The potential of soil management practices to address soil challenges across Europe

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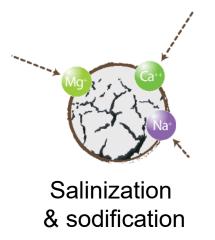
Outcomes of i-SoMPE - WCSS - August 3th 2022





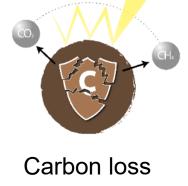
Agricultural soils face many challenges





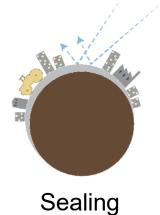


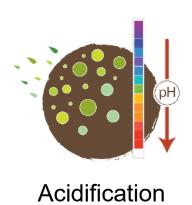














Biodiversity loss





Soil management is key



On-land ploughing



Cover crops



Drip irrigation



Liming



Reduced tillage



No-till



Agroforestry



Biochar





The i-SoMPE Project

Goal

- Create European inventory of practices
- Summarise the impacts of practices
- Assess the current application of practices
- Assess the potential application of practices

Stocktake Project

- Expert survey in 24 EJP SOIL countries
- Review of European research projects

EJP SOIL Countries



Reviewed projects

























Inventory A & B

Inventory A

Review of EU projects [58 practices]

Description by experts [49 practices]

Inventory B

Survey among partners

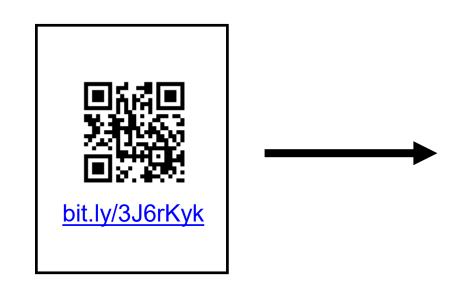
Description by experts [51 practices]

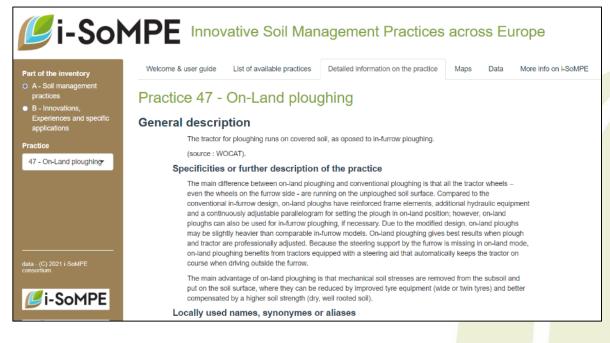




Inventory A & B: 100 practices

- Literature review + survey among partners
- Peer-reviewed description by experts
- Available online and as PDF









Inventory A: 58 soil management practices

13 Crops and crop rotations

- Cover crops
- · Cover crops in permanent crops
- · Crop rotation
- · Deep rooting plants
- · Establishment and maintenance of permanent grassland
- Extensive use of permanent grassland
- Grassland with legumes
- Intercropping
- · Legume integration
- · Diverse sward of permanent grasslands
- Perennial crops
- Strip cropping
- Undersowing

8 Organic matter and nutrient management

- Biochar
- · Cover crop grazing
- · Inorganic fertilizers
- Liming
- Mulching
- Organic fertilizers
- · Use of biofertilizers
- · Variable rate fertilizer application

12 Tillage and traffic

- Conservation tillage
- Contour cropping
- · Controlled traffic farming
- Deep Ploughing
- Dyker
- · Low pressure in tires
- No till
- · On-Land ploughing
- · Reduced tillage in permanent crops
- Ridging
- Strip tillage
- Temporary ditches

7 Water management

- · Drainage systems, water table management and flooding
- Drip irrigation
- Irrigation scheduling
- · Monitor soil salinisation
- · Monitor the quality of irrigation water
- Paludiculture
- · Water harvesting practices

4 Agricultural systems

- · Conservation Agriculture
- Organic Farming
- Agroforestry
- Terrace Farming

4 Buffer strips and small landscape elements

- Buffer strips
- Hedgerow
- Retention ponds
- · Semi-natural habitat creation and enhancement

8 Crop protection

- · Anarobic soildisinfection
- Biofumigation
- · Integrated pest management
- · Nematod protection
- · Precision of herbicide application
- · Push-Pull Methods
- Soil solarization
- Mechanical weeding

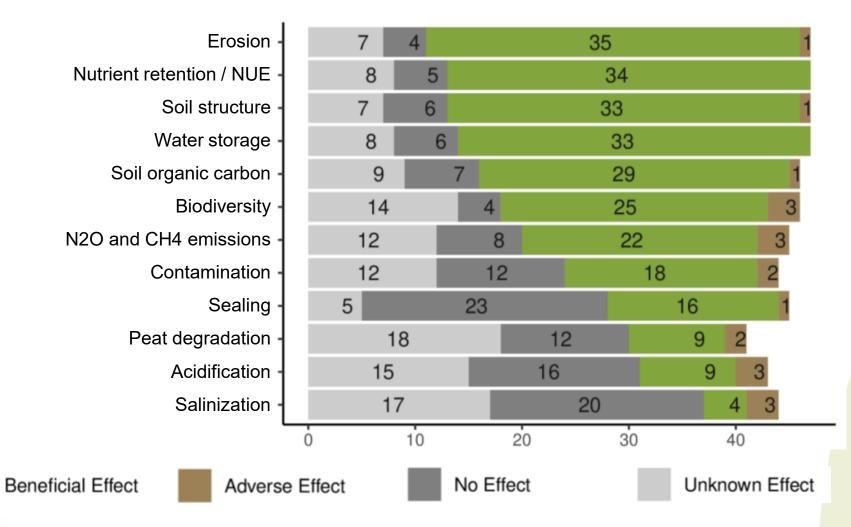
2 Other

- Land reclamation
- Soil compaction risk modelling





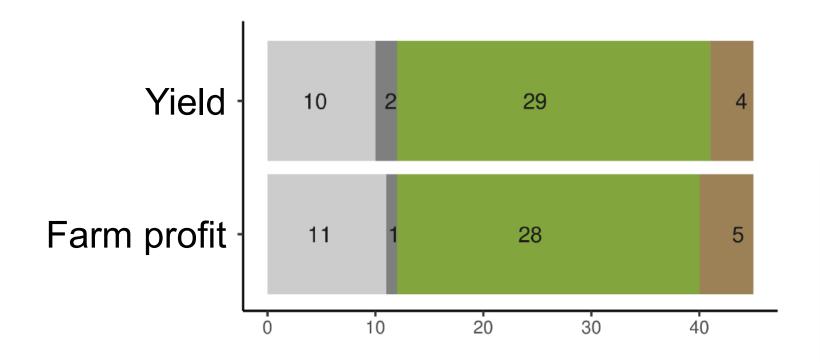
Impacts







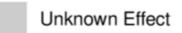
Other impacts















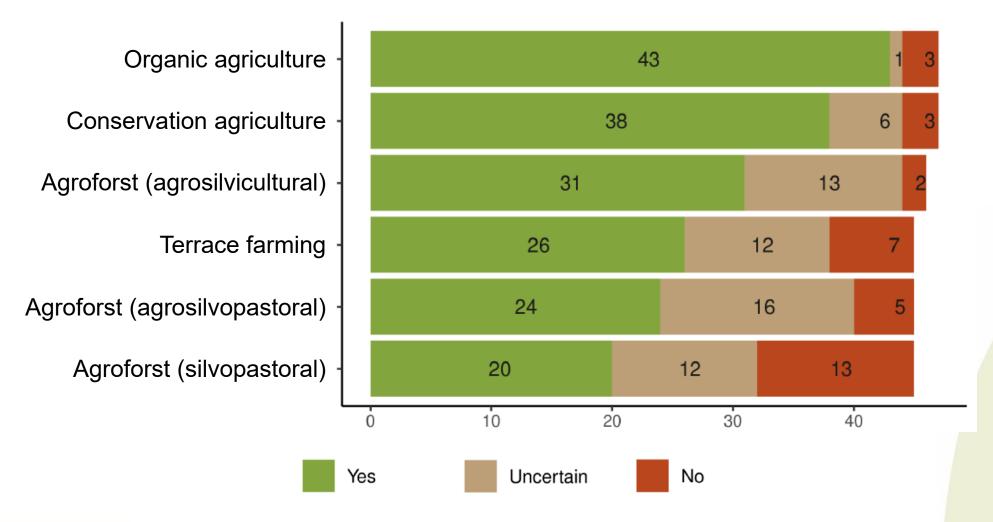
Compatibility with farming system

Medium intensive, 40 5 mixed farming systems Intensive, larger-scale crop farming 39 5 Large-scale corporate farming 36 8 Extensive small-scale, 31 13 semi-subsistence farming Extensive farming 31 12 in less favoured areas 20 10 30 40 Yes Uncertain No





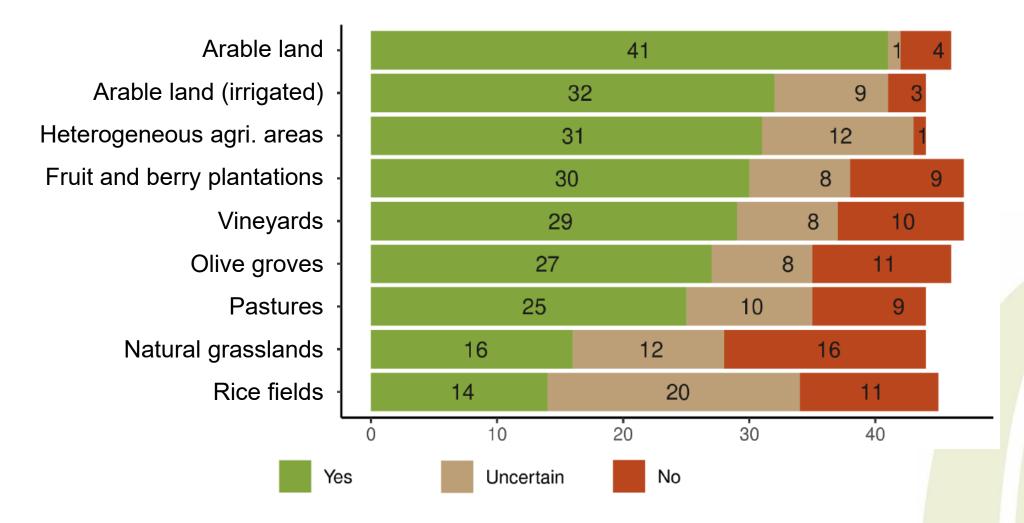
Compatibility with system approaches







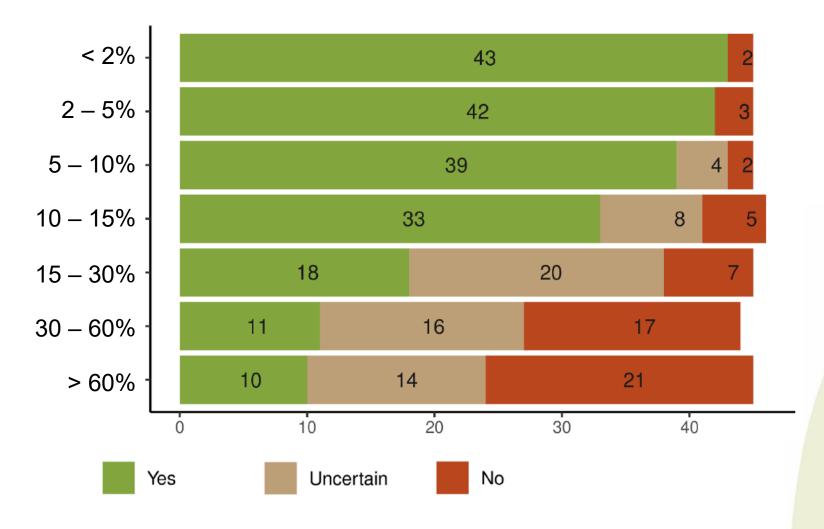
Compatibility with land use







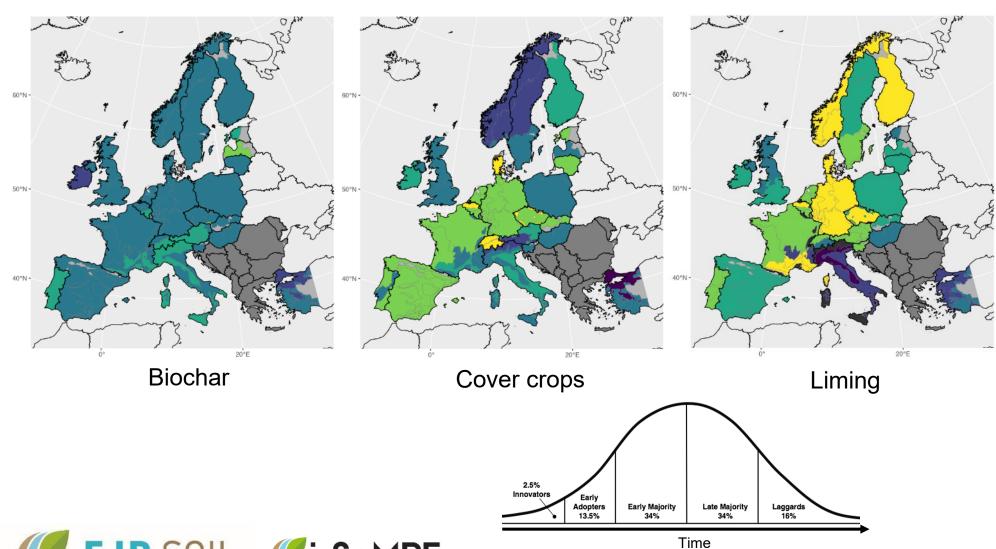
Compatibility with slope







Current application

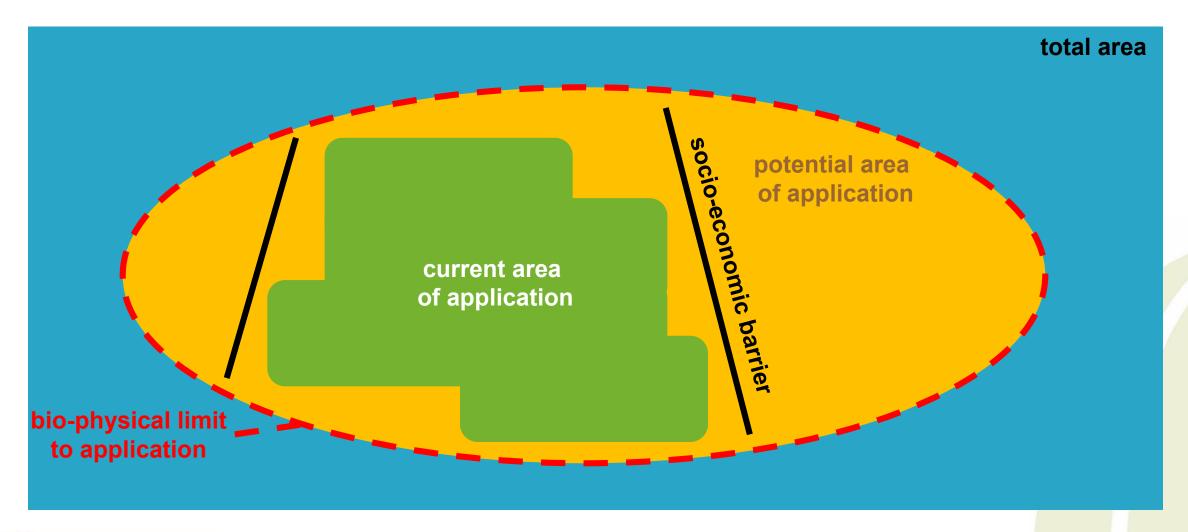






No data

Concept of limits and barriers







Bio-physical limits



Histosol



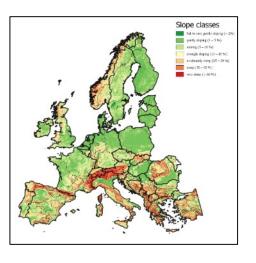
Cambisol



Land-Use

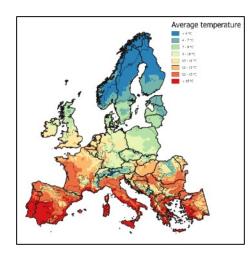
21 - Year Equation and a self-order of the Committee of the Comm

Land use

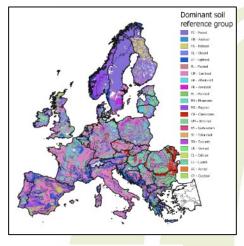


Topography

Gleysol



Climate

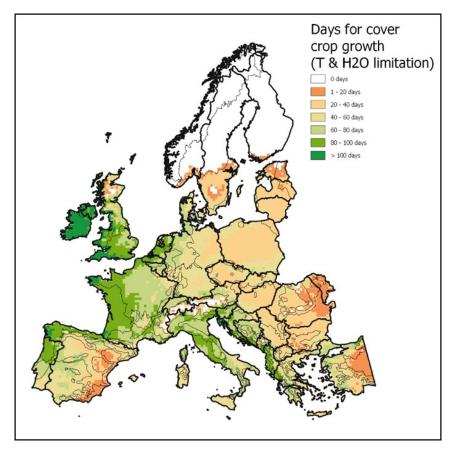


Soil type





Bio-physical limits of cover crops



Days for cover crop growth

Assumptions:

- after winter wheat on arable land
- > 40 days of growth
- < 30% slope

Result:

- Cover crops are limited on ~40% of Europe's arable land due to:
 - Slope: 0.2%
 - Temperature: ~6%
 - Available Moisture: ~34%





Socio-economic barriers

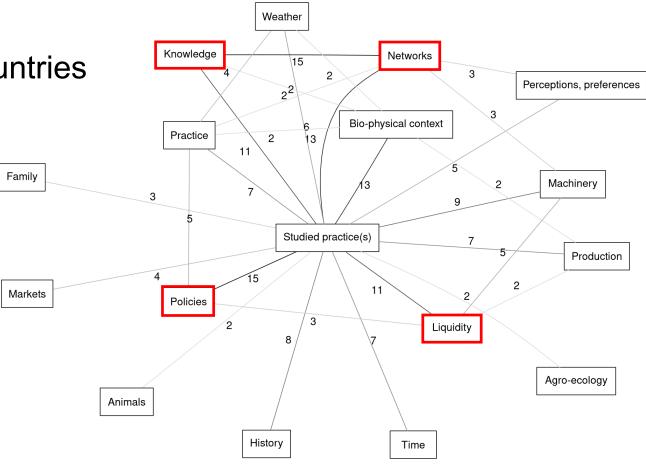
Methods:

Qualitative Interviews in 20 countries

Social cognitive mapping

Case Study on Conservation Agriculture (CA)

- Knowledge on CA practices
- Network around the farmer
- Liquidity for machinery
- Policies can support adoption







Conclusions

- Many (innovative) soil management practices in Europe
- Many practices adress multiple soil challenges
- The application of many practices may be increased
- Bio-physical limits to adoption exist
- Regional and context-specific socio-economic barriers are relevant
- Policies and marked based instruments can support the application by considering these points





Thanks to all partners







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More information / reports / etc.

- ejpsoil.eu
- isompe.gitlab.io/blog/
- Inventory on website: bit.ly/3J6rKyk
- Open data on Zenodo: zenodo.org/communities/i-sompe/
- Scripts and programs on Gitlab:
 - gitlab.com/FrdVnW
 - gitlab.com/heoi





Q & A





