

## Biodiversity and health as a framework for assessing pesticides in agriculture

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# Biodiversity and health as a framework for assessing pesticides in agriculture

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#### > Pesticides : useful and dangerous?

- The use of pesticides in agriculture is part of the agricultural practices that aim to ensure sufficient quantity and quality of food products.
- They influence organisms antagonistic to agricultural production, by reducing their populations and their impacts.
- They also disrupt populations of pest control organisms.
- Through their actions, pesticides can have direct and indirect unwanted effects on human health and the environment.
- The advantages and disadvantages of pesticides are assessed within the regulatory framework

EGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

f 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,



### Biodiversity under evaluated

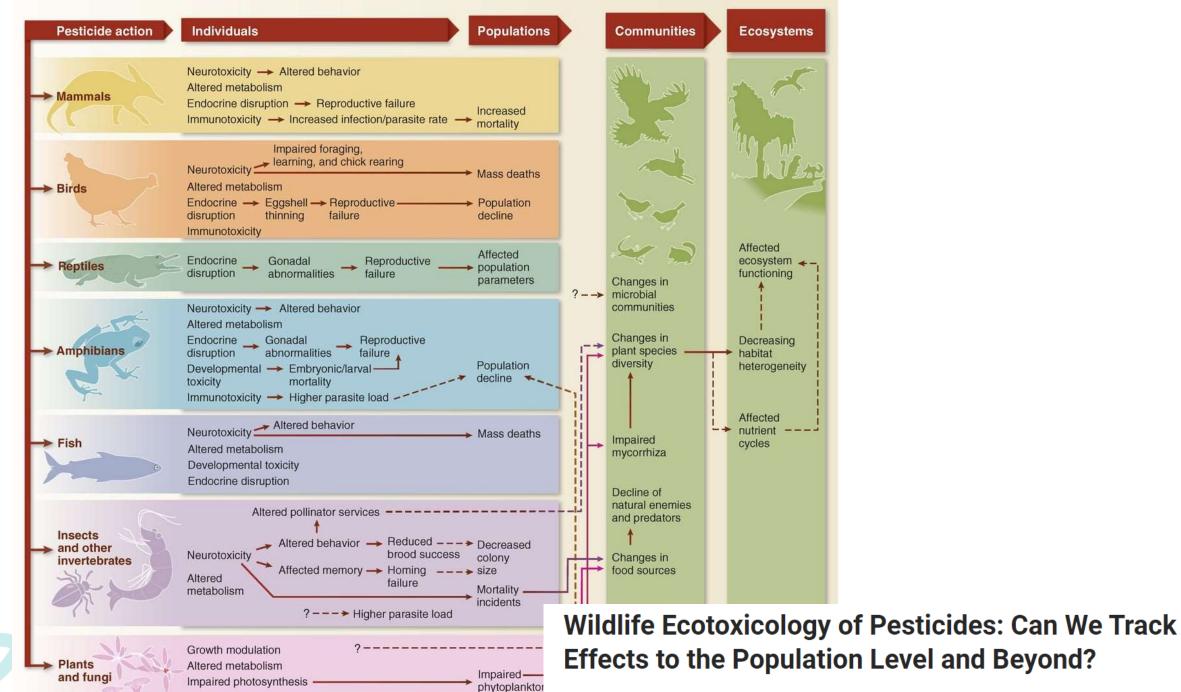
But the effects on biodiversity are poorly assessed due to their complexity

- Direct effects linked to exposure (incidental contact with pesticides)
- Effects linked to 'cocktails' of different molecules
- Indirect effects related to population changes of other species, including pests

While biodiversity can also contribute to ensuring levels of agricultural production (via crop pest predators) and influence human health







HEINZ-R. KÖHLER AND RITA TRIEBSKORN

➤ How can we better assess the multiple effects of pesticides on biodiversity in order to adjust their use for a better agricultural production and a healthier environment?



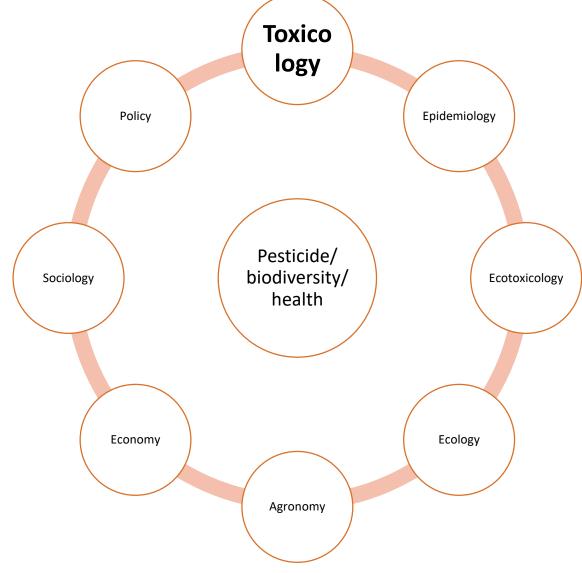


Future pesticide risk assessment: narrowing the gap between intention and reality

Biodiversity and health as a framework for assessing pesticid 14-06-2022 / Alternet (Gent) / Deconchat Marc & Pierre Fab Difficulties to tackle such a complex question

- A complex and wide-ranging issue with compartmentalised approaches
  - Toxicology: effect of pesticides on human beings
    - Mostly in controled conditions
  - Epidemiology: effect of pesticides on human health in real conditions
    - Few spatialised information
  - Ecotoxicology: effect of pesticides on nonhuman populations
    - Little information mobilised on the links between species and their own dynamics
  - Ecology: Dynamics of biodiversity
    - Little consideration given to the diversity and level of exposure to pesticides
  - Agronomy: practices and production
    - · Homogeneity rather than diversity
  - Economy: incomes, costs and benefits
    - Difficulty to estimate indirect effets
  - Sociology: how people think
    - A matter of ethics

## How can we get the scientific communities to work together?



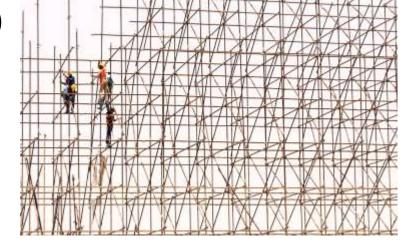


## Science design





- INRAE has all the necessary skills
- But they are not used to work together: how to promote a high level interdisciplinarity?
  - More than another « 4 years multidiscipliry research project »
- To build an internal research program able to open new perspectives
  - 1. To gather scientific communities
  - 2. To share knowledge, methods, questions
  - 3. To build a (or several) shared conceptual framework(s)
  - 4. To identify key questions
  - 5. To propose new research projects





#### INRAe

Our question for Alternet is:



Do you know any other similar program with similar objectives about pesticides/biodiversity/health relationships?

• If yes: contact us, please...



### > Innovation and collaborative design



- IDEAS works on the creative and reasoning processes surrounding design, to simultaneously generate innovation-related knowledge and concepts
- A broad picture of the questions (2p)
- Information and call for interest
- Interdisciplinary workshop (INRAE and invited scientists)
  - Identify 3-5 groups (consortia) ready to investigate parts of the questions
- 3-5 workshops organized by consortia to share knowledge and to build concepts
- 1-2 research projects (2024)



## Framing

 Address the diversity of organisms and their interactions with the diversity of pesticides and usage practices.

• Develop a systemic approach taking into account these diversities

- In the conceptual framework of One health
  - Human health
  - Plant/crop health
  - Animal/livestock health
  - Health of the environment and its components (soil, water, air)





### Questions to fuel imagination/innovation

#### • Some ideas:

- How can we characterise (map) the exposure of biodiversity components to pesticides in and around crops?
- Which data are needed to study the direct and indirect effects of pesticides on biodiversity?
- How can health concepts help to better account for the overall effects of pesticides and their uses on biodiversity?
- How to account for joint effects on human health and biodiversity?
- How to account for Benefit/risk and cost/benefit assessment of pesticide use by integrating effects on biodiversity and effects on human health?



## Comments, ideas, questions?

