

Evaluation of Oilseed Crop Rotations with Agro-environmental Indicators

(Evaluation des rotations avec oléagineux à l'aide d'indicateurs agri-environnementaux)

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How to evaluate the durability of rotations

The Common Agricultural Policy and public financing for agriculture tend to answer people's expectations. However in Europe today, food sufficiency is no longer considered as a priority. Present demands towards agriculture concern much more the quality of products, life quality and the quality of landscapes and their environments. That is why the European Community started a policy of rural development (Pouzet, 2001).

This led to the setting up of the 'second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy' and an evolution toward the eco-conditionality of financial aids which represent a major stake for all production sectors and more particularly for the oilseed sector in Europe. Indeed, in a more and more open economy, producers have been incited to specialize in activities and productions where they were particularly competitive. Consequently, they had to decrease the diversity of their productions and artificialize the environment, which brings about environmental problems regularly, and also more generally durability problems.

This trend has been reinforced with the introduction of the system of single aid/ha set up in the framework of the Agenda 2000. Nowadays, many producers prefer to specialize in cropping systems based on cereals, more than on oilseed crops.

In this context, this 'second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy' may be the instrument giving the possibility to support the non cereal sectors, if we can prove the durability performances of long-term and diversified rotations compared to short-term rotations including mainly cereals.

To evaluate the present situation and think of more performing possibilities, it was urgent to develop tools to carry out these environmental evaluations. This process started with the preparation of the measure for the diversification of crops in the rotation system (called "rotation measure") in the framework of the Plan of national rural development in 2002. The first step in these arrangements was to evaluate cropping systems, their development in time and their diversity in several French areas.

The setting up of this measure gave us the opportunity to carry out a first practical evaluation to compare the performance of several rotations in a given region (Reau et al., 2002) : in our example, the "Champagne Berrichonne".

The Main Fields of Performance

To evaluate the performance of durable development, the OECD proposed to study a whole set of impacts. We started from this multi-criteria approach and stressed out the different sets of possible impacts (Girardin, 1997) :

- water (surface water, ground water / quality and quantity),
- the soil (quantity, structure, chemical quality, biological quality),
- the air,
- the non renewable resources,
- the biodiversity and
- the landscape.

In order to carry these evaluations, we chose the criteria which seemed to be particularly appropriate for the society as well as for producers among the whole set of available criteria. Following Halberg's (1999) and Girardin's (1997) proposals, these indicators were chosen due to their ability to :

- give to understand the complex reality of the impact of cultural practices on the environment and the utilization of resources,
- be valid from a scientific point of view,
- be clear and meaningful for producers,
- be sensitive to changes in cultural practices, and reflect the expected consequences,
- and be easily computable with non expensive data to gather.

For example, in the field of the environment, we were led to give more importance to criteria of polluting pressure, which give a good description of the impact of practices. And we did not take into account the expensive indicators of environmental states, which are not sufficiently sensitive to modifications of practices in an isolated plot, as well as other producers' indicators which are less meaningful for the Society and offer no scientific validity to estimate the environmental impacts (Lavoux et al., 2001).

Considering the presently available methods (Viaux, 1999 ; Vilain, 2000), the working group proposed eleven indicators gathered in four different fields of main impacts : the use of energy and water resources, the quality of water, soils and air, biodiversity and landscapes.

Table 1 : Eleven indicators of durability

Energy and water Resources	Quality of waters, soils and air	Biodiversity	Landscape
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energizing efficiency (NRJ) • Water consumption (IRR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of phytosanitary treatments (PHY) • Mass of chemical products (MAS) • Nitrogen balance (SN) • Soil cover in autumn (CVA) • Humic balance (MO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of crops winter/spring (H/P) • Annual soil cover (CVT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of crops (NB) • Melliferous flowering (FLO)

The indicators of durability

The table given below indicates the fields of impacts and the directions for computation for each indicator.

Table 2 : Description of the durability indicators

Indicator	Main field	Other field	Calculation Directions
Energizing efficiency	Use of non renewable resources	Energy economy	Energy ratio (resource/cost)
Irrigation water consumption	Use of water resources		Ratio (reference local consumption /irrigation supply)
Number of phytosanitary treatments applied	Quality of waters	Quality of the air, and soils	Average number of phytosanitary treatments applied to the plot
Mass of phytosanitary products	Quality of waters	Quality of waters and soils	Total quantity of active matter applied
Nitrogen balance	Quality of waters (nitrates, eutrophication)	Quality of the air (N2O, NH3)	Plot balance (supplies/ exports)
Soil cover in autumn	Quality of waters (nitrates, eutrophication)	Quality of the air, and the soils (erosion)	Period over which a crop covers the soil from August to September
Humic balance	Quality of the air (carbon well)	Quality of the soils	Hénin-Dupuis balance (humification – humus mineralization)
Proportion of crops Spring / Winter	Biodiversity	Landscapes	Deviation compared to the local optimal proportion of winter crops
Annual soil cover	Biodiversity	Landscapes	Period over which a crop covers the soil
Number of different crops	Landscape	Biodiversity	Number of different crops in the rotation
Period of melliferous flowering	Landscape	Biodiversity (apiculture)	Total number of days when melliferous crops are in flower in the rotation

Six of these indicators are simple and highly descriptive. They are given rather quickly from data related to agricultural practices. They are : a certain number of crops (NB), of treatments (PHY), a mass of product) (MAS), or a period of flowering (FLO) or of a soil cover (CVA, CVT). The five other indicators are composite and more complex and are expressed in the terms of balance or ratio.

These indicators are based mainly on a reading of practices without taking the soils or the local weather conditions into account. In fact, only two indicators take the environment into account : the indicators IRR and MO.

Nine indicators give a raw value which cannot be directly interpreted in this form, without any reference to an objective or to a recommended value.

Only two indicators refer to a local objective (IRR and H/P). In these cases, the aim is reached with a value of 1 for the ratio IRR and a value of 0 for the deviation H/P/.

The values gave us the possibility to compare several rotations for a given indicator, and therefore to classify performance in a particular field. As a matter of fact, it is enough to evaluate the difference between two rotations, and then to see what is the best rotation in terms of durability. But with a lack of reference, they do not give us the possibility to estimate an isolated rotation, particularly for the nine indicators mentioned above : for example, what would be the performance of a rotation with an energizing efficiency of 4 ?

That is why, and also to have a general view and make the performance of a given rotation clearer in the different fields, we chose to transform these values into marks varying between 1 and 9 within a scale of increasing durability.

To compare and classify rotations, these marks allowed us to establish means on all or on some of these indicators and to give a global definition of each rotation.

On a practical level, the value became a mark between 1 and 9, by a simple classification, according to the relative place of the value between two references (graph 1).

Fig. 1 Principle of value transformation into marks from 1 to 9

Figure n°1 : Principes de transformation des valeurs en note de 1 à 9

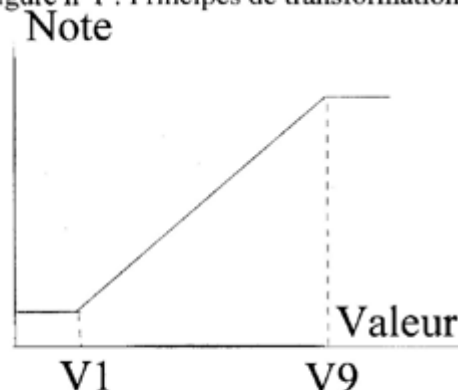


Table 3 : Threshold-values used for each indicator

Indicator	Name	Unit	V1	V9	Observations
NRJ	Energizing efficiency	-	3	7	Note of 5 for a ratio value of 1
IRR	Ratio reference local consumption /average water supply/ha	%		no irrigated crop	
PHY	Average number of treatments /year	Average/year	7,1	2,9	
MAS	Total mass of active matter used as an average	G/ha/year	3694	1405	
SN	Nitrogen ratio (input – output)	Kg N/ha/year	100	-50	
	Average ratio of soil cover from August to December				
CVA	Humic balance	%	11	75	
MO	Deviation compared to the local optimal proportion of winter crops	kg/ha/year	-60	439	
H/P	Average ratio of soil cover/year	%	66	0	
CVT	Number of crops in the rotation	%	22	89	
NB	Number of days when melliferous crops are in flower	-	1	4	
FLO		Average/year	0	70	

Except IRR and H/P, the marks of indicators depend on chosen values from V1 to V9. They correspond to extreme values encountered in the variation of studied rotations for all the 7 different areas in 2001. Therefore it is more here a relative classification than a real estimation.

Example of rotations in a region :

This evaluation was carried out to compare rotations in the framework of an agricultural area. Each of the indicators was estimated within a region on the level of the rotation. For each studied rotation, we described the succession of crops, the management of each crop from the preceding crop to its harvest, as well as the production results obtained. Generally, we described only one crop system by rotation : we reduced the diversity of crop managements for each crop to only one type-management, except for winter wheat for which we modified the crop management and the results following two preceding crops (wheat/wheat, wheat following another crop).

The presented region is "Champagne berrichonne" in the middle of France, where oilseed crops are associated to winter cereals in "dry" systems (without irrigation).

We present here a system with a sample of five different rotations. The table below indicates the marks given by rotation for each indicator (scale from 1 to 9).

Table 4 : Marks obtained for five rotations in the region of "Champagne berrichonne".

Rotation	NRJ	IRR	PHY	MAS	SN	CVA	MO	H/P	CVT	NB	FLO
Wheat	4,9	9	6,6	4,4	2,0	4,7	7,9	5,8	6,5	1,0	1,0
Rapeseed-wheat	4,8	9	2,9	3,5	2,6	5,9	8,2	5,8	7,0	3,7	4,8
Rapeseed-wheat-barley	5,2	9	3,7	5,2	2,6	5,6	7,8	5,8	6,8	6,3	4,8
Sunflower-wheat-barley	5,5	9	6,1	6,5	6,5	4,3	6,5	8,5	4,7	6,3	3,8
Rapeseed-wheat-sunflower-wheat	4,9	9	4,8	4,5	4,1	5,6	7,4	7,8	5,5	6,3	7,6

A first analysis shows that certain indicators mark clearly the difference between these five rotations. For example : the number of phytosanitary treatments, the period of melliferous flowering, the soil covers and the nitrogen balance. On the other hand, these rotations obtain similar marks when the energizing efficiency and the humic balance are concerned.

The comparison of rotations indicates that the average mark is generally better with the length and diversity of the rotation. The shortest rotations tend to be particularly handicapped by their nitrogen balance, the mass of phytosanitary products and of course the criterion of the number of crops. The long and diversified rotations tend to offer certain advantages, concerning essentially the number of phytosanitary treatments, the nitrogen balance, the period of flowering and the balanced proportion between winter and spring crops.

An Analysis of the part played by oilseeds in the rotations.

A two-by-two comparison of these rotations allows us to understand better how the replacement of a crop by another crop modifies the performance of each of these indicators. The detailed study of the introduction of oilseed crops in cereal rotations gave us the possibility to identify a certain number of interesting points, but also of tricky questions.

In the **field of the utilization of resources**, the energizing efficiency of the agricultural production is equivalent for the rotations with winter crops with a nitrogen fertilization higher than 150 units. It improved a little with the introduction of a crop like sunflower, for which the supplies of nitrogenous fertilizers are reduced to less than 100 units.

In the **field of the quality of waters** (item : phytosanitary products), the introduction of sunflower in a cereal rotation gave us the possibility to reduce the number of phytosanitary treatments as well as the mass of applied active matter. Considering the present behaviour of present varieties towards their tolerance to diseases, sunflower is a crop which requires little in matter of fungicides and insecticides. Hoeing being often applied to sunflower, the use of herbicides is then reduced. But the introduction of rapeseed penalizes cereal rotations from the point of view of these indicators ;in fact, even if crop diversification allows to reduce the use of pesticides on cereals, it does not compensate for additional supplies given to rapeseed. It can explained by the use of rather old herbicides used in high quantities, several applications of insecticides, great applications of anti-slug products, rather systematic applications of phytosanitary products and little developed systematic control.

In the **field of the quality of waters** (item : nitrogen), the introduction of sunflower allowed us to reduce the nitrogen balance of the rotation thanks to low nitrogen needs of this crop. But the short cycle period of this crop leads to an uncovered soil in the autumn between the harvest of the preceding crop and sunflower sowing. Rapeseed and its volunteer plants following harvest cover the soil over two successive autumns, play the part of nitrate trap and also give the possibility to valorize farm-fertilizers applied in the summer. But they lead to nitrogen balances in the rotation which are less favourable than sunflower. The use of intermediate crops in these rotations could improve the soil cover in autumn without modifying the nitrogen balance.

In the **field of the quality of the air and of the soils**, the introduction of rapeseed in a cereal rotation seems to improve the humic balance of the soil. The nitrogen storage in the soil would be reduced in rotations with sunflower. Considering the similar evolution of the indicator CVT according to the rotations, erosion risks seem to be low in rotations based on winter crops, more particularly in rotations with rapeseed. Sowing without ploughing being a characteristic of this crop most of the time, erosion risks are also decreased. But these risks are higher with the introduction of a summer crop like sunflower. As a matter of fact, this crop is penalized by its short cycle and also by its wide spacing sowing.

In the **field of the biodiversity**, landscapes bearing winter cereals and winter rapeseed offer the advantage to give a crop cover which will last over the year for a long period, but which is totally absent at the end of the summer. The introduction of crops like sunflower gives a certain balance between summer and winter crops, as well as plots which are covered in the summertime. Rapeseed and sunflower are an important resource for bees, while contributing to the beekeeping production (indicator FLO).

In the **field of the landscapes**, long and diversified rotations lead to varied rotation systems where the crops are as many variables in the landscape. Oilseeds contribute to give a nice yellow color at the time of flowering, rapeseed early in the spring, followed by sunflower early in the summer for the example of France.

Discussion

To sum up this study, 11 indicators were used. Is this number enough to deal with the main aspects of the durable development ? Is it necessary considering the priority items for the concerned agricultural region ? These were inevitable questions. Thus, to start with, the number of indicators was more reduced, but with all the problems concerning the quality of waters and nitrogen, we had to had another indicator. Now for the setting up in each of the regions, the 11 indicators were not kept for the final classification of rotations. In spite of the problems linked to its utilization (Bockstaller and Girardin, 2002), we used the average to compare the rotations globally. But the priority was given to the 5 indicators which corresponded to the main stakes in a given region, and we carried out a weighted average to stress out the most important indicators for the durable development in the region.

We also thought of using more complex indicators, which would have been more difficult to reckon but more representative of the durability stakes. For example, to quality the nitrate losses in a crop system, it is clear that an indicator including the soil cover and the nitrogen balance would be more performing from this point of view. But the absence of an indicator for the soil cover in autumn would be difficult for other items, such as erosion or the run-off water pollution with phytosanitary products.

In order to conform to initial tender specifications, the indicators had to be easy to compute and meaningful for farmers. That is why we were led to take environmental variables (except for IRR and MO) rather rarely into account, and never the properties of active matter for the indicators MAS and PHY. We have then to deal with a probably reduced readability of consequences to be expected from practical changes on performance of these systems, like the scientific validity. A choice of indicators cannot go without compromises(Girardin,1999).

These indicators often are simple describers of practices, and only nine are not based on a reference value, which would be meaningful and valid from a scientific point of view. Therefore, we cannot evaluate an isolated rotation but can only make comparative evaluations. Lastly, these comparative evaluations offer a lack linked to their relativity : they can lead to a certain perfectionism if the rotation under study is already highly performing, and contrarily, they can lead to a certain kind of easy going.

These limits raised no major problem to define the Rotational Measure since the question dealt with the comparison between long and diversified rotations in comparison with monocultures with very short rotations. In order to widen the possible utilization of these indicators to estimate rotation performance, it is now desirable to improve some of them to help users to take their decisions.