

Italy: Crop diversification experiences

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DIVERFARMING Project: Crop diversification and low-input farming across Europe: from practitioners' engagement and ecosystems services to increased revenues and value chain organisation



DIVERFARMING

OBJECTIVE: Encourage the adoption of crop diversification (rotations, intercropping, etc.) under low-input practices in European farms to increase land productivity and crops quality.

25 PARTNERS in 6 European Countries

Duration: 60 months

<http://www.diverfarming.eu/index.php/en/>



15 Case studies and 8 Long term experiments



FINLAND
 BARLEY + Ryegrass
 BARLEY + Rapeseed
 BARLEY + Clovergrass, ley, vetch, oat
 BARLEY + clovergrass, rye, oats

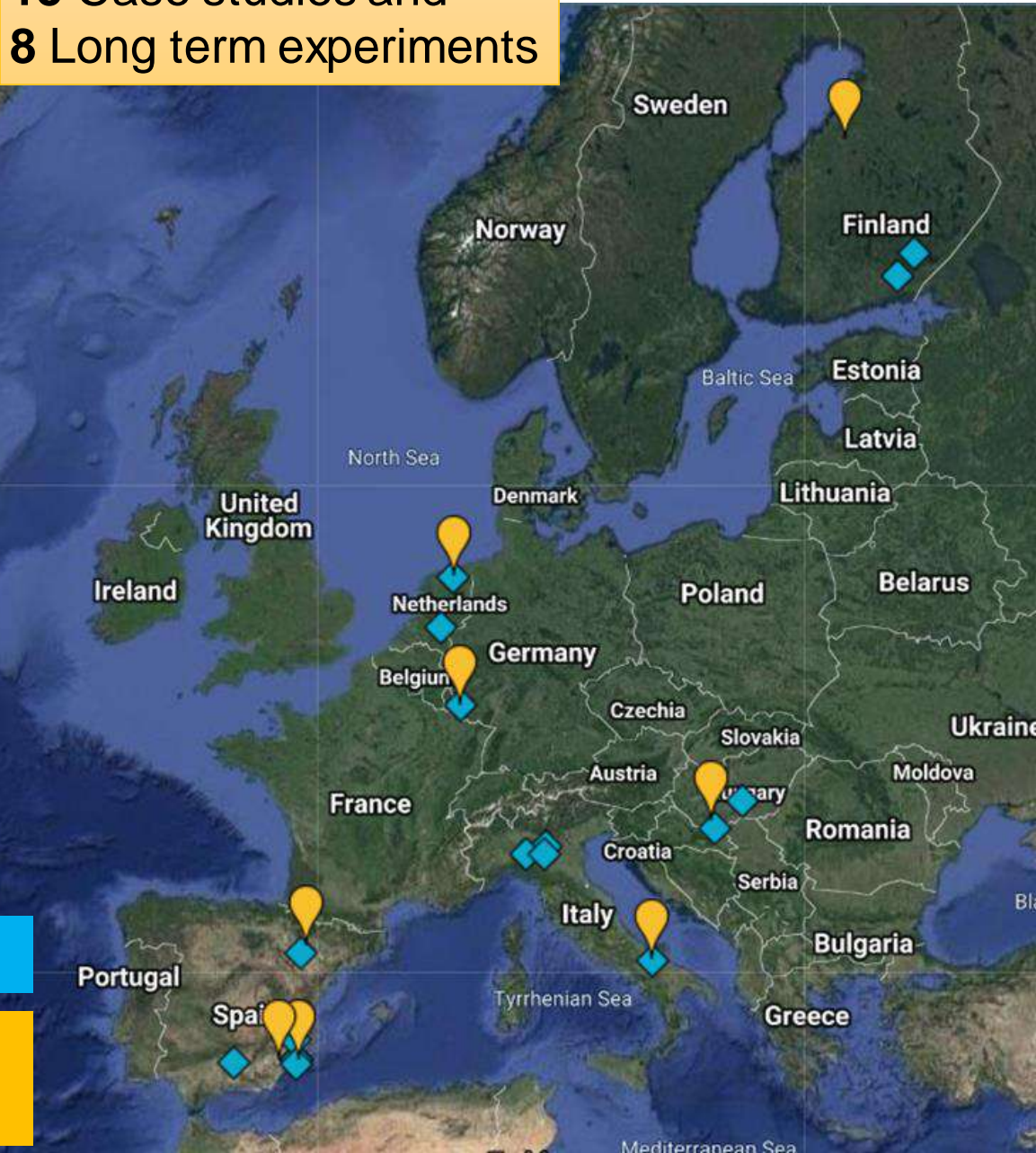
NETHERLANDS
 FODDER + Maize and beans

GERMANY
 VINEYARD + Oregano
 VINEYARD + Thyme

HUNGARY
 ASPARAGUS + Peas
 ASPARAGUS + Oat
 VINEYARD + yarrow and Achillea
 Millefolium for pharmacy
 VINEYARD + native grass for fodder
 VINEYARD + cover crops in the alleys

SPAIN
 ALMONDS + Caper
 ALMONDS + Thyme
 MANDARIN + Vetch/barley and fava bean
 MANDARIN + Campion, purslane and cardoon
 MANDARIN + Cowpea and rocket
 RAINFED WHEAT + Barly, vetch
 IRRIGATED MAIZE + Barely or pea
 OLIVES + Oats or vetch
 OLIVES + Saffron crocus
 OLIVES + Lavender

ITALY
 WHEAT AND TOMATO ROTATION + Pea
 WHEAT AND TOMATO ROTATION + Wheat, tick bean
 WHEAT AND TOMATO ROTATION + Rotation tomato, wheat, tick bean with crop residues incorporation

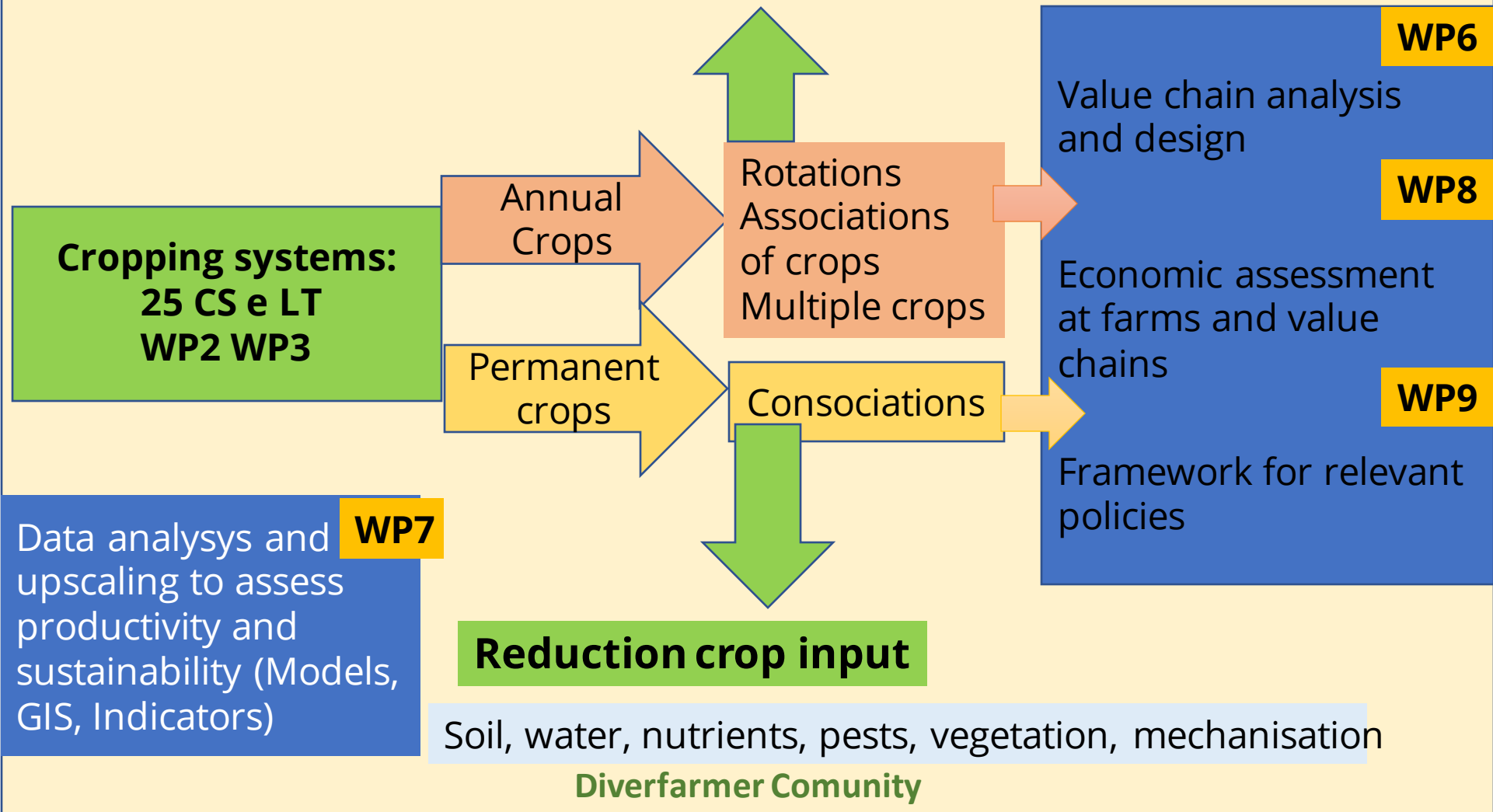


Case studies in blue

Long term experiments in yellow

Productivity Water provision/quality Soil quality/fertility Disease/pest control
 Human health Climate regulation Erosion control Biodiversity C sequestration

Ecosystem services WP4 WP5



- ✓ To test under real conditions (in real farms) new solutions of crop diversification, as rotations, multicropping, intercropping, and reduction of inputs tailored on farm needs.
- ✓ To quantify the eco-systems services of the proposed solutions compared to those in use.
- ✓ To define new supply chain paths that enhance diversified systems.
- ✓ To use biophysical and economic models to estimate the long-term effects of proposed innovations
- ✓ To design a decision support tool for key actors to define the best practices under specific operating conditions (APP SUSDIVER).

Crop diversification= SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



INTERCROPPING:
crops growing in
same time



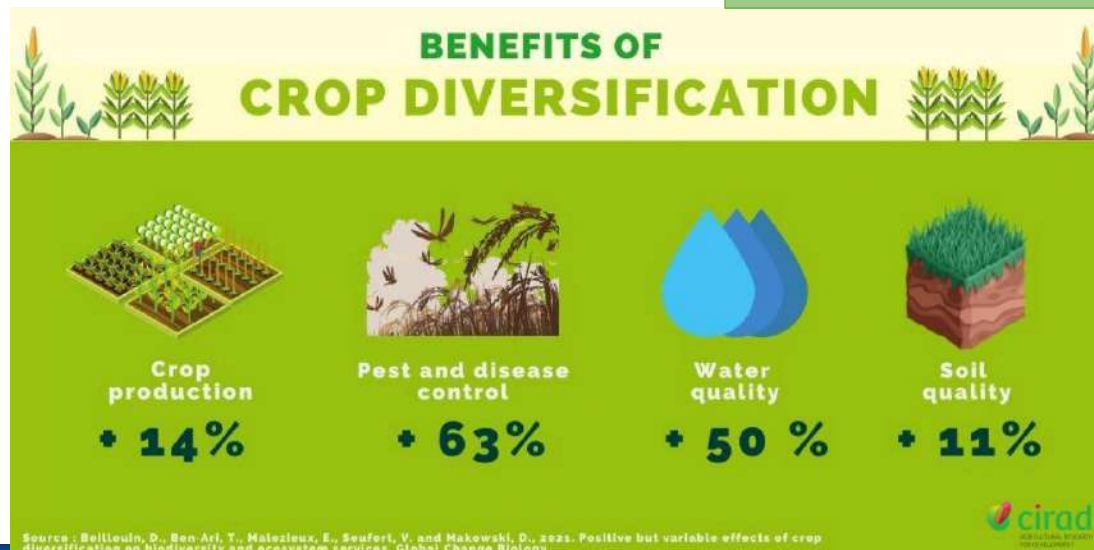
CROP ROTATION



MULTIPLE CROPPING:
crops growing in
different times



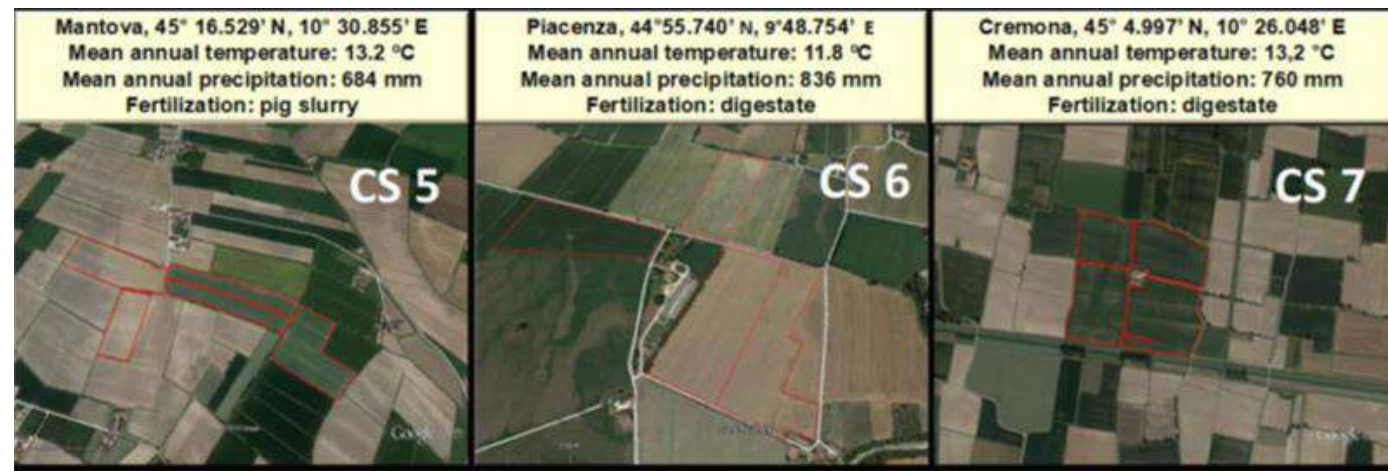
AGROFORESTRY



Basic Glossary:
<http://www.diverfarming.eu/index.php/en/diverfarmingpractices-2/repository-4>

Intensive arable cropping system in Italy

- Pedoclimatic region: Mediterranean North
- Country: Italy
- Location: Po Valley – Mantova, Cremona and Piacenza Province
- Mean annual precipitation: 767 mm
- Mean annual temperature: 14.1 °C
- Annual ETo: 890 mm



- Landscape simplification
- Intensive and specialized cropping systems, mostly oriented on cereals and industrial crops in monoculture or short rotations



- Low soil biodiversity
- Low soil organic matter content
- Soil compaction
- Nitrate leaching and water pollution
- GHG emission
- Risk of water flooding in winter/spring and water scarcity in summer

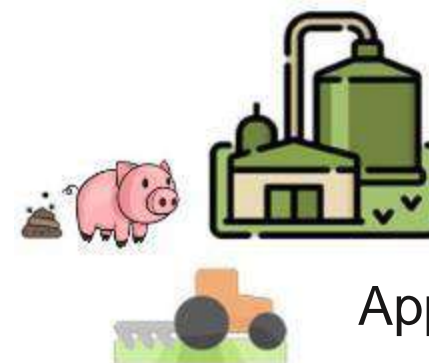
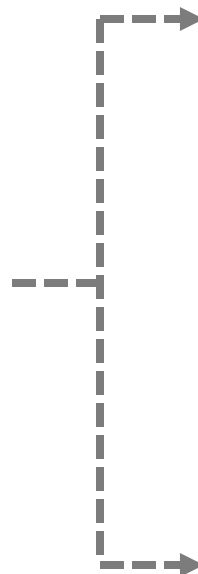


Intensive system

Maize monocropping or durum wheat – tomato rotation, with uncovered soil period between crop cycles



Pea-Tomato multiple cropping

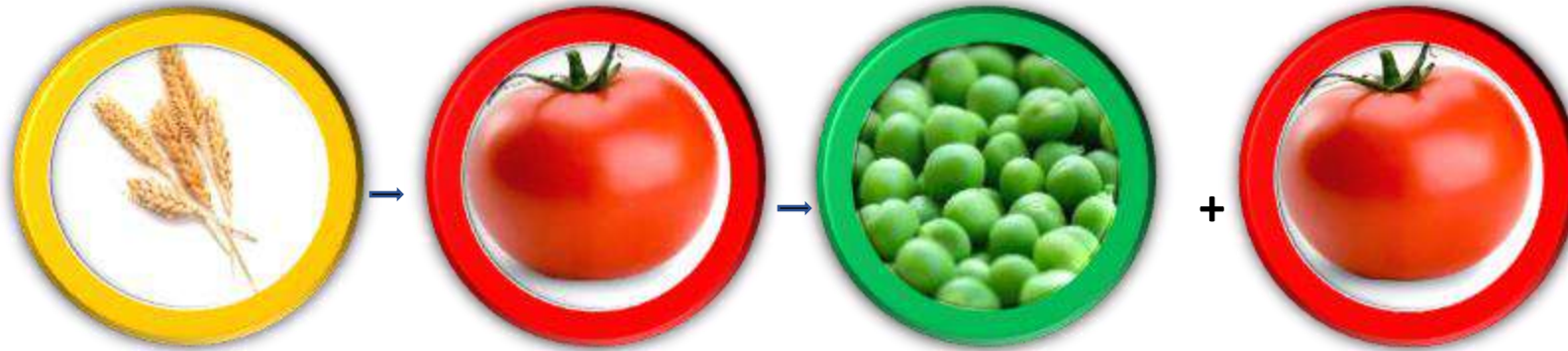


Application of digestate or pig slurry in combination with chemical fertilizers

ROTATION of
3 YEARS with
4 CROPS

+

COVER CROP
of mixed
barley/faba
bean



Winter wheat

S: mid-late
November,
H: max early
July

Processing tomatoes (1° crop)

S: May-June
H: September

Pea

S: mid March,
H: early June

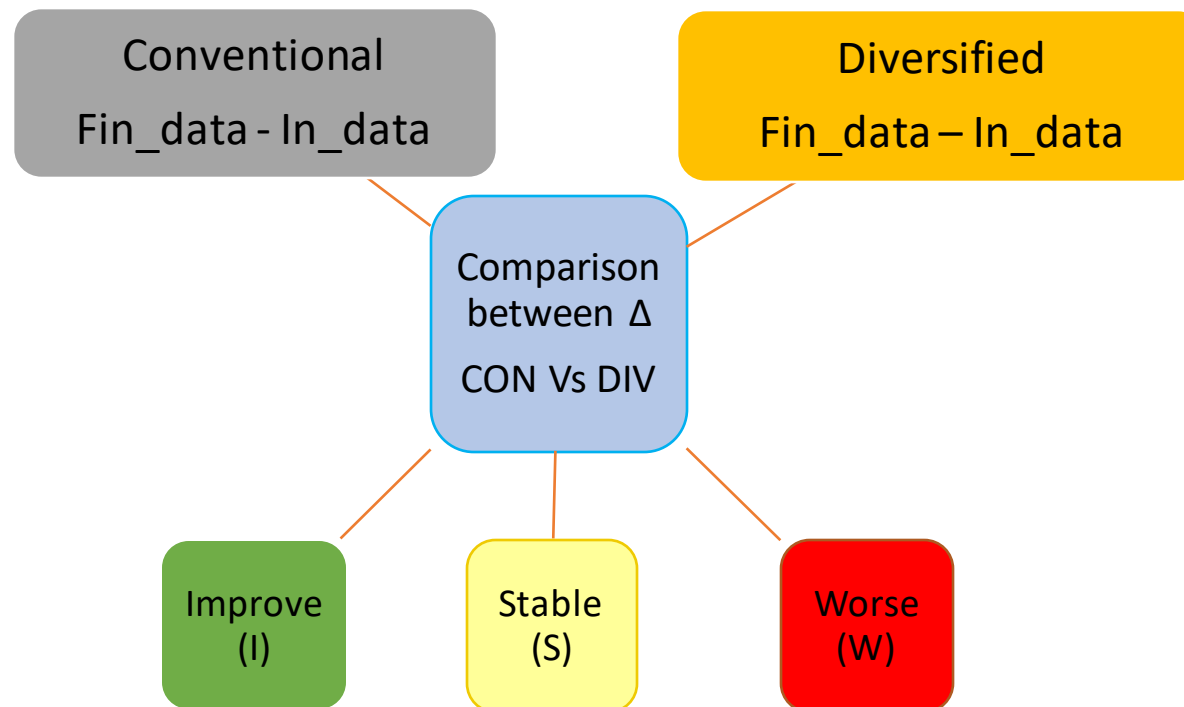
Processing tomatoes (2° crop)

S: mid June
H: September

S=Sowing; H= Harvest

Indicators calculated in Diverfarming project

<i>Indicators classes</i>	<i>Indicators Label</i>	<i>Indicators_code</i>
Soil	Bulk density	BD
	Soil carbon	C
	Soil carbon next 30years	C_30yr
	Total Nitrogen	Ntot
	Ratio carbon nitrogen	C/N
	Phosphorus availability in soil	Pav
	Potassium	Kex
	Calcium exchangeable	Caex
	Magnesium exchangeable	Mgex
	Copper in soil	Cu
	Soil Micronutrients (Fe,Mn, Zn)	MicroNu
	Available inorganic mineral contaminants	Contaminants
	Acidity (pH)	PH
	Soil available water capacity	AWC
Land	Cover crop	CVI
	Erosion index	EROS
Biodiversity	Bacteria biodiversity	CHAO_BI
	Bacteria diversity in soil	SHA
	Earthworm biodiversity	Earthworm
	Soil enzyme activities	Enzyme
Greenhouse Gas emissions	CO2 emissions in next 30 years	GHG_CO2
	Nitrous oxide emissions in next 30 years	GHG_N2O
Economic evaluation	Total costs	Cost
	Crop Gross Margin	GM



Index class	Soil														Land	Biodiversity	Greenhouse Gas emissions		Economic evaluation	
	CS/LT	BD	C	C30	Nt	C/N	Pav	K	Caex	Mgex	Cu	MNu	CONT	PH			AWC	CVI	EZ	GHG_C
CS5_1	I	W	I	W	W	W	W	I	S	S	W	S	S	I	I	W	I	I	HC	I
CS5_3	S	W	I	W	W	I	I	I	W	S	I	S	S	I	I	S	I	I	HC	I
CS6_2	S	W	S	I	W	I	S		I	S	I	S	S	W	I	W	W	W	HC	I
CS6_1	S	W	S	I	W	I	W		I	S	I	S	S	W	I	W	W	W	HC	I
CS7_3	S	W	I	W	I	I	S	I	I	I	W	S	S	I	I	S	W	S	HC	S
CS7_4	S	W	W	W	I	I	I	I	I	I	W	S	S	I	I	I	W	S	HC	S
LT2_1	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	S	W	I		S	S			I	S		
LT2_2	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	S	S	S	I		S	S			W	S		
LT2_4	S	I	S	I	I	S	S	I	S	S	I		S	S			W	S		

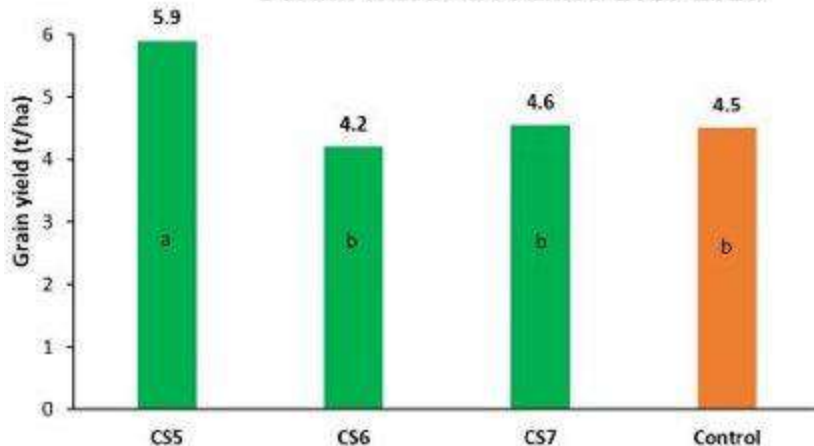
CS5-CS6-CS7: rotation tomato-wheat- pea/tomato

LT2: Durum wheat with no tillage (NT) and rotation tick bean-durum wheat with Conventional Tillage or NT

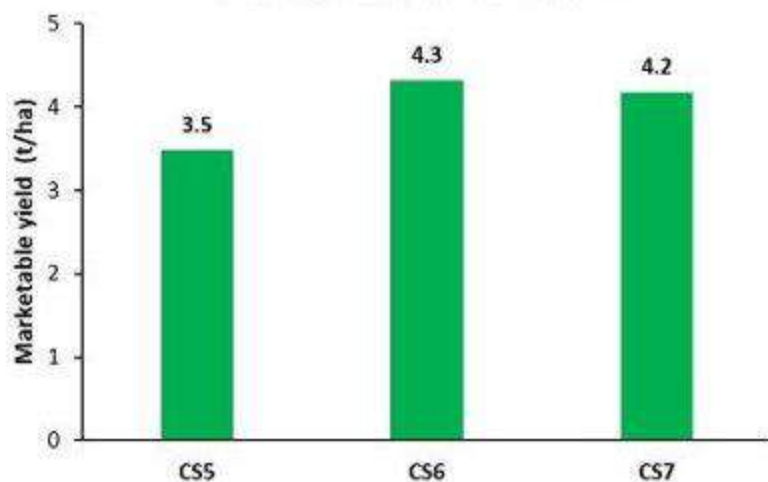


Results on crop yield and economic evaluation

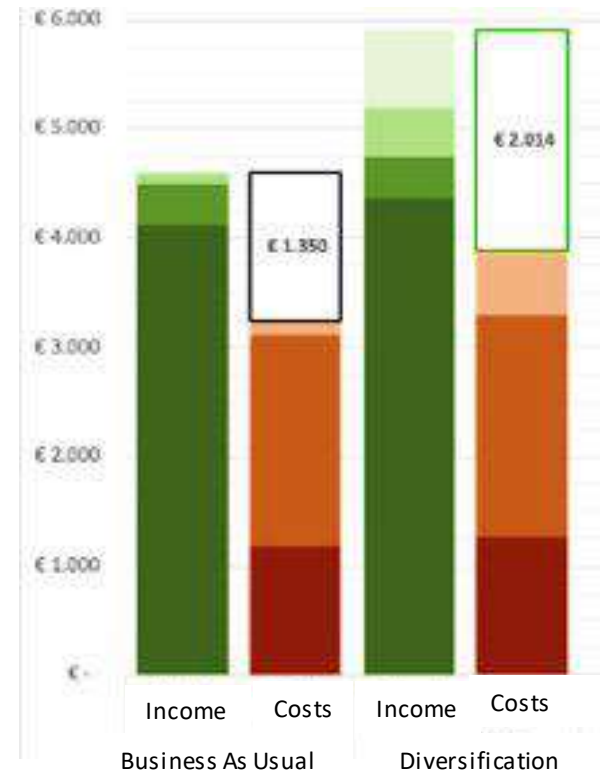
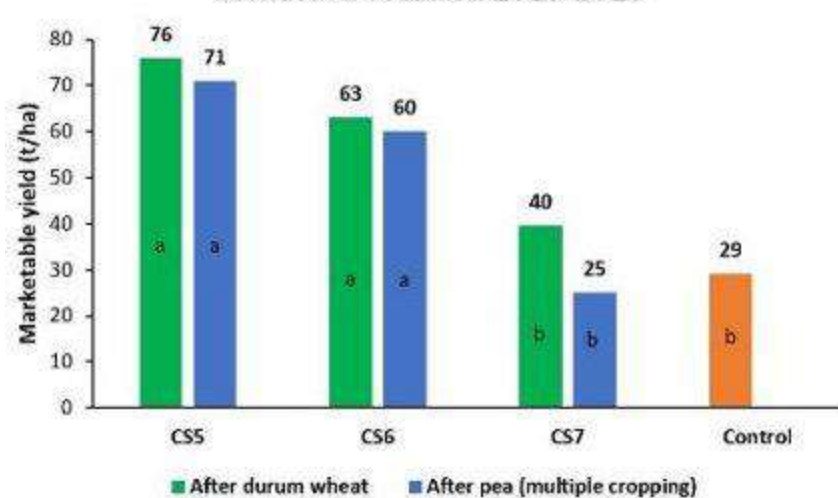
Durum wheat in rotation 2018-2020



Pea in rotation 2018-2020



Tomato in rotation 2018-2020



CS5 economic evaluation

- ✓ Overall, crop diversifications have positive impact on soil, land, and biodiversity indicators in all study areas.
- ✓ Some issues in the yield of pea and tomatoes in the 2nd crop, but the sustainability assessment must be considered as a whole, considering both the environmental and economic component.
- ✓ Economic indicators are almost “stable” respect crop conventional management, but these indicators need more data and time of experiments to be calculated in the better way.
- ✓ The “negative” results (worse) don’t mean that crop diversification has negative effects rather that, in the specific case study, the differences between the final and the initial index value (delta) in the diversified system is lower than the delta obtained in the conventional system.
- ✓ The results are influenced both by climate and soil characteristics. Where the results are not positive the new crops might need a longer time to adapt to the particular pedo-climatic conditions, or that the chosen diversification option might need some further adjustment to best fit local environmental conditions.

Outputs of Diverfarming

www.diverfarming.eu

APP «SUSDIVER»: APP

App Diverfarming



DIVERFARMING. THE DIVERSITY RESOLUTION (Documentary -ENG)

This is the story about Diverfarming, the European project which made farmers and researchers work together to reach a sustainable agriculture around Europe. Know the experience of work hand by hand for 5 years, told by farmers and researchers.

<https://youtu.be/tHKrYb9hIn4>



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