

Evaluation of pesticide risks to soil organisms

A Module in FAO's Pesticide Registration Toolkit



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Pesticides are used worldwide and play an important role in food security



Use of plant protection product active substances per hectare of arable land in kg a.s./ha (mean 2007-2012, from FAO 2015, see http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RP)



Pesticide use poses risks to human health and the environment





Risks for consumers





Pesticide registration/management

Main objective of pesticide registration:

Demonstrate that the product is **effective for its intended purposes** and does **not pose an unacceptable risk to human or animal health or the environment** under the conditions of use in the country or region.

Pesticide registration is carried out by governmental regulatory authorities.



The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management



World Health Organization



Limited capacity/expertise in low and middle income countries



Perspective !?

USEPA-OPP: ~ 700 staff

UK-CRD: ~ 150 staff

China ICAMA: ~ 80 staff

Netherlands Ctgb: ~ 120 staff



FAO's Pesticide Registration Toolkit http://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit





Objective of FAO's Pesticide Toolkit

- Web-based registration handbook intended for day-to-day use
- **Decision support system** for pesticide registration staff in developing countries





- Favours methods feasible with limited resources
- Assist registrars in informed decision making – they still make the decisions!
- Training programme > 50 countries



Main elements of the Toolkit

Three main menus

- Registration Tools
 - Guidance on procedures
 - Risk assessment models



- Information sources
 - Access to information
- Special pages
 - High interest topics

Quick start guide

Search ...

Toolkit start





New module on risk assessment for soil organisms

Work in progress!

Modules already included:

- Occupational risk
- Risk to pollinators
- Residue limits
- => Developing new modules through expert meetings





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Risks of pesticides to soil

 Decrease soil biodiversity, impede soil functions, diminish system productivity

 Soil is rather resistant to disturbance, however when soil fertility and soil structure are destroyed in the long run, the loss is quite irreversible



Risks of pesticides to soil

- Soil management is sustainable if the supporting, provisioning, regulating, and cultural services provided by soil are maintained or enhanced without significantly impairing either the soil functions that enable those services or biodiversity
- ⇒ FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division is developing the module on soil risk assessment to assist low and middle income countries address this issue



Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (2016)

3.7 Preserve and enhance soil biodiversity

The authorization and use of pesticides in agricultural systems should be based on the recommendations included in the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and relevant national regulations. Integrated or organic pest management should be encouraged



Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management



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Protecting soil organisms, and contributing to biodiversity, agroecology and food security

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Toxicity – standardized dataset

- **Earthworm** Reproduction (56d) (*E. fetida, E. andrei,* OECD 222)
- **Collembola** Reproduction (28d/21d) (*Folsomia candida, F. fimetaria,* OECD 232)
- N- Transformation (28-100d) (Microorganisms OECD 216)









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MORE FOOD LESS RISK