

# Ban of neonicotinoides - Implications from replacing summer osr by winter osr

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# Background

- Banning of neonicotinoides in EU 2014
  - Impact in Sweden: Hard to grow summer OSR due to lack of seed treatment products.  
Smallstriped flea beetle (*Phyllotreta undulata*) is a major pest.
- Flea beetle destroyed several fields in 2014
  - Seed treatment replaced by spraying post emergence. Spraying insufficient at high presence of flea beetle

- Winter OSR can replace in many parts, but is a high risk crop due to the risk of winter kill.
  - Conflicts in seeding time
  - Previous crop often winter wheat
  - Harvest of previous crop and seeding of osr at the same time
- Banning of neonicotinoides has less impact on winter OSR, at least so far..



# Before 2014

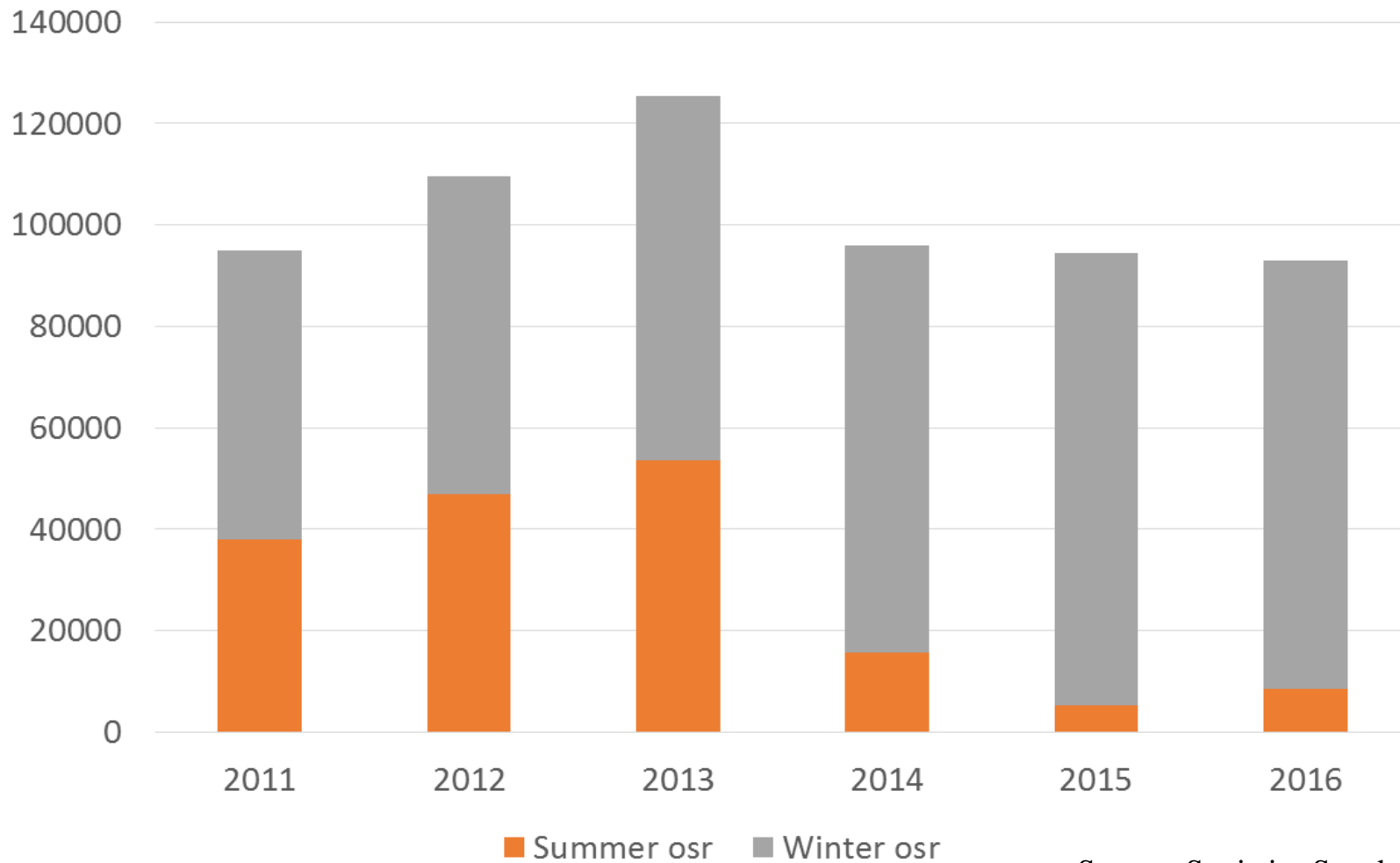


Summer OSR

Winter and summer OSR

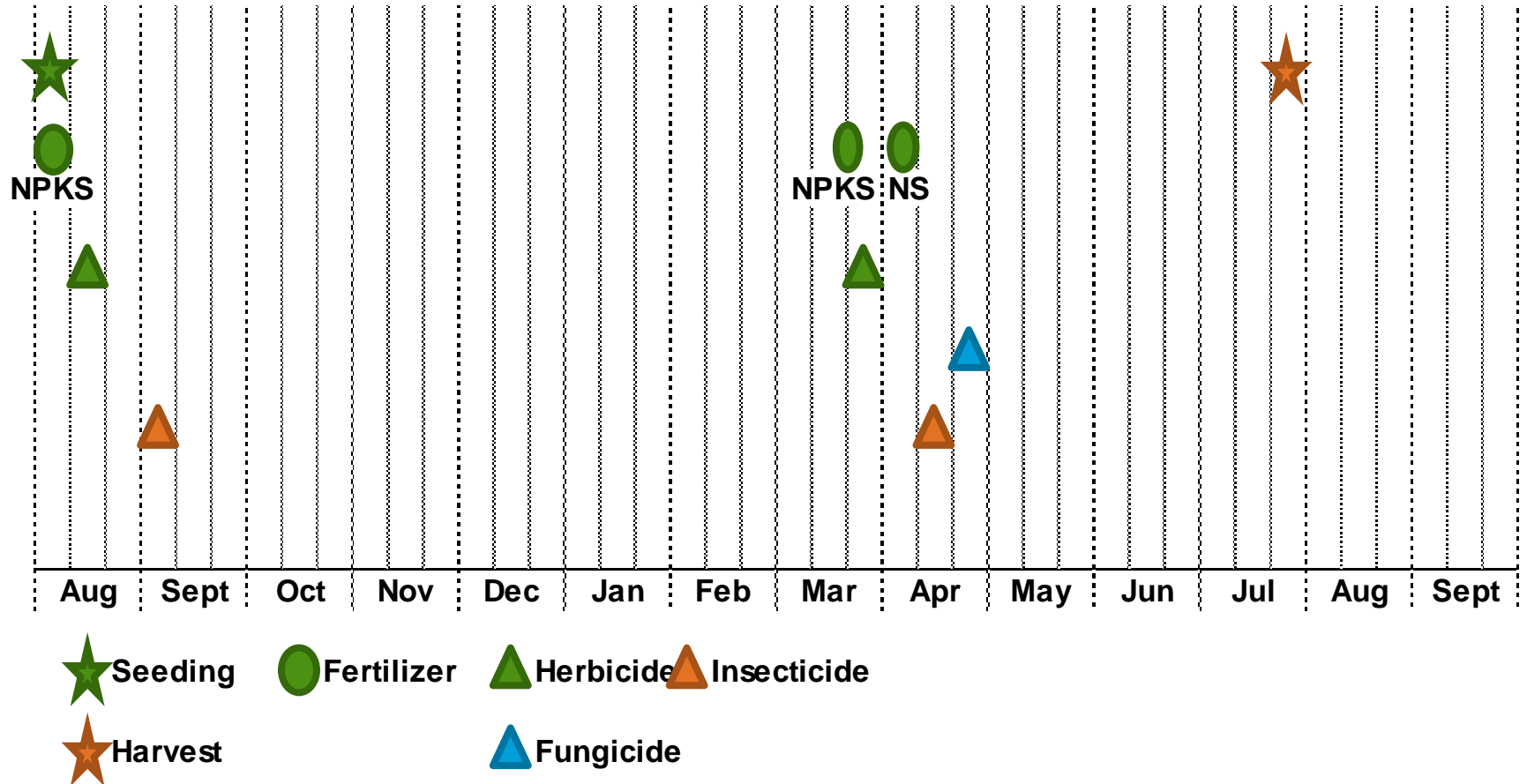
Winter OSR

## Acreage OSR in Sweden



Source: Statistics Sweden

# Production system WOSR



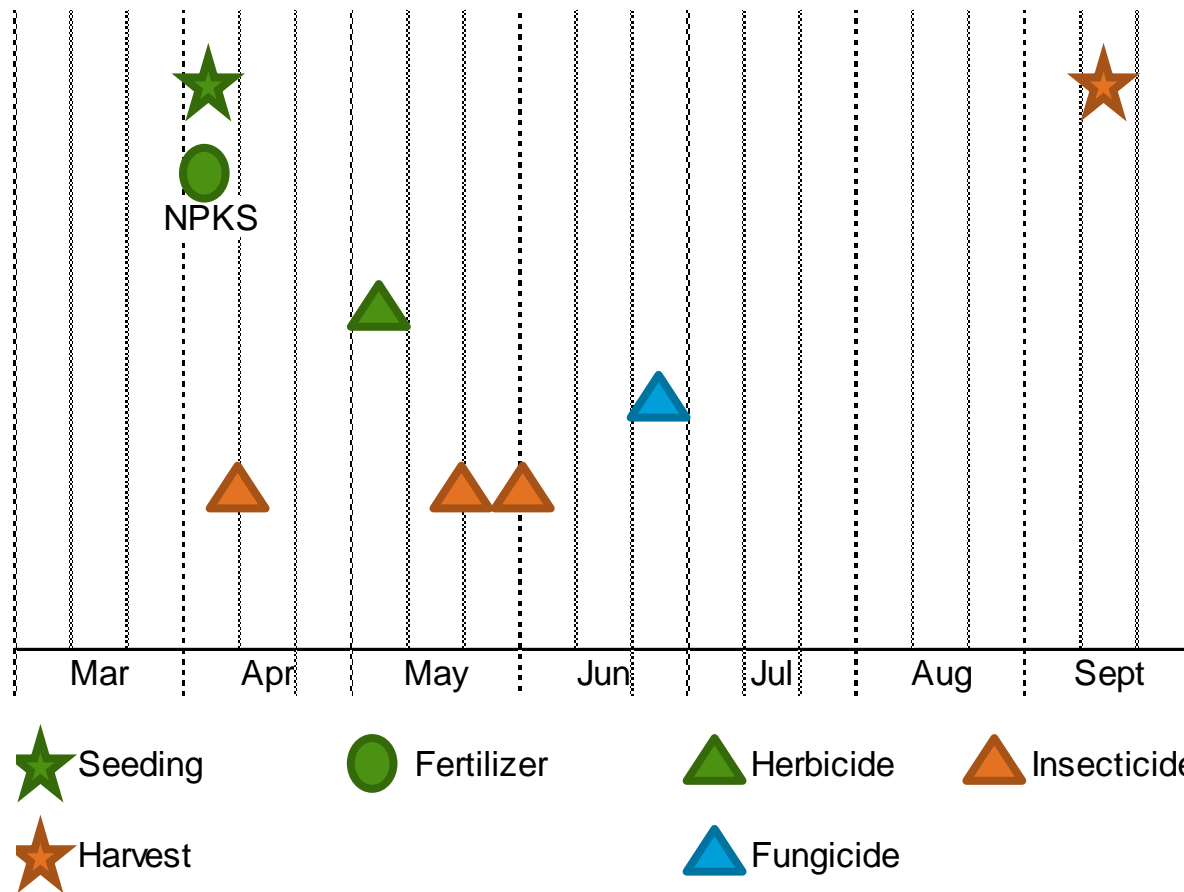


# Winter OSR – middle of Sweden

- Winter kill
  - Occurs in the middle of Sweden each 5th or 6th year. Mainly by frost.
  - Often a consequence of late seeding -> small plants.  
Depending on a late harvest of previous crop
- Partial or total
- Can be reduced with proper management (?)

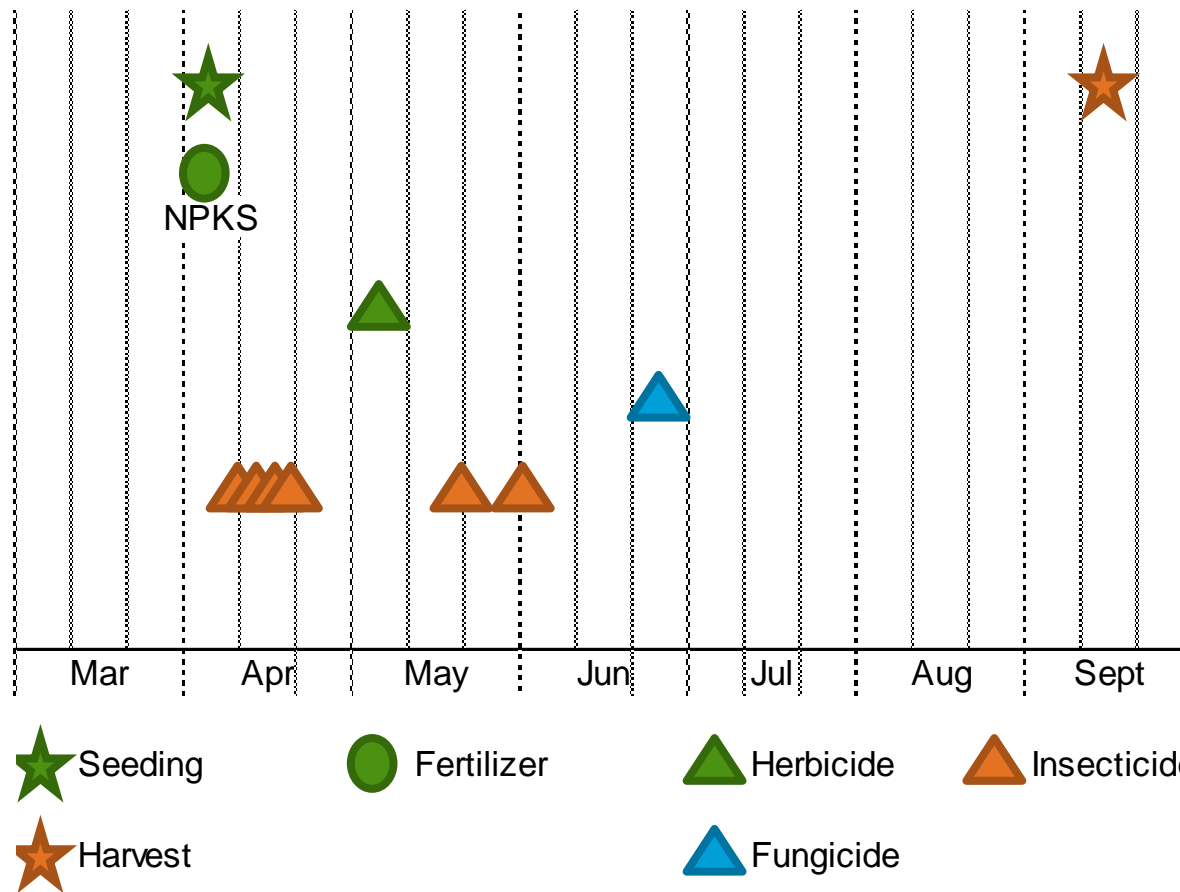


# Production system S OSR before banning of neonic

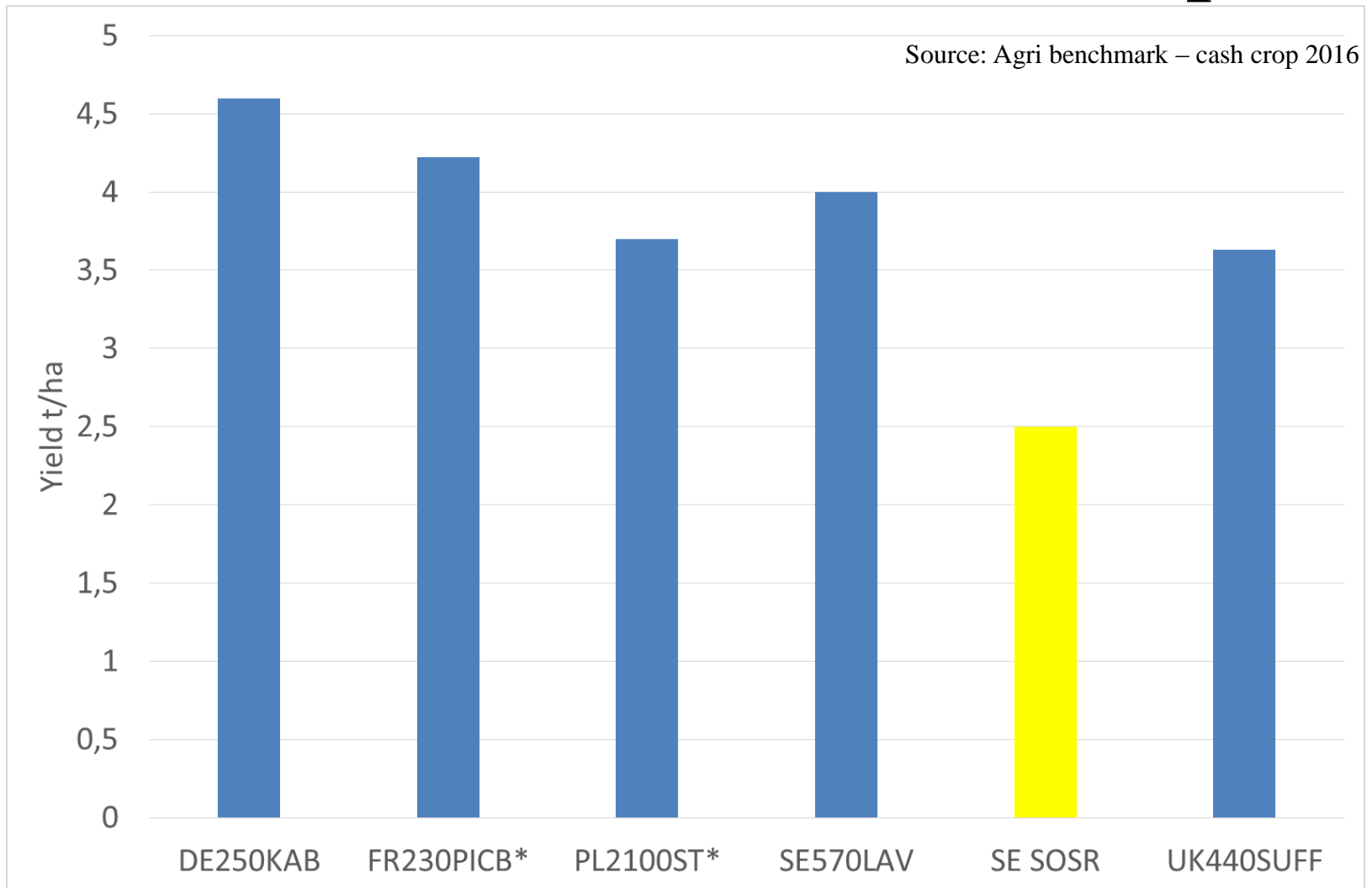




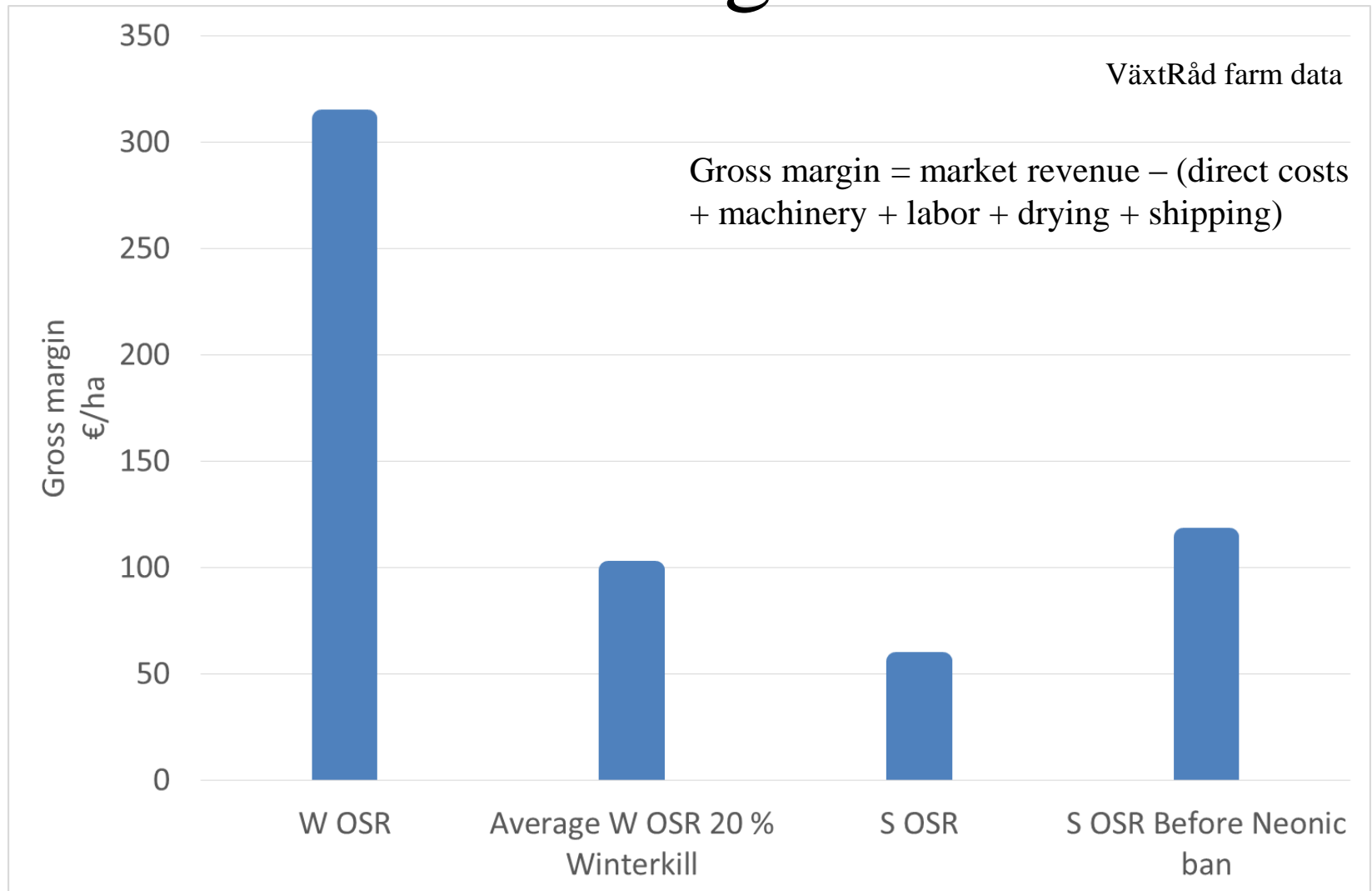
# Production system SOSR after banning of neonic



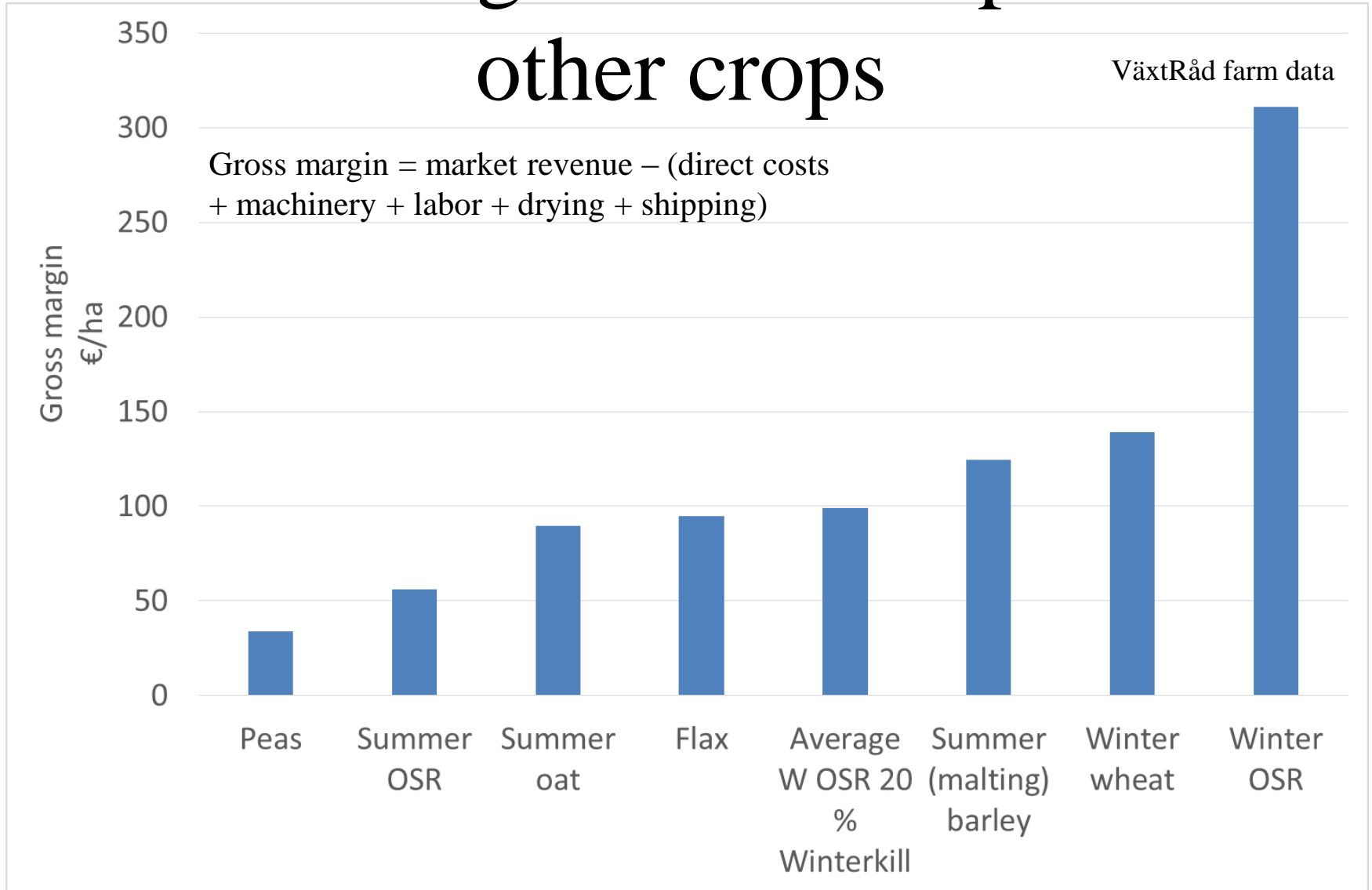
# Yield OSR in Sweden/Europe



# Gross Margin OSR



# Gross Margin OSR compared to other crops





# Conclusions

- Banning of neonics cost swedish farmers at least 60 €/ha.
- Risk for resistance due to intensive use of insecticides.
- Cereals more profitable than OSR with risk of winter kill.
  - Conflict in seeding time.
  - Rotational issue