Pesticide Residues in Food – Regulation, Monitoring, Policy

23-24 June 2006, Modra
SLOVAKIA

Progress in Plant Protection in Poland

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Some history

In Poland since 1971 laboratories IOR (Institute of Plants Protection in Poznań) are carried monitoring of pesticide residue - mainly in vegetables and fruits.

Material and methods

- Samples for research were taken from aleatory chosen orchards, greenhouses, foil tunnel and field crops
- Laboratories verified use analistic methods based on good laboratory practic principle and their reliably was affirmed by FAPAS's (Food Analysis Perfomance Scheme) research

RESULTS

- Pesticide residue monitoring in **1998-2001** in greenhouse and field vegetables and fruit from southern Poland:

- totally 11,000 analyses of about 50 active ingredients in 1,658 samples of 15 crops (greenhouse and field vegetables, friuts) were performed

RESULTS

- out of 50 active ingredients fungicides made up 60%,
- insecticides 36,5%
- herbicides 3,5%

There were found dithiocarbamate, dichlofluanide, iprodione and procimidone at amounts **above** the Polish MRL in 4 samples of greenhouse lettuce

In 2002 monitoring was carried out included the determination of 56 ingriedients and 5 products of their degradation in 1709 samples of vegetables, fruits and potatoes

- in 28% of samples residues were found, 32 compounds were detected
- 71,9% of samples were without pesticide residues
- 27,7% of samples contained residues lower than Polish maximum residues levels (MRL)

In 2004, a total of 395 samples of fresh fruit and vegetables from region of South-Eastern Poland were analysed for residues of active ingredients of some plant protection products.

- In raspberries, cherries, greenhouse tomatoes, apples, strawberries and carrots pesticide residues were found the most frequently
- Fruits and greenhouse tomatoes often contained tollyfluanid residues due to use of Euparen Multi 50 WP/WG (active ingredient: tolyfluanid) instead of Euparen 50 WP withdrawn from the market
- Samples of black currant were free of active igredient endosulfan, withdraw from programmes of pest controls in black currant

Average usage of pesticides in crops under monitory

(presente in table)

2002 year				
Lp.	**Species of growing**	**Number of questionnaires**	**Area [ha]**	**Using of active substances [kg/ha]**
	Potatoes	7 419	22 796,85	3,52
2003 year				
	Sugar beet	1 591	35 143,72	2,57
	Spring wheat	2 784	100 177,62	1,1
	Winter wheat	2 007	32 768,62	1,85
	Żyto (rye?)	2 191	42 994,52	0,52
	Apple-tree	1 054	6 348,59	9,28
	Plum-tree	692	784,75	4

2004 year				
	Strawberies	1 271	2 985,62	6,59
	legumines	1 206	7 276,86	0,93
	Oil plants	2 050	59 158,85	2,29
	Greenhouse Sweet Pepper	189	16,67	2,45
	Field Cucumbers	748	487,86	5,8
	Field Tomatoes	331	416,94	8,7
	Field Lettuce	148	35,3	1,63

2005 year				
	Spring barley	1943	25 219,60	0,73
	Winter Barley	1050	10 675,20	1,37
	Oat	1564	14 269,90	0,62
	Corn	1518	36 200,10	1,27
	Cherries	492	1 097,20	6,02
	Black currant	617	1 870,20	4,37
	Fibre plants	103	731,2	0,26

Thank you for yours attention

For more informations please contact us:

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