

14 avril 2023, CEZ Bergerie de Rambouillet

Rencontre européenne Erasmus +

Some insights of research in agroecology

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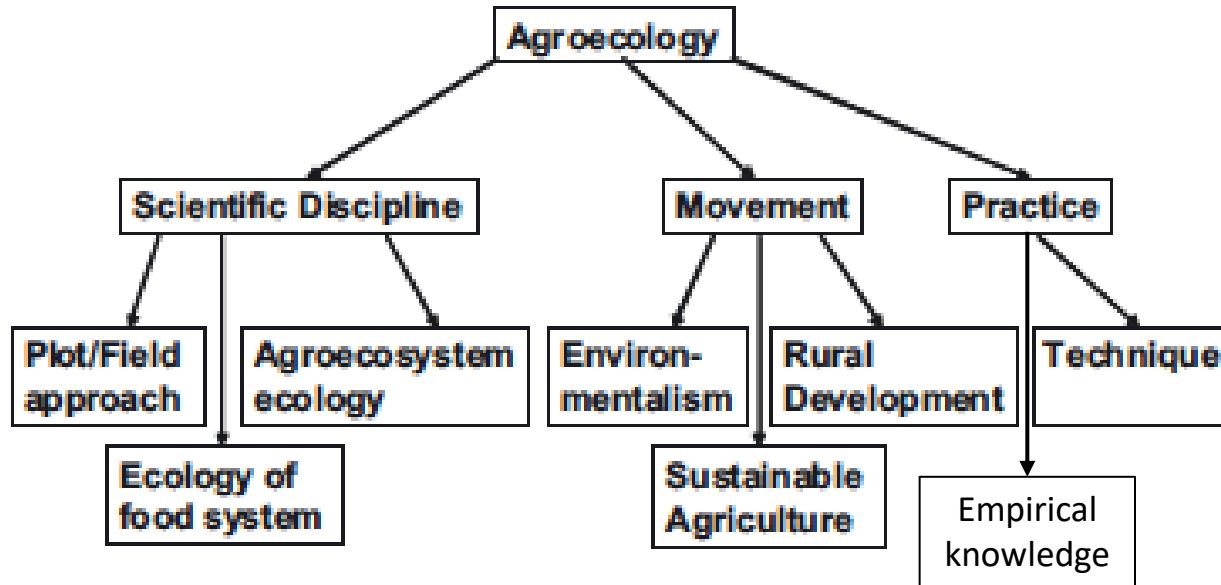
AgroParisTech 



Outline of the presentation

- Brief introduction on agroecology
- Research issues in agroecology
 - Ecosys research unit : ecophysiology, bioclimatology, environmental sciences
 - Agronomy research unit : agronomy, ecology, social sciences
 - Example of an interdisciplinary research project at territory level
- Opening to teaching

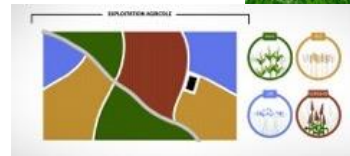
The three dimensions of agroecology



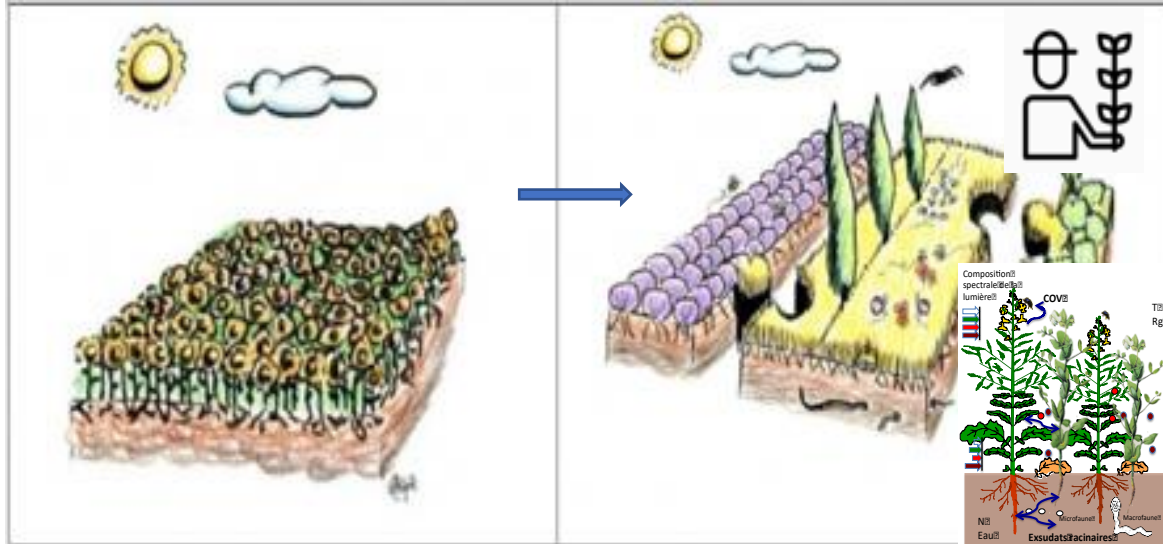
From Wezel et al., 2009

Key principles in agroecology

1. Recycling of biomass and balancing nutrient flow and availability.
2. Securing favorable soil conditions for plant growth, through enhanced organic matter and soil biotic activity.
3. Minimizing losses of solar radiation, air, water and nutrients by way of microclimate management, water harvesting and soil cover.
4. Enhancing species and genetic diversification of the agroecosystem in time and space.
5. Enhancing beneficial biological interactions and synergisms among agrobiodiversity components resulting in the promotion of key ecological processes and services.



The role of research in supporting the agroecological transition

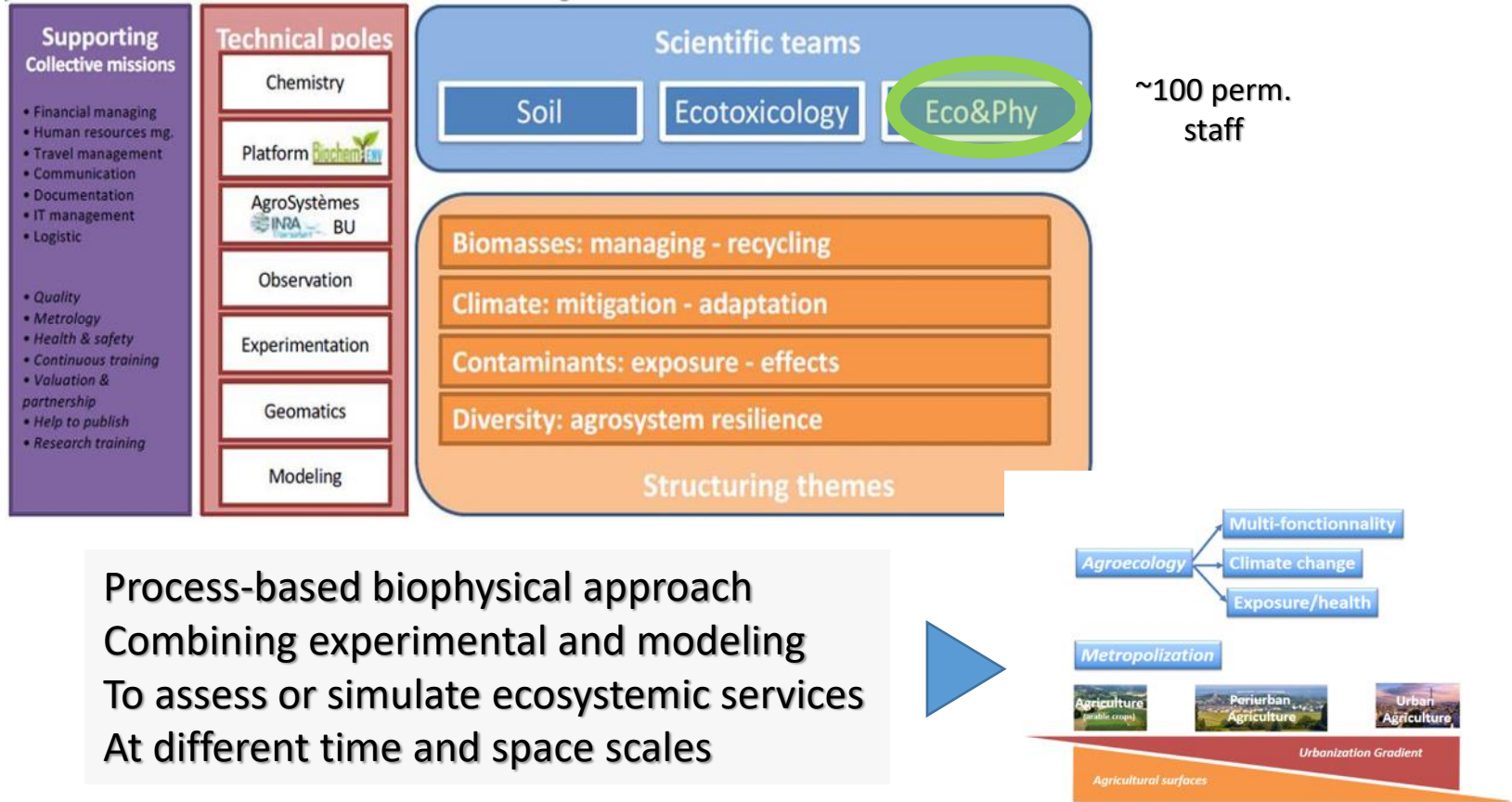


- Complexification of agroecosystem functioning and adaptation of management
- Research can help to imagine, design and manage new agroecosystems to meet current and future challenges (climat change, energy transition, social equity, food sovereignty) with and for farmers

Research issues in agroecology

Ecosys Research Unit

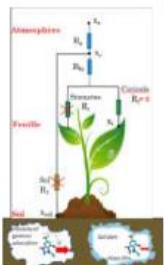
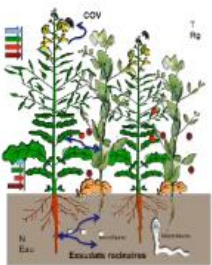
ECOSYS: Functional Ecology and Ecotoxicology of AgroEcosystems



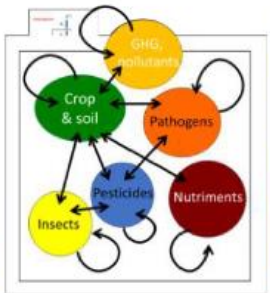
As an ex., Eco&Phy “Ecophysiology and physico-chemistry of the biosphere-atmosphere interactions”

→ new questions to get better knowledge of complex systems

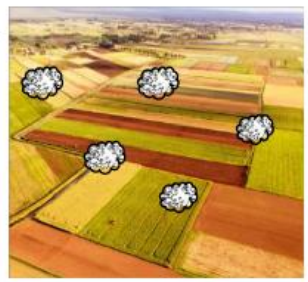
**Functioning & services
biodiverse crops**



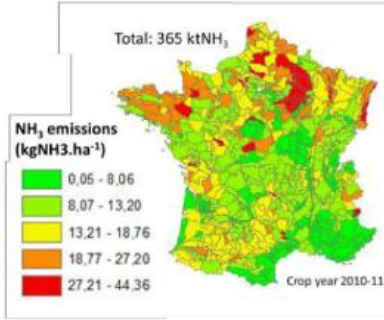
**Multiple stress and
interactions**



**Exposure
(pesticides, NH₃, COV)**



**Mitigation option
Climate and air
pollution**



**Above – below ground
interactions (roots, crop residues)**

**Functional ecology and
ecology at landscape scale**

New practices
(low inputs, mixed crops
substitution N org,
landscape management)

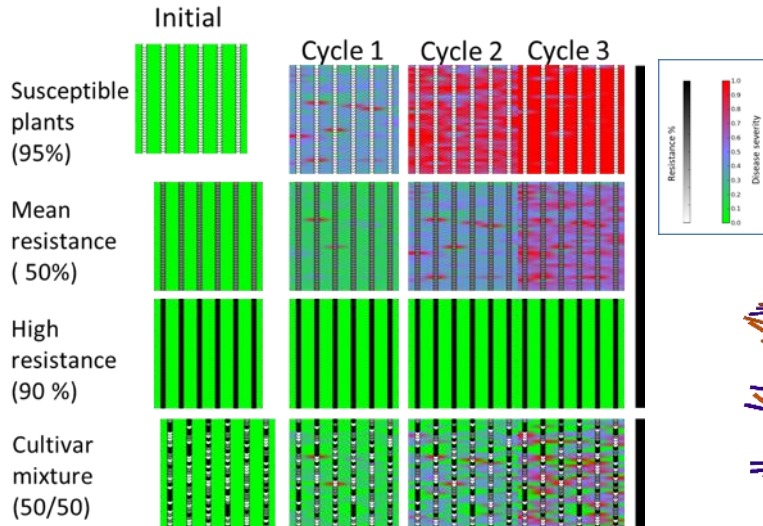
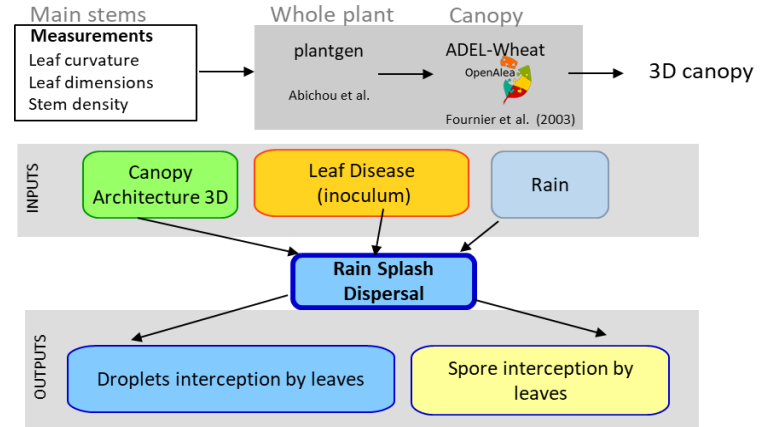
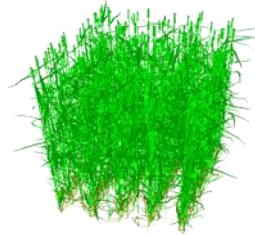
New objects
(VOCs, aerosols,
rhizosphere, microbiome)

Knowledge transfer
(nitrogen, pesticides, ...)

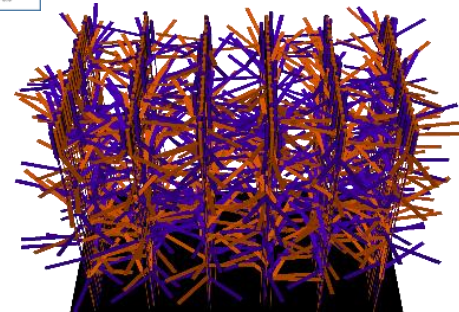
Process based models: Rain Splash Dispersal in heterogeneous canopies

- Mechanistic and stochastic model
- (Saint-Jean 2004)
- Successive infections (Gigot 2013)
- Heterogeneous canopies (Vidal 2017)

3D-simplified architecture of Wheat



➡ Fits well to experimental data (Gigot et al. 2014)



35% reduction in severity

Combining experiments and modeling to address complex questions

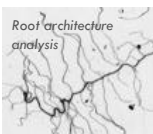
Current research directions

Experiments

Do mixtures improve rapeseed vigor ?

Project VIGO (Casdar)

- Identify architectural and functional traits determining vigor during implantation
- Testing the genotypic vs. association levers



Rhizodepot collection

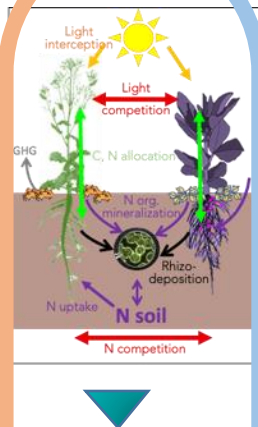


EXPE

What benefits of mixtures on soil C storage ?

Project MixRoot-C (EEC)

- Experimentally quantify rhizodeposition and root dynamics on rapeseed-legume mixtures (^{13}C labelling)
- Prioritize processes modulating C storage and identify tradeoffs with performance (modelling)

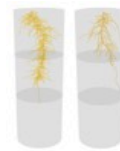


MODEL

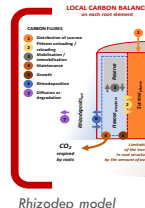
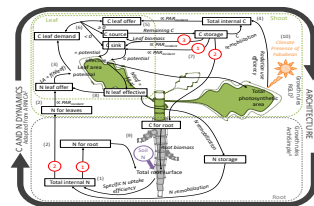
Modeling rapeseed-legume mixtures

Project SILICOL (SeleoPro)

- Implement a FSPM of associated oilseed rape, interacting with faba bean and soil at the organ scale
- Generate a effective metamodel
- Define *in silico* morphotypes and critical periods for the success of the mixture and evaluate its effect on rapeseed vigor



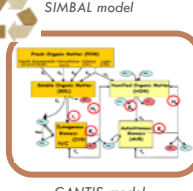
OpenAlea



Rhizodep model



DYNAMIC ARCHITECTURE of the whole ecosystem



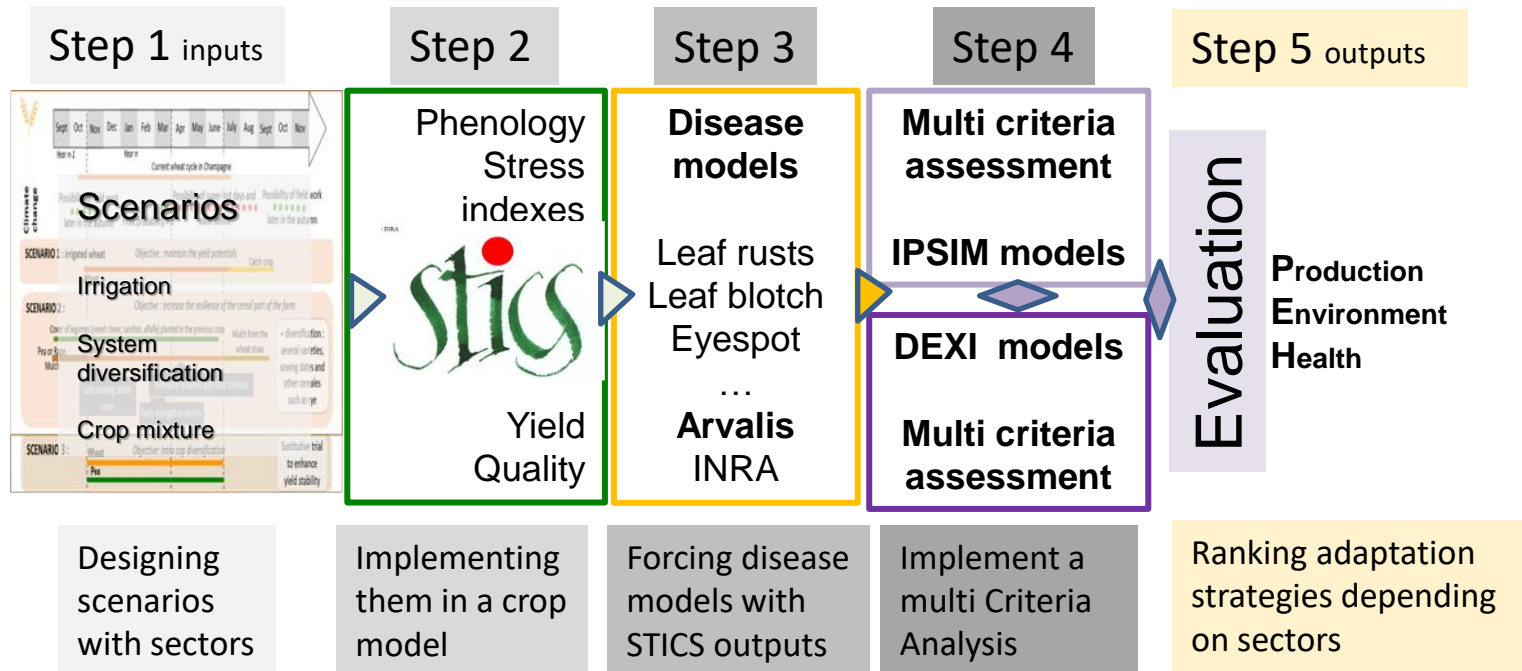
CANTIS model

Modeling

Combining modeling frames to address complex questions

OPERATE Project : crOP disEase Response to climATE change adaptation

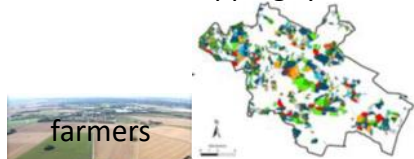
- Identifying how sectors will cope with abiotic stresses allowed the building of eligible scenarios
- Mixing modeling approaches further allows to quantify future disease risks in adapted crops



Simulations : RCP 4.5 & 8.5 x12 contrasted french sites
x 3 virtual soils with high medium and low water capacity

Combining metrology and modeling frames to up scale outputs

Cropping systems



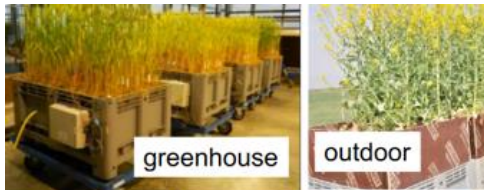
farmers



trials

Experimental designs
from organ to landscape

Micro-mesocosmes



greenhouse

outdoor



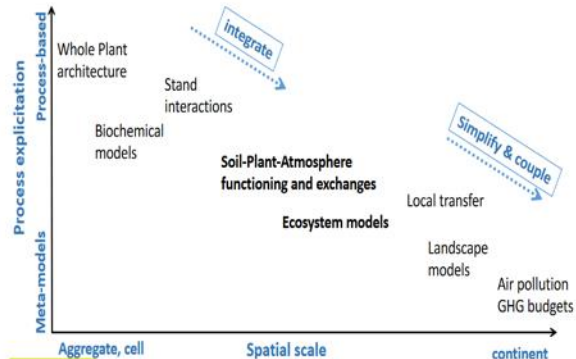
disease

light

Inoculation



e



Thanks to both



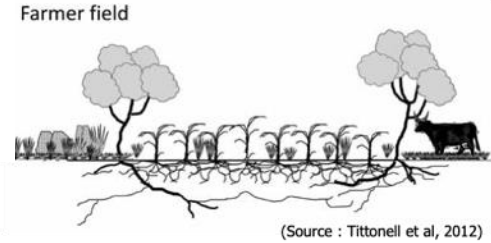
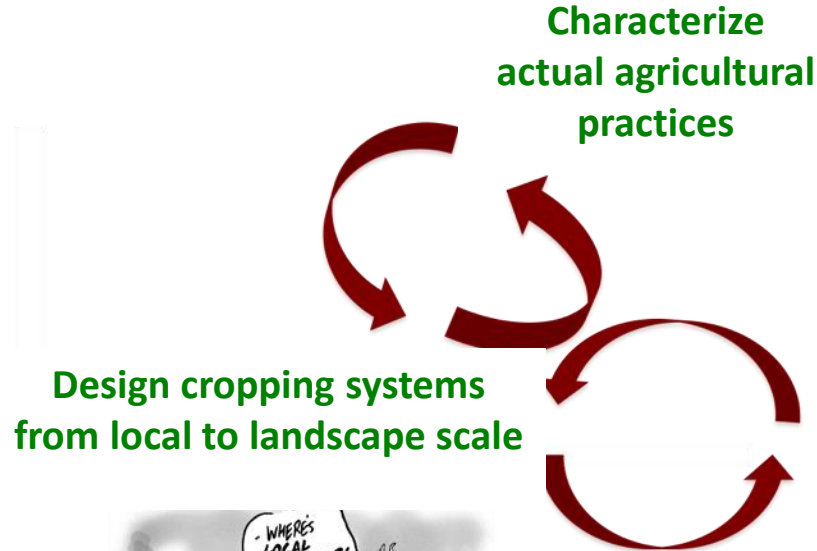
Metrology from organ
to landscape

Gas exchange measurements

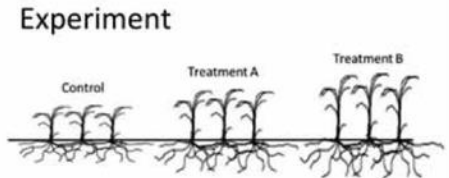
Research issues in agroecology

Agronomy Research Unit

The objective of the unit is to produce and promote scientific and expert knowledge and methods, from local to global scale, in order to:



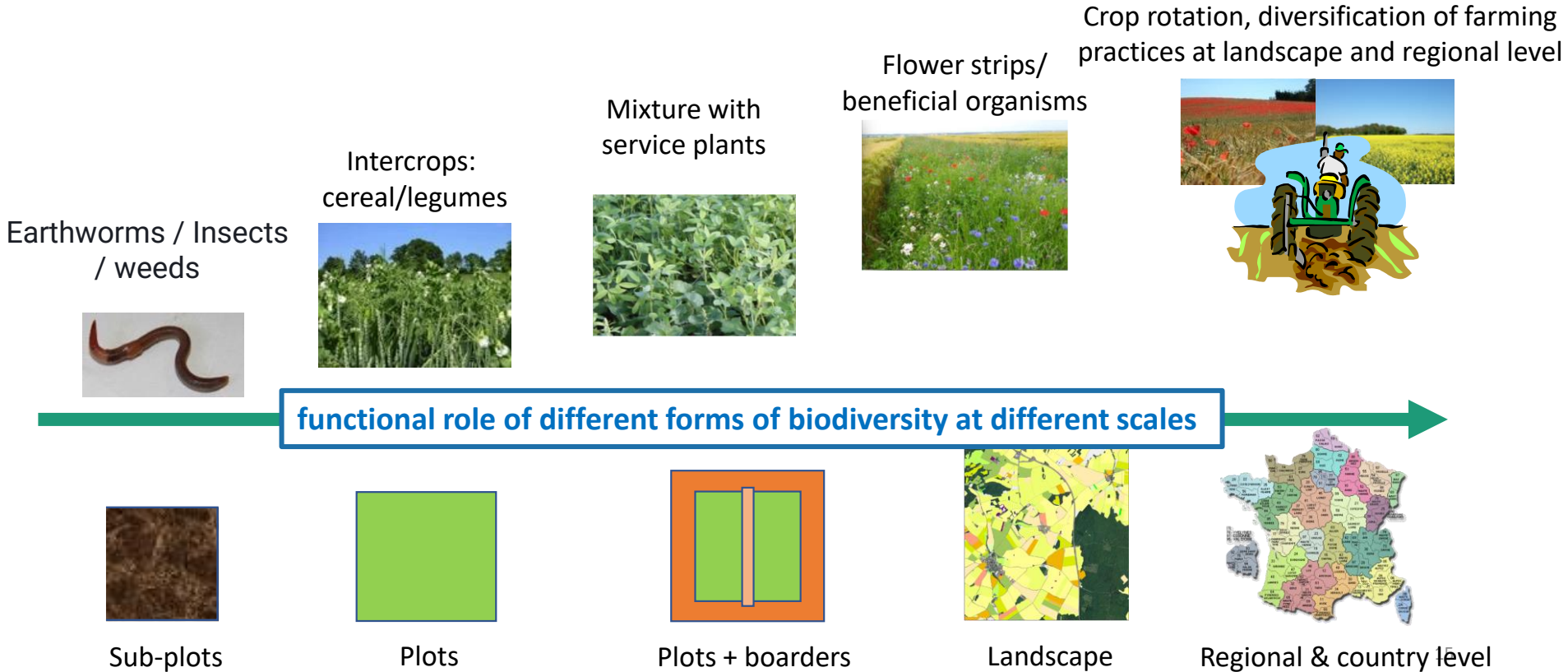
Test innovative cropping systems



(Source : Meynard et al, 2012)

D'après Meynard *et al.*, 1998

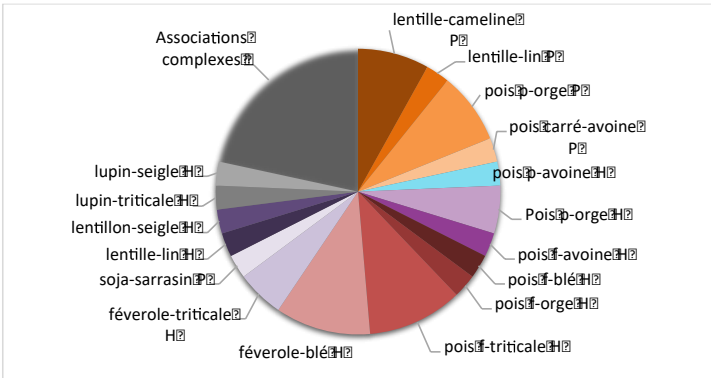
Special concern for biodiversity in agroecosystems



Next to the dominant system, some farmers grow grain legumes : they have invented practices (rare but satisfactory) → understanding how they do may help disseminating new type of knowledge for further innovations



15 farmers interviewed



→ 38 grown intercrops



Type	Outlet of the harvested product	Performance criteria favoured by farmers	Most frequent species	Periods of sowing	Nb. Of weeding operations	Sorting species before use	Work load
1	Sale outside the farm	No technical operation between sowing and harvest	(2) Lentil, camelina, buckwheat	May	0	Yes	Low
2	Feed for the animals on farm	No technical operation between sowing and harvest	(2 à 7) forrage pea, vetch, rye, triticale, wheat	September - october	0 to 1	No	Low
3	Feed for the animals on farm	Decrease weeds in winter-crop rotation → spring sowing	(2) pea, wheat, barley	February to April	1 to 2	No	Medium
4	Sale outside the farm	Produce high-protein wheat for sale	(2) Winter Wheat + pea, fababean, lupin	October to Décembre	2 to 3	Yes	High

Practices (species, density, N fertilization, weeding, sorting) are highly consistent with the satisfaction criteria of the farmers → 4 agronomic logics

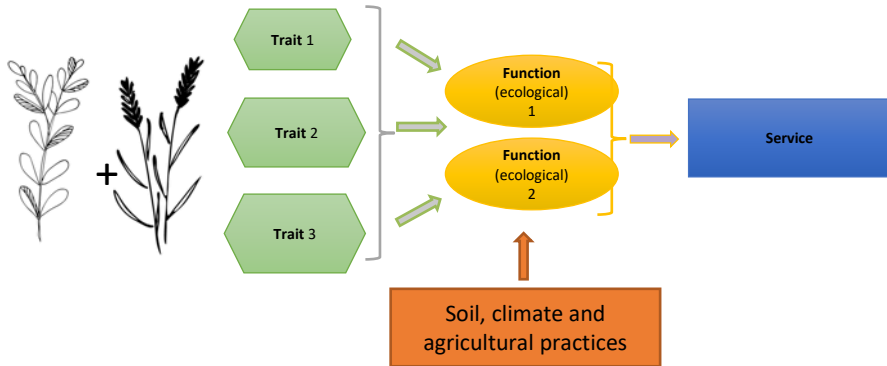
Jeuffroy et al.

Need to produce knowledge and tools to help design crop mixtures

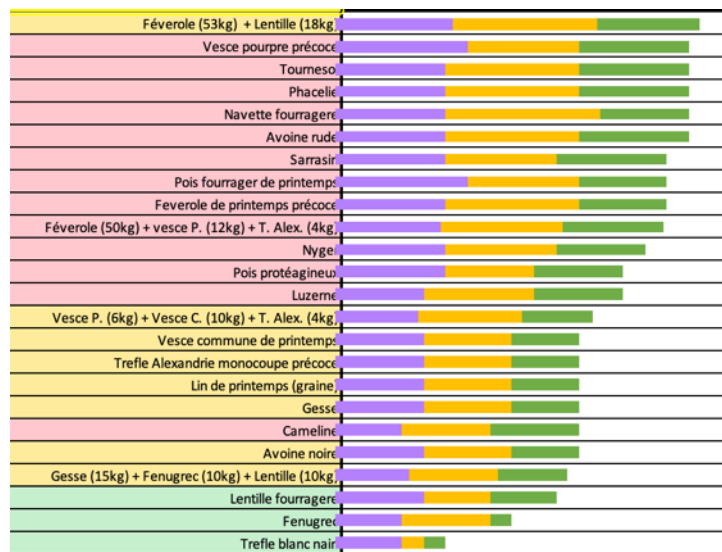
Empirical Knowledge
Scientific Knowledge



Functional model



Oilseed rape mixed with service plants



Services

Nitrogen supply
Pest regulation in autumn
Weed regulation in autumn

Médiène et al.

Classification of species mixtures according to their capacity to deliver services in the local context

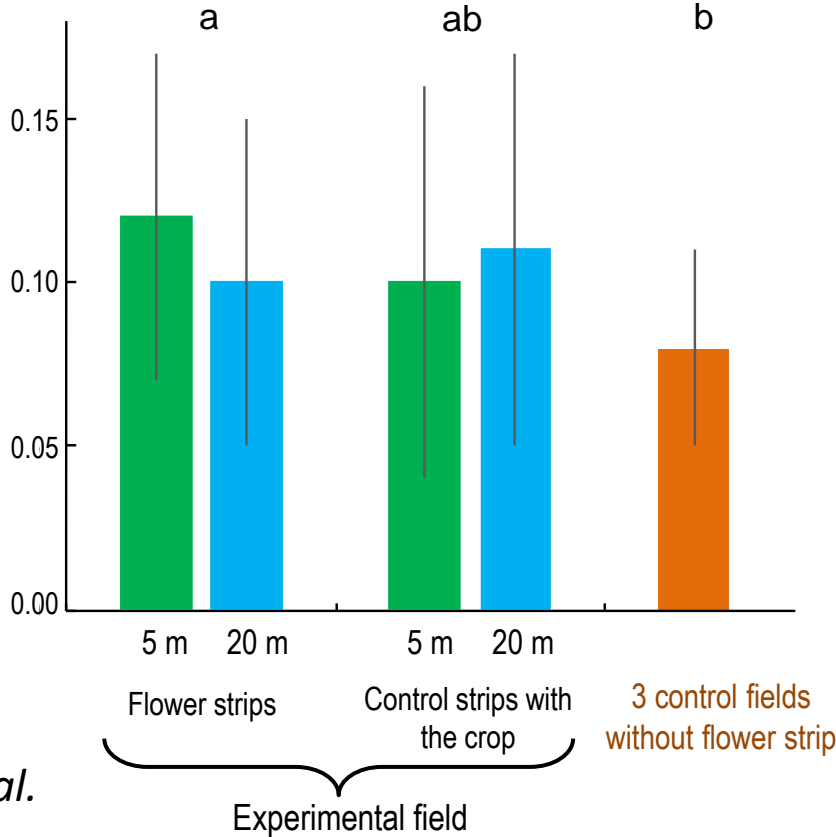


Brassicogethes aeneus: increased parasitism in the field with flower strips

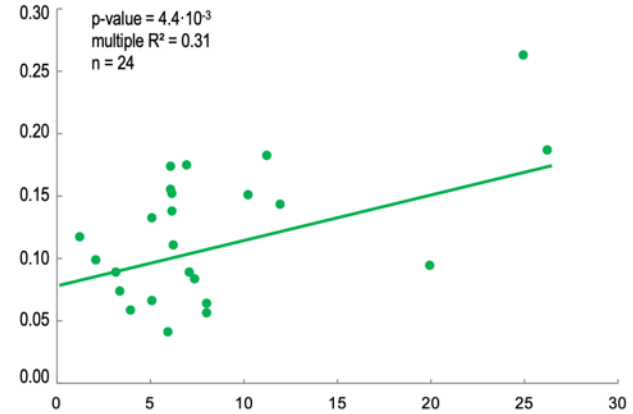
Parasitism rate of larvae of *Brassicogethes aeneus* (mean \pm SD)



Egg of *Tersilochus heterocerus* in *Brassicogethes aeneus*



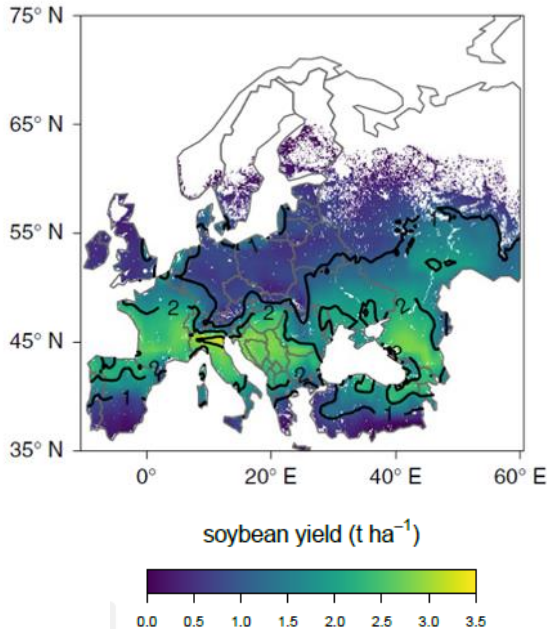
Parasitism rate of larvae of *Brassicogethes aeneus* at 5 m from the strips



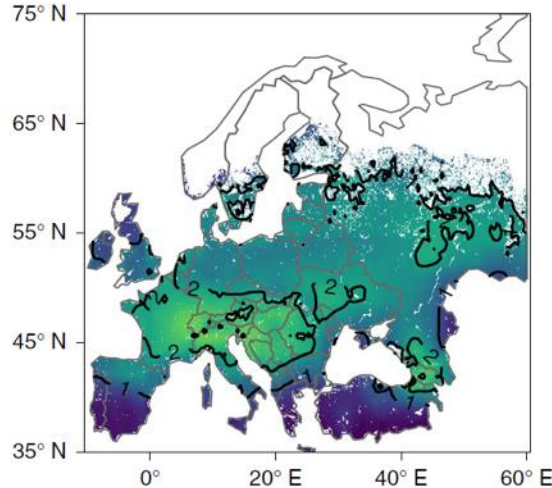
Percentage cover of flowering plants in April providing accessible nectar for parasitoids

Impact of climate change on soybean production potential in Europe

a Historical climate (1981-2010)



c RCP8.5 (2050s)



- We combined global maps of soybean yields with historical climate data to develop data-driven soybean yield projections based on machine-learning techniques ($R^2 > 0.9$)

Interdisciplinary research project at territory scale

PPR Be Creative (Priority Research Program)

➤ Be Creative challenge & objective



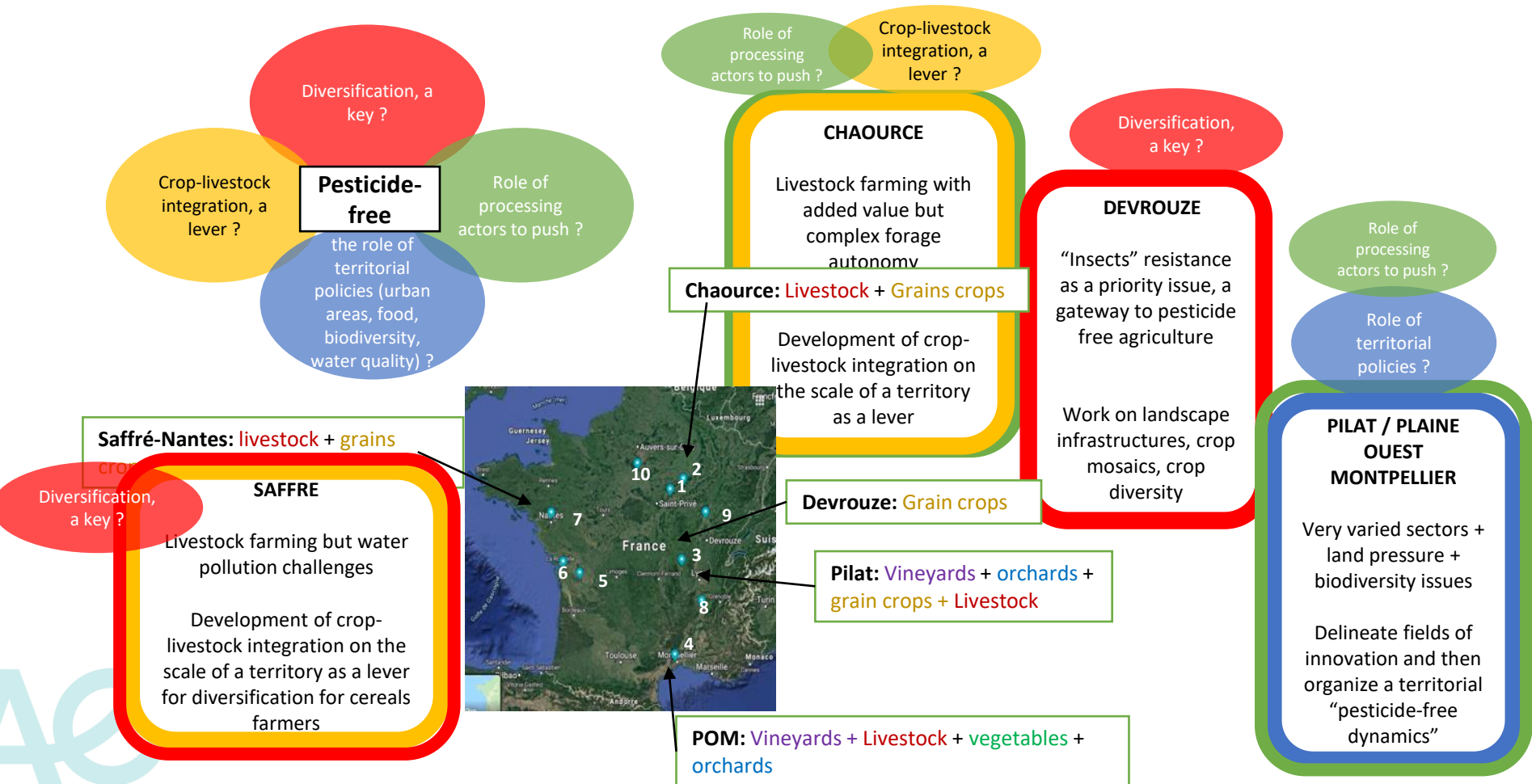
➔ Pesticide-free agriculture : an innovative **design challenge** = a process organized to set ambitious goals and create solutions **at the territorial scale** and **with the local actors** (Le Masson et al. 2013, Verganti 2011, Yannou 2015, Meynard et al. 2017 a,b)



OUR OBJECTIVE

Design « pesticide-free territories » with and for the actors by using and producing biological, ecological, agronomic and socioeconomic knowledge

➤ 10 case study territories with different context & challenges

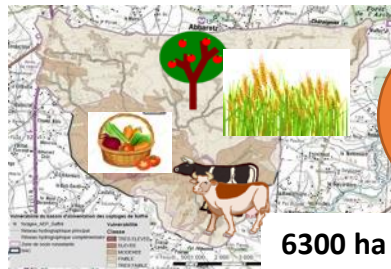


> An example for Saffré territory (West France, near Nantes)

Saffré-Nantes: livestock + grains crops
Academic leader : Rémy Ballot

groupe transition alimentaire (Nantes)
Atlantic'eau, Agri Eau Saffré,
CIVAM (Nantes)

WP 1
Understand
socio-technical
lock-in



WP 2 Create
pesticide-free
productive
territories

Challenges : how to maintain livestock in
SAFFRE and cultivate without pesticides,
because of a water pollution issue ?

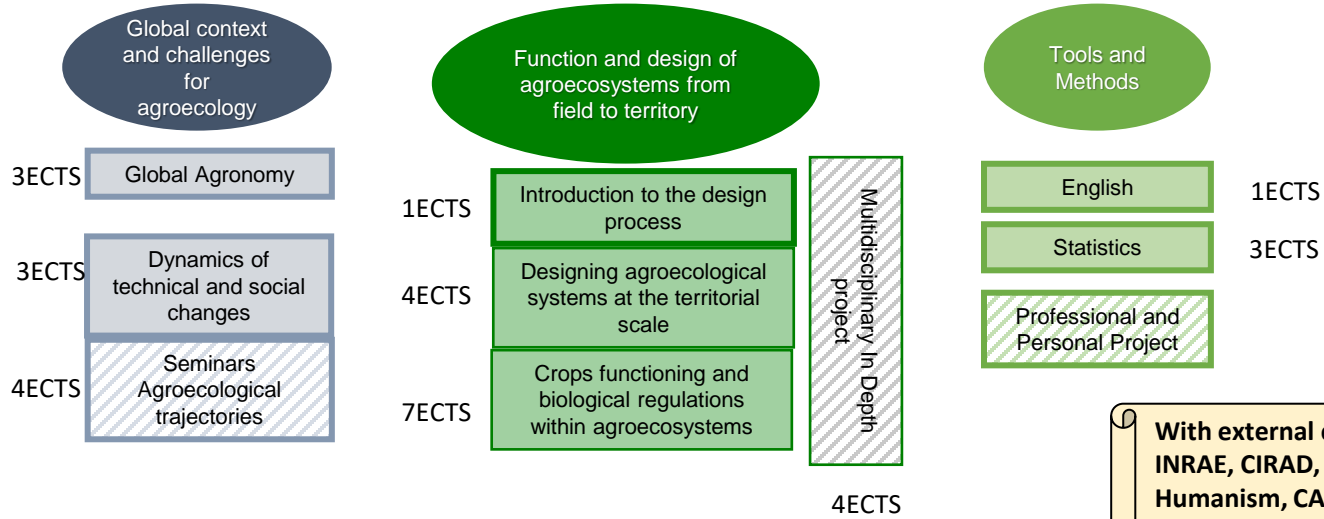
WP 3 : Assess
performance,
impacts and
services

Opening to teaching

M2 « From Agronomy to Agroecology »
AgroParisTech, Paris-Saclay University

Master 2 course From Agronomy to Agroecology

Semester 1 (S3)

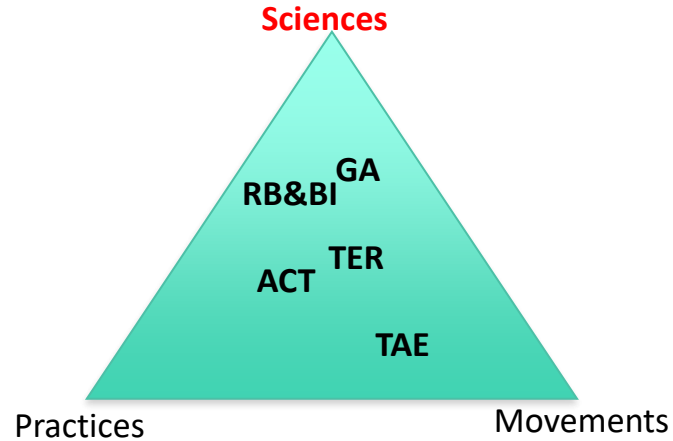


With external contributions from: INRAE, CIRAD, Arvalis, Earth and Humanism, CA, farmers

Semester 2 (S4)



AAE Classes	
RB&BI	Biological Regulation and Integrative Biology
TER	Territory
ACT	Actors
TAE	Agroecological Trajectories
GA	Global Agronomy



How does agroecology lead us to revisit our scientific approaches as agronomists?

Thank you for your attention



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