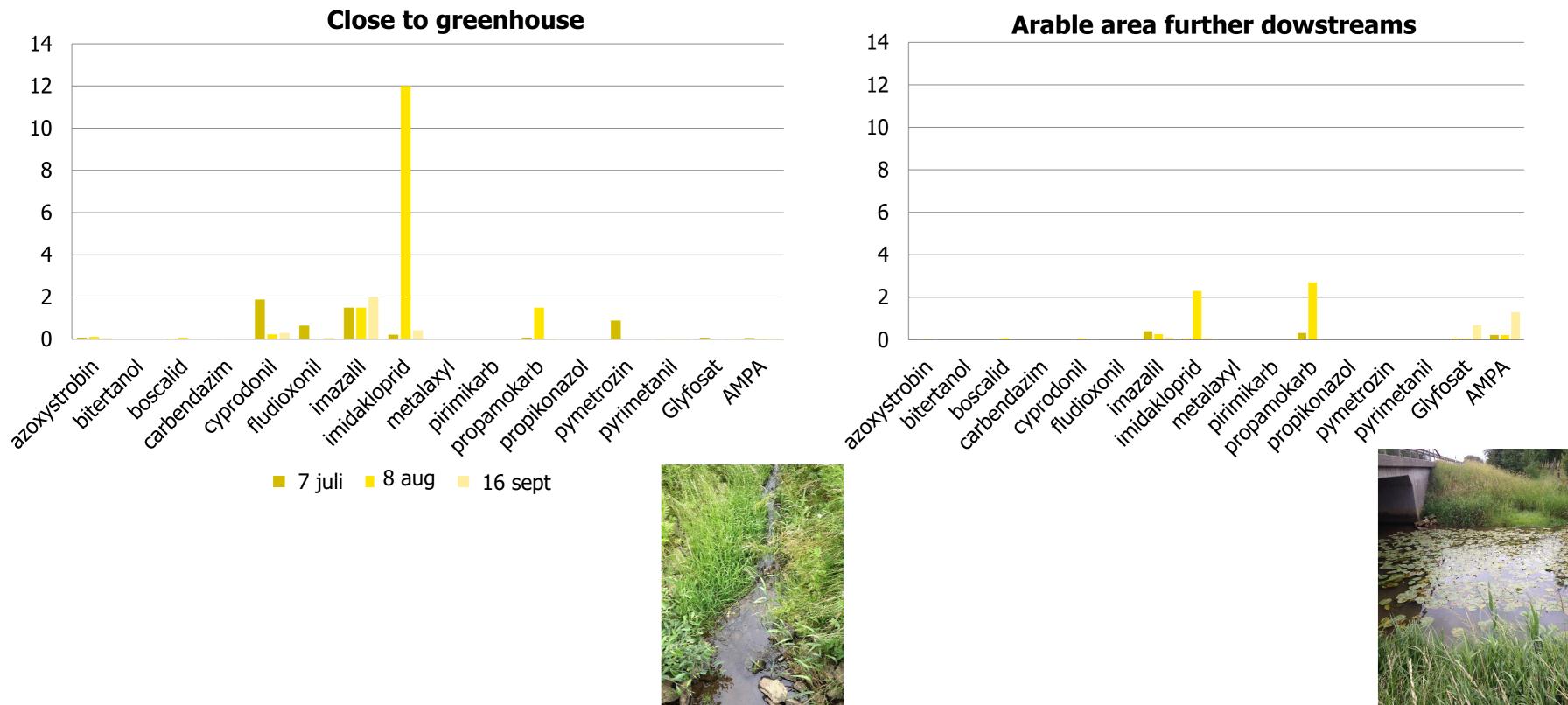


C Påfy C Drän C Van











Solutions and precautions

- Filling place for the sprayer
- Condensation water recirkulation or rain water basins
- Cleaning of filters in the greenhouse
- Recirculation and closing the greenhouses
- Organic waste material







Future

- More biological products available
- All areas where chemicals are used recirculated
- More knowledge
- cleaning water
- organic waste material
- content of waterflows inside greenhouses
- More practical solutions
- organic waste water and material
- cleaning waters from greenhouses



Preconditions to succeed

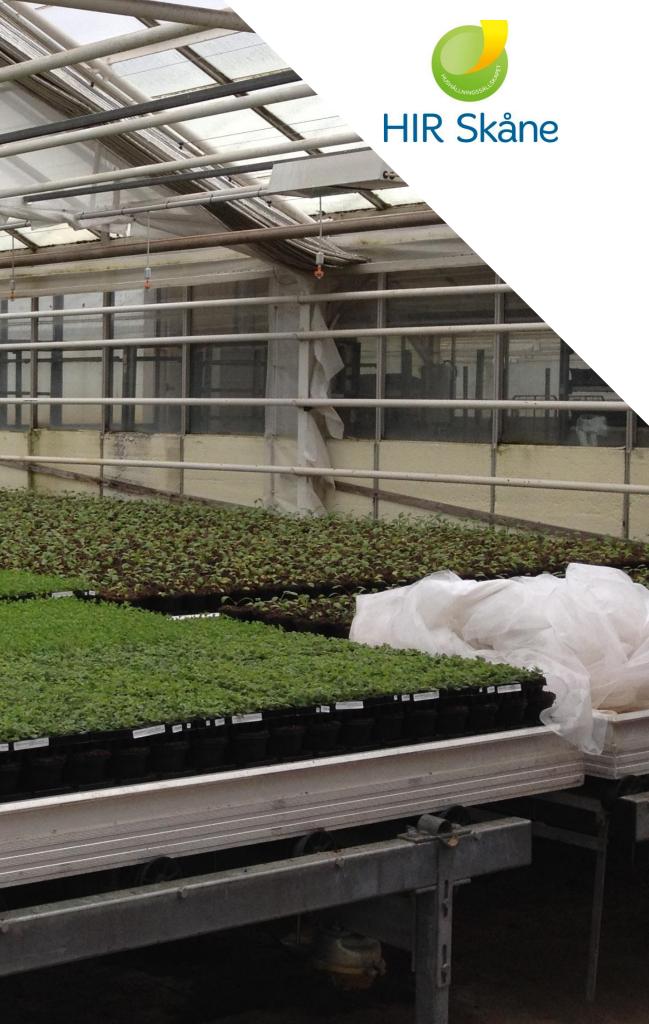
- Surveillance of water flows that give feed-back
- Visits to growers
- Continuous financing of these questions
- Joint international projects







Discussion



Regulations

- What kind of specific regulations or conditions to reduce the risk of leakage from greenhouses seems to work well / not so well? Has the implementation worked? Why? / Why not?
- Are there any specific regulations concerning measures to reduce the risk of leakage from greenhouses?
- Are there conditions of how to use the different pesticides allowed in each country?
- Is there a possibility for financial compensation for investments / measures?
- How do the greenhouse operators react to the regulations / implementation?



estments / measures? ions / implementation?

Precautions

- What measures taken have worked well? What have been the challenges and are there any problems that are still not solved? Practical challenges?
- How is the condense water handled?
- Where does the water from cleaning of the filters, water tanks and basins go?
- Where does the water from cleaning the greenhouse go? What does it contain and is it collected?
- Handling of the compost material
- Safe location for filling the sprayer
- Characterization of the greenhouse industry in each country (greenhouse types, ulletnumber, size, age, recycling etc.)?
- Organic waste how to handle both placement and end-product use



Surveillance

- How important is it to do water measurements outside greenhouses to drive the work forward? How should the sampling programs be designed? How is inspection and other follow up used?
- Are measurements outside the greenhouses made, to follow the measures?
- Are inspections from authorities being carried out in the greenhouses? How ulletfrequently?
- Have you succeeded in reducing the levels in your surface waters?



To be continued

- Is there an interest of more contact in the future?
- More workshops?
- Specific questions?
- Collaboration projects, research?

