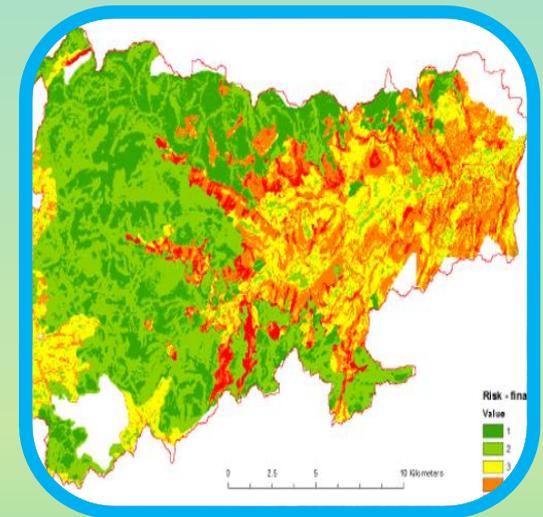


Applied Decision Support Tools to promote water protection measures

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What is a Decision Support Tool?

“Any bespoke or generic software, email/text alerts, online calculator or guidance, phone app, and paper-based guidance that could contribute to an end user decision affecting surface or ground water quality”

Fairway report D5.1 “Survey and Review of Decision Support Tools”

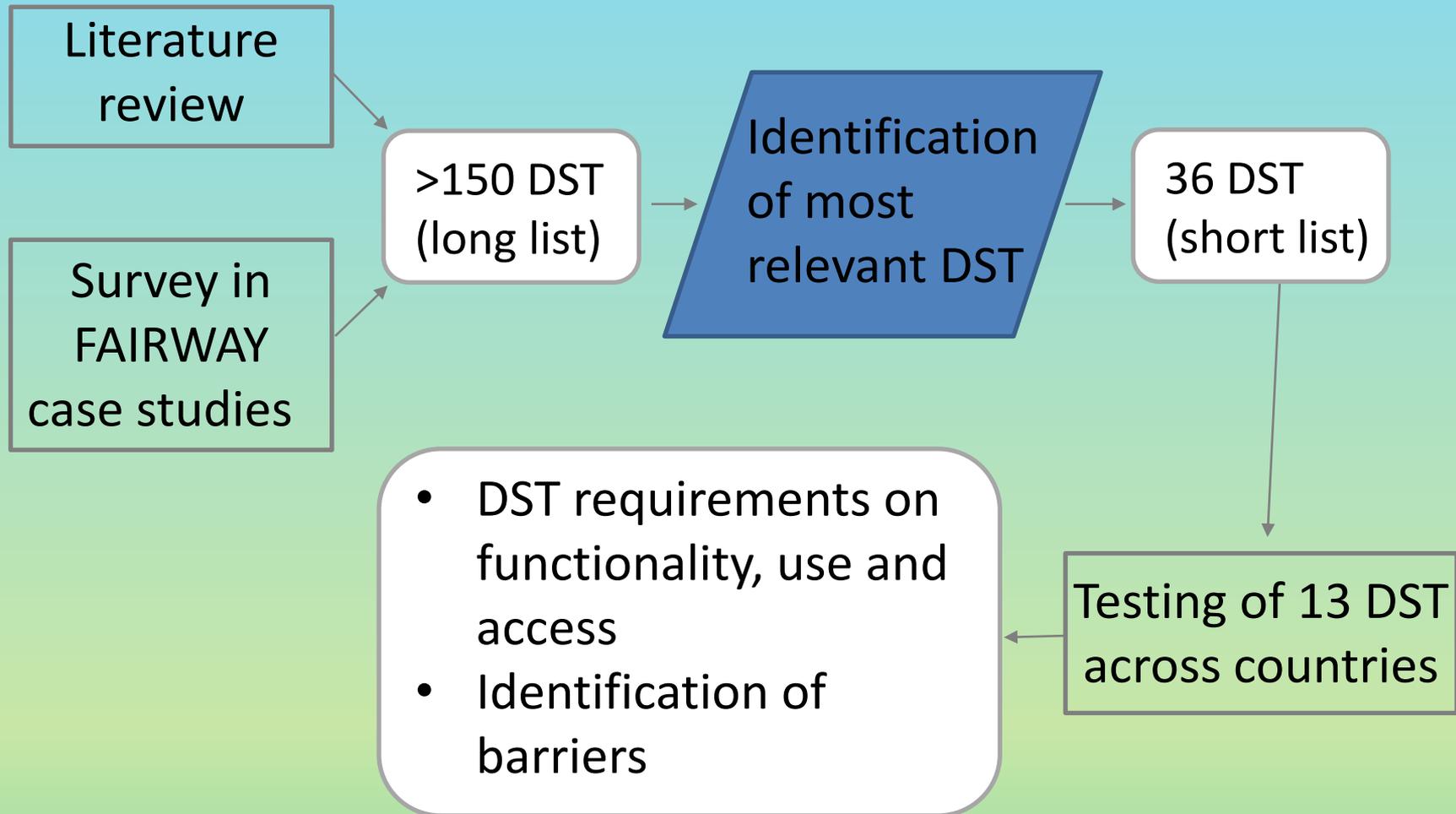


End users of Decision Support Tools

- Farmers
- Agronomists and other farm advisors
- Water quality managers
- Policy makers
- Fertiliser/pesticide manufacturers or suppliers
- Researchers, Model developers



Methodology



Classification of DSTs

1. DSTs for risk assessment of pesticide applications
2. DSTs to identify cost-effective measures to reduce nitrate and pesticide loads to water
3. DSTs to identify cost-effective allocation, location and choice of nitrogen (N) mitigation measures in order to reduce N loads to waters

Example 1:

DST testing in Aalborg case study

DSTs for risk assessment of pesticide applications:

- Tools tested: Environmental Yardstick for pesticides (“EYP”, NL), SIRIS (FR), Plant Protection Online (“PPO”, DK)
- Risk assessment for pesticide “Boxer” (prosulfocarb):

Result							
		Environmental effects			Associated risks		
Pesticides	Active substance(kg/ha)	Aquatic organisms	Soil organisms	Groundwater	Pollinators	Natural Enemies	Applicator
BOXER	4.000	320	170	0	B	? 	I

EYP: low

Skadegørere	Tidspunkt	Løsning	Dosis pr. ha	Pris
Buresnerre, sort natskygge	Efter afgrødens fremspiring	Boxer	2-3	360-540

PPO: high

nom SIRIS 2012	Famille Chimique	Activité biologique	Koc (mL.g-1)	Solub (mg.L-1)	DT50 champ (jours)	Hydrolyse à pH 7	CL50 poisson (mg.L-1)	CL50 daphnie (mg.L-1)	CE50 algues (mg.L-1)	CL50 min	DJA (mg.kg-1.j-1)
prosulfocarbe	Thiocarbamate	Herbicide	1693	13	9,8	TS	0,113	1,3	0,113	0,113	0,005

SIRIS: medium

Example 1:

DST testing in Aalborg case study

DSTs for risk assessment of pesticide applications:

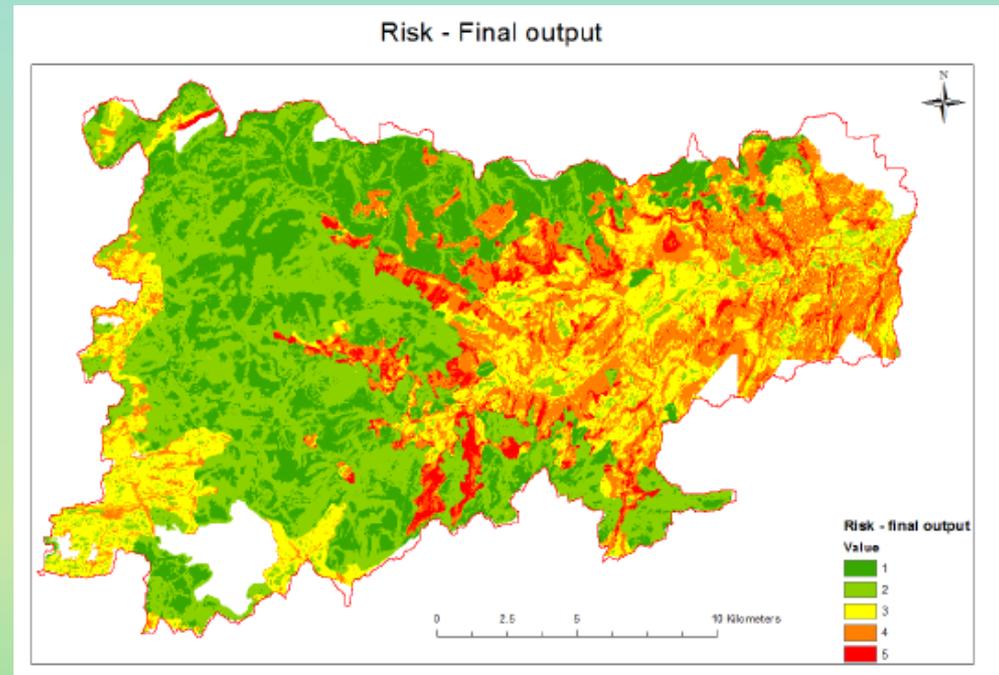
- Tools tested: Environmental Yardstick for pesticides (“EYP”, NL), SIRIS (FR), Plant Protection Online (“PPO”, DK)
- Main findings:
 - DSTs risk assessment differ tremendously
 - Due to differing pesticide accreditation systems, recommendations of EYP are of no use for Denmark
 - Illustration used in EYP could be useful to make outcome of PPO more understandable for end user

Example 2:

DST testing in N.I. case (Derg catchment)

DSTs to identify cost-effective measures to reduce pesticide loads

- Tools tested: *Farmscoper* (UK), *Phytopixal* (FR), *SCIMAP* (UK)
- Main findings:
 - All tools are suitable to model risk and suggest suitable measures.
 - Poor input data quality limits the explanatory power of results.
 - Spatial models require a lot of expert knowledge.



Example 3:

DST testing in Lower Saxony case

DSTs to identify cost-effective allocation, location and choice of N mitigation measures

- Tools tested: *Mark Online* (DK), *Düngeplanung* (GE)
- Main findings:
 - Some aspects of Danish fertilization law are easier to implement, manage and control than in Germany.
 - In most cases, arable farmers in Lower Saxony comply with Danish regulations.
 - The use of one comprehensive tool is more popular among farmers than using several small tools.



General findings

1. Countries have developed similar tools to address similar problems...



Author unknown

General findings

... but many **barriers** exist why DST cannot be implemented 1:1

- Language
- Country specific legislation
- Differences in pedoclimatic situation and agricultural structure
- Data requirements
- Specialist software/IT-skills required
- Software access/financial costs
- Lack of support/documentation

General findings

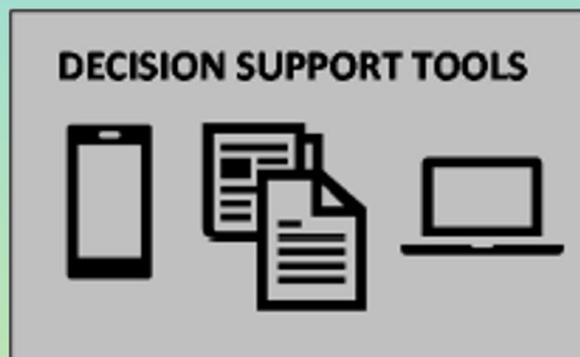
USE

- Continuous update, improvement, maintenance of software
- Direct assistance from advisor with appropriate training
- Handbook/additional information in national language



ACCESS

- Free access of DST and additional information
- preferably web-access
- Open source format



FUNCTIONALITY

- Simple, self-explanatory
- Able to handle complexity
- Holistic approach („All-in-one-tool“)
- Flexibility of data in-/output
- Reality/consistency checks
- Clear references of data



OUTPUT

- Reliable and understandable results/recommendations
- Information if regulation are met
- Graphical presentation of results
- Financial gain + Public recognition



Take home messages

- Decision Support Tools can help to reduce diffuse nutrient and pesticide pollution from agriculture.
 - There is a gap between DST in (scientific) literature and those used in practice.
 - The effectiveness of a specific tool in tackling pollution depends on
 - the presence of a skilled advisor,
 - the tool's design concerning access, functionality and use,
 - the regional adaptation of a specific DST.
 - Cross-border exchange can inspire end users to improve existing DST.
- Get inspired by our [DST framework!](#)



Thank you for listening



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