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Environmental pressures on the potato supply chain

Potatoes in Practice - 9th August 2007

Environmental pressures on the potato supply chain

- Pesticide usage
- Countryside management
- Water
- Soils
- Carbon footprint and global warming

Pesticide usage

- Many older, more environmentally hazardous pesticides are no longer available
 - *EU Annex 1 listing suggests that 60% of all pesticide AI's on the European market in 1993 will be gone by 2008*
- Newer, less hazardous chemistry (soil water pollution)
- Pesticide lists and use of ICM by qualified advisors
- Product stewardship

Countryside management

- Countryside stewardship schemes
- Enhancement and conservation of important habitats – field margins, ancient monuments, etc
- Public access
- Avoiding pollution by sprays and fertilisers
- Waste disposal exemptions
- Requires positive management



Water quality



- The Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires all inland and coastal waters to reach a "good status" by 2015
- River basin district structure with demanding objectives
- Defra, the Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and the DENI are responsible for the implementation
- Implementation by the Environment Agency in England and Wales, Scottish Environment Protection Agency in Scotland
- Environmental Impact Assessments - water abstraction

Water quality - examples

- Rivers / lakes – assessment includes phosphates, suspended solids, biological oxygen demand
 - *Phosphates: 324 lakes / lochs surveyed*
 - *Less than good standard: Scotland 15%, England 67%, Northern Ireland 75%, Wales 80%*
- Estuaries – assessments to include nitrogen
 - *121 sites tested around UK, 29% at a standard less than good*



Soil - management

- Integral to achieving Water Framework Directive
- Soil erosion and run-off
 - tied ridgers
 - subsoiling
 - Aqueel
 - cover crops
 - grassland margins
 - contour farming



Soil - nutrients

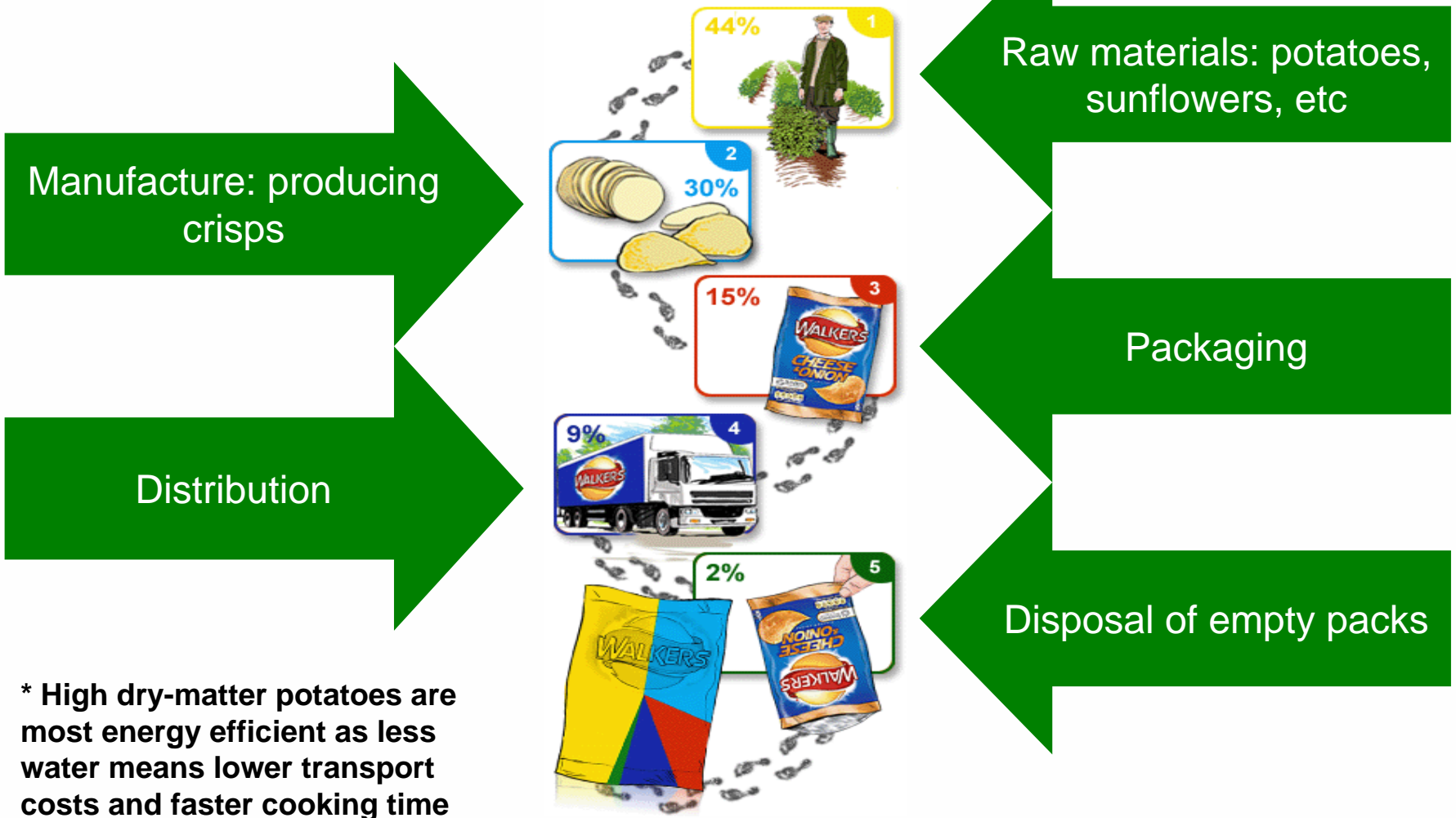
- Leaching
 - timing and size of applications
 - capture by cover crops
 - irrigation scheduling
- Nutrient balance
 - soil analysis
 - meeting crop requirements without build-up of high indices and risk of nutrient pollution
 - NVZ initiative
 - in-field variation / precision application?
 - revision of RB209

Carbon footprint



- **Definition:** The effect of human activities on climate in terms of the total amount of greenhouse gases produced (measured in CO₂)
- Average UK person responsible for 11.8t CO₂ output with a government target to reduce this by 20% by 2010
- Around 20% of UK's overall greenhouse gas emissions are related to food consumption
- Production of field vegetables has low carbon emissions
- Carbon footprint analysis for potatoes is incomplete and needs to account for both field production and storage

Carbon footprint of Walkers crisps



Carbon footprint issues

- Nitrous oxides (GW equivalent = $310 \times \text{CO}_2$)
 - the intergovernmental panel on climate change calculates 1.25% of fertilizer nitrogen is lost as N_2O
- Methane
- Refrigerants
- Energy use – including crop storage versus transport
- Carbon capture opportunities – soil organic matter?
- Climate change – longer growing seasons!

Carbon footprint



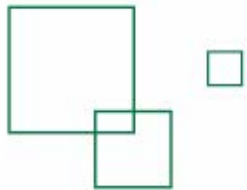
Potato harvesting (crop 50t/ha, tractor 100 bhp)

Conditions	Harvesting rate (ha/hr)	Fuel usage (litres/hr)	Diesel (litres/tonne)	CO ₂ output (kg/tonne of potatoes)
Good	0.50	8	0.32	0.84
Poor	0.25	15	1.21	3.18

1 litre diesel = 2.63 kg / CO₂ equivalent

Summary

- Environmental pressures are growing, including Countryside Stewardship and public access
- Pesticide usage has dominated the last 10 years
- Water quality and carbon footprint issues will feature more strongly in the years ahead
- Considerable skill and expertise will be needed to adapt to environmental pressures whilst meeting an increasing demand for food and biofuels?



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