



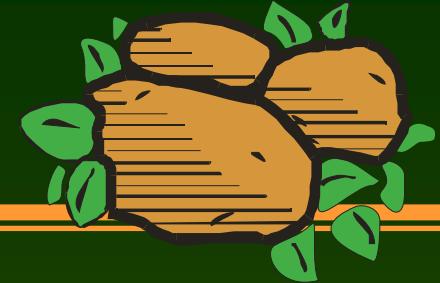
# The Development of Standards Using a Multi-stakeholder Process

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# Outline of Presentation

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- ◆ The WI Healthy Grown Program
  - History of Eco-Potato Project
  - Developing Production Standards
  - Healthy Grown Market
- ◆ Why Would Growers Do This?
- ◆ Exporting the Model
- ◆ Where are Healthy Grown and Other Programs Going?



# WWF/WPVG/UW Collaboration- History

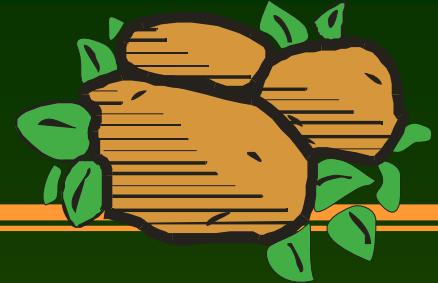


Growers Setting The Stage To Do  
The Right Thing!



# WWF/WPVGA/UW Collaboration - Goals

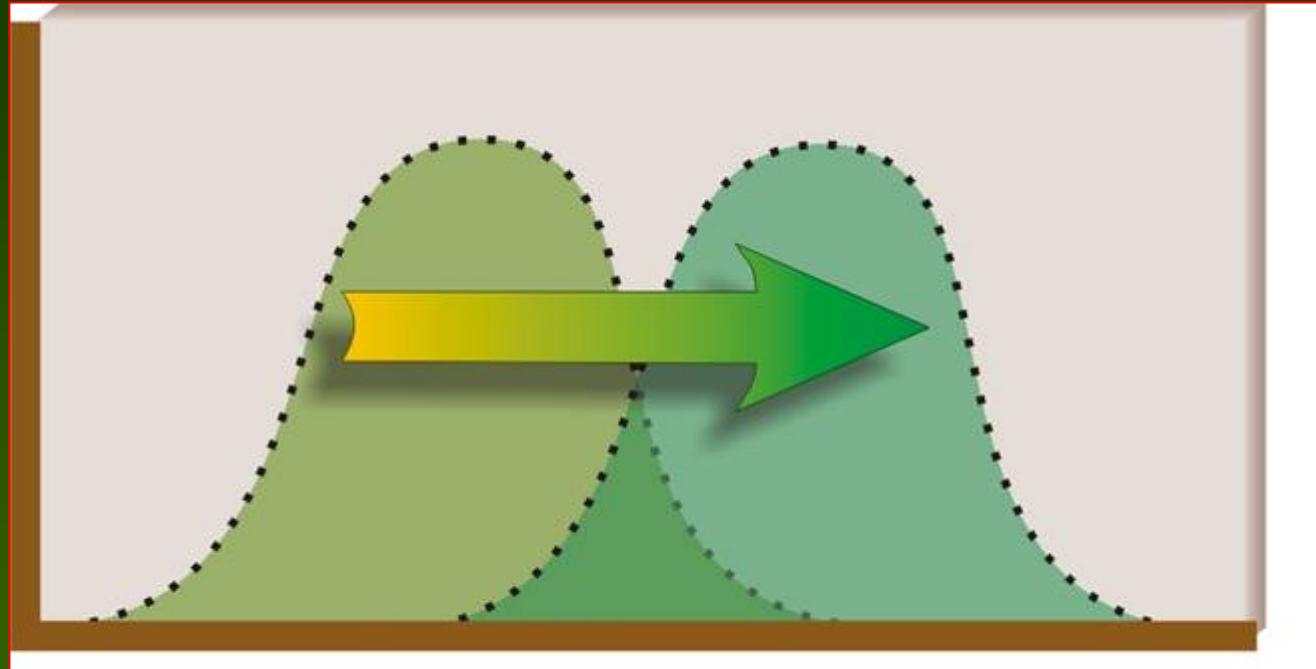
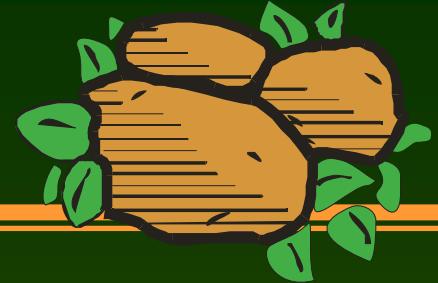
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- ♦ Reduce pesticide use, reliance and risks
- ♦ Increase adoption of biointensive IPM
- ♦ Enhance wildlife and ecosystem conservation and protect biodiversity
- ♦ Raise consumer demand for ecologically produced potatoes
- ♦ Develop and field test measurement methods



# Developing Research Based Production Standards



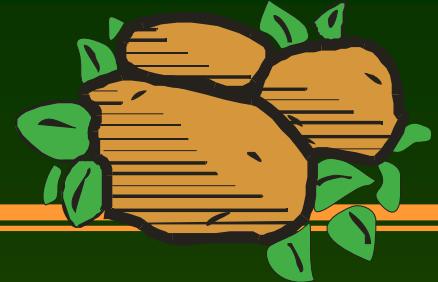
**No IPM**

**Biointensive IPM**

Accelerating BioIPM Adoption



# WWF/WPVGA/UW Structure



- ◆ **Advisory Committee – 19 members**
  - National representation of growers, consumer reps, environmental reps, industry, banking, etc.
  - Meeting in Fall each year to direct priorities of Collaboration
- ◆ **Executive Committee – 8 members**
  - Decision making body
  - 2 UW, 2 WPVGA, 2 Growers, 2 Environmentalists
  - Monthly Conference Call, In-Face meetings



# WI Eco-Potato Standard Development Structure

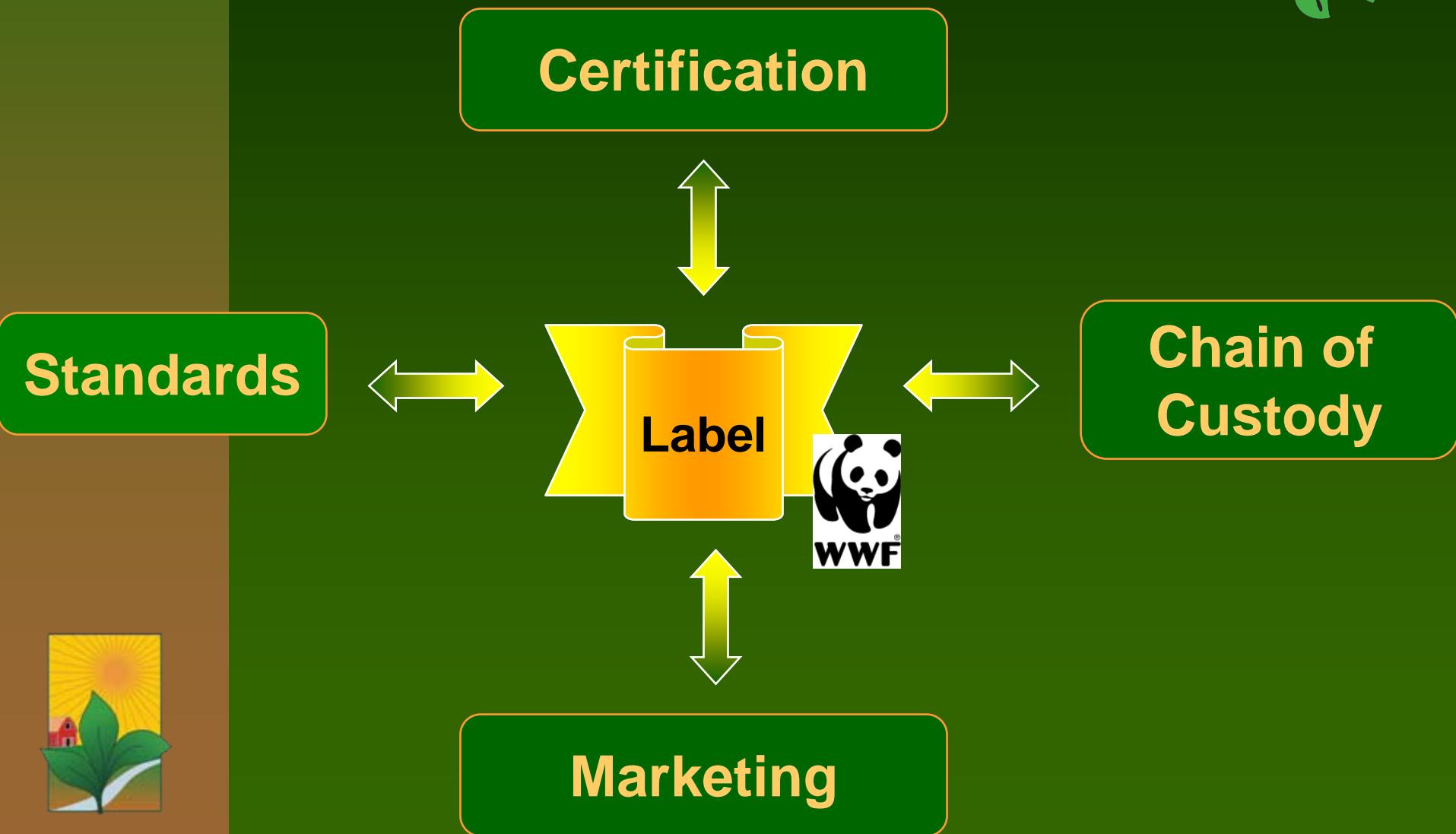
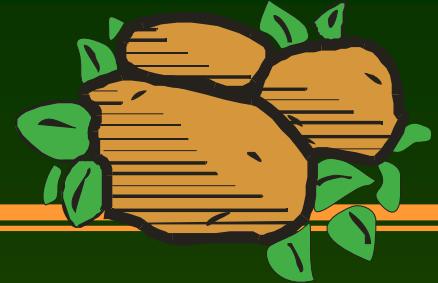
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- ◆ Large committee of:
  - Growers
  - Shippers
  - Consultants
  - Environmental Groups
  - Grower Group Reps (WPVGA)
- ◆ Three Consecutive Monthly Meetings to develop standards and structure – Facilitated Process

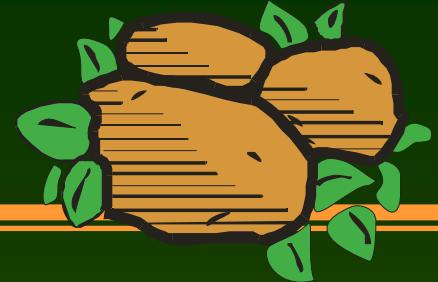


# Developing Research Based Production Standards



# WI Eco-Potato Standard Development Structure

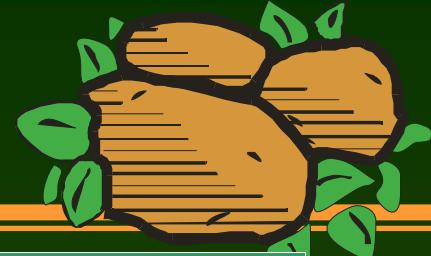
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- ◆ Based on University of Wisconsin research
- ◆ All practices researched based, ecologically viable and economical
- ◆ Number and cutoff based on previous survey work and measurement instruments developed by the Collaboration - Need baseline data



# Eco-label Standards – Led by UW



## WWF/WPVGA/UW Collaboration - Ecological Potato Standards

Farm: \_\_\_\_\_  
Variety: \_\_\_\_\_  
Acres: \_\_\_\_\_

Please answer the following **for the field which you are certifying.**

Variety Designation:  
Short season (SS) = less than 90 days  
from emergence to final vinekill  
Long season (LS) = more than 90 days  
from emergence to final vinekill

### Scouting Section

**1A** Whose scouting data did you use to make management decisions on this field?

(check only one)

- Farm Dealer/Co-op = *1 point*
- Independent Crop Consultant = *5 points*
- IPM Trained Farm Employee = *4 points*
- Farm Owner/Manager = *4 points*
- Farm Employee = *2 points*



point total for question 1A  
possible range 1-5

**1B Bonus:** If additional scouting data was taken, who provided this data?

(check only one)

- Farm Dealer/Co-op = *1 point*
- Independent Crop Consultant = *5 points*
- IPM Trained Farm Employee = *4 points*
- Farm Owner/Manager = *4 points*
- Farm Employee = *2 points*
- No One = *0 points*



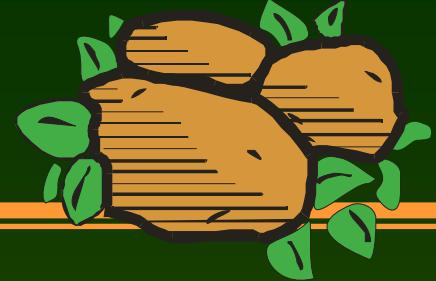
point total for **bonus**  
question 1B possible  
range 0 - 5



# Eco-label Standards

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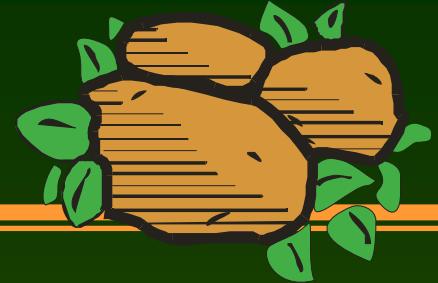
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- ◆ IPM portion - Nine Categories Include
  - Scouting
  - Information Gathering
  - General Pest Management Decisions
  - Field Management Decisions
  - Weed Management
  - Insect Management
  - Disease Management
  - Soil and Water Quality
  - Storage Management
- ◆ Ecological Restoration Component



# Eco-label Standards



**1D** What was the most common scouting method?

(check only one)

Informal observations during routine farming operations (e.g., while spraying or while going out to check irrigation equipment).  
*= 0 points*

Informal observations of what was happening on the edge of the field. *= 1 point*

Crop scouts focused mostly on looking for potential hot spots and spot-checking where problems have occurred in the past. *= 3 points*

Crop scouts followed specific patterns along pivot irrigation tracks, along field borders and in the interior of the field. *= 5 points*

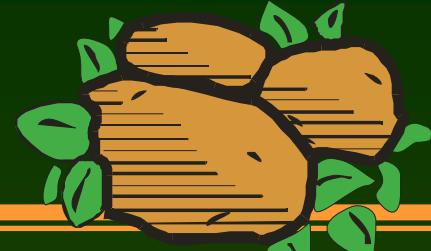
point total for question 1D  
possible range 0-5

**If 0, then stop here.**



Auto Eliminate  
Question

# Eco-label Standards



**4C** Did you plant certified seed?

(check only one)

Yes = 3 *points*

No = 0 *points*

point total for question 4C  
possible 0 or 3

**If 0, then stop here.**

**4D** How many times were aerial photos (e.g. remote sensing) used during the growing season?

(check only one)

Weekly = 3 *points*

Twice per month = 2 *points*

One to two times per growing season = 1 *point*

Never = 0 *points*

point total for question 4D  
possible range 0-3

**4E Bonus:** Did you use any other types of remote sensing (e.g. satellite images) on this field?

(check only one)

Yes = 5 *points*

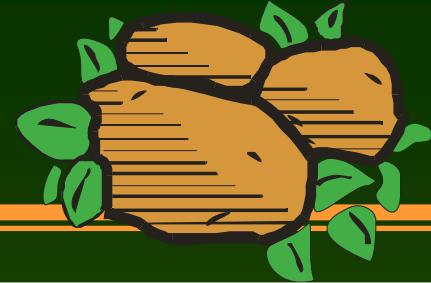
No = 0 *points*

point total for **bonus**  
question 4E  
possible 0 or 5



Bonus Question

# Eco-label Standards



## Pesticide Toxicity

To determine the **toxicity units for the season**, total the pounds of active ingredient for each compound and multiply by the toxicity value for that compound. Total toxicity units for all compounds sprayed during the growing season.

### Maximum toxicity units:

**SS = 800 toxicity units per acre for the season.**

**LS = 1200 toxicity units per acre for the season.**

Toxicity Unit  
Exceptions  
for  
Late Blight

If 18 severity values are reached by June 1st, 400 more toxicity units may be used for **fungicides only**.

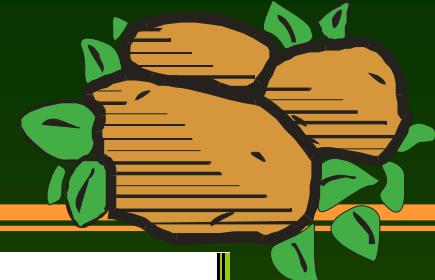
If 18 severity values are reached by June 15th, 200 more toxicity units may be used for **fungicides only**.

The following conditions apply only when late blight is found in the vicinity (within 25 miles of field)

- If there are 18 severity values and late blight is found in the vicinity in June, than add 400 toxicity units
- If there are 18 severity values and late blight is found in the vicinity after June 30th but before July 15th, than add 300 toxicity units
- If there are 18 severity values and late blight is found in the vicinity after July 15th but before August 1st, than add 200 toxicity units
- If there are 18 severity values and late blight is found in the vicinity in August, than add 100 toxicity units



# Eco-label Standards



Aldicarb	Temik®		
Azinphos-methy	Guthion®	307	185
Btt	Novodor®	11	11
Cyfluthrin	Baythroid®	452	14
Carbaryl	Sevin®		
Carbofuran	Furadan®	401	200
Diazinon	Diazanon®	343	103
Dimethoate	Dimethoate/Cygon®	355	143
Disulfoton	Disyston®	541	271
Endosulfan	Thiodan®, Phaser®	271	217
Esfenvalerate	Asana®	482	24
Ethoprop	Mocap®	339	1017
Imidacloprid	Admire®	159	32
Malathion	Cythion®	132	93
Methamidophos	Monitor®	339	338
Methoxomyl	Lannate®		
Oxamyl	Vydate®	440	132
Permethrin	Ambush/Pounce®	288	43
Phorate	Thimet/Phorate®	625	1563
Phosmet	Imidan®	133	134
Piperonyl butoxide	Incite®	59	
Pymetrozine	Fulfill®	123	21
Spinosad	Spinosad®	172	17



# Why do the growers do it?



# Grower Motivation to Participate

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- Public Recognition
- To Get Ahead of the Regulatory Curve
- Public Investment
- Drive Public Policy
- It's the right thing to do
- Market Advantage



# Expansion to other industries



- ◆ Groups using WI model as a template to develop standards – keys
  - Partnerships of People – Diverse backgrounds and Expertise
  - Categorizing key environmental or sustainability issues for area – NOT all the same!
  - Exporting the “Process” versus the “Program” – each area should be individuated
  - Advisory role for people in programs and project management
    - ◆ Advisory Committee, Executive Committee, Science based, etc.



# Keys to Successful Partnerships

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- ◆ Leadership, vision and partners.
- ◆ Recognizing the importance of integrating all farm
- ◆ Identifying the need for and raising funds to support full time professional farming systems coordinator positions..
- ◆ Identifying the importance of strong team management.
- ◆ Having multiple stakeholders and institutions as partners



# Questions?

