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Piedmont Regional Association, [Aspromiele, has formally requested](#) to the Councillorship Environment of the Piedmont Region

**clarification about the Protocol for the analysis of residues in water**

and has proposed the implementation of a pilot monitoring among the areas particularly vulnerable, such as maize, wine and fruits fields. The main parameter that has inspired the choice of active research in groundwater was the amount of commercial product, containing active ingredient, sold and used in agriculture.

**Does it make any sense choose the molecules to be investigated, by: effectiveness (in particular for molecules that perform an efficiency 7,000 times greater than the famous DDT), stability and persistence, type of hazard and its metabolites and effectiveness?**

**In the count weren't included the quantities released into the ground through the seeds tanning**, which, especially for certain crops, represent the major proportions. A simple count would bring the total approximately to **150,000 kg of active principle just with neonicotinoids**

used in maize treatment in Piedmont region from 2000 to 2009, the years of their suspension.



Is it a negligible quantity? We don't think so.

In light of the high toxicity of neonicotinoids against insects **it can't be excluded that their presence in the ground and groundwater**

, even at very low doses,  
**may contaminate nectar and pollen from treatment crops and lead to disastrous consequences for the bees and all insect fauna.**

Related article:

[Neonicotinoids pollute water!](#)

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{jcomments on}