



The Food & Environment
Research Agency



Methodologies used for Pesticide Usage Surveys and their Potential for Monitoring Plant Pests

Pesticide Usage Survey Team
Food & Environment Research Agency
Sand Hutton, York
<http://pusstats.fera.defra.gov.uk/>



Pesticide Usage Surveys - Overview

- Surveys started in 1965 over concerns of organochlorine usage
- Small team - 3 field surveyors; 2 office based staff
- All surveys are voluntary
- The surveys have over 90% uptake
- The surveys are currently funded by the Chemicals Regulation Directorate



Aims of the Surveys - Policy

- Complying with the requirements of EU Statistics Regulation (1185/2009/EC)
- Informing the pesticide risk (approval) process
- Targeting pesticide monitoring programs
- Providing indicators for the Pesticide Forum and others



Aims of the Surveys – Other uses

- Responding to queries from Government, industry and members of the public
- Providing base data for research
- Provision of data for training/teaching programs to improve pesticide practice on farms
- Web-based publication of reports and pesticide usage statistics



PUS Surveys – Key Requirements

- National cropping statistics and grower database
- Stratified sampling methodology
- Effective statistical evaluation
- Well designed forms, instructions & relational databases
- Experienced and trained staff



National Cropping Statistics

- Defra June Survey team collects information on the type of crops and the areas of each grown on a holding
- Spatial information on the location of a farm is recorded
- Address details for each holding are also recorded



Stratified Sampling Methodology

- Frequency distributions are requested from the June Survey team which show the area of selected crops and the number of farms within each region
- Farms are allocated to one of five size groups with 20% of the area grown in each
- Representative samples are selected with the number of sampled farms being proportional to the area grown in each region and size group



Making National Estimates

- The sample selection procedure is reversed in order to make national estimates
- Using three factors the sampled area of crops are multiplied (raised) to:
 - The overall area of sampled crops in each region & size group
 - The regional area of specific crops
 - The national area of specific crops



PUS Surveys – Data collected

- All usage - conventional pesticides; biopesticides & biocontrol organisms
- Dates and methods of application
- Reasons for application
- Use of crop covers & growing media (selected surveys)



Range of surveys conducted by the UK PUS teams

Surveyed Crops	Number of Farms	% Area Grown
Arable	1,736	6
Grassland & Fodder	675	9
Edible Protected	258	48
Outdoor Vegetables	637	35
Soft Fruit	325	45
Orchards	314	44



Use of pesticides on dessert apples - 2012

Active substance	Area treated (ha)	Weight applied (kg)
Captan	35,134	50,521
Myclobutanil	22,799	1,296
Penconazole	14,329	542
Dithianon	10,879	6,357
Pyrimethanil	9,467	2,802
Copper oxychloride	9,324	6,381
Gibberellins	6,872	18
Urea	6,555	10,908
Chlorpyrifos	6,156	4,194
Boscalid/pyraclostrobin	5,872	1,757



Use of insecticide active substances on dessert apples - 2012

Active substance	Area treated (ha)	Weight applied (kg)
Chlorpyrifos	6,156	4,194
Chlorantraniliprole	3,028	106
Thiacloprid	2,672	370
Flonicamid	2,591	182
Indoxacarb	1,589	112
Fenoxycarb	1,456	155
Methoxyfenozide	1,411	152
Pirimicarb	823	227
Cypermethrin	758	20
Pyrethrins	246	13

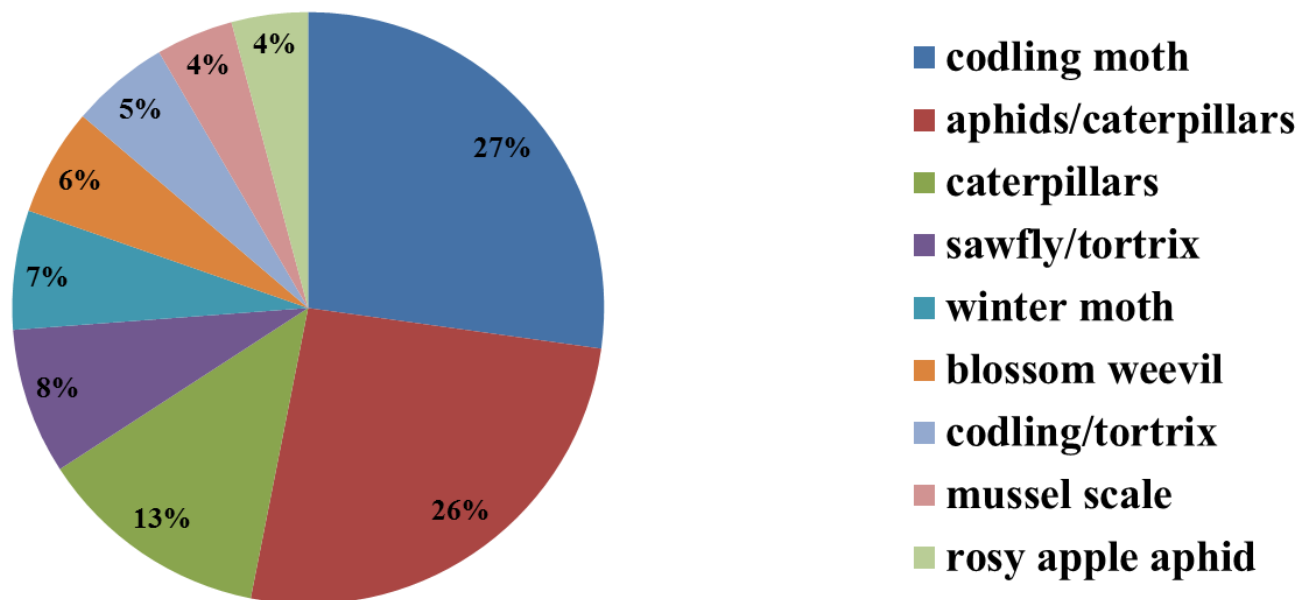


Regional use of chlorpyrifos on dessert apples - 2012

County/district	Area treated (ha)	Weight applied (kg)
Kent	5,081	3,533
H&W	467	247
E.Sussex	164	118
Cambs	140	93
Suffolk	86	72
Essex	68	49
Gloucs	59	46
Dorset	38	11
Norfolk	22	11
Notts	21	10

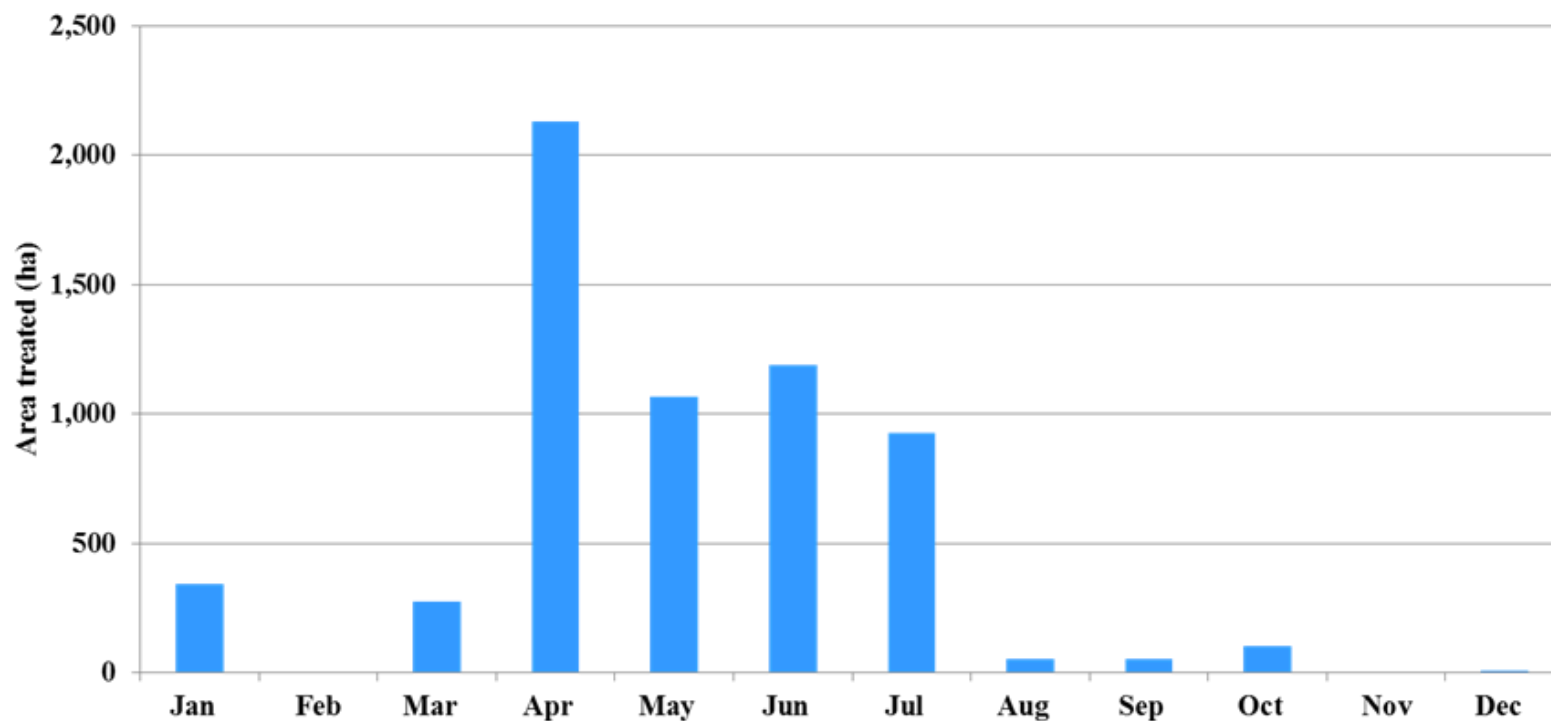


Reasons for the use of chlorpyrifos on dessert apples - 2012





Timing of chlorpyrifos applications made to dessert apples - 2012



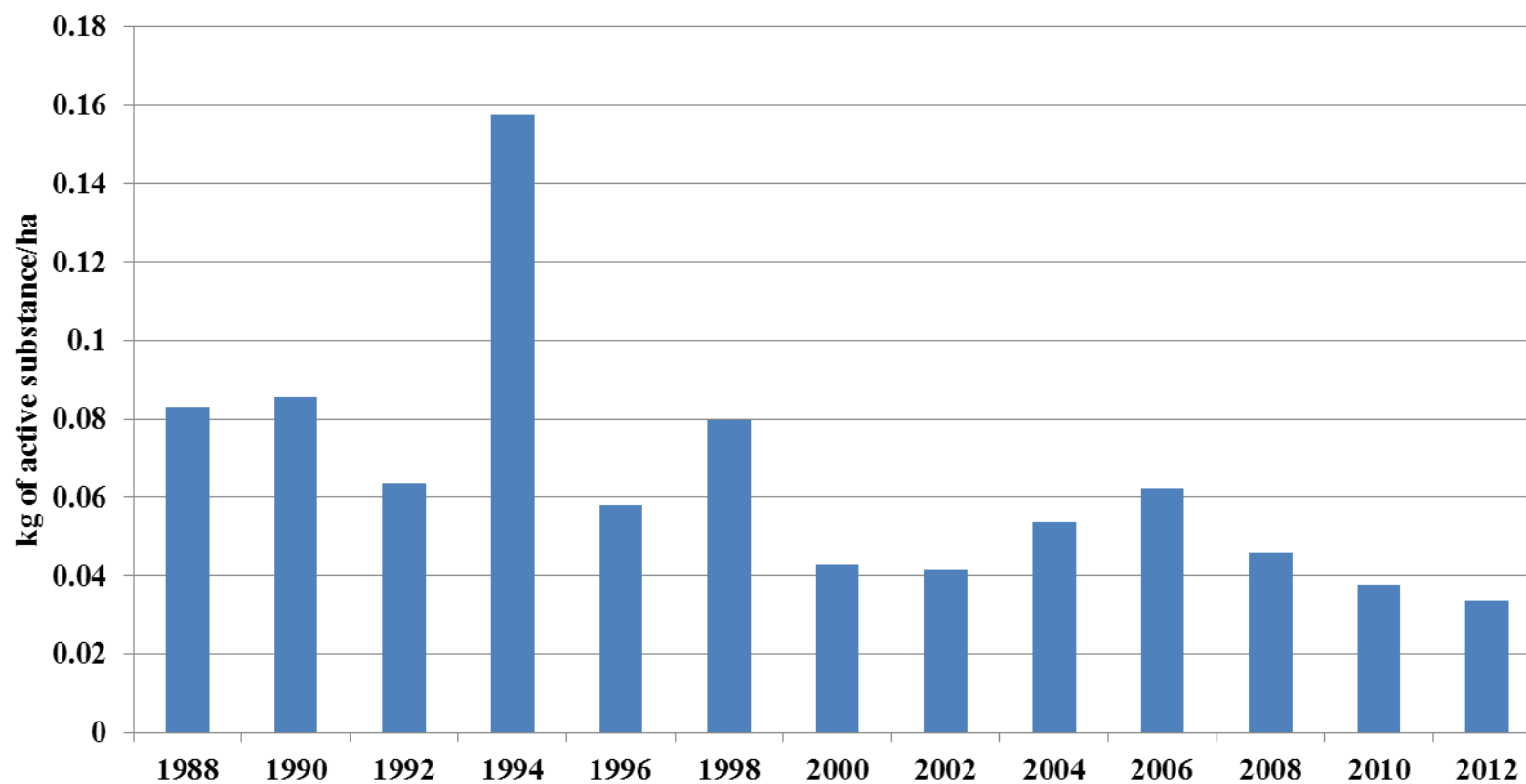


Use of biocontrol & biopesticides in orchard crops - 2012

Species or active substance	Area treated (ha)	Average number of applications
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki</i>	495	2
<i>Cydia pomonella</i> granulovirus	373	2
(E,E)-8,10-dodecadien-1-ol	144	2
<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>	93	2
<i>Anthocoris spp.</i>	90	1



Changes in the use of insecticides on cereal crops since 1988





The Food & Environment
Research Agency



Chlorpyrifos – “Say No to Drift” Campaign





Use of Low-Drift nozzles for Chlorpyrifos application

	2011	2012	2013 (future use)
Orchards	8%	76%	85%
Soft Fruit	6%	37%	55%



Potential issues of drifting dust at the time of crop drilling





EFSA study on non-dietary operator exposure – CT/EFSA/PPR/2010

Type of Data	Number Sampled
Farms	428 (6 countries)
Fields	1,201 (18,344 ha)
Sprayers	749
Spray Operators	581
Workers	481



Data Entry & Data Retrieval (1)

- PUS surveys currently use Informix Relational databases with character based data entry screens
- These have been used since the late 1980's
- Incorporates a range of look-up tables for registered pesticides; approval status; crops; crop growth stages; methods of application etc.



Data Entry & Data Retrieval (2)

- Future PUS surveys will use web-based data entry screens on a MySQL platform
- Web-based data entry screens have been used for:
 - CT/EFSA/PPR/2010
 - CFT/EFSA/PRAS/2012/05
- Up to 7 EU countries have entered their data via password protected data entry screens



The Food & Environment
Research Agency



Thank You

