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▶ To cite this version:

Nicolas Marron, Séverine Piutti, Thomas Lacroix, Patrick Cochard, Bernard Amiaud, et al.. Evaluation of alley cropping agroforestry potential in northeastern France. 4th World Congress on Agroforestry, May 2019, Montpellier, France. hal-02975331

HAL Id: hal-02975331

https://hal.science/hal-02975331

Submitted on 22 Oct 2020

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Evaluation of alley cropping agroforestry potential in northeastern France



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Agroforestry appears as a way of diversifying farms in the European context. These practices are, however, only emerging in northeastern France. There are a multitude of reasons why farmers venture or do not venture into agroforestry practices. The general tendency is that farmers consider investing into agroforestry

if they have concrete production, environmental and/or socioeconomic performance indicators for their specific regional conditions.

The overall objective of our project PotA-GE is to evaluate the potential of alley cropping agroforestry plantations at the scale of the French Grand-Est region, based on indicators and to simulate agroforestry deployment scenarios at the territory scale.

The impact of introducing trees into agricultural plots is assessed at three scales: 1) detailed analysis of biophysical processes at a well-experimented site, 2 analysis of a subset of processes at the plot scale at six selected plantations in the region and 3) agro-environmental and socioeconomic assessment of deployment scenarios at the scale of the territory.





At regional scale

Biophysical indicators

Six alley cropping plantations selected in the region according to the following criteria:

- Trees for timber production
- Conventional and organic farming
- Including crops and cattle farming Close comparable agricultural monoculture
 - Comparable tree planting densities Trees at least two years old

Plantations monitored in terms of tree dimensions, soil functioning, interactions between trees and crop / grassland for light and for water



Socioeconomic indicators

Surveys in order to inventory reasons why farmers venture or not into agroforestry practices (motivations, brakes, needed itinerary adaptations, missing skills, etc.) and to document economic performances of these cultural systems when farmers already practice it



- Experimental plantation composed of poplar/alfalfa and alder/gramineous associations and the corresponding forest and crop monocultures in La Bouzule, near Nancy
- Plantation installed in 2014, instrumented and monitored in terms of climatic conditions, growth and production, soil functioning, plant water and carbon fluxes, environmental appraisal, etc.

Soil functioning indicators

distinction marked treatments among enzyme activities and microbial

Bouzule

Nancy

biomass five years after tree planting (2018)

> See poster by Clivot et al. for more details!





Environmental indicators

- Plantation being equipped for the monitoring of:
 - Nitrate leaching,
 - Soil greenhouse gas (CH₄, N₂O) emissions,
 - Carbon sequestration in biomass and soil

Soil water content and temperature profiles Data loggers

Layout of the pilot plantation with three kinds of associations: poplar - alfalfa, alder - gramineous, poplar – alder, and the four corresponding monocultures. These seven treatments are repeated three times. The plantation is instrumented: pedoclimatic conditions are continuously recorded

Production indicators

- Intense competition between trees and crops during the three growing seasons resulting in poor performances of both types of agroforest associations
- Then, trees caught up and were not significantly different in height (and diameter) in the agroforestry and monoculture plots after five growing seasons

Poplar mixed with alfalfa At the end of 2018: Species effect: P<0.001 Mixture effect: not significant S×M interaction: not significant

Time course of tree heights (cm) 12/12/2015 29/06/2016

Adaptation of the multi-agent **MAELIA** platform (http://maelia.platform.inra.fr/) for integrated assessment and modelling at landscape level, of scenarios of agroforestry system development

See poster by Clivot et al. for more details!

Evaluation of the development potential of agroforestry practices at the regional scale

Dissemination of the project results:

- Toward students, through training modules
- Toward farmers, through the organization of information and awareness days

Work in progress...



The PotA-GE project (2017-2021, Evaluation of agroforestry potentialities in the northeastern region of France) is funded by the French agency for environment and energy control (ADEME). The establishment of the Bouzule experimental plantation has been funded by the Laboratory of Excellence ARBRE (ANR-11-LABX-0002-01). The site is

part of the SOERE F-ORE-T network supported by GIP ECOFOR, AllEnvi and AnaEE France.



