



Making EU cities a safe place for our children

Pesticide Free Towns 'Webinar – PAN Europe

The City of Paris, pioneer in the fight against pesticides for the health of all

City of Paris - Green Spaces and Environment Department

30th March 2023

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Paris organisation and its inherent challenges

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Context on the national rules and regulations regarding the use of phytosanitary products

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Zero phytosanitary product in Paris

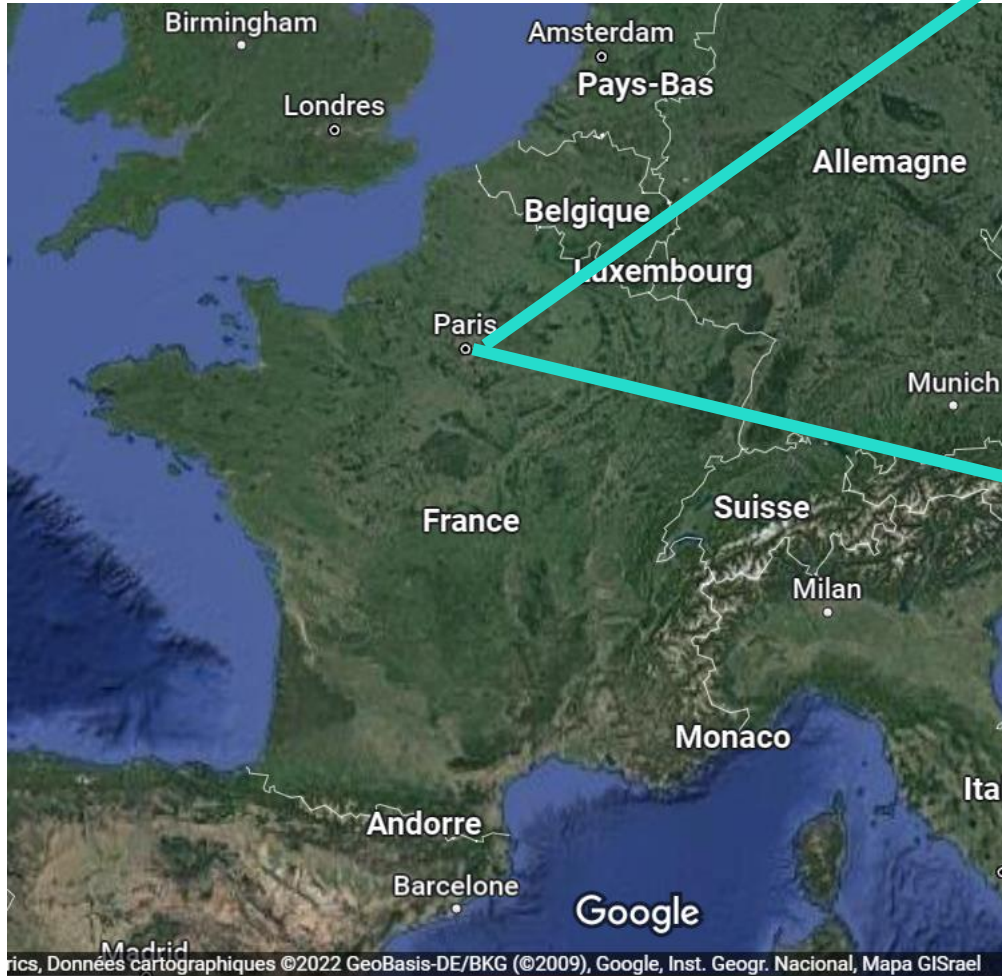
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Pushing the fight against pesticides outside of Paris walls

01

**Paris organisation and its inherent
challenges**

Welcome to Paris!



105 km² (40,5 sq mi)

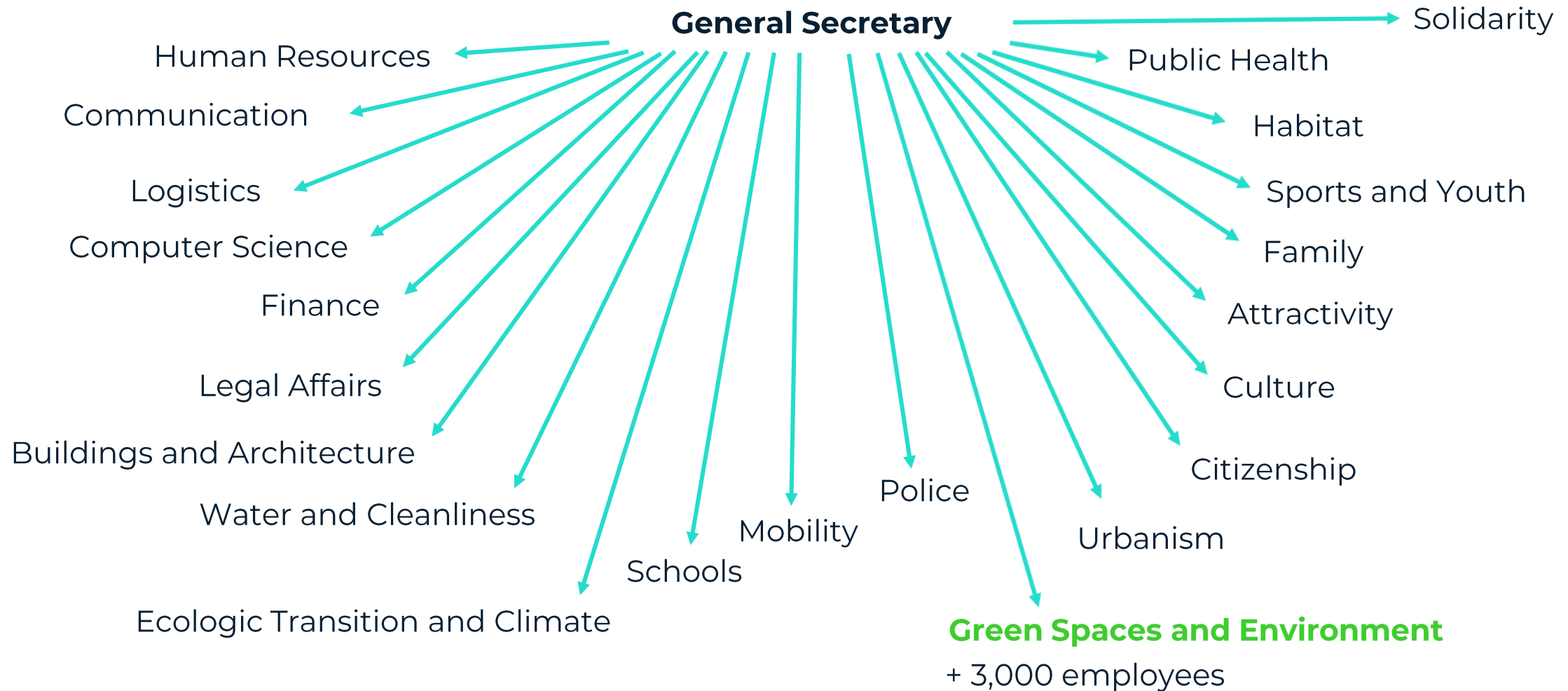
Paris = the inner city + 2 woods

≈ 2.2 million inhabitants in Paris

**≈ 12.2 million inhabitants in the Paris region
(Région « Ile-de-France »)**

The City of Paris: over 50,000 civil servants in 22 departments

Including Green Spaces and Environment



Green spaces and trees in Paris

2022 facts and figures

531 gardens and green parks in Paris (454 hectares)

20 cemeteries: 14 in the inner city and 6 outside of Paris (422 hectares)

2 large woods of Boulogne and Vincennes (≈ 2,000 hectares)

An overall figure of ≈ 600,000 trees in Paris

Including + 500,000 trees managed by the City of Paris:

- ≈ 300,000 trees in the 2 parisian woods
- ≈ 100,000 trees in streets, avenues, etc.
- ≈ 50,000 trees in green parks
- + 30,000 trees in cemeteries
- ≈ 15,000 trees in public buildings (schools, sports facilities, etc.)
- + 6,000 trees along the ring road

Additional ≈ 100,000 trees in private land and state owned areas

Canopy cover: 21% of the Paris territory

A Botanical Garden in 4 different sites within the woods

Green roofs and green walls (131 hectares)

Urban agriculture (34 hectares)



Diversité des essences d'arbres dans le bois de Boulogne (Crédit : Clément Dorval, Ville de Paris)



Parc Floral (bois de Vincennes) en automne (Crédit : Marie Gantois, Ville de Paris)



A wide diversity of managed green spaces

Green Parks & Gardens



Parc des Buttes Chaumont
© C. Dorval / City of Paris

Vines



Vines at Parc de Bercy
© E. Chaix / City of Paris

Cemeteries



Cemetery of La Chapelle
© J-P Viguié / City of Paris

Du Breuil Horticulture School



View over Ecole Du Breuil
© Ecole Du Breuil

Woods, Trees & Orchards



Parisian Wood of Boulogne
© C. Dorval / City of Paris

Botanical Garden



Rose garden at Parc de Bagatelle
© C. Noël / City of Paris

Horticultural Production Centres



Horticultural Production Farm of Paris
© J-P Viguié / City of Paris

02

Context on the national rules and regulations regarding the use of phytosanitary products

Definitions used in France

PESTICIDES

pest = nuisance; *cide* = kill

BIOCIDE PRODUCTS

= Human health and/or animal protection products
(ex: hydroalcoholic solutions, anti-mosquitoes, etc.)

PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

= Plant Protection Products “PPP” (ex: fungicides, insecticides)
or Weed Killers (ex: herbicides)

Different types of phytosanitary products

- Chemical products

ex: Roundup® glyphosate based herbicide

- Non-chemical products:

- **Biocontrol solutions** = mineral, animal or plant based solutions (microorganisms, pheromones, natural substances, etc.)
ex: *Bacillus thurengiensis* solutions against box tree moth
- **Organic agriculture certified and/or compatible products**
- **Low Risk Plant Protection Products** (low-risk products do not contain substances classified for their toxicity, or persistence, or high bioconcentration, or endocrine disrupting effect).

Other solutions to protect plants

- Macroorganisms

ex: ladybird larvae against aphids

- **Basic substances** = active substances, not predominantly used as plant protection products but which may be of value for plant protection and for which the economic interest in applying for approval may be limited
ex: vinegar for disinfecting tools, milk against mildew, beer against slugs, etc.

Main French laws and regulations



2008: “Grenelle de l’environnement” → “EcoPhyto 1” Plan

Target: decrease PPP use by 50% in agricultural and non agricultural areas by 2018

2009: The EU adopted a framework directive on the sustainable use of pesticides (SUDP) > **Directive 2009/128/CE**

2011: 27/06/2011 Decree

- ✓ Total PPP use ban in **some specific sites with children** (nurseries, schools, kindergardens, etc.)
- ✓ PPP use ban at 50 m from **buildings welcoming or hosting vulnerable people** (health care centres, hospitals, retirement homes, etc.), but Low Risk PPP can still be used
- ✓ In **green parks, sports facilities and leisure centres open to the public**:
 - Use ban for PPP containing specific active substances (CMR, with a bioaccumulation potential, etc.)
 - Use ban for explosive, toxic and very toxic PPP, unless the site can be closed to the public for 12 hours

2014: Labbé Law

- **1st January 2017**: Restrictions in PPP use for the **State, local authorities and public bodies**
- **1st January 2019**: Restrictions in PPP use for **private individuals**

2015: “EcoPhyto 2” Plan

Reviewed target: decrease PPP use by 50% in agricultural and non agricultural areas by 2025

2021: 15/01/2021 Decree

- **1st July 2022**: Labbé Law extension to **private and collective spaces (homes), cemeteries & columbariums, etc.**

Focus on Labbé Law

Main Law defining PPP use in France

Labbé Law: Chemical PPP use, ownership and purchase ban

- Non-chemical PPP can still be used (biocontrol solutions, organic agriculture compatible products, Low Risk PPP)
- Exception for chemical PPP use when fighting quarantine organisms or for security reasons
- **1st January 2017:** Chemical PPP use ban in green spaces open to the public (gardens, parks, forests, woods, footpaths, streets) for the **State, local authorities and public bodies**
- **1st January 2019:** Chemical PPP use, ownership and purchase ban for **private individuals**
- **1st July 2022:** Chemical PPP use ban for **private and collective spaces, cemeteries & columbariums, sports facilities, hotels, campsites, etc.**
- Failure to comply with the conditions of use of plant protection products in general and, more specifically, with this ban, is a criminal offence, punishable by 6 months imprisonment and a fine of €150,000. This penalty is a maximum sanction and is modulated by the judge according to the circumstances of the offence



*2025 for high performance sports facilities

© Plante & Cité

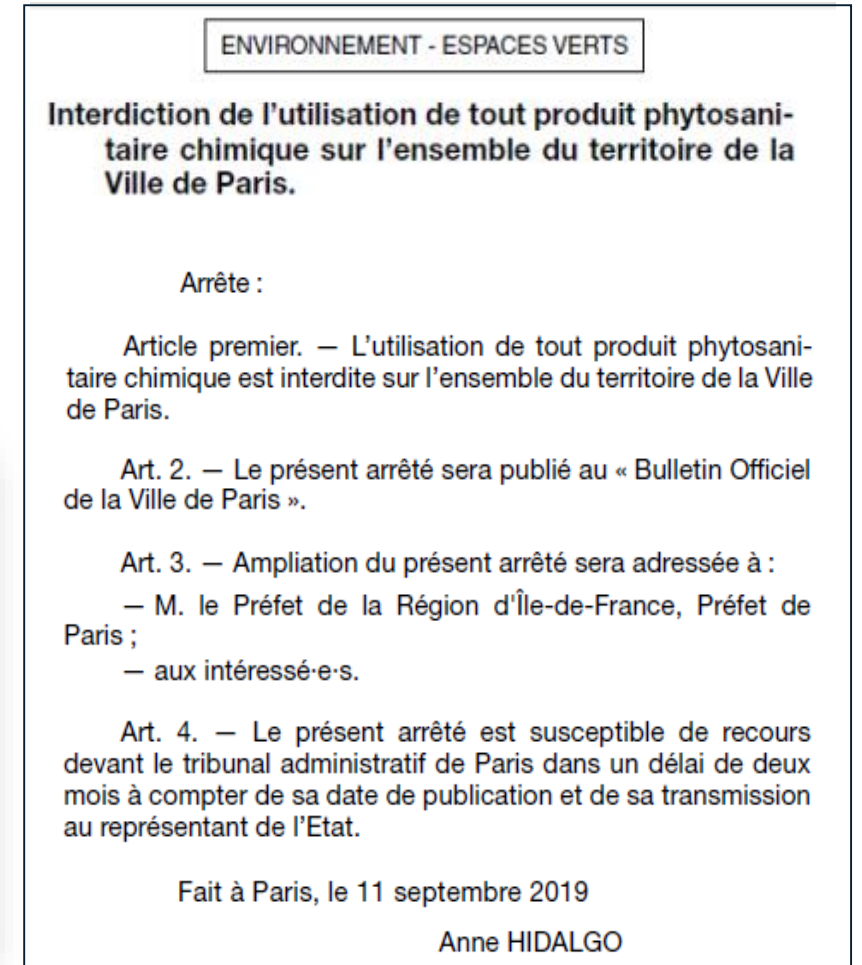
Looking back to 2019: an attempt to define a Parisian regulation

In anticipation of the national regulation (2022 Labbé Law extension)

Parisian “anti-pesticide” decree of 11 September 2019:

Defining a chemical PPP use ban for the whole parisian territory

→ Invalidated by the French State Council in January 2021, judging that the PPP use regulations were not in the jurisdiction of local authorities



“Zero Phyto” in Paris Biodiversity Masterplans

Since 2012

ACTION 16

GÉNÉRALISER LES MODES DE GESTION
DES ESPACES VERTS FAVORABLES
À LA BIODIVERSITÉ

= Generalise green spaces management
conducive to biodiversity

2018 update



GÉNÉRALISER LA DÉMARCHE « ZÉRO
PHYTO » ET ENCOURAGER LA GESTION
ÉCOLOGIQUE DES ESPACES VERTS SUR
L'ENSEMBLE DU TERRITOIRE PARISIEN

= Generalise the “Zero Phyto” approach
and promote eco-friendly green space
management over the whole Parisian
territory



03

Zero phytosanitary product in Paris

What is the “Zero Phytosanitary Product Strategy” for Paris?

“Zero Phyto Paris”: an ambitious action plan in effect before the national legislation (Labbé Law)

Zero phyto = zero chemical phytosanitary products

Herbicide free cemeteries since 2015, Garden and parks phyto-free since 2009, before the Labbé Law requirements

The zero phyto in green spaces has been accompanied by a change in practices with the support of a **“Eco-friendly Management” Label**. There has also been a change in the public's view of "spontaneous flora" in public spaces and cemeteries (thanks to communication)

Important change in garden, park, public areas management, having as a consequence less need for insecticides, among other beneficial impacts



Differentiated management at
Parc des Grands Moulins



New management in
cemeteries



Greened cobblestones
in Rue Noisy le Sec

Foster Citizen Gardeners with the Greening Permits

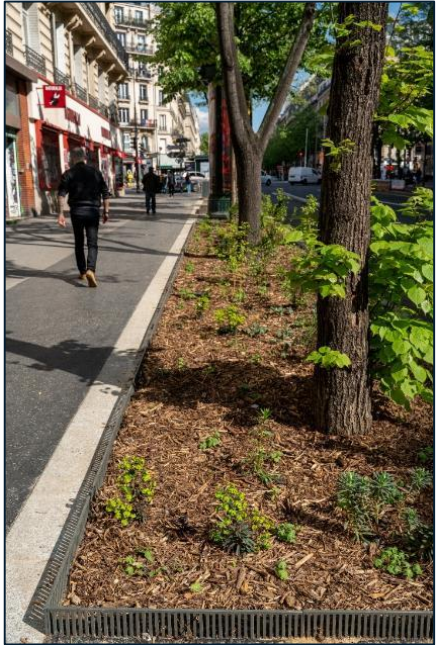
Close to 3,000 permits delivered by the City of Paris



What is the “Zero Phytosanitary Product Strategy” for Paris?

Exemples a « zero phytosanitary » management

Mulching, ground-covers, greened cobblestones



Mulching
in Avenue de la République



Ground-covers
in Avenue de France

Spontaneous or planted grass cover instead of herbicides on the footpaths of the City of Paris cemeteries



Grass cover on the footpaths of the Père Lachaise cemetery

What is the “Zero Phytosanitary Product Strategy” for Paris?

Exemples a « zero phytosanitary » management

First insect larvae releases instead of insecticides in the City of Paris greenhouses – in the Botanical Garden and the Horticultural Production Centre (since 1990's)



Ladybird larva



Ladybirds



Lacewing larva
(predator of aphids, cochineals, thrips)



Insect larvae dispersion boxes

Focus on orchards : No phytosanitary products use

Pedagogical purpose rather than production ones

2014-2020 Mandate “An orchard in my school”:

1,702 fruit trees planted in 214 Parisian schools



Orchard in the Cité Champagne school

The biggest inner Paris orchard planted at Parc Martin Luther King:

So far, no need of phytosanitary products



Orchard at Parc Martin Luther King (September 2022)

Call for projects on (Urban) Agriculture: “Parisculteurs”

Since 2016: over 70 installed projects within and outside Paris (about 15 hectares)

2023 : Parisculteurs season 5

More information:

<https://www.parisculteurs.paris/en>

And the Parisculteurs toolbox:

https://www.parisculteurs.paris/assets/boite_a_outils-en.pdf

Including Fact sheet EA4: Information on phytosanitary products

No use of chemical PPP in Parisculteurs sites



Some limited biological treatments in Paris (autorisés par Loi Labbé)

Paris box-tree moth Strategy:

- Restrict treatments on box-tree of heritage interest (edges, plant sculptures) with a biological solution (*Bacillus thurengiensis* with restricted access of the area to the public for 12 hours after treatment)
- For other types of box-trees or box-trees in other types sites: if impacted by the moth, replace them gradually with other plants or landscaping solutions (metallic barrier, wooden edges, etc.)
- 10 treated sites among the 531 gardens and parks in 2022

Vines

- 5 different sites, with an heritage interest, not accessible to the public (except during the annual harvests)
- Managed by the city gardeners by respecting the organic agriculture principles
- Vine replacement with mildew and powdery mildew resistant varieties



Caterpillar in Parc de Bagatelle



Box-tree hedge in Parc Floral

04

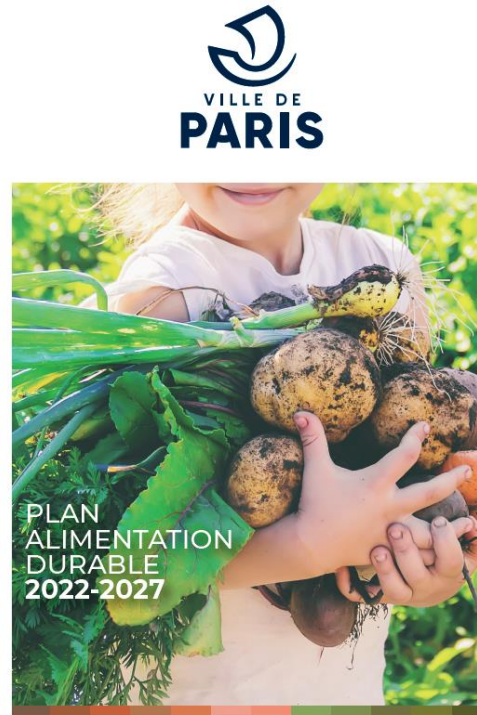
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Paris Plans for a sustainable food



2018

= Paris strategy for sustainable food



2022

= Paris Plan for sustainable food from 2022 to 2027, targeted at school canteens and other institutional catering (30 million meals a year)

Among the goals of the Plan, 75% of this food will be organic in 2027 and a 100% sustainable.

Different tools to ensure that those goals are reached : AgriParis...



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Thank you for your attention !

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