



@DGouache_AgRnD
@terresinovia
@vogrincic_c
@AgathePenant

Implementing applied research and development approaches for crop diversification in French arable farming: a strategic view from the French oil and protein farmers' applied research institute Terres Inovia

David Gouache, Agathe Penant, Stéphane Cadoux, Anne Schneider, Véronique Biarnes, Charlotte Chambert, Claire Martin-Monjaret, Francis Flénet, Christophe Vogrincic, Frédéric Muel

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European Conference on Crop Diversification, Budapest

What is Terres Inovia & why do we care about crop diversification ?

- « Institut technique agricole » :
 - late 1950s, French field crop farmers create their own R&D capability to drive & adapt both public & private research towards their needs
 - Funded on commodity based levy : x €/T → numerous institutes, each with specific crops in its mandate
- Terres Inovia :
 - 2015 merger between CETIOM (oilseeds) and UNIP (protein rich crops)
 - Merger = a crop diversification for everyone in the institute, board included
 - Terres Inovia holds the mandate for the majority of crops that diversify French arable cropping

What is Terres Inovia & why do we care about crop diversification ?

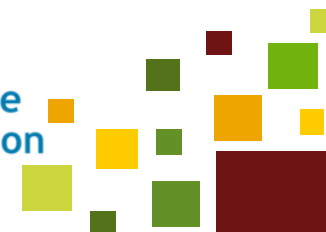
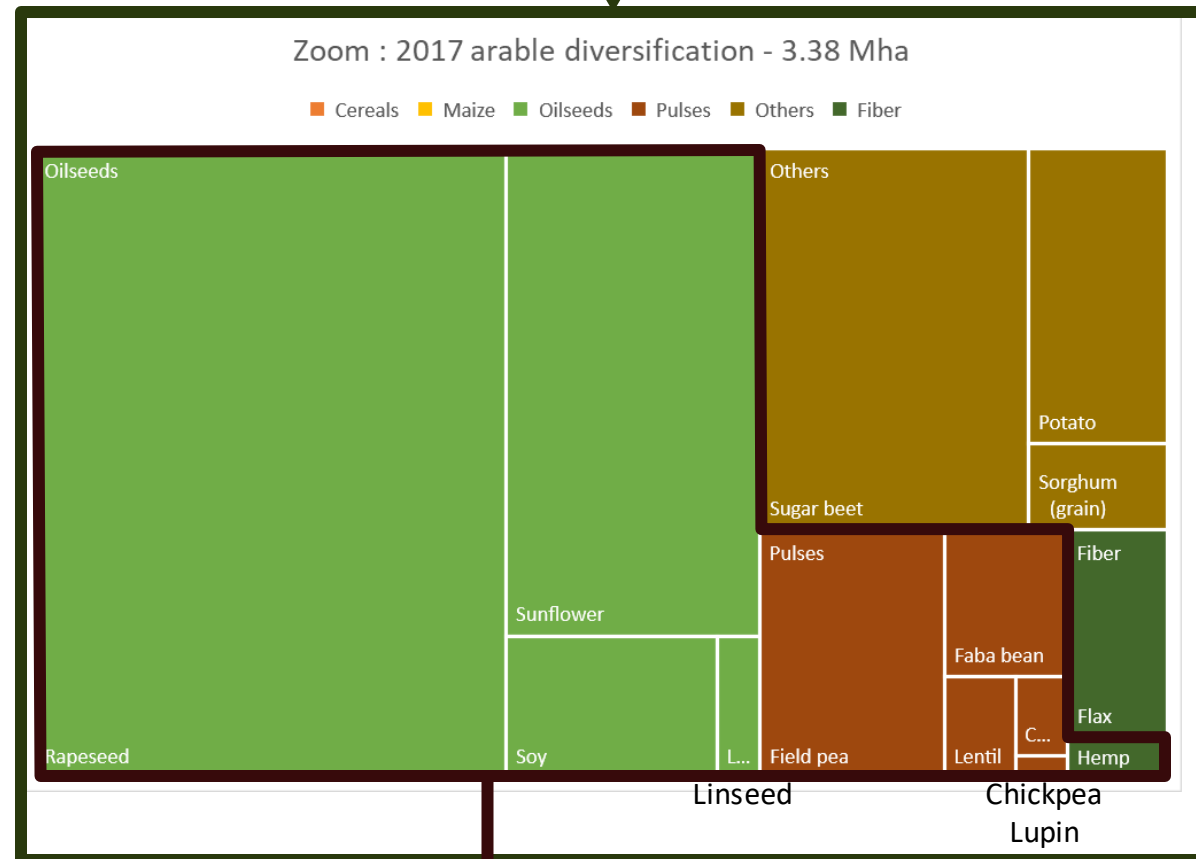
2017 French arable crop area (ha) : 13.44 Mha

■ Cereals
 ■ Maize
 ■ Oilseeds
 ■ Pulses
 ■ Others
 ■ Fiber



Zoom : 2017 arable diversification - 3.38 Mha

■ Cereals
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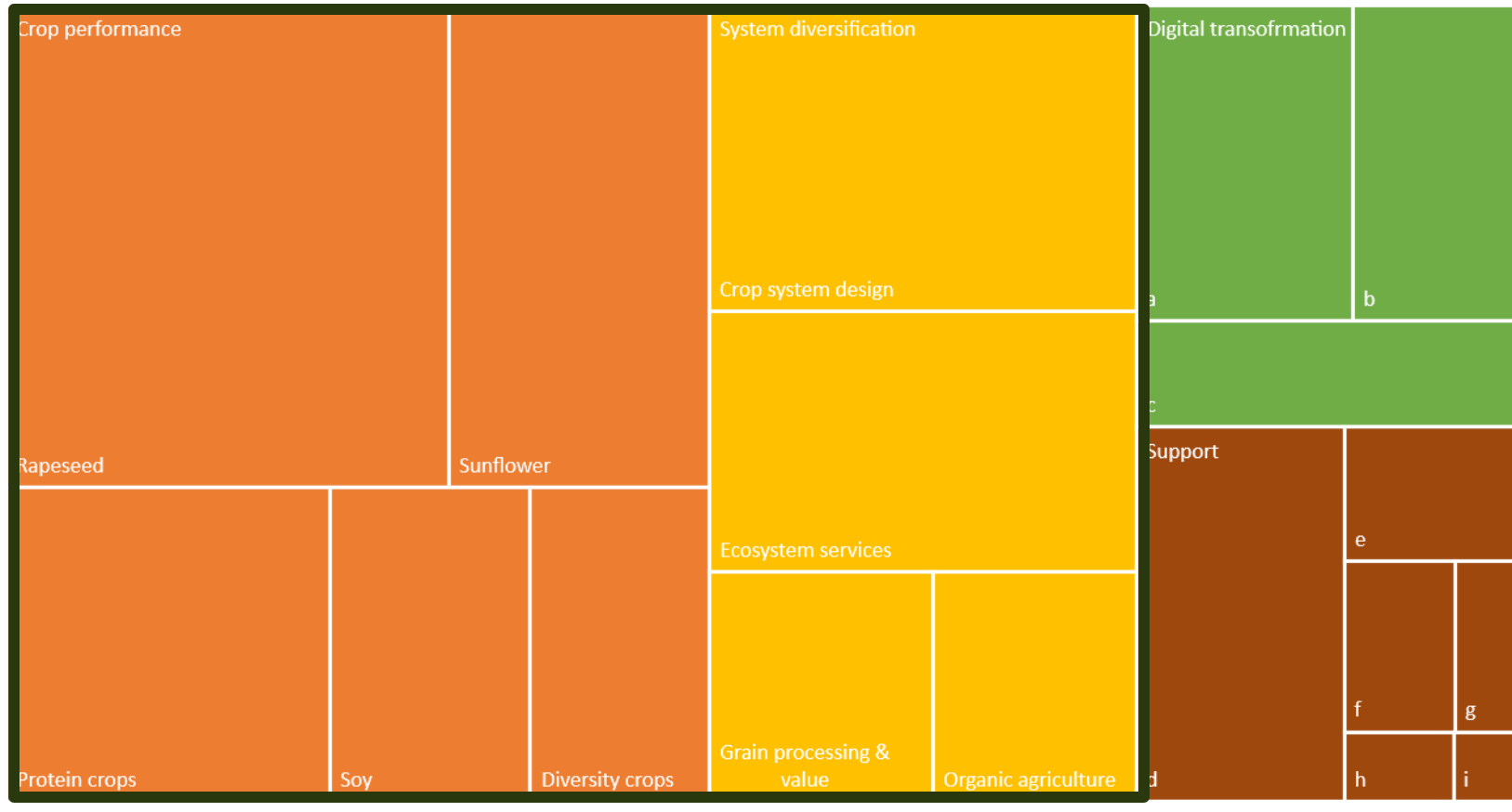


What will I talk about ?

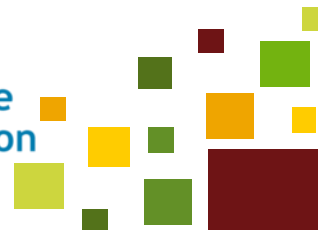
- Results :
 - Wide view : what does Terres Inovia's project portfolio look like after 4 years of diversification ?
 - Specific examples : to illustrate
 - Projects that contribute to improving diversification as a systemic process
 - Projects that tackle the specific barriers of a given diversification crop
- Methodology : how did we manage our transition ?
- Discussion : remaining challenges and next steps

Terres Inovia planned resource allocation 2018 (~165 Full Time Equivalents)

■ Crop performance ■ System diversification ■ Digital transformation ■ Support



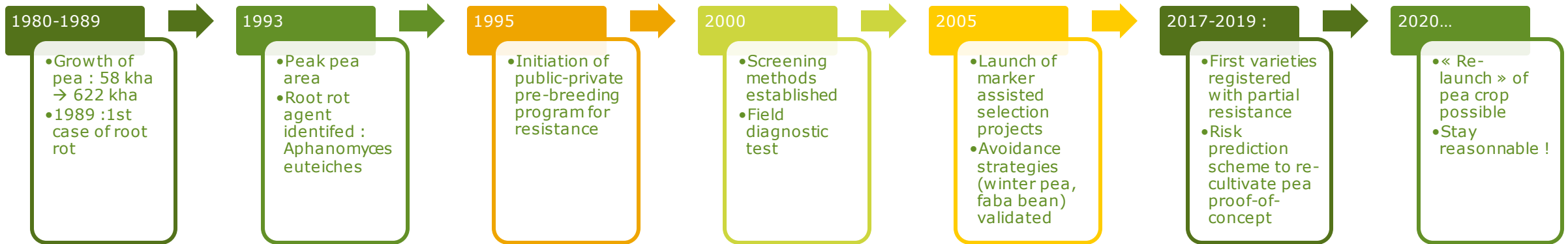
55% R&D on crop performance / 45% R&D on diversification at the system scale → because smaller crops suffer from a lack of R&D, generating technical barriers to diversification



Sustaining diversification crops' individual performance

Advancing grain legume breeding : >20 years investment to (re)start a crop

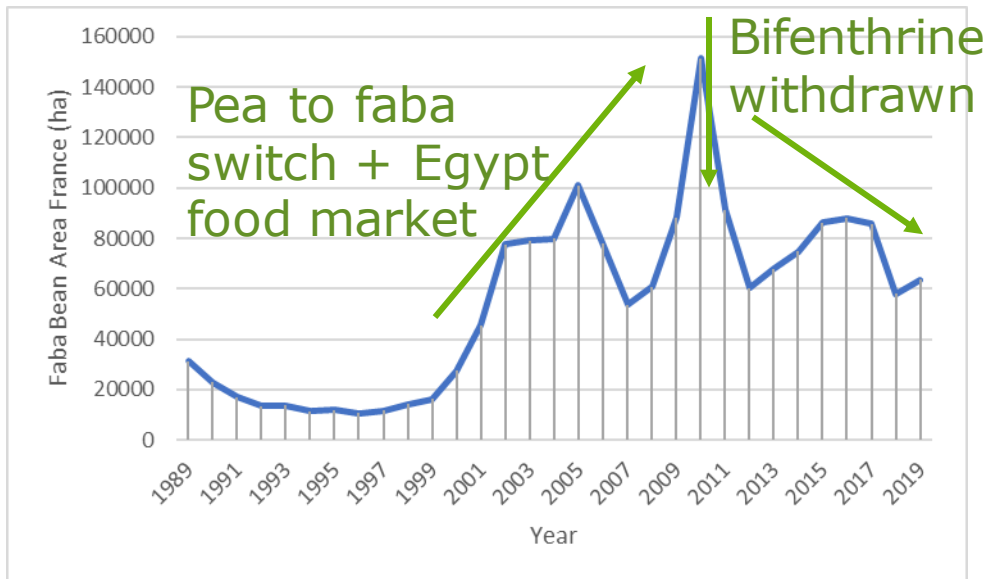
• Pea root rot (Aphanomyces) : 30 years



- Soy : 100-200 k€/year to sustain pre-breeding by private sector → + 0.3 t/ha, +1.5% protein in 20 years → paved the way to increase area from 20 kha to 150 kha in the last decade


How to « kill » a diversification crop in a few minutes, and what it costs to try to save it

• Faba bean weevil

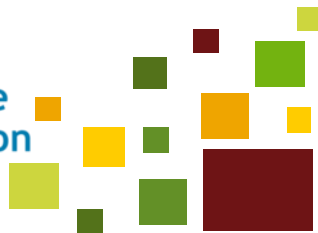


- High value export food market lost
- Legume option lost
- 50-200 k€/year R&D → nowhere closer to a solution

• Linseed & weed control

- Linseed : exemplary value-chain aimed at diversifying animal feed for $\omega 3$ enriched animal products → economic surplus for growers 
- Spéléo (metsulfuron-methyl + flupyrsulfuron-methyl), = anti-dicot for 90% of crops : withdrawn 2018 ; no derogation for alternative given
- Could induce loss of 30% of winter linseed area
- 5 page guide as « damage control »

Accompanying & capitalising the diversification process



Diversification as a process – the SYPPRE project

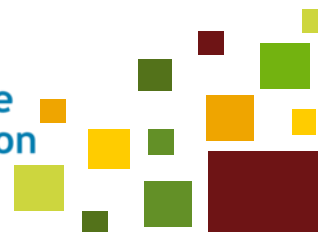
(see Cadoux et al. ; Tauvel et. al, this conference)

- 5 sites with :
 - Experimental platform to co-design & test innovative cropping system
 - Farmer network to challenge & adapt innovations
- Objectives : Experimental platforms mirror policy objectives
 - Increase profitability
 - Reduce GHG emissions
 - Reduce pesticides
- Consequence of system design → diversification



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Number of crops	Reference system	Innovative system
Picardie	5	8
Champagne	4	7-8
Berry	3	9
Lauragais	2	8
Béarn	1	1-5

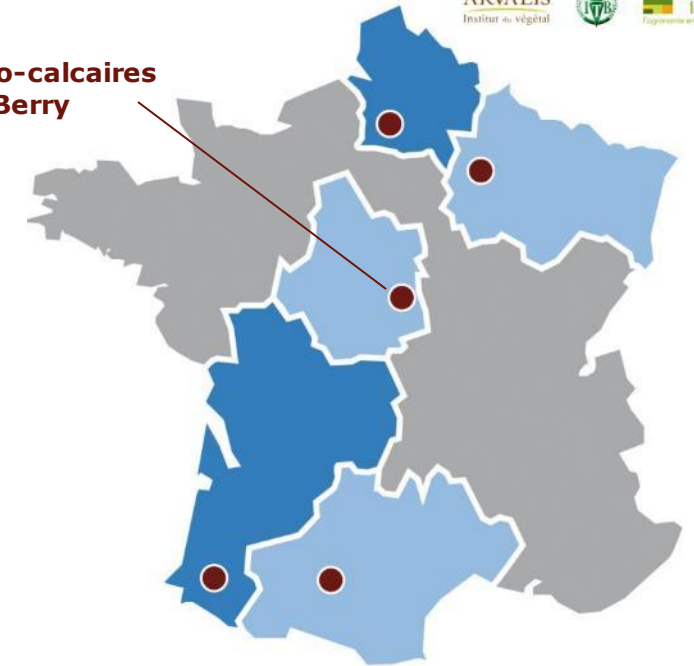


Diversification as a process – the SYPPRE project

(see Cadoux et al., this conference)

- Farmer network - Grower objectives : Berry region
 - Reverse declining yield trends
 - Regain soil fertility
 - Manage rapeseed insect populations
- Result → diversification
 - Legume as a cash crop : lentil
 - Legume as a companion crop w/ rapeseed
 - Cover crops
- 2016-17 results

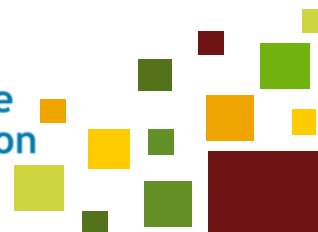
Sols argilo-calcaires du Berry



% Difference (Innovative / Reference)	Platform	Grower network
Product (€/ha)	+1%	+8%
Direct margin w/ aids (€/ha)	+23%	+76%
Treatment frequency index	-49%	-34%
Applied mineal N (kg/ha)	-35%	-26%



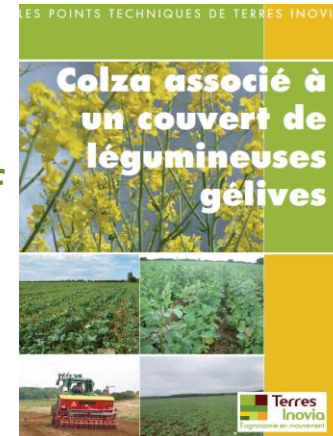
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Diversification as a process – the SYPPRE project

(see Cadoux et al., this conference)

- SYPPRE = local co-design with growers → local success because we address their specific issues
- Can it / does it scale up ? → YES !
- Companion cropping legumes w/ rapeseed : widespread dissemination of methodology → national survey results
 - 7 → 12 % overall rapeseed area between 2014 & 2018
 - Companion croppers save 0.8 insecticide treatment & 10 kg N/ha
- Rapeseed establishment = key to robust, low input crop
 - New method just released
 - Allows strategic tillage
 - Objective : aid reduced tillage to improve establishment (especially w/ drought)
- New networks, projects & ambitions



Co-design of farming systems weakly dependent on insecticides at a territory scale

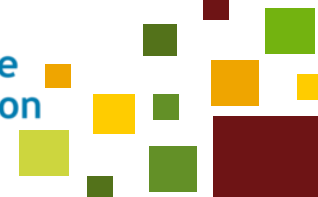


Context: difficulties in growing rapeseed

- Project area: heart of the French zone affected by cabbage stem flea beetle and rape winter stem weevil resistance to pyrethroids
- Shallow clay-limestone soils with low potential
- Short rotations: winter oilseed rape, wheat, barley
- Oilseed rape surface reduced by 48% between 2000 and 2019 (Agreste)

R2D2: an innovative project to support farmers in managing pests without insecticides

- 7 farmers in a 1000 hectares' territory
- A 6 year project involving 8 local partners
- Data collection: pest pressure, natural enemies, natural regulation efficacy, crop damages and yield



Diversification as a process – from growers to value chains

- Agronomists + farmers know how to innovate & redesign their systems
- Success/failure factor is availability-economics of downstream value chain for new crops
- How to push/facilitate this ?

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FILEG - P H A S E 1

STRUCTURATION D'UNE FILIÈRE TERRITORIALE
EN OCCITANIE, DE PRODUCTION ET DE
VALORISATION DE LÉGUMINEUSES À GRAINES



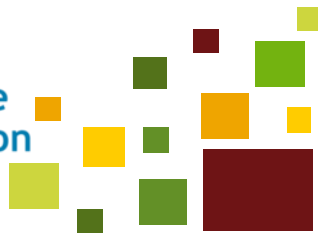
(see Smadja et al. & Schenider et al., this conference)

European Conference
on Crop Diversification

September 18-21, 2019
Budapest, Hungary



Discussion & conclusion

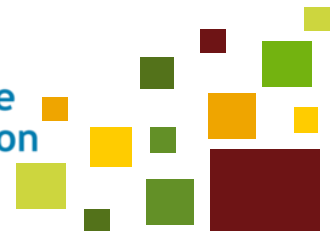
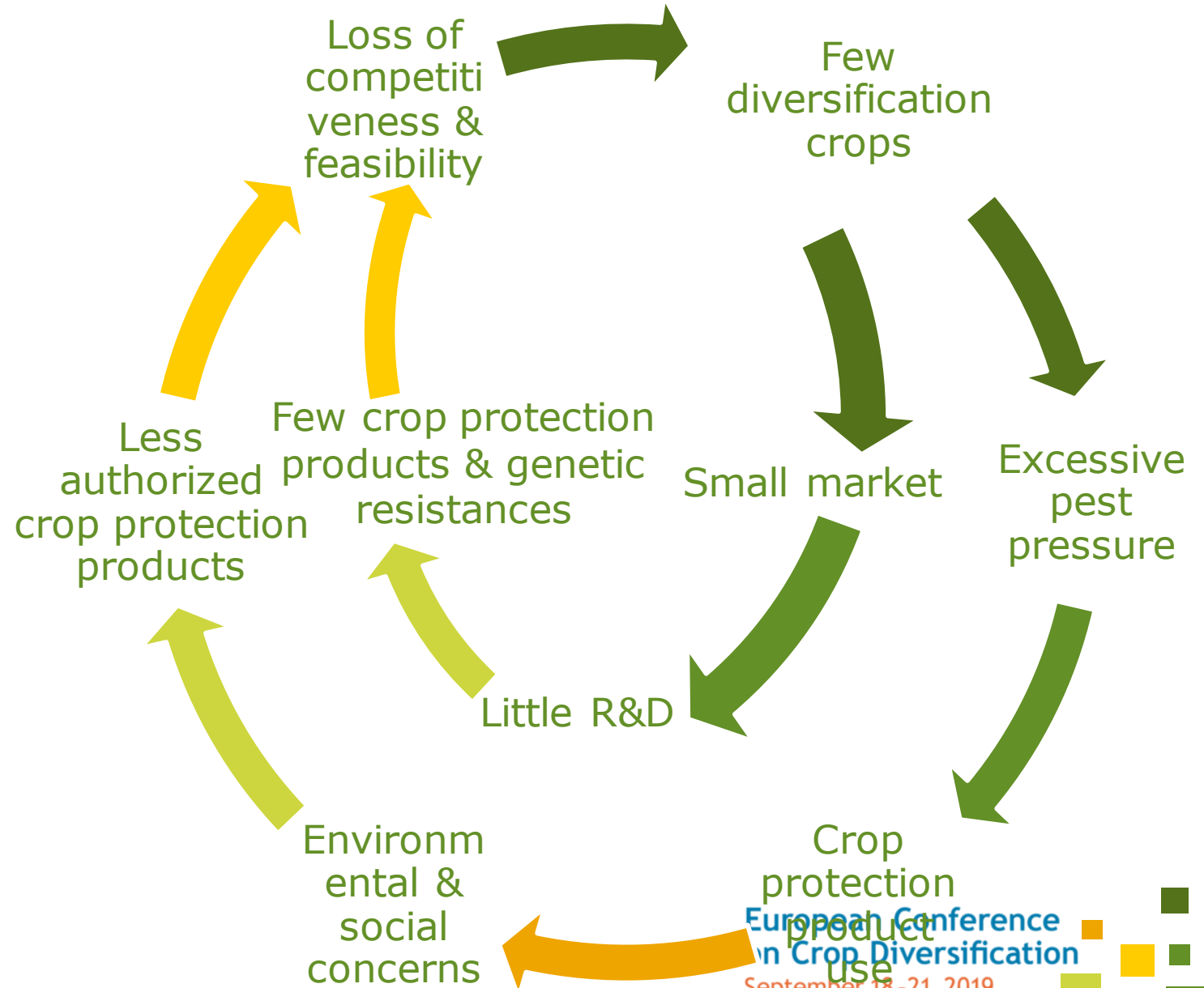


Discussion – how do we scale up our efforts ?

- Plant breeding : support grain legumes
 - Double private sector investement : incentivize certified seed & reduce farm-saved seed
 - Legume biology is not helpful : low multiplication rate, self-pollinating → expensive cetified seed vs. cheap farm-saved
 - Public policy incentive to growers would increase breeder investment and contribute to a « positive » lock-in
 - Support to pre-breeding/breeding : 0.5 M€/year → 2 M€/year necessary in France
- Crop specific R&D requires transfer from big crops to small :
 - Terres Inovia : 1 € legume levy generates 3.2 € oilseed levy dedicated to legumes
 - only 0.8 € from French government
 - 0 € from cereals & maize
 - Need for some form of solidarity mecanism

Discussion – how do we scale up our efforts ?

- Regulatory policy : adopt a systemic view in terms of crop protection product risk assessments
- Break the current vicious circle
- Current approach increases exposure to remaining crop protection products by hindering crop diversification
- Diversification crops highly susceptible to the « critical transition phase » exposed by Pablo Tittonell earlier

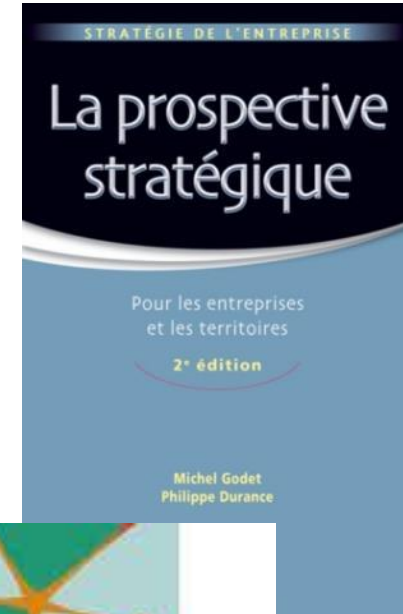
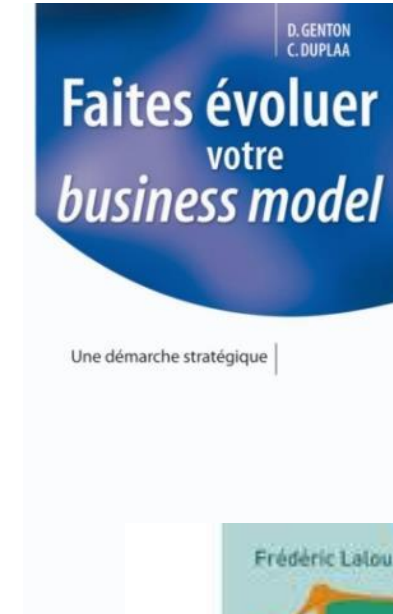


Discussion – how do we scale up our efforts ?

- Accompanying diversification working with farmers :
 - as a means to
 - Find solutions to technical difficulties in their system
 - Increase revenue
 - can & has been done successfully
 - still requires a massive training effort of advisors
 - Agronomic methods & tools
 - Change management, soft skills
- Accompanying diversification at the value chain :
 - Brilliant examples exist in many companies & cooperatives : strong dependance on visionary strategies and individuals
 - Challenge = synchronize vision & readiness to change at all levels of the value chain
 - Huge intermediation costs (time = money)

Final thoughts – change management

- How did we manage our own diversification process @ Terres Inovia ?
- Strategic analysis
 - Takes time : 18 months !
 - Involve widely ~ 90 % collaborators
- Common vision
- Re-think organizational schemes



Reinventing Organizations

Vers des communautés de travail inspirées



Thanks... for your attention, & to :

Terres Inovia colleagues : all participants to the institute's transformation

Etienne Pilorgé, Josiane Champolivier

Our many project partners, too many to cite

Consultants / strategy & change management :

Daniel Genton, Céline Freyssonet, Christian Audouy, Christophe Morin, Fortuné Bellion

Funders :

- French Oil and protein crop growers !

- EU H2020 : LegValue, DiversImpact

- Ministère de la recherche: ANR – Légitimes

- Ministère de l'agriculture : numerous projects received support from the Compte d'Affectation Spéciale « Développement Agricole et Rural » du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt.

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