EIP-AGRI SeminarMoving EIP-AGRI implementation forward

May 10 – 11, 2017 – Athens, Greece





*Moving EIP-AGRI implementation forward Thursday 11 May 2017 – Athens, Greece

08:00 – 09:00 Registration Day 2

Getting back to business – Tips and tricks from Day 1

09:00 – 09:05 Introduction to Day 2 – *Inge Van Oost, DG AGRI*

09:05 – 09:15 Brief recap of the main results from Day 1 – Sebastian Elbe – EIP-AGRI SP

09:15 - 09:30 Keeping in mind what EIP-AGRI is about - examples of OGs

- DE Sachsen, Bernhard Jansen Innovative fertilisation and weed control in organic rapeseed
- ES Catalunya, Rosa Altisent Minimising pesticide use in stone fruit
- DE Niedersachsen and Bremen, *Hubert Gerhardy A learning factory to reduce antibiotic use in pig production*

Calling for innovation – bottom-up or thematic OG calls?

09:30 - 09:40 Experience from Ireland

Ronan O'Flaherty, Head of Division Agri-Environment (Organics and Locally-Led Schemes), Dpt of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

09:40 – 09:45 Introduction to the session – *Inge Van Oost, DG AGRI*

09:45 – 10:50 4th breakout session – "Calls for OG projects"

Questions for discussion:

- 1. How can a call with open themes and/or prefixed themes ensure you cover the needs and opportunities of farmers/foresters?
- 2. Can you share good practices to help the call capturing innovative ideas and reaching the right partners at the right time?

10:50 – 11:20 Coffee break and networking

11:20 – 11:30 Harvesting from the breakout session











Operational Group Control of *Monilinia* spp. in stone fruit: use of prediction models and cultural practices

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Control of *Monilinia* spp. in stone fruit: PRODUCERS NEEDS



Field conditions



Postharvest



	PRODUCTION (tonnes)	Losses (CK)	Losses (Chem)
CAT	360 000	43 M€	14,5 M€
SPAIN	1 100 000	132 M€	44 M€
EU	2 700 000	328 M€	108 M€













Control of *Monilinia* spp. in stone fruit: PRODUCERS NEEDS







Postharvest

MAIN OBJECTIVE (Goal of the project)

- Control the disease and minimize losses
 - Optimizing use of fungicides
- Reducing the levels of residues when reach consumers













Control of *Monilinia* spp. in stone fruit: PARTNERS







- Stone fruit producers and packinghouses
- Representing 40% of Catalonia production

Different distribution of fields across the main production area to include all the different variables related to agronomic conditions, climate conditions, managing the production, etc.

Tasks during project:

Including their own fields to test new strategies Management of fields
Analysing residues of active ingredients on fruits



Project coordinator Research













Control of *Monilinia* spp. in stone fruit: WORK CALENDAR

Starting date: November 2015 Ending date: September 2017

WORK TASKS		2016				2017			
Obtain a predictive model of <i>Monilinia</i> spp. with applications of pesticides and assessment of residues levels and the development of resistances.									
Establish a network of meteorological stations in representative areas.									
Management of predictive model and cultural practices									
Establish methods to determine the risk of <i>Monilinia</i> spp. during postharvest.									
Create/Edit a manual of good practices.									
Training courses to producers and staff of packinghouses									













Control of *Monilinia* spp. in stone fruit: PRACTICE ABSTRACT

What is the problem? Brown rot caused by *Monilinia* spp. is the main disease that affects stone fruit in our area and cause serious losses in the field and post-harvest and difficult marketing.

When it appears? At harvest, fruit may not show symptoms and the infection development usually occurs when fruit reach the distribution and / or to the final consumer, periods when conditions are optimal for the development. This causes significant production and economic losses for packinghouses.

What is the strategy at the moment? Currently, the main strategy to control *Monilinia* spp. is based in field programs with application of synthetic fungicides. However, the massive and continuously use of synthetic chemical fungicides has implied problems such as the emergence of resistant fungal strains.

What we will do? This project aims to improve brown rot control in stone fruit through the use of predictive models, in order to apply treatments only when are needed, select the best products for each time (depending also on the existence of resistant strains) and assess the feasibility of introducing cultural practices.

How it will help producers? With this information, companies will dispose tools to improve the management and control of this disease. In addition, they will have a good practice guide indicating the required management strategy.











Control of *Monilinia* spp. in stone fruit: use of prediction models and cultural practices

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All seminar presentations and documents are available on www.eip-agri.eu

