



Insights into preliminary procedures for estimation of soil pesticide risks in Irish grasslands using HAIR2014 tool



Alina Premrov^{a*}, Matthew Saunders^a, Jesko Zimmermann^b, Jane Stout^a

^a Botany Department, School of Natural Sciences, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland

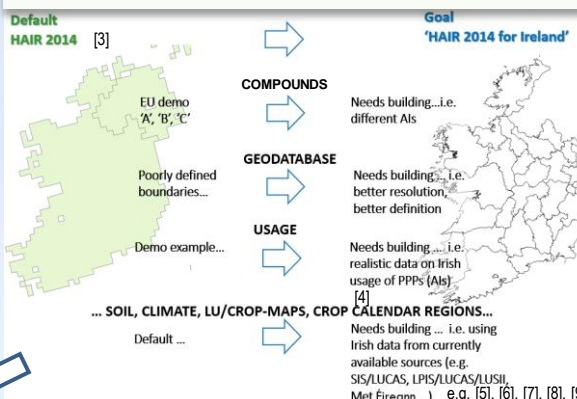
^b Dept. of Agrifood Business & Spatial Analysis, Rural Economy & Development Programme, Teagasc Ashtown Food Research Centre, Dublin, Ireland

* Corresponding author: premrova@tcd.ie

Introduction & background

This study aims to contribute to the modelling of risks for pesticide use in Irish agriculture under the larger PROTECTS research project^[1]. The procedures for estimating pesticide terrestrial risks (i.e. earthworm terrestrial risk-indicators^[2]; Fig. 1b) in Irish grassland soils using the HAIR2014 (HArmonized environmental Indicators for pesticide Risk) tool^[3] for Glyphosate active ingredient (AI) usage are assessed. The aim is to generate outputs that will inform an area-based risk assessment [based on plant protection products (PPPs) usage inputs, land-use (LU) and other conditions], as well as developing recommendations for potential future soil-monitoring and sampling needs in Ireland.

HAIR2014 - HArmonized environmental Indicators for pesticide Risk^[3]



Earthworm risk indicator - Acute risk

$$ETR_{earthw.} = \frac{PEC_{soil,tot}}{LC50_{earthw.,cor.}}$$

$ETR_{earthw.}$ Exposure toxicity ratio for earthworms.
 $PEC_{soil,tot}$ Predicted total Environmental Concentration in soil at time t , resulting from all application events (mg kg soil⁻¹);
 $LC50_{earthw.,cor.}$ LC50earthworm corrected for adsorption (mg Al kg soil⁻¹).
 [2],[3]

Introducing refinements to HAIR2014 for Ireland

Fig. 1a Refining HAIR2014 for Irish conditions (current progress & future-plans)

GEO database

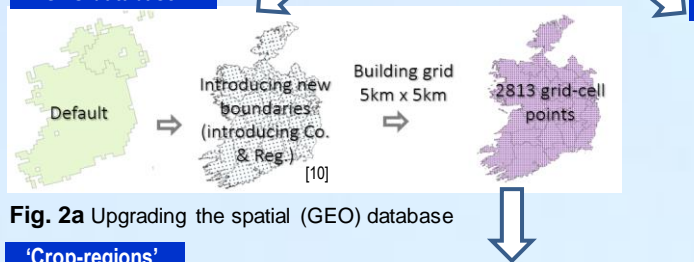


Fig. 2a Upgrading the spatial (GEO) database

'Crop-regions'

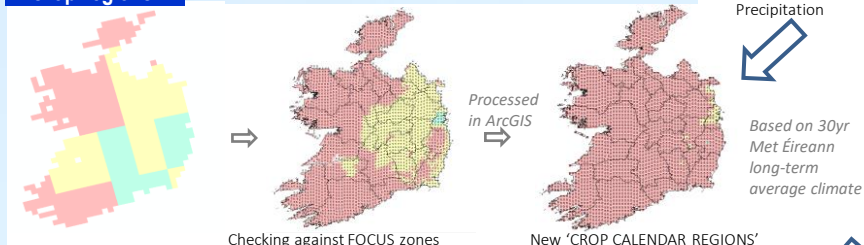
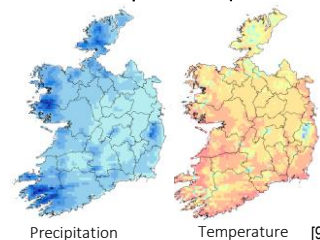


Fig. 2c Assigning HAIR2014 'crop calendar regions' for Ireland

Climate

LONG TERM 30 yrs Ann. Av. (Met Éireann)



MONTHLY (from ICHECERDDAP - WRF data)

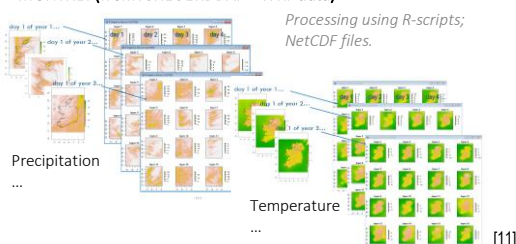


Fig. 2b Obtaining and processing climate data

Application rate [kg AI / ha] = 1.07		Glyphosate	
LU: Permanent grassland			
Assumed Area grown = Area treated [ha]			
IE01	IE02	IE03	
East	South	North-West	
377356	1072359	1185031	
Application timing			
Date 1: 15/03/2017			
Date 2: 15/08/2017			
[Note: inputs for IE01, IE02, IE03 estimated from source [4]]			

Table 1 Current AI inputs for grasslands in Ireland

Earthworms Glyphosate

PRELIMINARY OUTPUT

ACUTE RISK

[Note: Presented map is not the final risk-map but an output of preliminary test simulation run/s; therefore, the map may undergo further changes in the future].

Test simulation runs

Current work and future-plans to refine HAIR2014 for Irish conditions

The current work to refine HAIR2014 for Irish conditions (Fig.1a) includes (among others) upgrading the spatial (GEO) database (Fig. 2a), climate data inputs (Fig. 2b) and 'crop regions' (Fig. 2c) for Ireland. After introducing these refinements, the simulation test-runs were performed by applying the inputs on usage of Glyphosate for Irish grasslands as presented in Table 1. The grassland map was obtained from PERSAM data/maps^[12], and the remaining inputs/databases (i.e. soil inputs) were used from HAIR2014 default databases (assigned to the new grid). The test-simulations generated initial output for Glyphosate acute $ETR_{earthw.}$ indicator (Fig. 3). Future developments include refinements on soil- and land-use (LU) inputs, as well as on the AI usage/application data-inputs derived from national-survey data of PPPs usage for Ireland. A compound-database for the selected AIs will also be developed.

[NOTE: All figures are provided for illustrative purpose, scales may be distorted]

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) for funding the PROTECTS project, as well as to Mr. James Quirke and Mr. Mike Broderick (DAFM).

LITERATURE

- [1] PROTECTS, 2021. <https://protects.ucd.ie/>
- [2] Kruijne, R., et al. 2011. Hair 2010 Documentation. Alterra Wageningen. <https://www.pesticidemodels.eu/hair>
- [3] Kruijne, R., et al. 2014. HAIR2014 Software Manual. Alterra Wageningen. <https://www.pesticidemodels.eu/hair>
- [4] DAFM, 2021. Pesticide Statistics - Pesticide Usage Surveys. <https://www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie/sud/pesticidestatistics/>
- [5] JRC, 2018. LUCAS 2009 topsoil data., ESDAC, JRC, EC. <https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/content/lucas-2009-topsoil-data>
- [6] Teagasc, 2021. Irish Soil Information System (SIS). Teagasc, EPA, Ireland. URL: <http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/>
- [7] Zimmermann, J., et al. 2016. "The Irish LPIS..." Proc. of the RIA, 116B, 53-62. <https://doi.org/10.3318/bioe.2016.04>
- [8] Afrasinei, G., 2019. "Processing and refining European Land use Inventory LUCAS for National Needs..." FOSS4G, Bucharest.
- [9] Met Éireann, 2012. 30 year averages. Met Éireann - The Irish Meteorological Service, Ireland. <https://www.met.ie/>
- [10] OSI, 2021. Open Data: Counties - OSI National Statutory Boundaries. <https://data-osi.opendata.arcgis.com/>
- [11] EPA, Climate-WRF. 2019. ERDDAPv.1.82. ICHEC. https://erddap.ichec.ie/erddap/files/EPA_Climate/WRF/
- [12] EFSA, 2015. Data & PERSAM tool. <https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/content/european-food-safety-authority-efsa-data-persam-software-tool> (and there cited data-sources)