Agr'eau: developing a resource-efficient, ecofriendly, climate-smart agriculture across the Adour-Garonne watershed (South-West France)

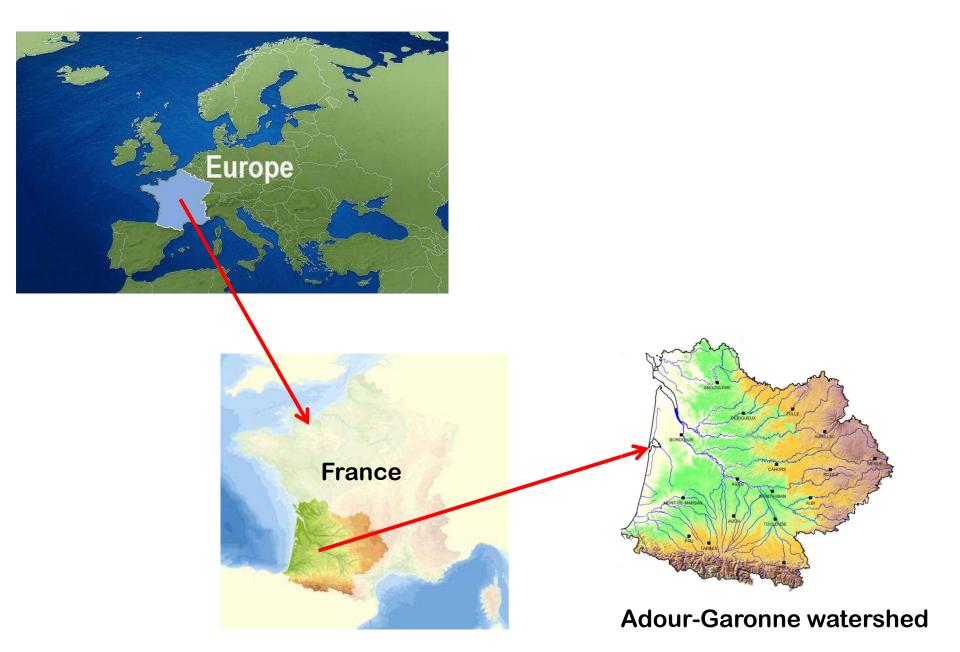


Fabien Balaguer, French Agroforestry Association (AFAF)

Agroforestry Event at Expo Milano

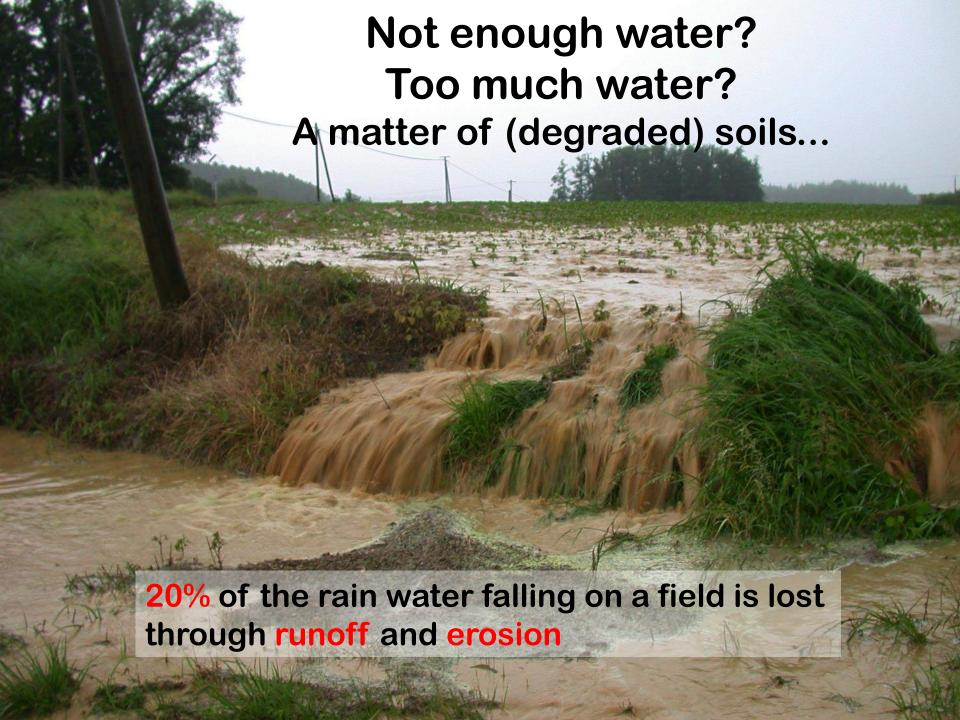
Saturday 12 September 2015

The Adour-Garonne watershed – Where?



What context brings about the need for change?







Water degrading the soils...

... And soils degrading the water...





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The new assessment of soil lost by water erosion in Europe



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ABSTRACT

Soil erosion by water is one of the major threats to soils in the European Union, with a negative impact on ecosystem services, crop production, drinking water and carbon stocks. The European Commission's Soil Thematic Strategy has identified soil erosion as a relevant issue for the European Union, and has proposed an approach to monitor soil erosion. This paper presents the application of a modified version of the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) model (RUSLE2015) to estimate soil loss in Europe for the reference year 2010, within which the input factors (Rainfall erosivity, Soil erodibility, Cover-Management, Topography, Support practices) are modelled with the most recently available pan-European datasets. While RUSLE has been used before in Europe, RUSLE2015 improves the quality of estimation by introducing updated (2010), high-resolution (100 m), peer-reviewed input layers. The mean soil loss rate in the European Union's erosion-prone lands (agricultural, forests and semi-natural areas) was found to be 2.46 t ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹, resulting in a total soil loss of 970 Mt annually.

A major benefit of RUSLE2015 is that it can incorporate the effects of policy scenarios based on landuse changes and support practices. The impact of the Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) requirements of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the EU's guidelines for soil protection

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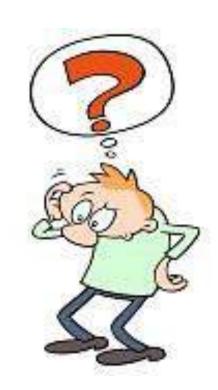
The new assessment of soil lost by water erosion in Europe



Panos Panagos a, Pasquale Borrelli a, Jean Poesen c, Cristiano Ballabio a, Emanuele Lugato a,

- Mean soil loss in EU: 2.46 t/ha annually
- 12.7% of European arable lands have soil loss >5 t/ha annually
- Among all land uses, arable and sparse vegetation have the highest soil loss rates

What are the solutions?



Agr'eau – a farmer-centered initiative



<u>Aim</u>: collaborative development of farming practices that allow for...

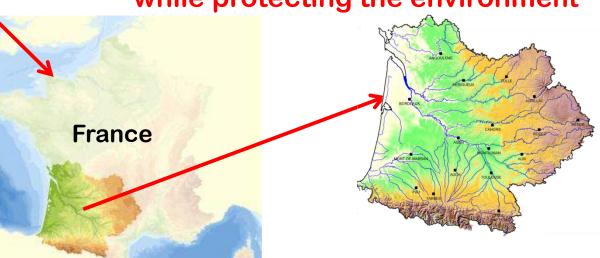
- •Sustainable soil & water management (landscape approach)
- Intensification & optimization of farming systems

Adour-Garonne watershed

→ Producing more, with less... while protecting the environment



4-year program 2013-2017



Agr'eau - A multi-partner, local initiative

The institutions

Program manager:

French Agroforestry Association



Founding partners:

IAD: Sustainable agriculture Institute

A.O.C Sols: local soil conservation association

Arbre et Paysage 32: local farmer association







Sponsors:



FONDATION DE FRANCE

Water Agency: 50% of program budget

Associated partners:

















Agr'eau - A multi-partner, local initiative

The people



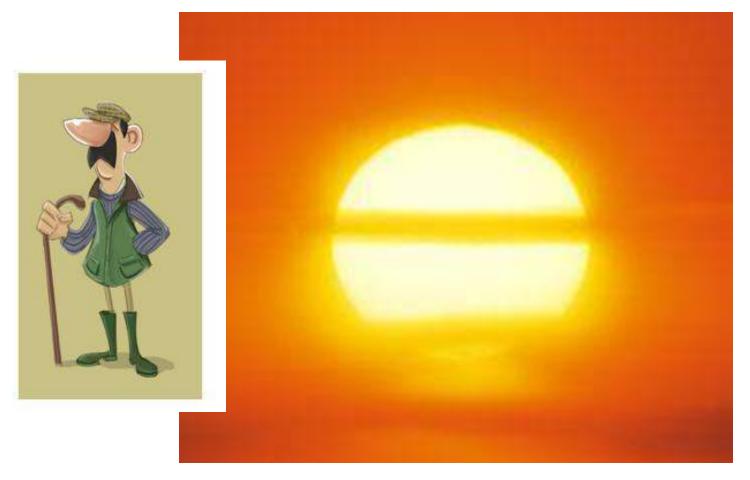
*nearly 300 farms (still increasing)

What framework to use?

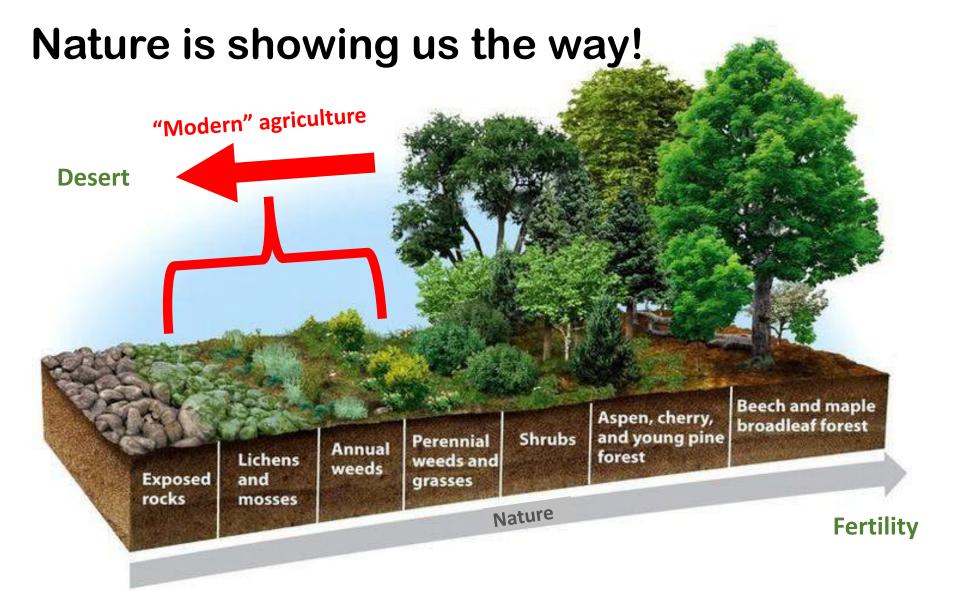




Capturing the sun...



... and turning it into biomass (= carbon)
Everything starts from here!



Principle 1: retain plant cover all year long, no soil disturbance

Principle 2: plants as big as possible... and on top of each other

• Principle 1: retain plant cover all year long, no soil disturbance



Intermediate cover crops, no-till practices, direct seeding into standing crops

- Principle 2: plants as big as possible ... and on top of each other
 - **→**

Multi-level plant systems that include trees and other woody perennials = AGROFORESTRY

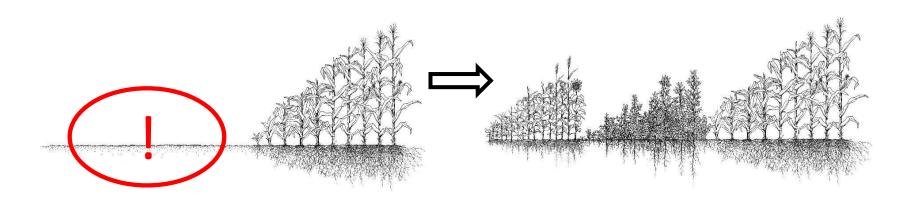








Crop succession (1 year)



BEFORE:

- 1 crop a year
- Soil left bare part of the year
- Low biomass production

Vicious circle

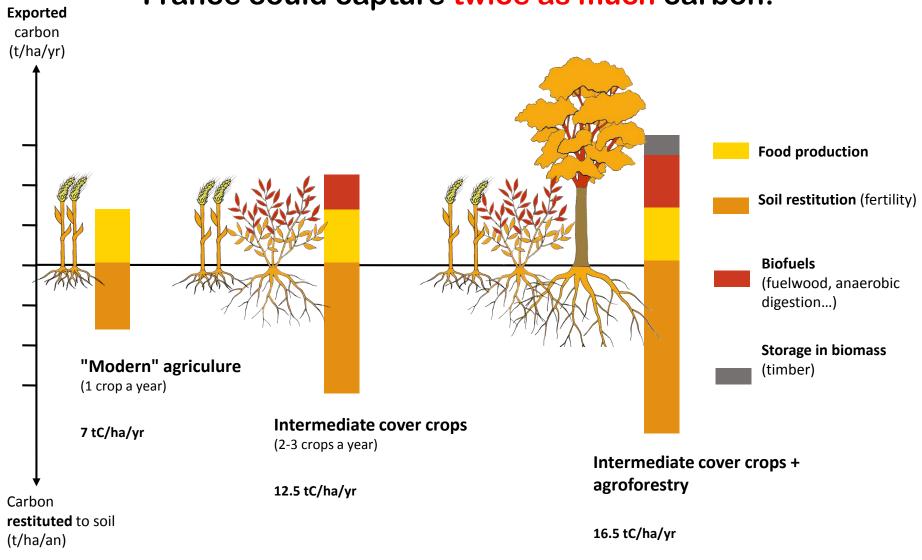
AFTER:

- Up to 3 crops a year
- Soil permanently covered w/ plants
- High biomass production

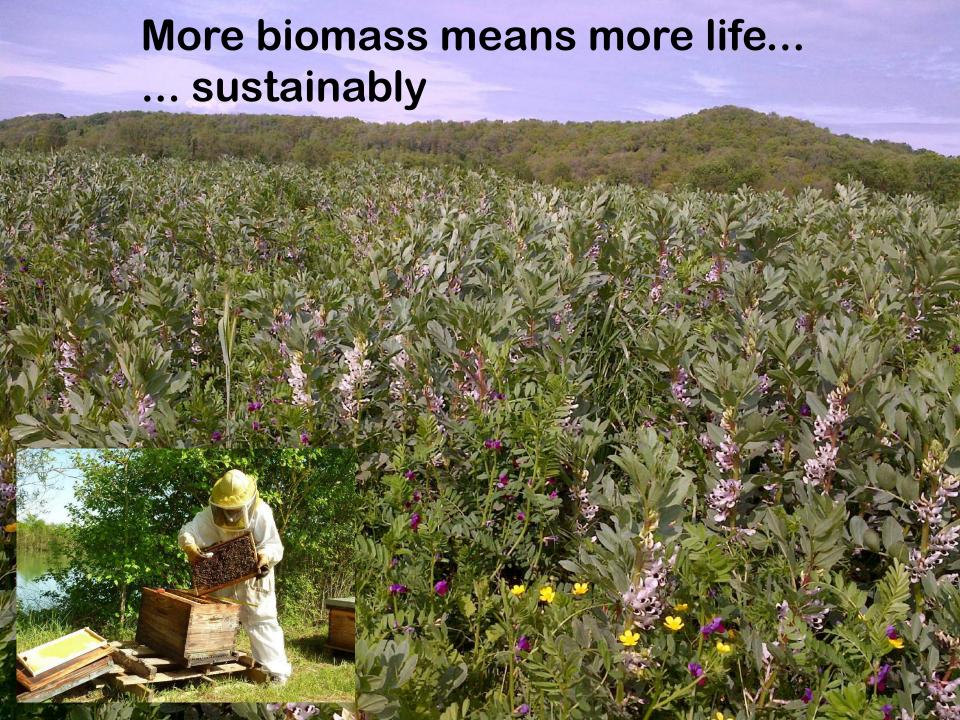
Virtuous circle

Carbon, fertility... and climate

France could capture twice as much carbon!







The keystone of the Agr'eau initiative:

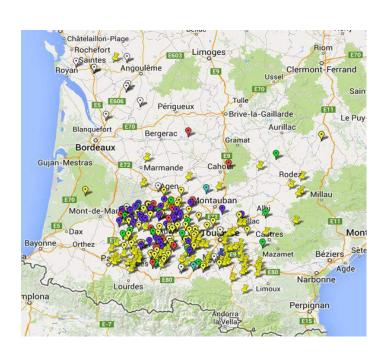
The pilot-farms

- A 2-scale follow-up and evaluation: farm & field-level
- A constant interaction with research
- Expected: 125 pilot-farms by the end of the programme



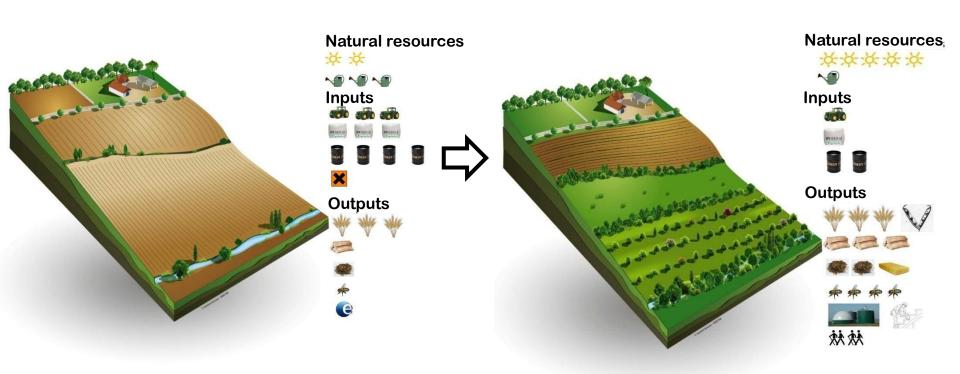
A program for all farmers, regardless of:

- Certification scheme (conventional, organic... everyone welcome!)
- Type of farming system: arable, vegetable, mixed crop-livestock systems, viticulture...
- Pedoclimatic context
- Size of farm
- Level of experience...



... Just one "deal":

Being willing to engage in continuous improvement processes towards a "more plant cover, less soil tillage" target...



More plant cover, less soil tillage...



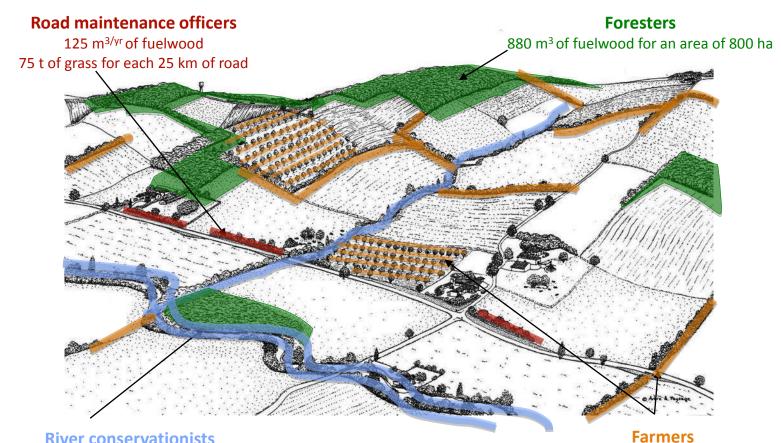


Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) as a source of non-competitive biomass

- On road verges
- On riparian zones
- · On field boundaries...

Diversifying and optimizing productions at a landscape level

(food, timber, fuelwood, RCW*...)



River conservationists460 m^{3/yr} of fuelwood for each 55 km of river

30 m3 of fuelwood/yr/farm (100 ha, of which 20ha are agroforestry + 5km of hedges)

The non-competitive biomass as a socioeconomic leverage:

Development of new jobs and market channels



Promising results within all cases, though with a variable extent:

- Higher soil organic matter
- Higher soil porosity & biological activity
- Lower input requirement (fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation)
- Reduction of the "tractor working time"
 lower fuel consumption
- Diversification of income sources
 - = lower economic risk
 - Most farms prove to be "healthier", both ecologically & economically
 - → Farmers feel happier & more peaceful!



Thank you for your attention

agroforesterie.fr/agreau.php

