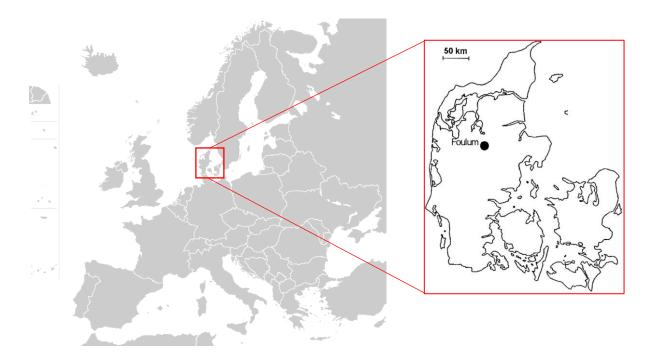
# The CropSys long term experiment

Agroecology Research Infrastructure



## Context



Temperate oceanic climate

Average annual temperature: 8.3°C

Average cumulative annual precipitation: 746 mm

(1981-2010)

Crop rotation experiment started in 1997

- → Cereal production in organic farming (initially 4 locations); feed
- → Traditional crop rotations include grass/clover leys (ruminants)
- → Increasing production of pork and poultry = increasing demand for grain cereals and legumes
- → Is this going to decrease the stability of the crop rotation?

## Aim of the experiment

"Investigating the possibilities for increasing the grain production in organic farming in the short and long term"

Fixed measurements: yield, nitrate leaching, weed pressure, nutrients Extra measurements on the side (e.g., biological  $N_2$  fixation,  $N_2$ O emissions, vegetation indices)

## Crop sequences and treatments

	Organic – ley	Organic – grain	Conventional
	(O2)	legume (O4)	(C4)
4th cycle	S.barley:ley	S.barley <sup>CC</sup>	S.barley <sup>CC</sup>
2010-14	Lucerne	Hemp	Hemp
2010 1.	Lucerne	Pea/s.barley <sup>CC</sup>	Pea/s.barley <sup>CC</sup>
	S.wheat <sup>CC</sup>	S.wheat <sup>CC</sup>	S.wheat <sup>CC</sup>
	Potato <sup>CC</sup>	Potato <sup>CC</sup>	Potato <sup>CC</sup>
5th cycle	S.barley:ley	S. barley <sup>CC</sup>	S.barley <sup>CC</sup>
2015-18	Grass-clover	Faba bean <sup>cc</sup>	Faba bean <sup>cc</sup>
2010 10	S.wheat <sup>CC</sup>	S.wheat <sup>CC</sup>	S.wheat <sup>CC</sup>
	Oat <sup>CC</sup>	Oat <sup>CC</sup>	Oat <sup>CC</sup>
6 <sup>th</sup> cycle	S.barley:ley	S.barley <sup>CC</sup>	S.barley <sup>CC</sup>
2019-22	Grass-clover	Lupin/s.barley <sup>CC</sup>	Lupin/s.barley <sup>CC</sup>
	S.wheat	S.wheat	S.wheat
	W.rye <sup>CC</sup>	W.rye <sup>CC</sup>	W.rye <sup>CC</sup>

#### 8 Treatments:

02	+M	-M	04	+M	-M
+CC	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	+CC	<b>√</b>	✓
-CC	<b>√</b>		-CC	<b>√</b>	

C4	+F	-F
+CC	✓	
-CC	<b>√</b>	

M=animal manure; F=mineral fertilizer.

#### **Cover crops:**

O2/O4: mix of legumes and non-legumes

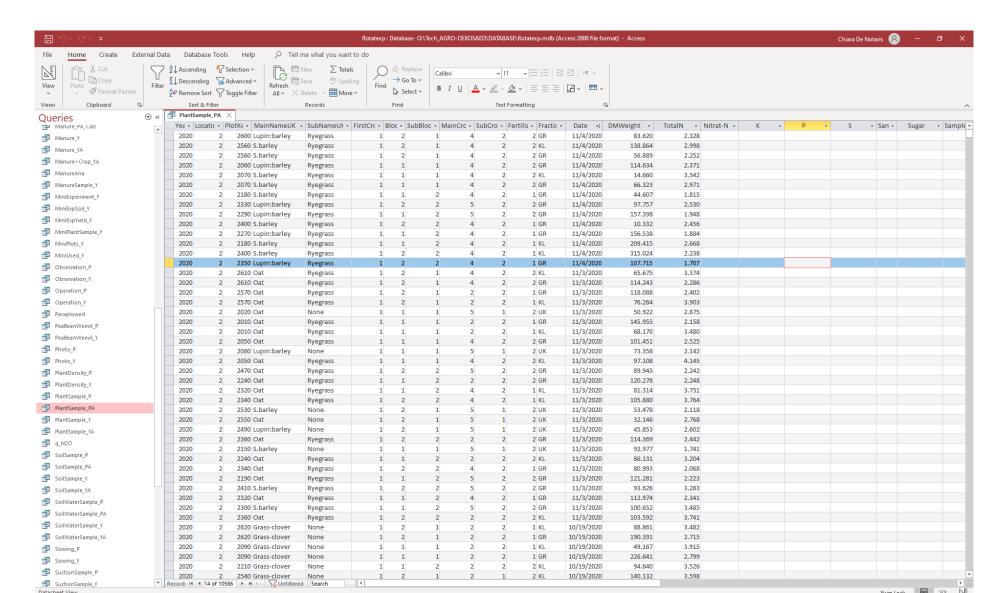
C4: non-legumes







## Database



## High sense of ownership and many possibilities

- Field technicians
- Students





## How do we keep it running?

Continuous effort to attract funding  $\rightarrow$  use it as a platform within different projects.

#### RowCrop



The main challenges for achieving higher and more stable yields in stockless organic farming relate to providing sufficient N supply and controlling competitive weeds. RowCrop will develop, evaluate and demonstrate a new row cropping that takes advantage of the latest developments in vision and GPS guided row cultivation systems by effectively integrating traditional arable crops with row cultivated legume-based catch crops and targeted weed control.

RowCrop will develop the scientific foundation for improved control of aggressive annual and perennial weeds in a row cropping system and for cultivating more productive N fixing catch crops to enhance crop N supply. It will document the effects of the row cropping system on productivity, weed infestation, N cycling, N

leaching and soil carbon in a long-term crop rotation experiment representing different organic crop rotation systems and different fertility and weed infestation levels. It will further demonstrate and disseminate results to advisors and farmers using field trials, open field days, workshops etc. The expected annual effects are: Economy: Yield increase of organic cereals of 1.2 ton/ha (100 million DKK).

#### Environment:

Reduced nitrate leaching of 10 kg N/ha (500 ton N). Climate: Enhanced soil carbon storage of 200 kg C/ha (37,000 ton CO2). In addition the results are expected to pave the way for phasing out import of conventional manure in organic farming and for an enhanced conversion from conventional to organic farming.

Project leader



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#### Photos from the project

#### **CCRotate**



#### Context of the project:

Long term organic field trials with cover crops show that problems with diseases after repetitive use of the same cover crop species can occur. Thus, there is a need to explore the possibilities to design new cover crop rotation systems to secure the growth of the cover crops without affecting the health of the main crop. There is also a need to examine whether optimal design of such systems can inhibit weed to an extent that reduces the need for tillage in the fall. Furthermore, the fertilization effect of cover crops for the following crop is poorly estimated which means that e.g. the nitrogen derived from cover crops is not utilized to its full extent.

#### Purpose

In a long-term crop rotation experiment and new field trials, the CCRotate project investigates the effect of cover crop mixtures on productivity, weed pressure and climate footprint. CCRotate is developing a camera artificial intelligence based system for determining the cover crop biomass, in order to determine the fertilizer effect of the cover crops and include this in the fertilizer planning for the subsequent main crop. The results of the project are incorporated into the advisory tools for organic farmers, so that both optimization of cover crop mixtures, effects on weeds and soil fertility become available to the farmer. Together with the new camera tool for determining the fertilizer effect, it is expected that CCRotate will optimize the use of cover crops in organic farming systems.

#### CCRotate step-by-step

- Mapping of farmers' current use of cover crops
- > Trials with cover crops mixtures
- · Taking king of a construction of a construction of a construction of a construction

#### Project manager



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Foulum sommer 2021

## Next year we celebrate 25 years anniversary

### Two/three days event

- → What have we learnt?
- → Shift towards production of food? Balance between different products

- Expert workshop (international)
- Living lab (different actors)