

Wat moeten we zaaien...

Om een duurzame
toekomst te oogsten?

Jonas Vandicke

Belplant
27 mei 2025

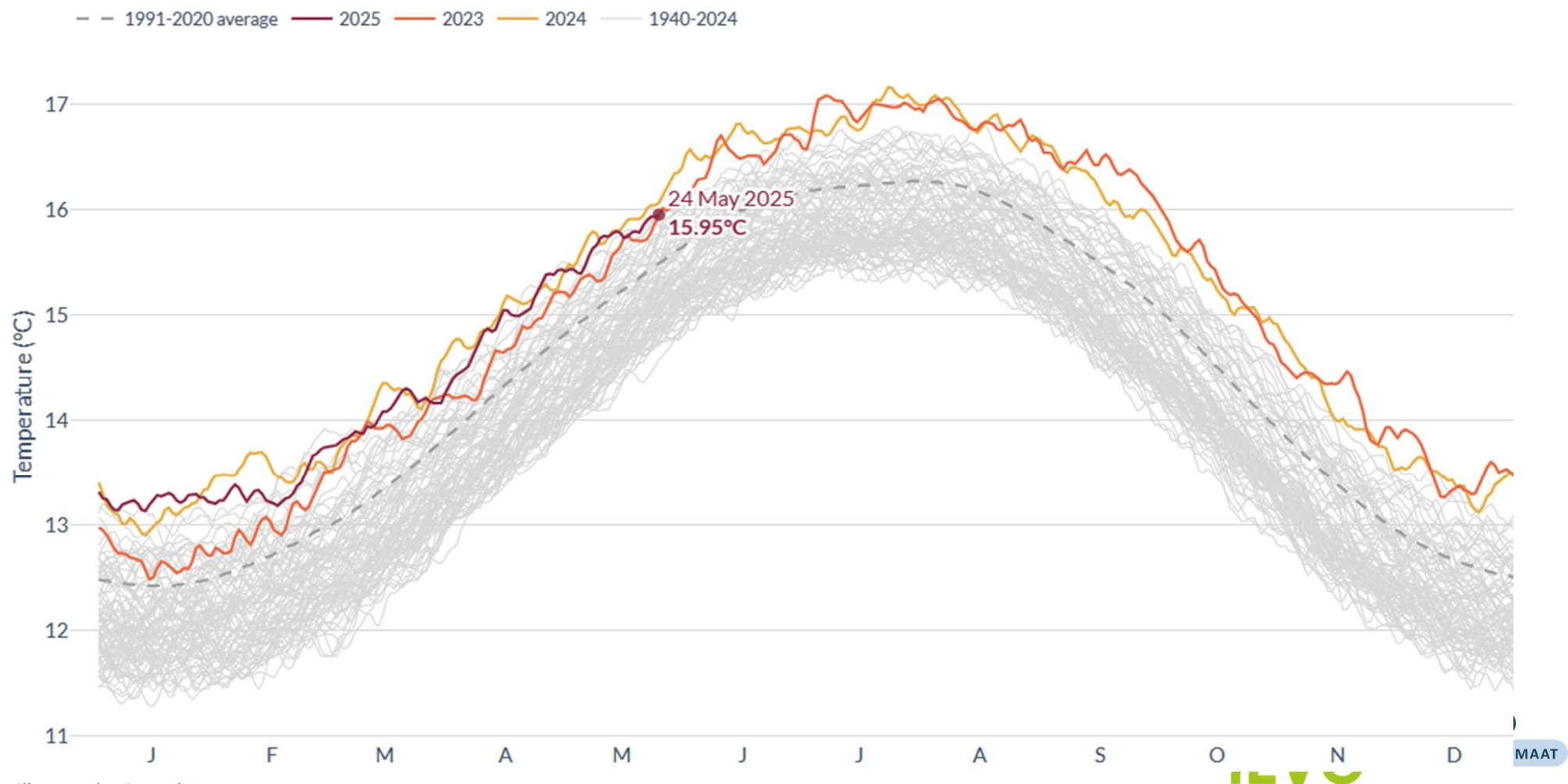


ILVO

Global surface air temperature

Daily average • Data ERA5

Credit: C3S/ECMWF

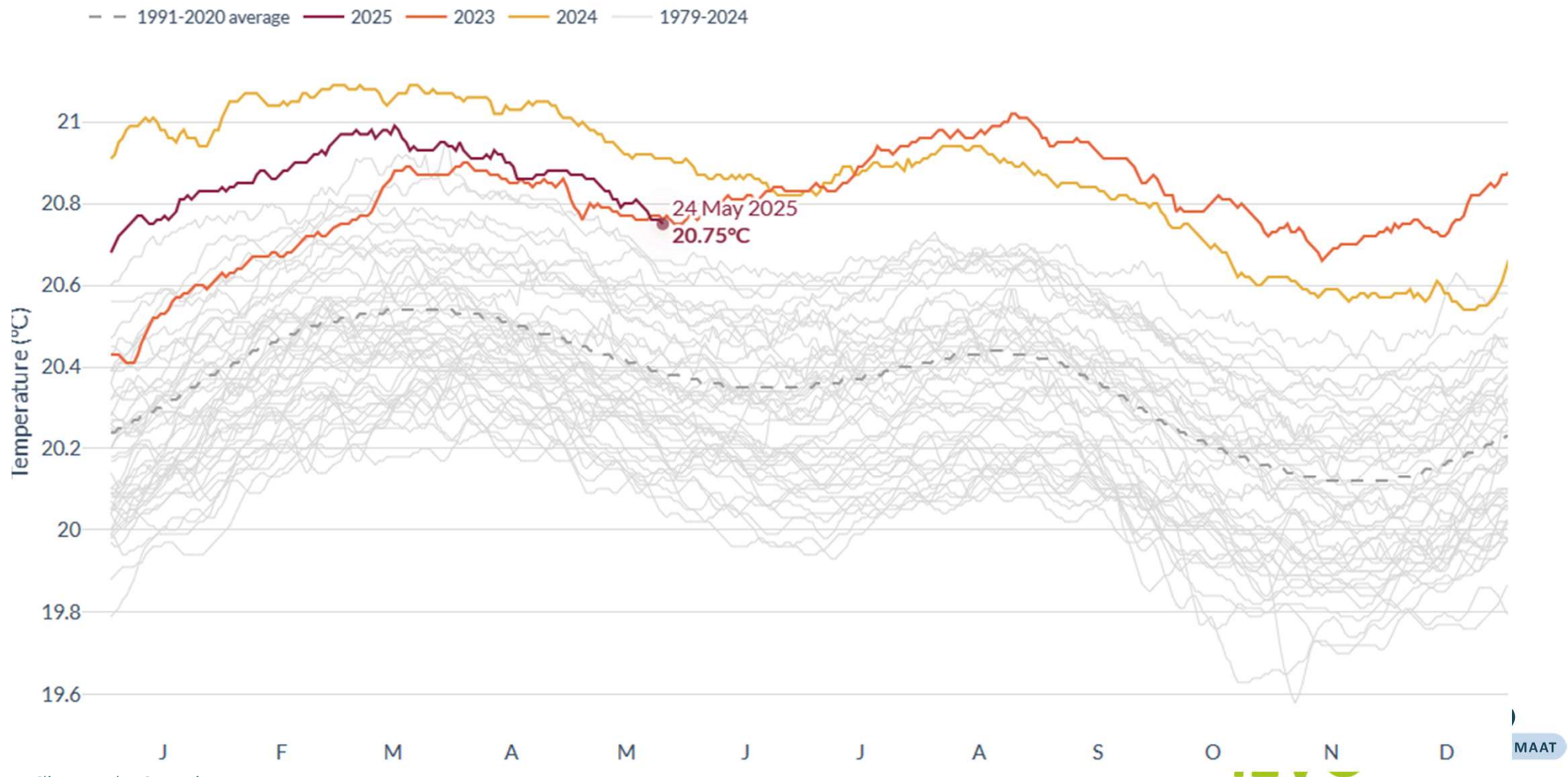


Bron: [Climate Pulse Copernicus](#)

Sea surface temperature • 60°S - 60°N

Daily average • Data ERA5

Credit: C3S/ECMWF



Bron: [Climate Pulse Copernicus](#)

Nieuws Klimaat

Grens van 1,5 graden opwarming voor het eerst overschreden: 2024 was het warmste jaar ooit



Een ijsberg in Groenland. Beeld AFP



Bron: KMI

Gemiddelde jaartemperatuur Ukkel

▲ **2,7 °C**

1994-2023 t.o.v. 1840-1870



Bron: KMI

Gemiddelde jaarlijkse neerslag

▲ **9%**

1991-2020 t.o.v. 1840-1870



Bron: KMI

Droogtes duren langer
Neerslag wordt heviger

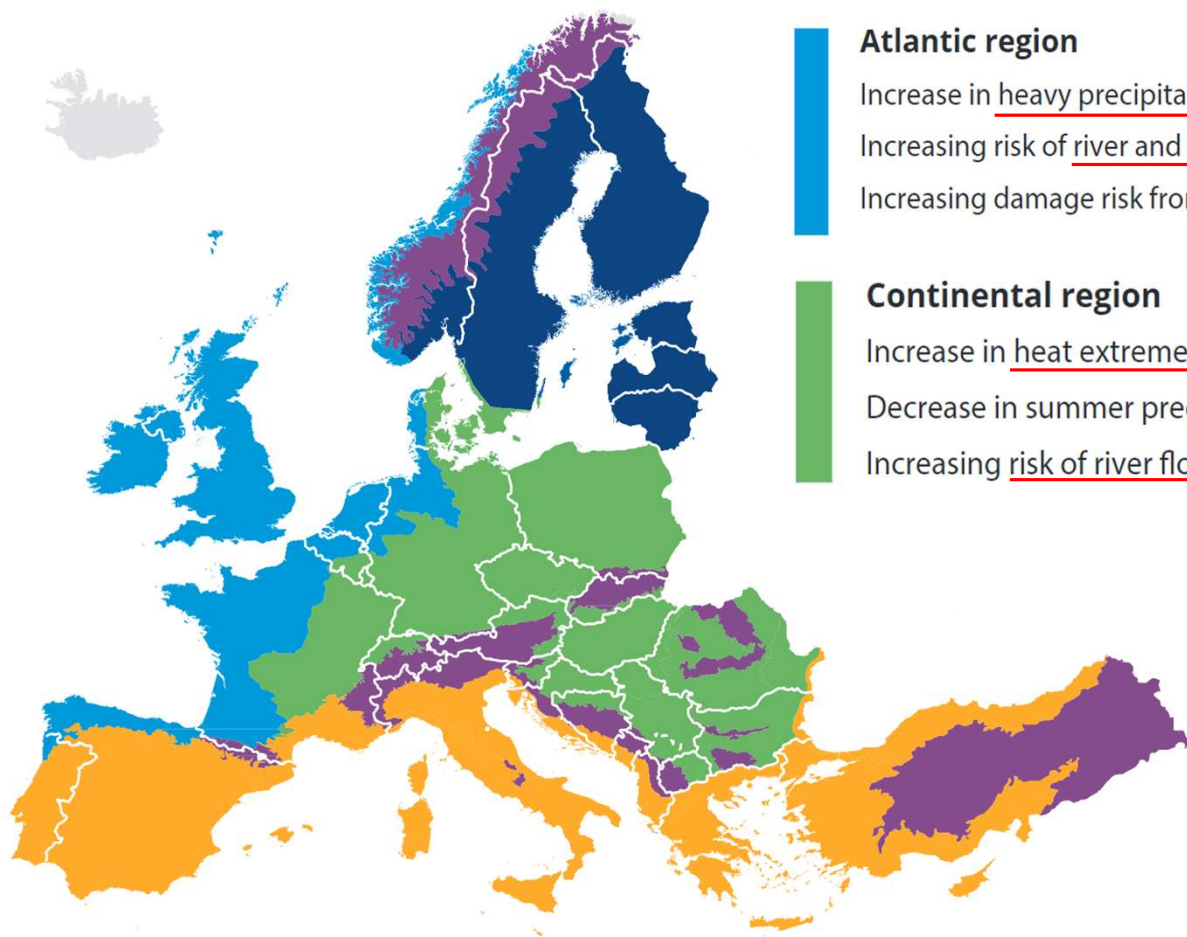


Bron: VMM

Gemiddeld zeeniveau Oostende

▲ **16 cm**

2023 t.o.v. 1951



Atlantic region

- Increase in heavy precipitation events
- Increasing risk of river and coastal flooding
- Increasing damage risk from winter storms

Continental region

- Increase in heat extremes
- Decrease in summer precipitation
- Increasing risk of river floods

Mountain regions

- Temperature rise larger than European average
- Upward shift of plant and animal species
- Risk of hail
- Risk of frost
- Increasing risk from rock falls and landslides

Mediterranean region

- Large increase in heat extremes
- Decrease in precipitation
- Increasing risk of droughts
- Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
- Increasing water demand for agriculture
- Decrease in crop yields
- Increasing risks for livestock production
- Agriculture negatively affected by spillover effects of climate change from outside Europe

Boreal region

- Increase in heavy precipitation events
- Increase in precipitation
- Increasing damage risk from winter storms
- Increase in crop yields

Coastal zones

- Sea level rise
- Intrusion of saltwater

Doelstellingen broeikasgasuitstoot



-55% tegen 2030 (t.o.v. 1990)
Klimaatneutraliteit in 2050



-47% tegen 2030 (t.o.v. 2005)



-40% tegen 2030 (t.o.v. 2005)
Landbouw: -30%

Klimaat **MITIGATIE**



Klimaat **ADAPTATIE**



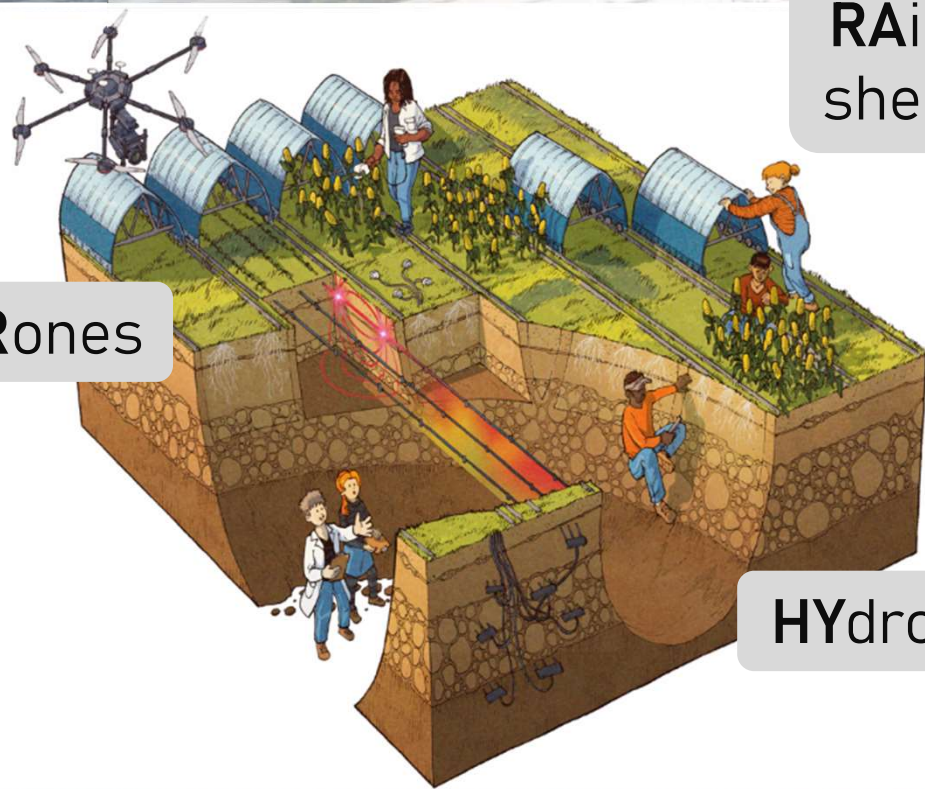
Klimaat ADAPTATIE

HYDRAS

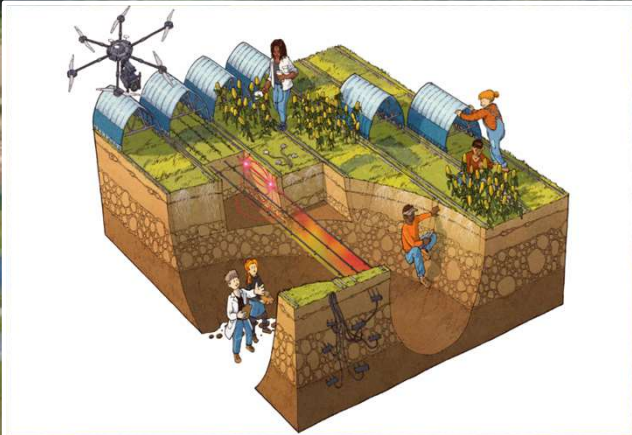
RAinout
shelters

DRones

HYdrology



Klimaat ADAPTATIE



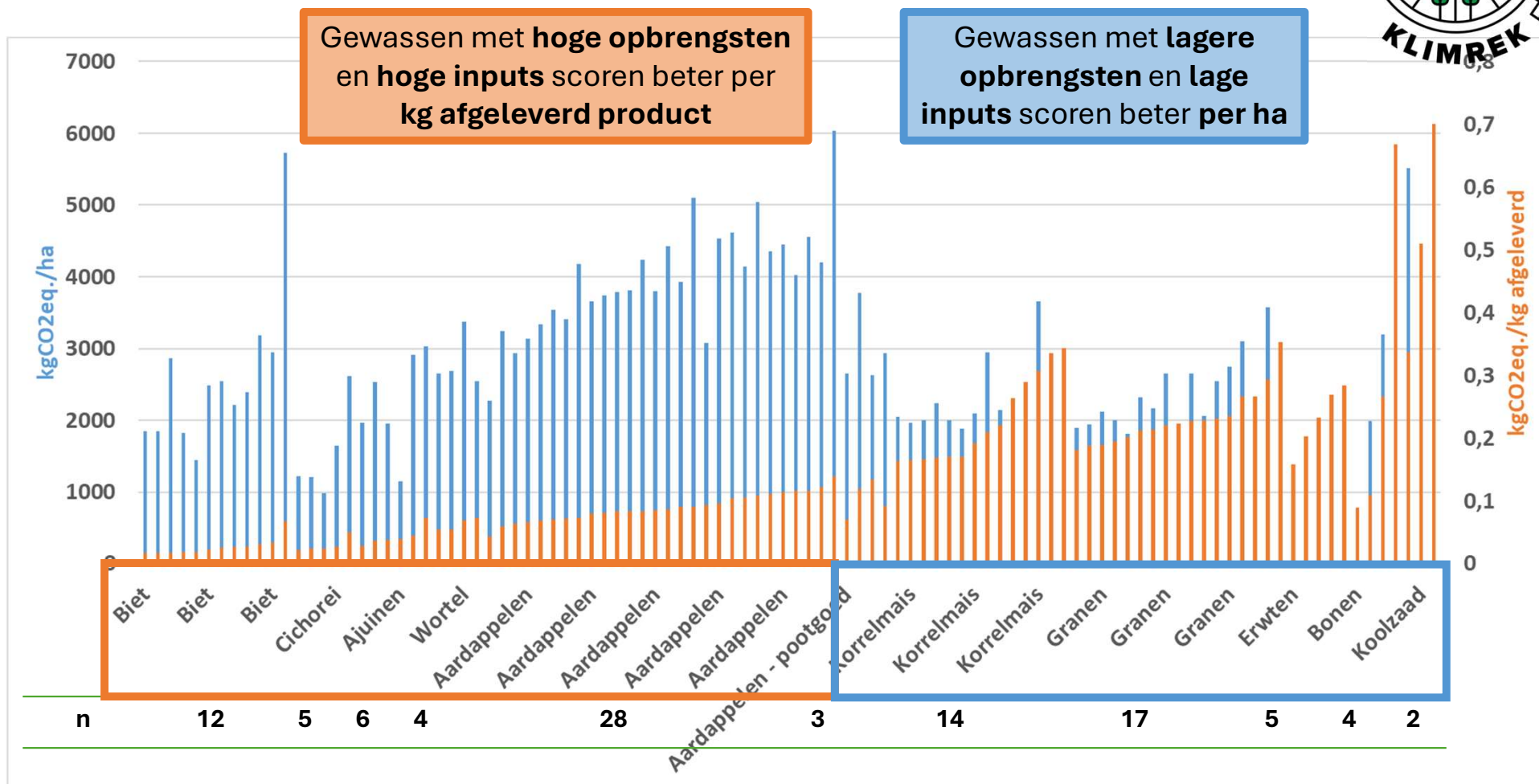
Klimaat MITIGATIE



Klimaatscan én begeleiding om klimaatvriendelijk te boeren

Klimaat MITIGATIE

15 akkerbouwbedrijven – 102 teelten



Klimaat ADAPTATIE

ASIA APRIL 20, 2018 / 6:20 PM / 2 YEARS AGO

Plant-killing pests and diseases have an ally in climate change : experts

6 MIN READ

Thito Lei Win

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Climate change 'driving spread of crop pests'

By Rebecca Morelle
Science reporter, BBC World Service

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

ELSEVIER

Modelling impacts of climate change on arable crop diseases: progress, challenges and applications[☆]

Fay Newbery¹, Aiming Qi^{2,3} and Bruce DL Fitt³

Climate change strongly affects interaction between herbivorous insects, plants, and rhizosphere biota

To cite this article: K Stevnbak et al 2009 IOP Conf Ser

nature
climate change

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NCLIM

Crop pests and pathogens move polewards in a warming world

Daniel P. Bebber¹, Mark A. T. Ramotowski² and Sarah J. Gurr^{1*}

Current Biology
LETTER REVIEW

Plant-Pathogen Warfare under Changing Climate Conditions

André C. Velásquez^{1,*}, Christian Danve M. C.

Current Opinion in
Plant Biology



FUTURE POTENTIAL PESTS

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY (*Ceratitis capitata*): the larvae are a major pest of a huge range of fruit trees, soft fruits and berries. A native of tropical Africa, the fly was spread around the Mediterranean during the 19th and 20th centuries and was accidentally introduced throughout the world. Larvae are sometimes found in shop-bought fruit. It is still established in southern USA despite a high-profile and well-funded eradication scheme.



CHANGING CLIMATE PROBLEMS

Transboundary pests and diseases

money to eradicate and control animal and plant diseases and pests. favourable conditions for animal and plant pests and diseases in new they are transmitted.

Worden plantenziekten ten onrechte buiten het debat over klimaatverandering gehouden?

Verslag van een conferentie over klimaatverandering en het optreden en beheer van plantenziekten

Klimaat ADAPTATIE

Voorbeelden van reeds geobserveerde toename van ziekten en plagen t.g.v. klimaatverandering in onze streken:

Akkerbouw

- **Coloradokever** (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) bij aardappel
- **Europese maïs(stengel)boorder** (*Ostrinia nubilalis*)
- **Pasmo** (*Mycosphaerella linicola*) bij winter vlas
- **Fusarium, Pythium** bij maïs
- **Aardappelcystenaaltjes** (*Globodera* spp.)
- **Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV)** bij gerst
- **Stengelnatrot** (nieuwe soorten, o.a. *Pectobacterium brasiliense*) bij aardappel



Klimaat ADAPTATIE

Voorbeelden van reeds geobserveerde toename van ziekten en plagen t.g.v. klimaatverandering in onze streken:

Open lucht tuinbouw

Groenteteelt

- **Koolvlieg** (*Delia radicum*) / **uienvlieg** (*Delia antiqua*) (+ effect wegvallen insecticide)
- **Wollige wortelluis** (*Pemphigus bursarius*) bij wortelen (+ effect wegvallen insecticiden)
- **Trips** (o.a. *Thrips tabaci*) bij prei, ui, (spruit)kool, knolvenkel (+ effect klimaat op bestrijding)
- **Witziekte** (*Erysiphe* spp.) bij o.a. wortelen, erwten, kolen
- ***Pseudomonas viridiflava*** bij o.a. kool, prei



Klimaat ADAPTATIE

Zijn nieuwe of toegenomen ziekten en plagen
altijd een gevolg van klimaatverandering?

NEE !

Andere “global change” factoren die bijdragen aan toename ziekten en plagen:

- Toename handel en humaan transport
- Chemische vervuiling door industrie en landbouw
- Veranderend landgebruik, waterverbruik & irrigatie
- ...

Wat doet ILVO?

- Screening en monitoring van pathogenen
- Duurzame bestrijdingstechnieken ontwikkelen (o.a. biologische bestrijding)
- Preventie (o.a. via een gezonde bodem)
- ...



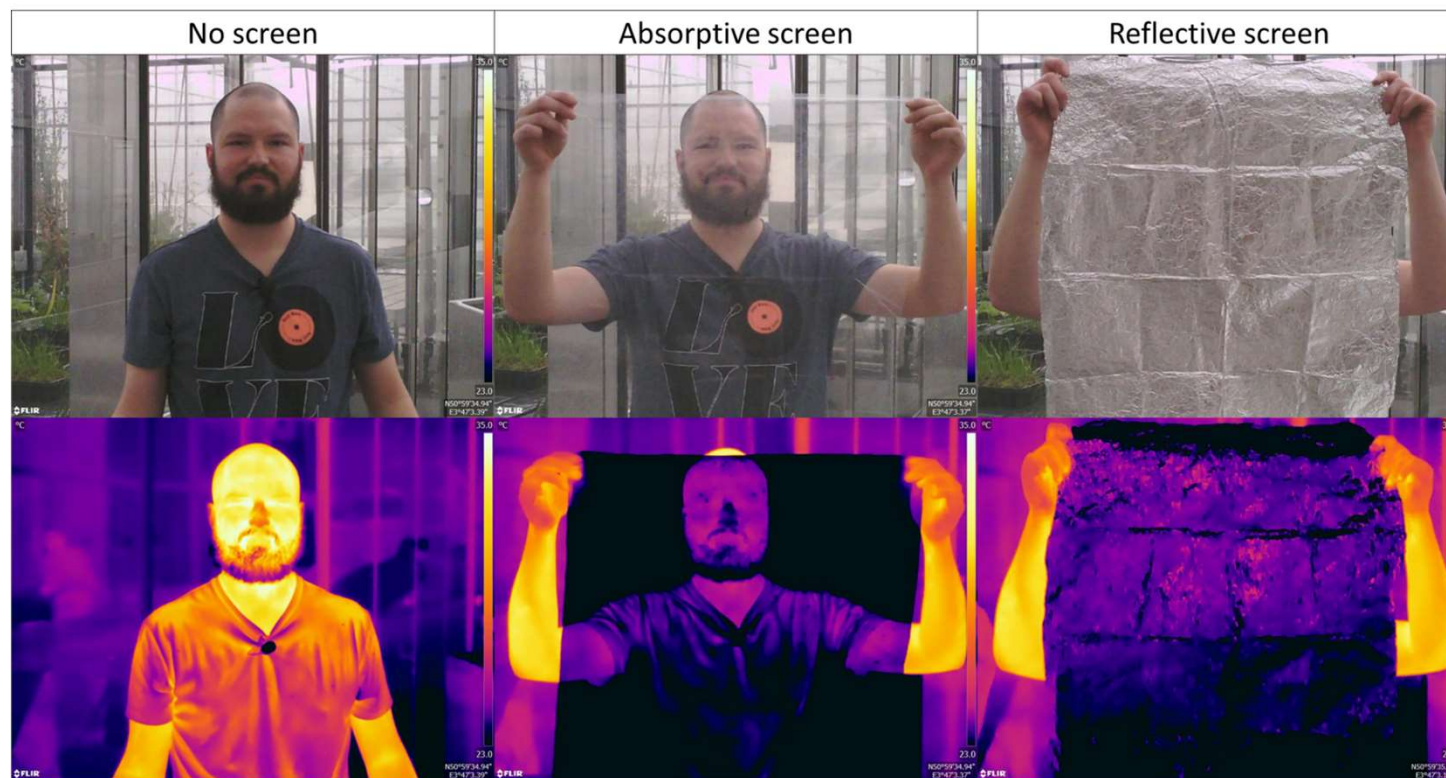
Diagnosecentrum ILVO
DiagnoseCentrum voor Planten

Contact →

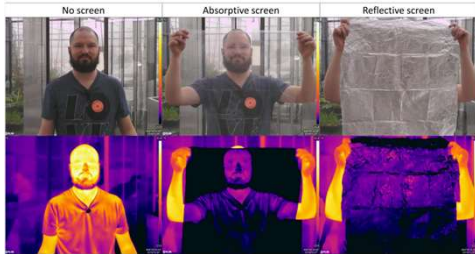
📞 09 272 24 00
✉ diagnosecentrum@ilvo.vlaanderen.be

Klimaat MITIGATIE

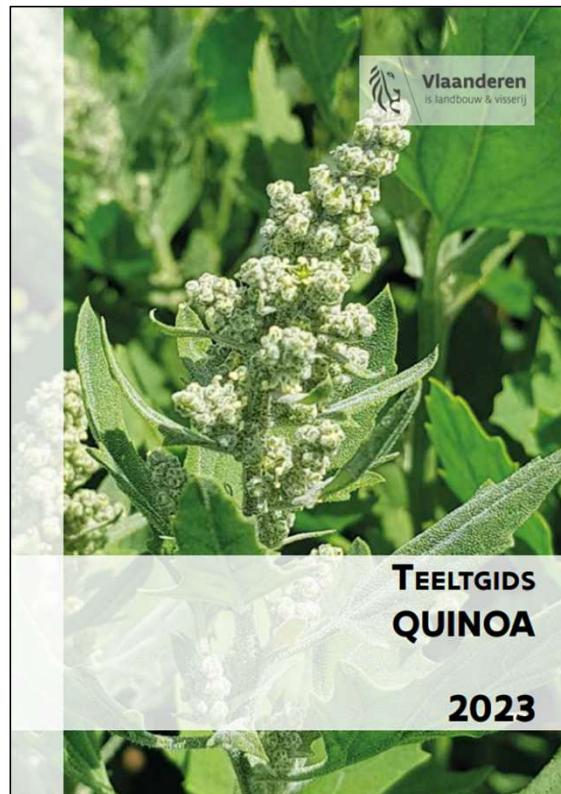
Klimaat ADAPTATIE



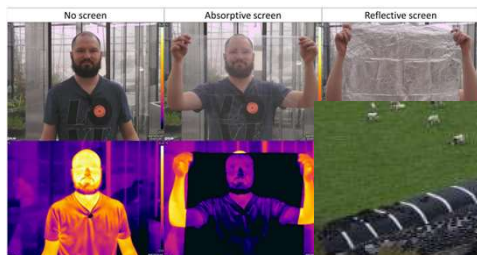
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Klimaat ADAPTATIE



Klimaat MITIGATIE



Klimaat ADAPTATIE

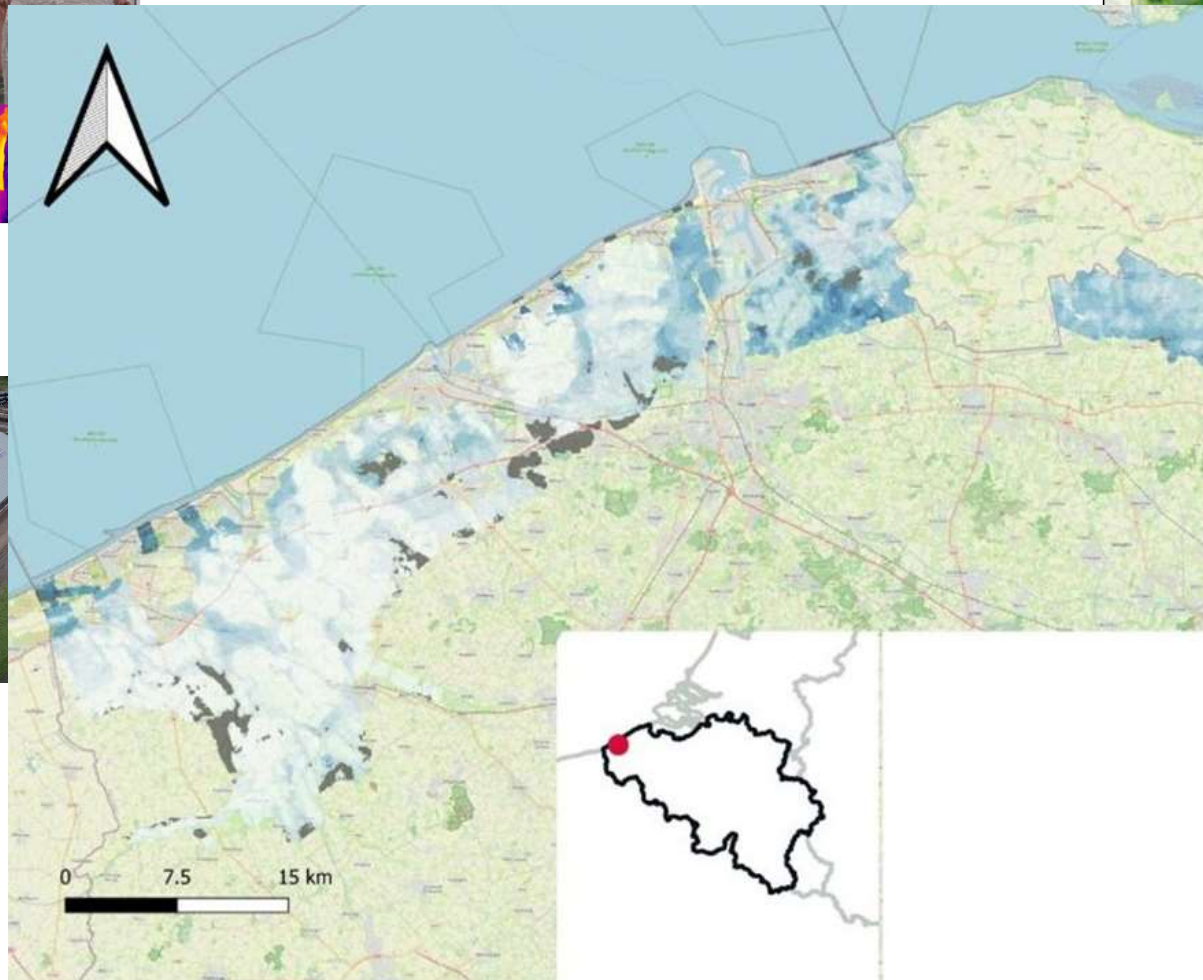
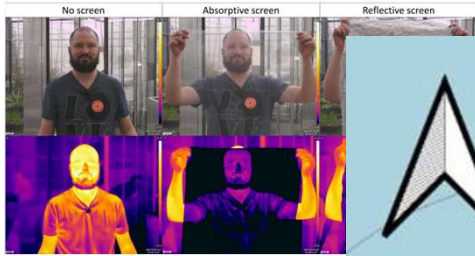


© ing. Mitchell van der Meij

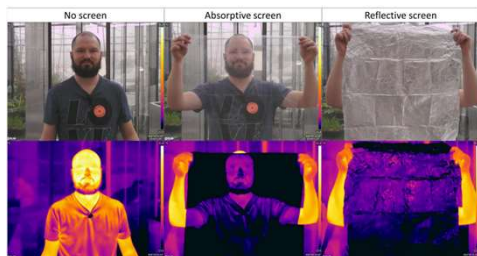


Klimaat MITIGATIE

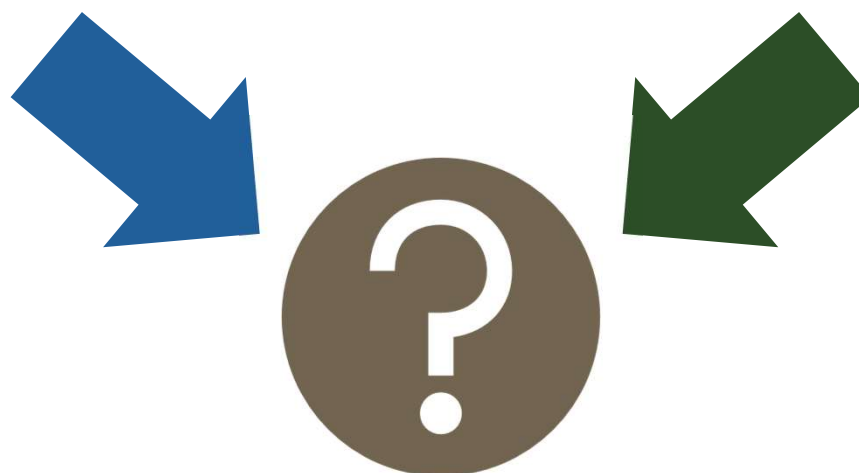
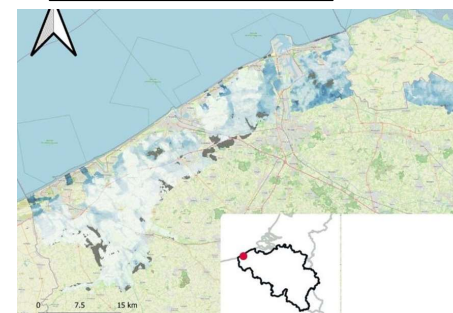
Klimaat ADAPTATIE



Klimaat MITIGATIE



Klimaat ADAPTATIE



Opslag van koolstof (C)



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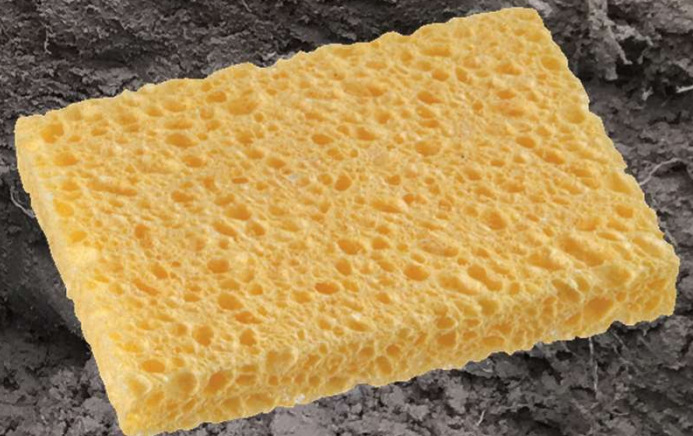
Betere waterhuishouding



Opslag van koolstof (C)



Betere waterhuishouding



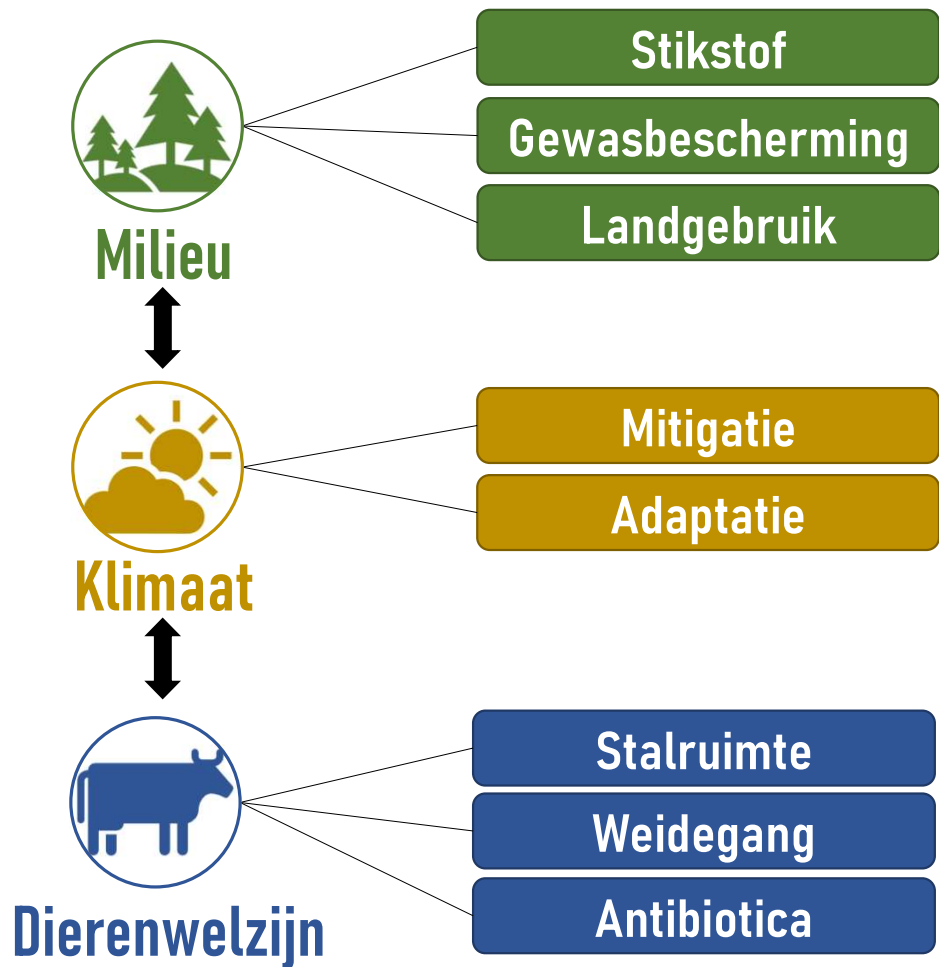
Goed voor de **biodiversiteit**

Goed voor de **plantgezondheid**

Goed voor het tegengaan van **erosie**

...

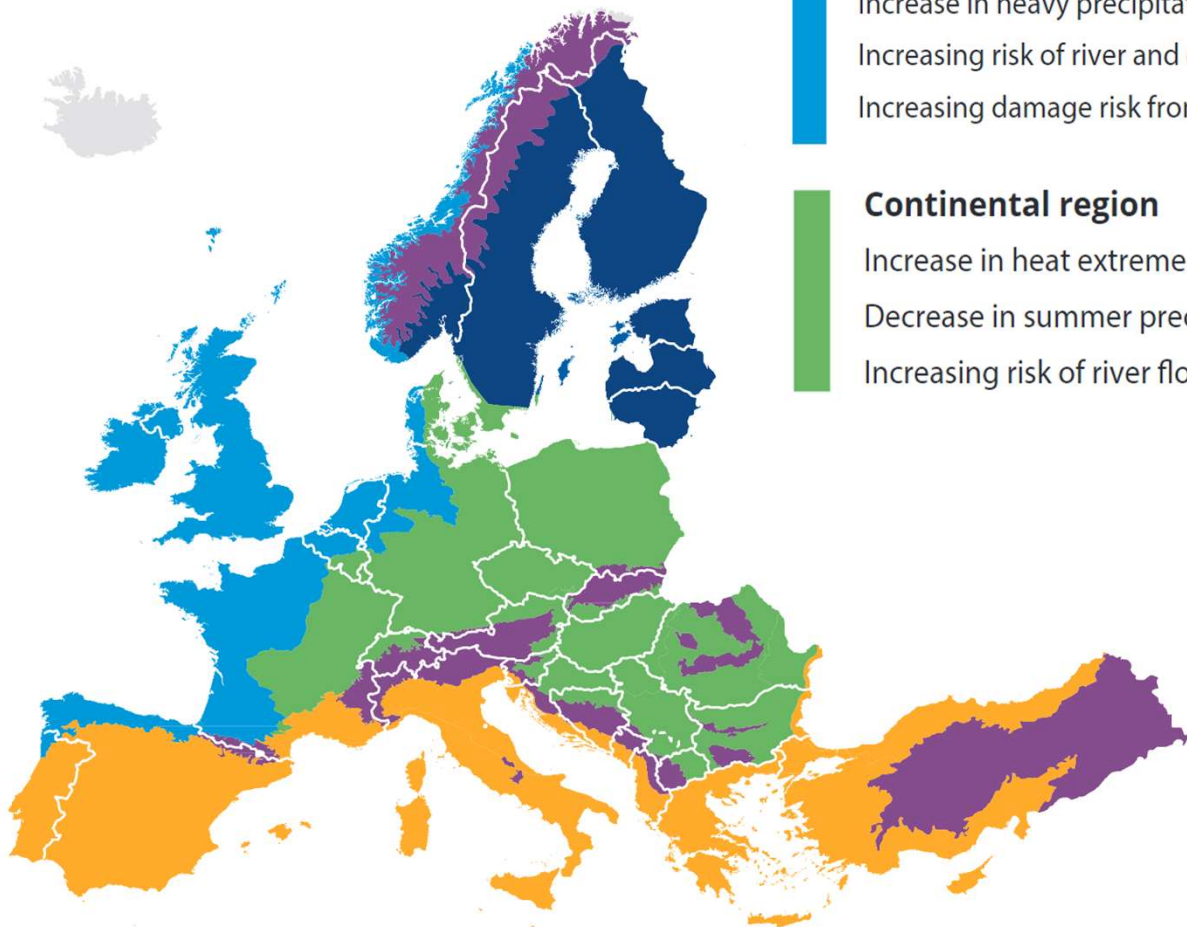
Maatregelen moeten met AL deze thema's rekening houden!



2 dilemma's



DILEMMA 1



Atlantic region

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Coastal zones

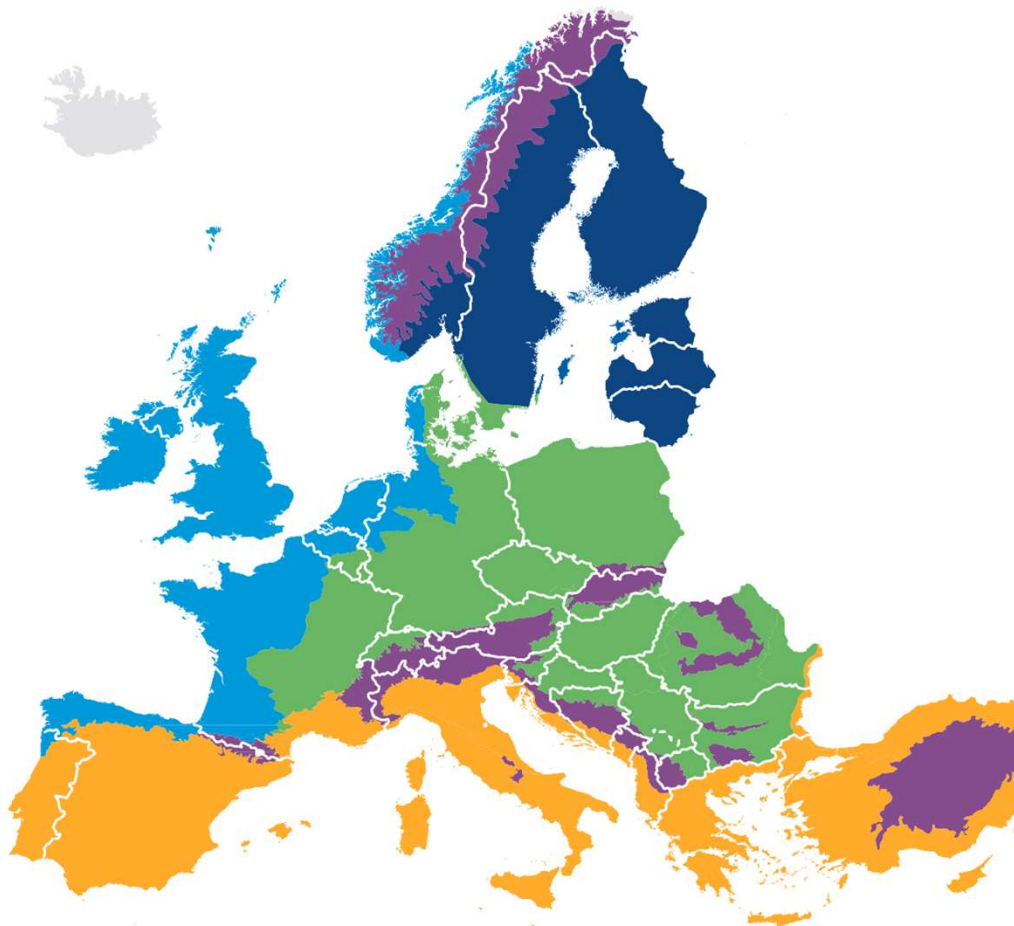
- Sea level rise
- Intrusion of saltwater

Bron: [EEA](#) (2017)



DILEMMA 1

Producers voor België VS voor Europa?



Mediterranean region

Large increase in heat extremes

Decrease in precipitation

Increasing risk of droughts

Increasing risk of biodiversity loss

Increasing water demand for agriculture

Decrease in crop yields

Increasing risks for livestock production

Agriculture negatively affected
by spillover effects of climate change from
outside Europe

Bron: [EEA](#) (2017)



DILEMMA 2

Klimaat mitigatie VS adaptatie?

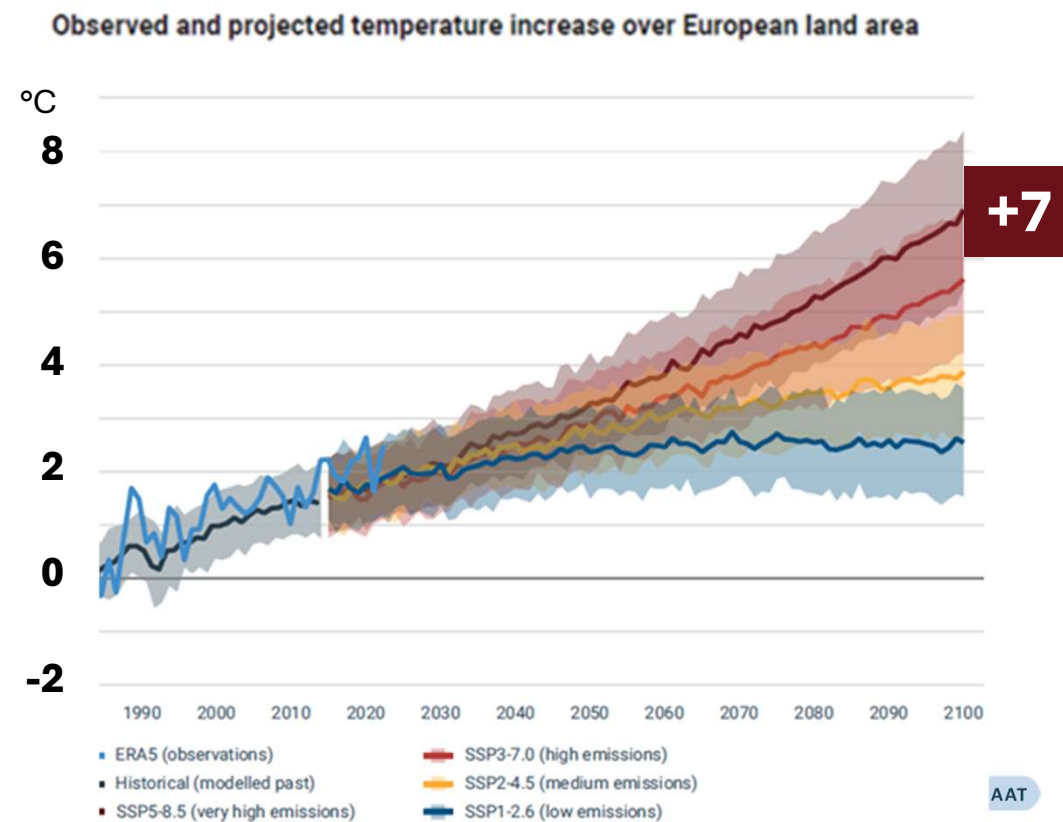
Adaptatie biedt mogelijk kansen...

‘This warming may provide opportunities for agriculture in certain regions with an expansion of the growing season to go along with milder and shorter winters.’

(Canadian Government, Department of Agriculture)

Bron: [Government of Canada](#)

... Maar is een druppel op een hete plaat zonder mitigatie!



Bron: [European Climate Risk Assessment \(EEA - 2024\)](#)

ILVO's Expertisecentrum Landbouw & Klimaat (ELK)



elk.ilvo.vlaanderen.be



BEDANKT!



elk.ilvo.vlaanderen.be



ILVO