



Fertilizers & Pesticides in Agriculture, Environment & Health

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Producing Staple crops: The Difference Between Nations

Country	Maize Yield(Mt/Ha)	Wheat Yield (Mt/Ha)	Rice Yield (Mt/Ha)
Global	5.86	3.40	4.56
USA	11.07	3.20	8.62
European Union	7.67	5.43	6.88
China	6.11	5.42	7.03
Brazil	5.77	2.66	6.28
Kenya	1.82	<2.00	<2.00

Crop health faces many threats! Crop health is important for food security and the environment!

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Acute, immediate threats — Chronic , longer-term threats

- Severe Weather disruptions
- Natural calamities
- Pest & Disease outbreaks
- Sudden Policy changes e.g. trade
- Lower holdings of cereal stocks
- Economic factors
- Price hikes
- Food safety/contamination
- Rural urban migration and ageing farmers with few youth

- Climate change
- Ignorance on how food is grown
- Shortage/Ageing farmers>65yrs!
- Demographic changes
- Competition from bioenergy
- Underinvestment in infrastructure/technology
- Degradation of land, water resources for agriculture
- Unfriendly policies towards farmers
- 7777







Biovision







Pests, Weeds and Empty Plates

Crop pests and weeds are serious challenges to food production globally

Pests destroy crops, hampering yields

Weeds compete with crops for resources:

- Sunlight
- → Water
- Nutrients

Weeds are economically more harmful than most crop pests

Total global potential loss due to pests/weed²
 range from 50% − 80%

Increase in crop losses to insect pests in a warming climate

Crop yields will decrease as growing-season temperatures increase. This effect may be exacerbated by insect pests which already consume 5 to 20% of major grain crops.

For the three most important grain crops—wheat, rice, and maize—yield lost to insects will increase by 10 to 25% per degree Celsius of warming.

Projected 2C rise will destroy almost 50% more wheat than they do today, 30% more maize.

Insects will destroy 20% more rice.



Ref: FAO 2018

Chemical Crop Protection

Chemical crop protection products, or "pesticides", help control insects, diseases, weeds, fungi and other undesirable pests.

Pesticides comprise a wide range of products for both professional and home applications including insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, sanitizers, growth regulators, rodenticides, and soil fumigants.

The regulatory framework of pesticides encompasses national, regional, and international legislation and conventions that help assure safety for users, consumers and the environment.



Pesticides in Agriculture

Alternative pest control

Reduced crop production cost (labor, time)

Protecting farmers yield, health

Increased return on farm investment



i. Protecting plants or plant products against all harmful organisms (e.g. fungicides, insecticides, molluscicides, nematicides, rodenticides).

Influencing the life processes of plants (e.g. PGRs).

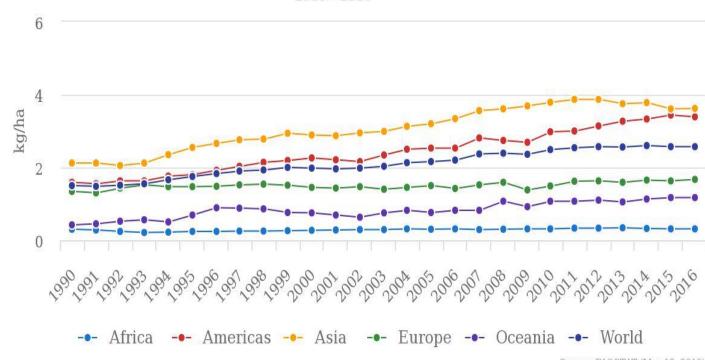
Preserving plant products (e.g. fumigants).

iv. Destroying undesired plants or parts of plants (e.g. defoliants).

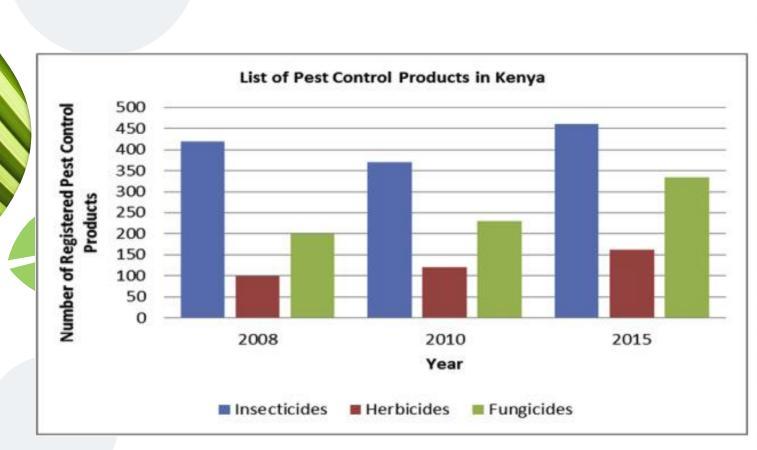
Checking or preventing undesired growth of plants (e.g.

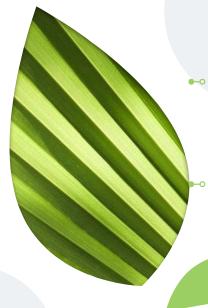


Pesticides - Average use per area of cropland



Pesticide Use in Kenya





Regulations in Pesticide Use

 A comprehensive regulatory framework closely examines all phases of the pesticides product life-cycle.

The regulatory framework covers proper handling, transport and precautions during use; at labeling, setting of allowable residue levels in food (known as Maximum Residue Limits or MRLs) among others

Ensures no unacceptable risks to human health and the environment from intended use(s) under practical conditions

 Fosters responsible use and compliance throughout the food production chain



IPM is a flexible approach which makes the best use of all available technologies to manage pest problems effectively and safely.

IPM strategies consist of three basic components:

Prevention of pest build-up through use of appropriate crop cultivation methods

Observation of the crop to monitor pest levels, as well as the levels of natural control mechanisms, such as *beneficial insects*, in order to make the correct decision on the need for control measures

Intervention where control measures are needed



Pesticides & Biodiversity Conservation

- Crop protection products can contribute to biodiversity conservation by enhancing agricultural productivity and controlling invasive species:
 - By increasing crop yields and minimizing losses caused by pests and diseases, pesticides help reduce the amount of land devoted to agriculture; limit encroachment on non-agricultural land = wildlife habitats conservation
 - *Invasive plant species* such as weeds and fungi can also have a negative impact on wildlife habitats. Pesticides help control these species and protect wildlife.
 - Herbicides enable conservation tillage and improves soil quality, reduce erosion.

Fertilizer Use in Agriculture

 A wide range of fertilizers have been developed to help different crops grow in different soil and weather conditions

 With the global population steadily growing, enough food, feed, fuel and fiber MUST be produced each year (4Fs)

Fertilizers play an important role in providing crops with the nutrients they need to grow and produce

Fertilizers help deliver enough food to feed the world's population (compare with manure...pathogens, quantity, logistics), recall earlier table...



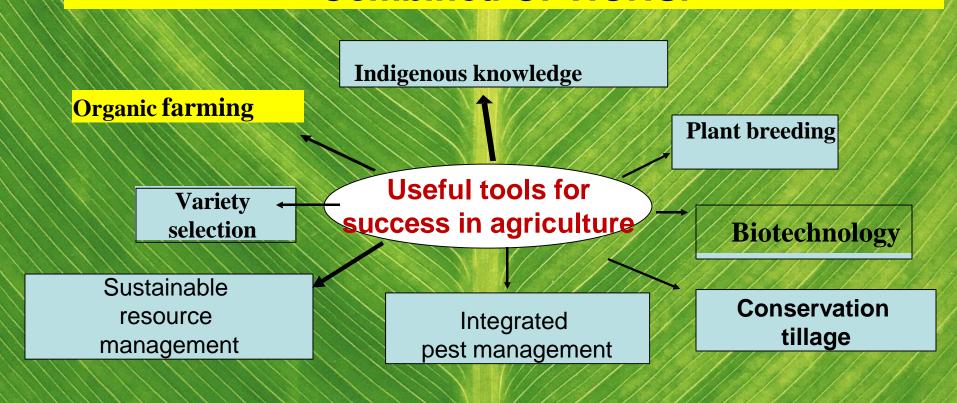
Universal Role of Fertilizers & Pesticides in Agriculture

Sustainable and profitable agriculture

Food and nutrition security (Agenda 4-Kenya)

Transformative agriculture amidst climate change

Improving Field Crops Production requires... Combined OPTIONS!



We need more tools NOT LESS!

Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?

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