

“Our Shrinking Chemical Tool Box”



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and Marine



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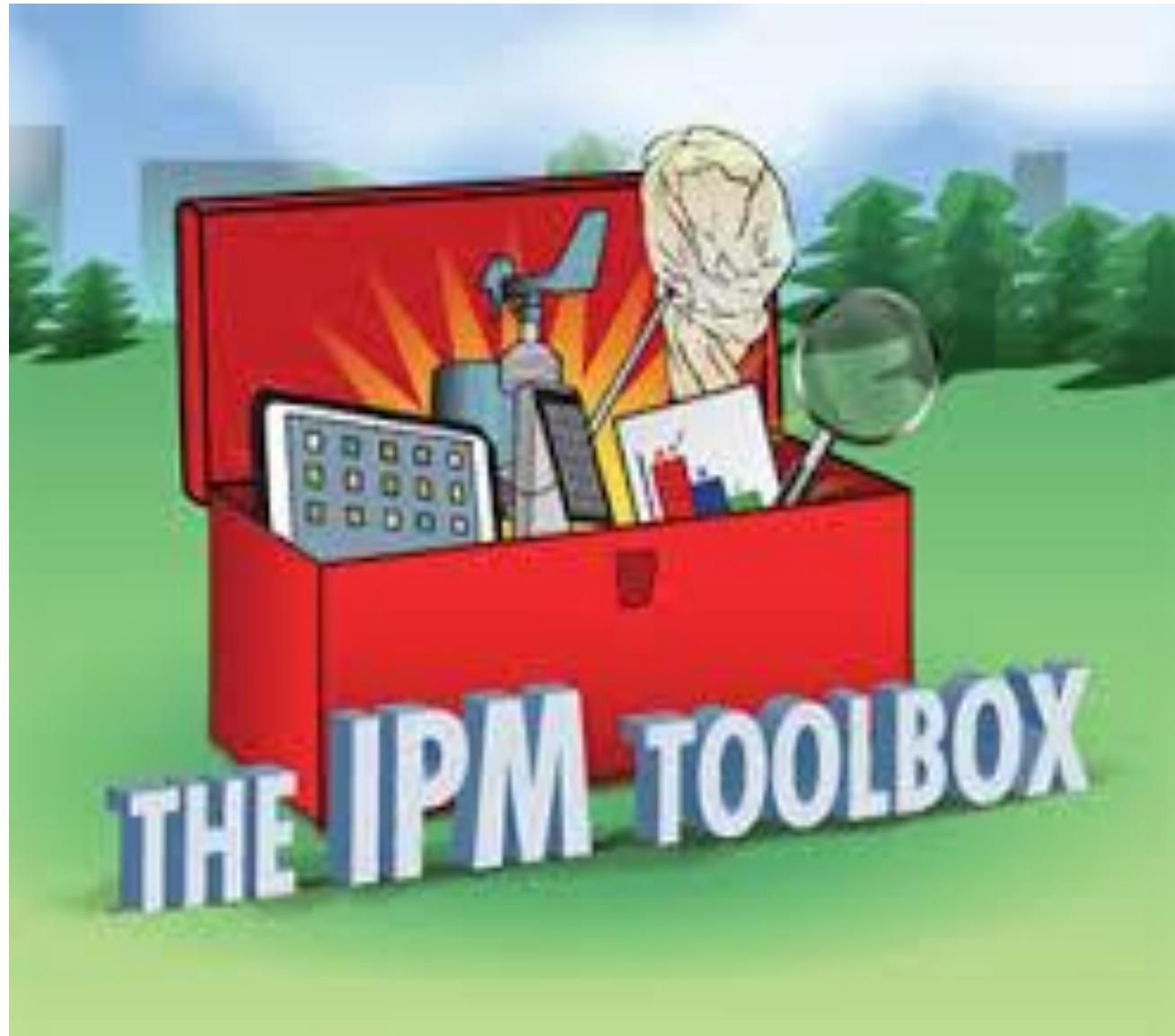
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A brief history (1st generation)

- 2500 B.C.
Ancient Sumerians used **sulfur** compounds to kill insects
- 300 B.C.
Chinese recognize phenology (connection between climate and periodic biological phenomena)
- 1101 A.D.
The Chinese discover **soap** as a pesticide (**Fatty Acids**)
- 1600's
Tobacco infusions (**Nicotine**), **herbs** and **arsenic** become the major materials used for insect pest control
- 1880s **Bordeaux Mixture**
- 1890 **Mercuric chloride**
- 1900 Paris green (mixture of arsenic and **copper sulfate**) used for the control of Colorado potato beetle

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A brief history (2nd Generation)

Synthetic Pesticide Era--1939 to today

- 1930's trend toward synthesizing new compounds
- 1936 Metaldehyde
- 1940's During WWII both sides work on organophosphates as nerve gases and coincidentally discover the insecticidal properties of these chemicals
- 1942 Gamma HCH, Thiram
- 1944 DDT
- 1945 MCPA
- 1947 2,4-D
- 1950's early 60's "The Green Revolution"
- 1951 Dimethoate, CIPC
- 1952 Folpet
- 1954 Demeton S Methyl
- 1956 Dodine, Mecoprop, Atrazine, Simazine
- 1959 Organotins
- 1960 Chlormequat
- 1961 Mancozeb
- 1962 DiQuat & Paraquat, Methiocarb **Silent Spring**
- 1964 Chlorothalonil
- 1965 Carbofuran
- 1966 Chlorpyrifos



'Silent Spring' Is Now Noisy Summer

Pesticides Industry
Up in Arms Over
a New Book

By JOHN M. LEE
The \$300,000,000 pesticides industry has been highly irritated by a quiet woman author whose previous works on science have been praised for the beauty and precision of the writing.

The author is Rachel Carson,



Rachel Carson Stirs
Conflict—Producers
Are Crying 'Foul'

fending the use of their products. Meetings have been held in Washington and New York. Statements are being drafted and counter-attacks plotted. A drowsy midsummer has suddenly been enlivened by the greatest up roar in the pesticides industry since the cranberry



A brief history (Modern times)

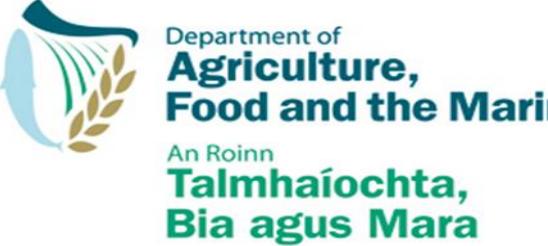
- 1968 Benomyl, Phenmedipham
- 1969 Tridemorph, Desmedipham, Ethofumesate, Chlorotoluron, Propyzamide
- 1970's Serious beginning of research on IPM approaches to pest control
- 1970 IPU
- 1971 Glyphosate
- 1973 Triadimefon, Carbendazim, Difenoquat
- 1974 Deltamethrin, Guazatine
- 1975 Pendimethalin, Cypermethrin, Diclofop methyl, Triclopyr
- 1976 Cymoxanil, Flamprop-M
- 1977 Metalaxyl, Prochloraz, Clopyralid
- 1978 Triadimenol, Propammocarb
- 1979 Propiconazole, Fenpropimorph, Esfenvalerate
- 1980's Increase in IPM research & genetic engineering applications in agriculture
- 1981 Fluazifop P, Mepiquat chloride
- 1983 Kresoxim methyl, Fluroxypyr, Metsulfuron methyl
- 1984 Flusilazole
- 1985 DFF, Tribenuron, Thifensulfuron
- 1986 Cyproconazole, Fenpropidin, Tebuconazole
- 1987 Cyazofamid, Prosulfocarb, Propaquizafop
- 1988 Fenoxaprop, Difenoconazole
- 1989 Trinexapac
- 1990 Fluazinam



A brief history (Modern times)

- 1990 Imidacloprid, Thiamethoxam
- 1991 Triflusulfuron-methyl,
- 1992 Azoxystrobin, acetamiprid
- 1993 Epoxiconazole
- 1994 *Bacillus subtilis*
- 1995 *Ampelomyces quisqualis*, Flufenacet
- 1996 Quinoxyfen
- 1997 Ferric phosphate
- 1998 Trifloxystrobin
- 1999 Picolinafen
- 2000 Pyraclostrobin, Picoxystrobin, Thiacloprid
- 2002 Prothioconazole, Clothianidin
- 2004 Fluopyram
- 2005 Proquinazid
- 2006 Boscalid, Pinoxaden, Chlorantraniliprole,
- 2010 Isopyrazam
- 2011 Bixafen
- 2016 Oxathiapiprolin, Sulfoxaflor
- 2018 Mefentrifluconazole?? Fenpicoxamid ??





The Chemical Company

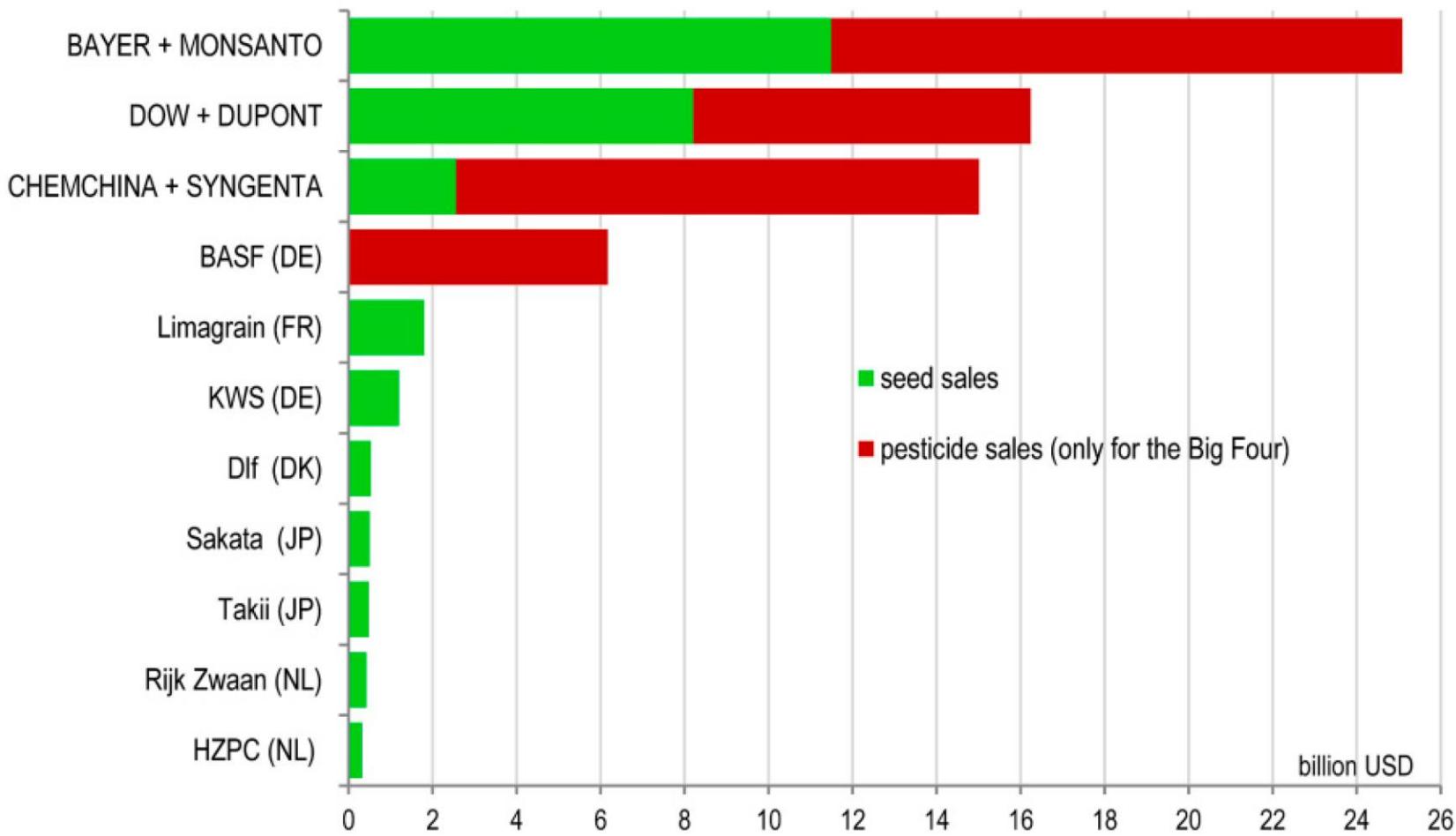
the landscape today



Mitsui Chemicals



Agri Seeds and Chemicals



Sylvie Bonny

Economie Publique, AgroParisTech, INRA, Université Paris-Saclay, 78850 Thiverval-Grignon, France



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Recent losses.....

Aldicarb (Temik) 2003

Benomyl (Benlate) 2002

Demeton S methyl (Metasystox 55) 2007

Dichlobenil (Casoran G) 2009

Diphenylamine (NoScald) 2011

Flamprop-M (Commando) 2003

Flusilazole (Punch C) 2013

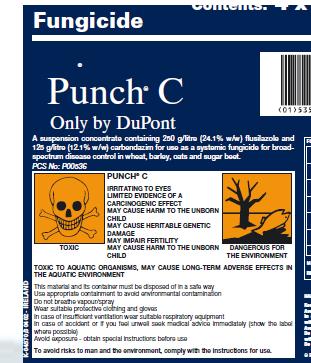
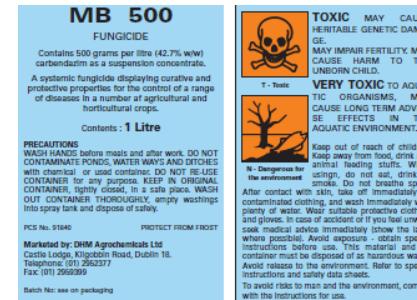
Carbendazim (MB500) 2013

Guazatine 2012

Lindane 2001

Ioxynil 2017

IPU 2017



Recent losses.....

Maneb 2017

Mercurous chloride 1979

Oxydemeton methyl (Metasystox R)

Picoxystrobin (Acanto) 2018

Terbutryn (Opogard) 2007

Tepraloxoxydim (Aramo) 2015

TCA (Atlas Hebron) 2001

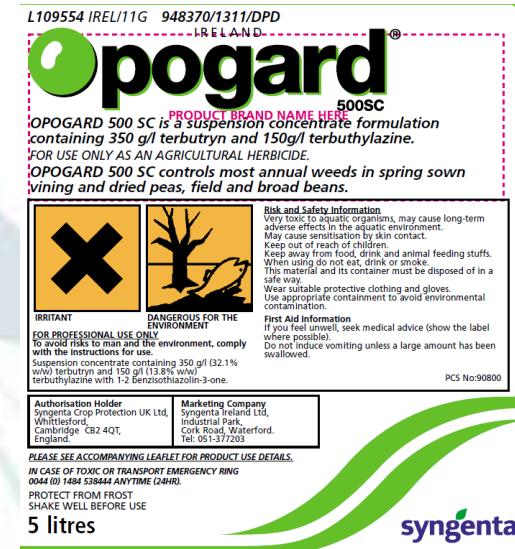
Simazine & Atrazine 2007

Linuron (Lingo, Afalon) 2017

Prometryne (Gesegard) 2007

Paraquat (Gramoxone100) 2007

Flupysulfuron (Lexus) 2017



New active substances

Rate of discovery

More targeted





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New active substances

More biologically
active...



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FIELD OF USE: For use only as an agricultural (IRL only)/horticultural insecticide

Crops	Max. single dose	Max. no of applications at max. single dose	Max total dose	Latest time of application
Potatoes (IRL only)	60 ml/ha	2 per crop	120 ml/ha	14 days before harvest
Apples, pears	175 ml/ha	2 per year	350 ml/ha	14 days before harvest

Read the label before use. Using this product in a manner that is inconsistent with the label may be an offence. Follow the code of practice for using plant protection products

Improved human and environmental safety profile





New active substances

1945 MCPA 1650 g/ha
(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid)

Finy®

PCS No.: 02360

THIS BOOKLET IS
PART OF THE APPROVED
PRODUCT LABEL.

FINY® is a water soluble granule formulation containing 200 g/kg metsulfuron-methyl for the control of broad-leaved weeds in wheat, oats, triticale and barley, in linseed and in set-aside land. Only for professional use.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE.

Crops/situations	Maximum individual dose	Maximum total dose	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Wheat, barley, oats and triticale	30 g product/ha	30 g product/ha	1 per crop	Before flag leaf sheath extending stage
Linseed	30 g product/ha	30 g product/ha	1 per crop	Before flower buds visible or up to 30 cm tall, whichever is the sooner
Set-aside	30 g product/ha	30 g product/ha	1 per year	Before 1st August in year of application

AGRITOX®

A soluble concentrate containing 500 g/L (44.25% w/w) MCPA as the dimethylamine salt.
A selective herbicide for the control of many broad-leaved weeds in cereals and grassland.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE.

Crops	Maximum individual dose	Maximum total dose	Latest timing
Winter wheat	3.3 L/ha	3.3 L product/ha/crop	Before 3 rd node detectable (GS 33)
Spring wheat, winter and spring barley, rye and oats	3.3 L/ha	3.3 L product/ha/crop	Before 1 st node detectable (GS 31)
Undersown cereals (listed above) with red clover	1.4 L/ha	1.4 L product/ha/crop	Before 1 st node detectable (GS 31)
Undersown cereals (listed above) with grass only	2.7 L/ha	2.7 L product/ha/crop	Before 1 st node detectable (GS 31)
Grassland	3.3 L/ha	6.6 L product/ha/year	N/A
Grassland (seed crop)	3.2 L/ha	3.2 L product/ha/year	5 weeks before heading

**1983 Metsulfuron methyl
6 g/ha (0.0006g/m²)**



New active substances

1965 Chlorpyrifos 960 g/ha

(Cutworms, Aphid, Caterpillars, leatherjackets, beetles, capsids, moths, weevils, mites....)

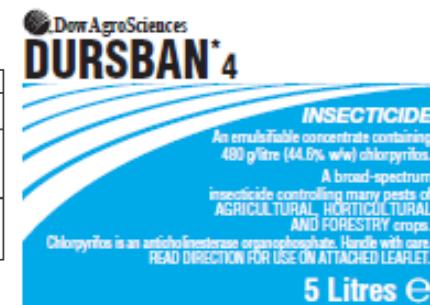
BRASSICA AND VEGETABLE CROPS

SPRAY APPLICATION

RATES OF USE AND PESTS CONTROLLED

Crops that can be treated	Pest	Rate per hectare
Broccoli, cabbage, calabrese, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage	Aphids	1.0 litre
Broccoli, cabbage, calabrese, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage	Caterpillars (small), leatherjackets, whitefly (adults)	1.5 litres
Broccoli, cabbage, calabrese, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, bulb onions, seed potatoes ¹	Cutworms	2.0 litres

¹ IMPORTANT - Do not spray seed potato crops under severe drought stress as damage may occur. The variety Desirée is particularly susceptible.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

FOR USE ONLY AS A HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

Crops: Brussels sprouts, broccoli/calabrese, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale and lettuce

Maximum individual dose: 0.5 L/ha

Maximum number of treatments: 2

Latest time of application: Brussels sprouts, broccoli/calabrese, cabbage, cauliflower, collards and kale: 3 days before harvest
Lettuce: 7 days before harvest

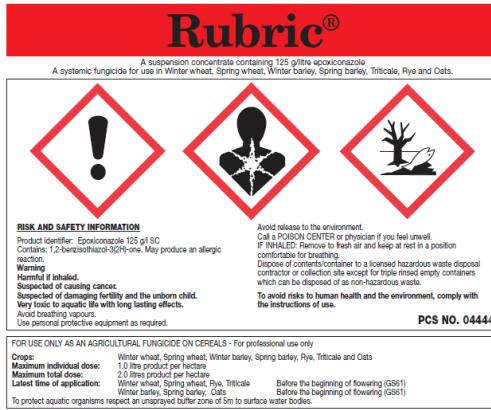
READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.

2006 Spirotetramat 75 g/ha

(Aphids and whitefly only)

New active substances

1961 Mancozeb 1600 g/ha



2017 Oxathiapiprolin 20 g/ha



1993 Epoxiconazole 125 g/ha

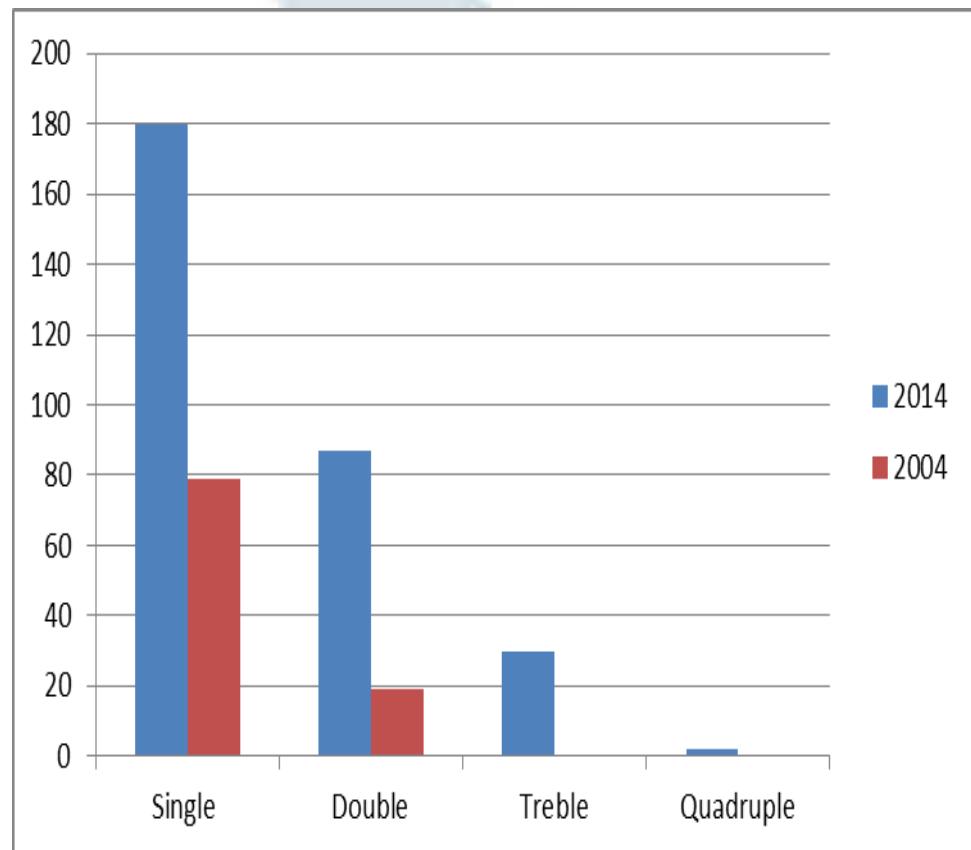




Mixtures.....

2004 Applications
versus
2014 applications

2004 60% >1 active
2014 80% >1 active





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The future.....

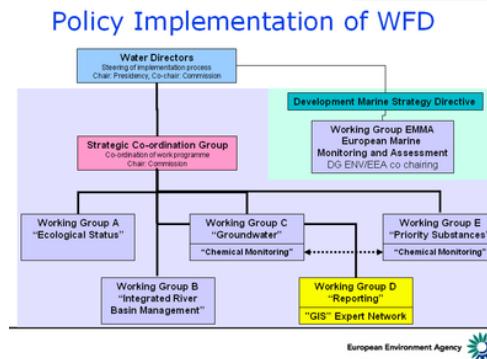
**“Green” products,
Micro-organisms,
IPM sensitive products
Nanotechnology....**



The future.....



Pollinators...
EQS Water
Endocrine disruption
Negligible exposure



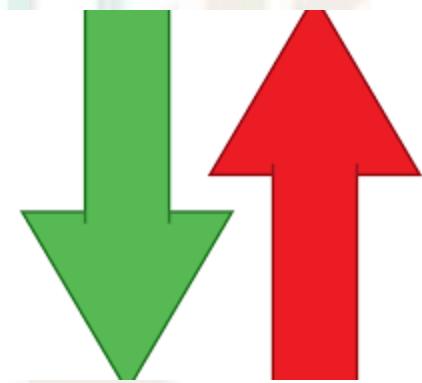
The future.....



Regulatory constraints

2015 Comparative Assessment

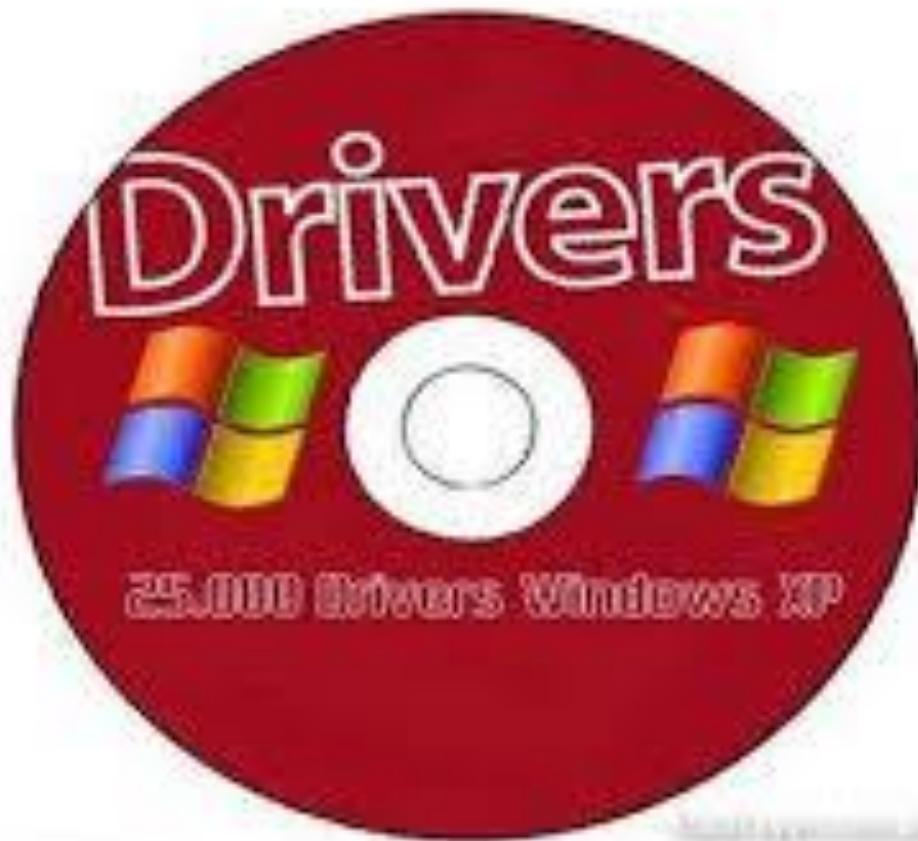
Impact of cut off criteria





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Public Opinion and Mass Media





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**"Never let the facts
get in the way of a
good story."**
— Mark Twain

Regulations

(Acts adopted under the Treaty/Economic and Monetary Union whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009

concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives
79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Community, and in particular Article 37(2), Article 95 and
Article 152(4)(b) thereof,

Parliament by its Resolution of 30 May 2002⁽⁵⁾ and the
Council in its Conclusions of 12 December 2001 asked
the Commission to review Directive 91/414/EEC and
identified a number of issues for the Commission to
address.

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

- (3) In the light of the experience gained from the application
of Directive 91/414/EEC and of recent scientific and
technical developments, that Directive should be
replaced.



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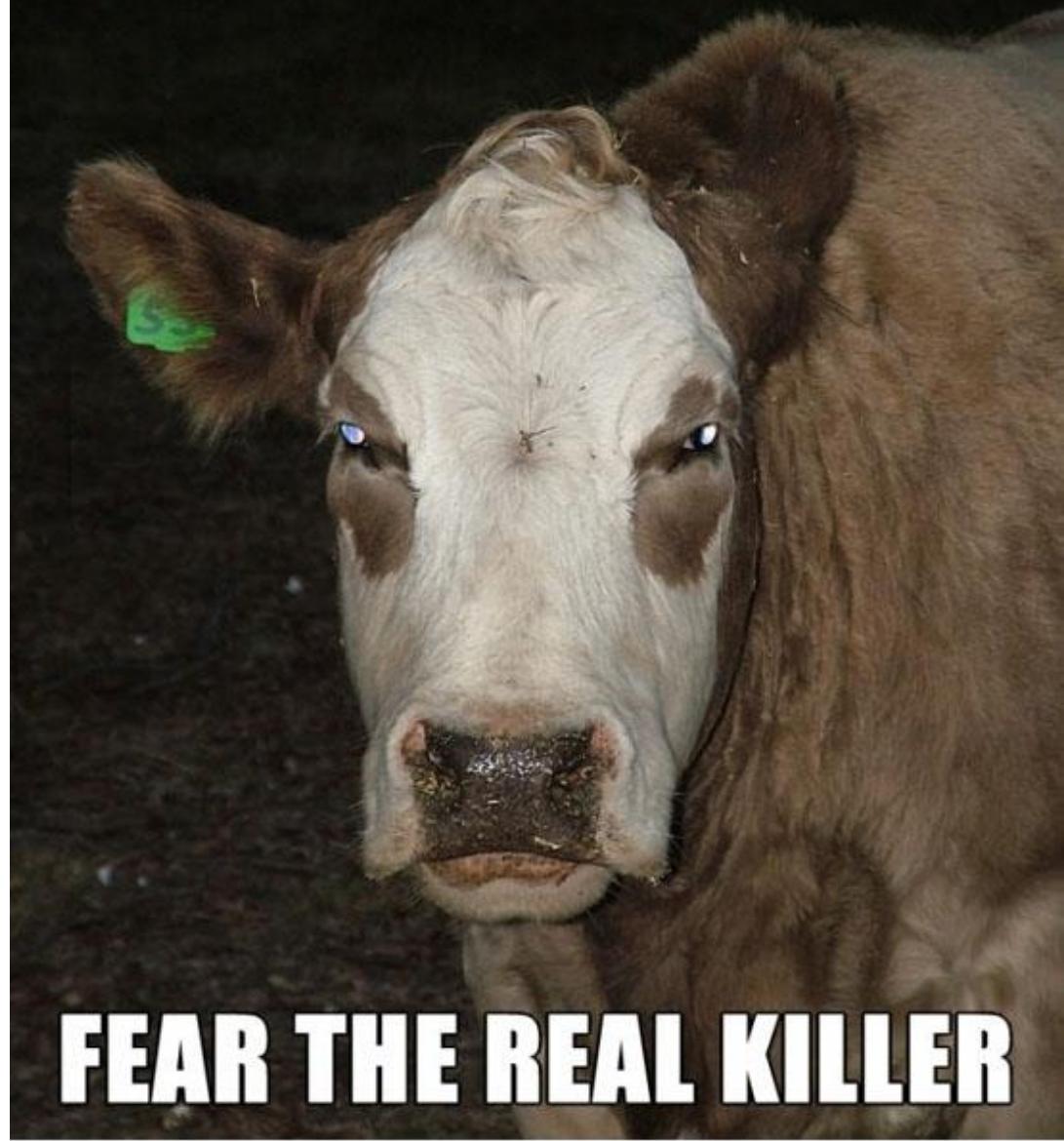
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Hazard based “Cut off” criteria...



- If not Cat 1A or 1B Mutagen
- If not Cat 1A or 1B Carcinogen
- If not Cat 1A or 1B Repro Toxin
- If not an ED
- If not a POP
- If not a PBT
- If not a vPvB
- If not an ED to NTO
- If no unacceptable bee effects

Every year, sharks kill 10 people.
Every year, 100 people die from being
stepped on by cows.



FEAR THE REAL KILLER



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1107

Hazard based “Cut off” criteria... Precautionary principle.....

America's cats, kill between up to **4 billion** birds in a year

Peter Marra, (Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute)

The mammalian toll is even higher,
ranging from 6.9 billion to 20.7 billion
annually.





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Safety First!



Substitution principle

Regulation



Time will tell!

Biological activity.....



Some of the active substances at risk of being lost because of human toxicology concerns

ED of very high concern	ED of low concern	Potential ED – further information needed
Fungicides (16/37)		
Mancozeb	Bupirimate Iprodione Myclobutanil Prochloraz Tebuconazole Thiophanate-methyl	Carbendazim Cymoxanil Fluazinam Fosetyl aluminium Hymexazol Mandipropamid Prothioconazole Silthiofam Thiram
Herbicides (15/36)		
Ioxynil Linuron	Metribuzin Propyzamide	2,4-D Chlorpropham Dimethenamid-P Ethofumesate Fluazifop-p-butyl Glufosinate-ammonium Lenacil S-metolachlor Pinoxaden Tepraloxydin Terbutylazine
Insecticides (9/20)		
Abamectin Thiacloprid	Spiromesifen	Chlorpyrifos Clothianidin Beta-cyfluthrin Lambda-cyhalothrin Spinosad Spirotetramat

Some of the active substances at risk of being lost because of ecotoxicology concerns

ED of very high concern	ED of low concern	Potential ED – further information needed
Fungicides (7) Iprodione Myclobutanil Prochloraz Tebuconazole		Carbendazim Chlorothalonil Thiram
Herbicides (5) Ioxynil		2,4-D S-metolachlor Metribuzin
Insecticides (8) Cypermethrin Fenoxy carb	Abamectin	Chlorpyrifos Beta-cyfluthrin Lambda-cyhalothrin Dimethoate Malathion

Candidates for substitution (only 7 year approval)

Low ADI/AOEL/ARfD

1-Methyl-cyclopropene

Bromadiolone

Diclofop

Difenacoum

Dimethoate

Dimoxystrobin

Diquat (dibromide)

Ethoprophos

Fenamiphos (aka phenamiphos)

Fluometuron

Fluquinconazole

Haloxyfop-P (Haloxyfop-R)

Lambda-Cyhalothrin

Metam (incl. -potassium and -sodium)

Methomyl

Oxamyl

Sulcotrione

Triazoxide

Inactive Isomers

Metalexyl

Endocrine Disruptors

Chlorotoluron

Dimoxystrobin

Epoxiconazole

Profoxydim

Thiacloprid

Toxic For Reproduction

Epoxiconazole

Flumioxazine

Glufosinate

Quizalofop-P-tefuryl

Candidates for substitution (only 7 year approval)

2 PBT Criteria

Aclonifen
Benzovindiflupyr
Bifenthrin
Bromuconazole
Chlorotoluron
Copper compounds
Cyproconazole
Cyprodinil
Difenoconazole
Diflufenican
Dimoxystrobin
Diquat (dibromide)
Epoxiconazole
Esfenvalerate
Etofenprox
Etoxazole



Famoxadone
Fludioxonil
Flufenacet
Fluopicolide
Fluquinconazole
Haloxyfop-P (Haloxyfop-R)
Imazamox
Isopyrazam
lambda-Cyhalothrin
Lenacil
Lufenuron
Metconazole
Metribuzin
Metsulfuron-methyl
Myclobutanil
Nicosulfuron
Oxadiazon
Oxyfluorfen
Paclobutrazol
Pendimethalin
Pirimicarb
Prochloraz
Propiconazole
Propoxycarbazone
Prosulfuron
Quinoxylfen
Tebuconazole
Tebufenpyrad
Tri-allate
Ziram



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Newly approved

Beer

Clayed charcoal

Diammonium phosphate

Equisetum arvense L.

Fructose

Sucrose

Hydrogen peroxide

Lecithins



Mustard seeds powder

Salix spp. cortex

Sodium chloride (Salt)

**Sodium hydrogen
carbonate (baking powder)**

Sunflower oil

Urtica spp. (nettle juice)

Vinegar

Whey



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IPM





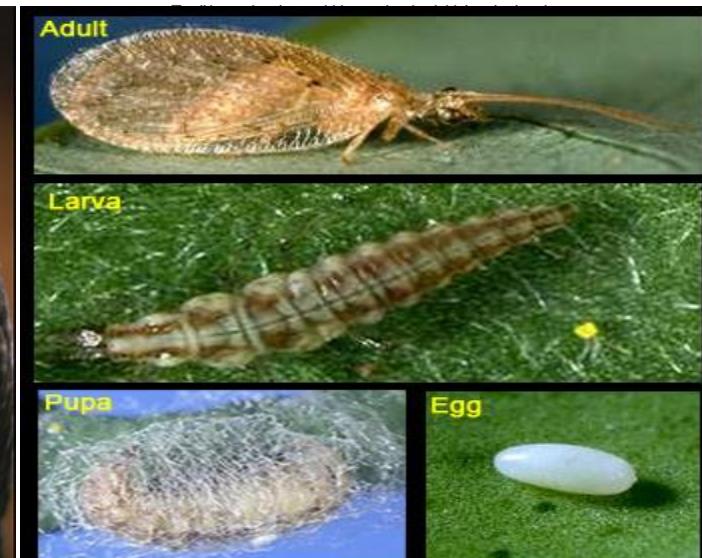
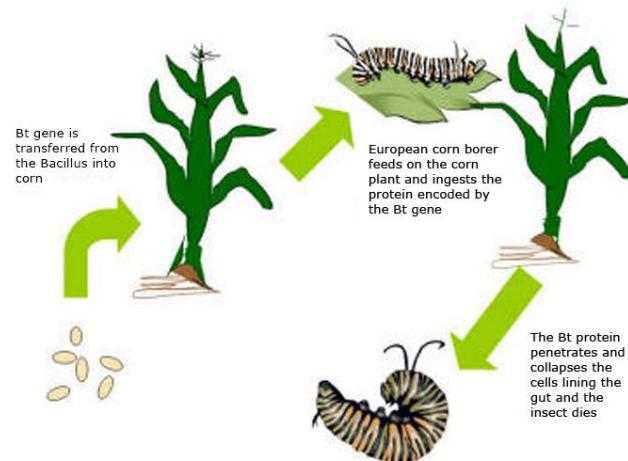
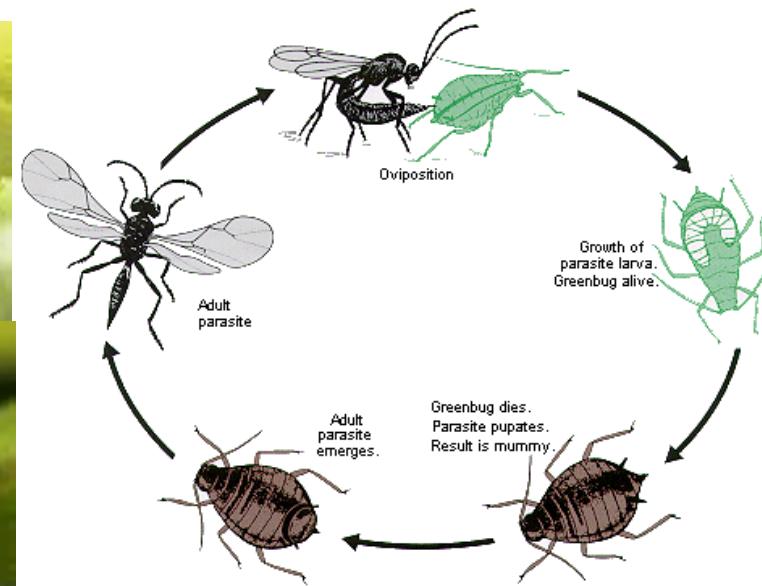
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Mefentrifluconazole

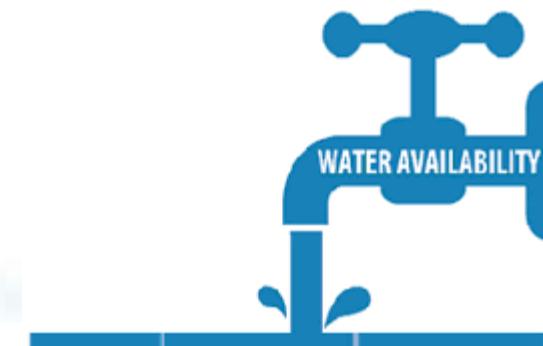
Fenpicoxamid

Clothianidin

REVYSOL

INATREQ™
ACTIVE



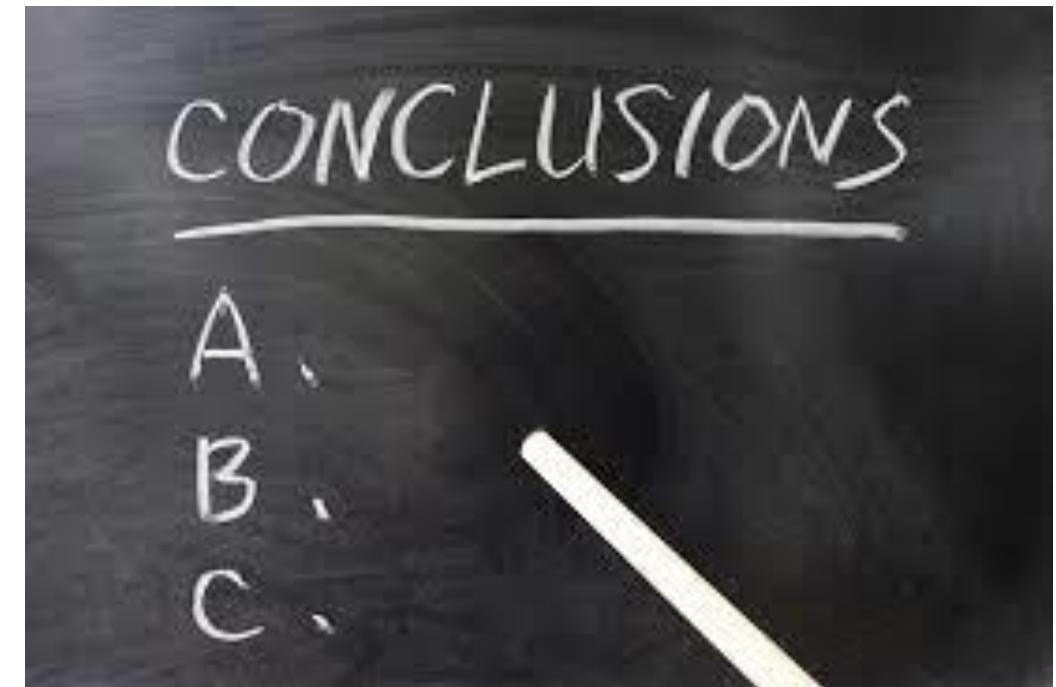




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Best to draw your own.....

FARMING

noun /färmiNG/

THE ART OF LOSING MONEY
WHILE WORKING 400 HOURS
A MONTH TO FEED PEOPLE
WHO THINK YOU ARE TRYING
TO KILL THEM



Thank you for your attention



www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie

- **See our Handbook**
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