

An holistic approach to Sustainable Agriculture – Holistic Flexible Conservation Agriculture (ACFO)

LORENZO FURLAN

Veneto Agricoltura
Agenzia veneta per l'innovazione nel settore primario





WE NEED SUSTAINABLE PROCESSES TO SURVIVE

WHEN IS AN AGRICULTURAL PROCESS SUSTAINABLE?

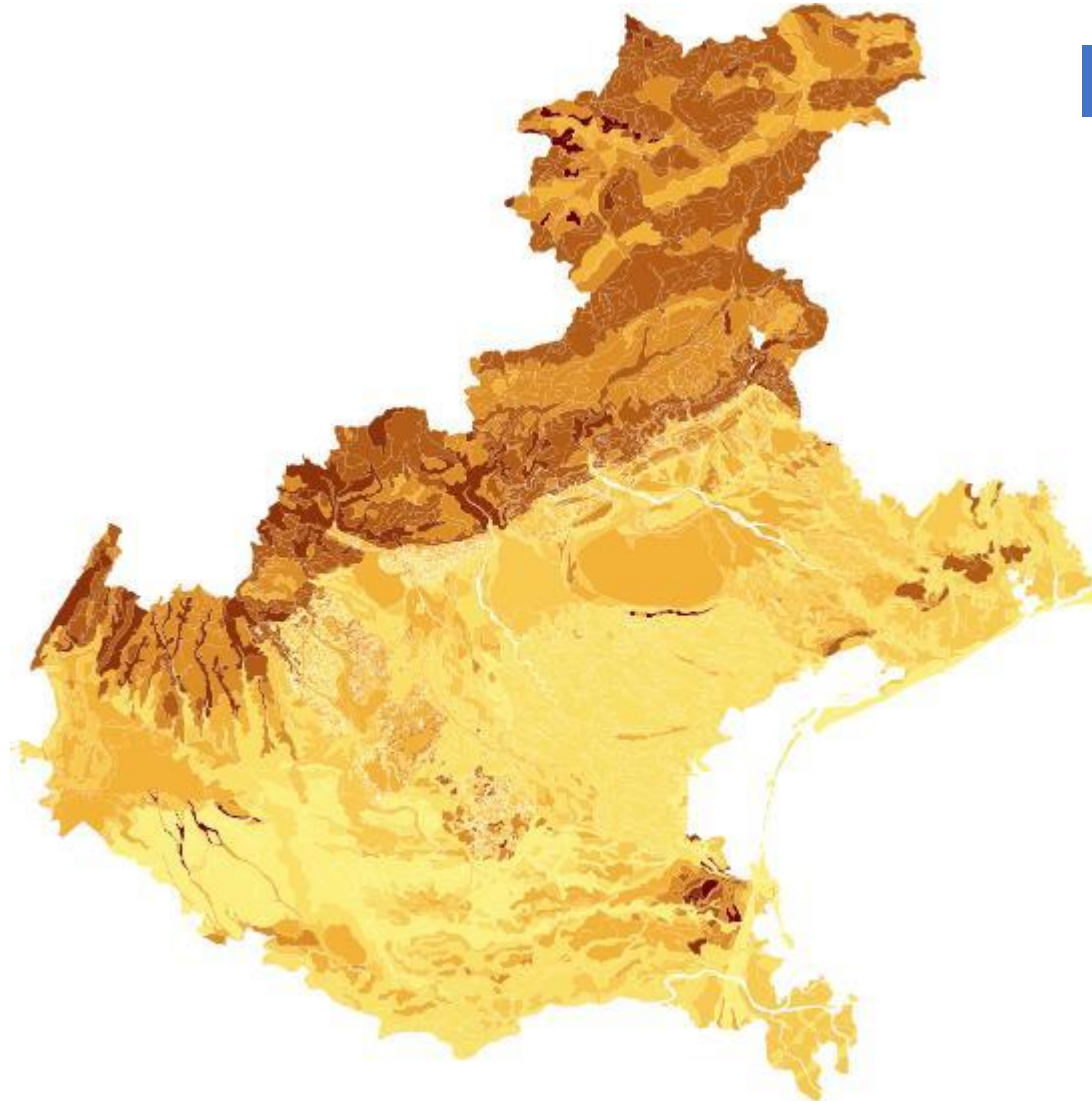
A sustainable agricultural production process enables farmers to exploit the potential of an agroecosystem to grow healthy, high-quality food and earn a living, while maintaining the land's productive potential and without causing (i.e. minimising) negative effects on humans and the environment.

**IS THE CURRENT WIDESPREAD CONVENTIONAL AGRICULTURAL
PROCESS SUSTAINABLE?**

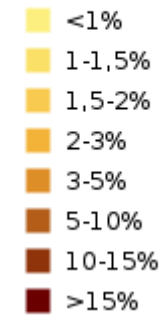
ACTUALLY TODAY

Organic carbon (%)

December 2022



ORGANIC CARBON



FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR OF SUSTAINABILITY
ORGANIC CARBON/ORGANIC MATTER

FUNDAMENTAL TRIGGER OF ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES

- 1. IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE** la performance delle piante
- 2. KEEP NUTRIENTS AND WATER, PROMOTE MICRORGANISM LIFE**
- 3. INCREASE ECOSYSTEM COMPLEXITY/BIODIVERSITY**



WHAT CHANGES CAN WE MAKE?

IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABILITY

- **CONTAIN/ZERO CARBON LOSSES**
- **INCORPORATE CARBON/CLOSE CARBON CYCLES**
- **RESTORE SOIL BIODIVERSITY**

THAT MEANS: RESTORING SOIL FERTILITY

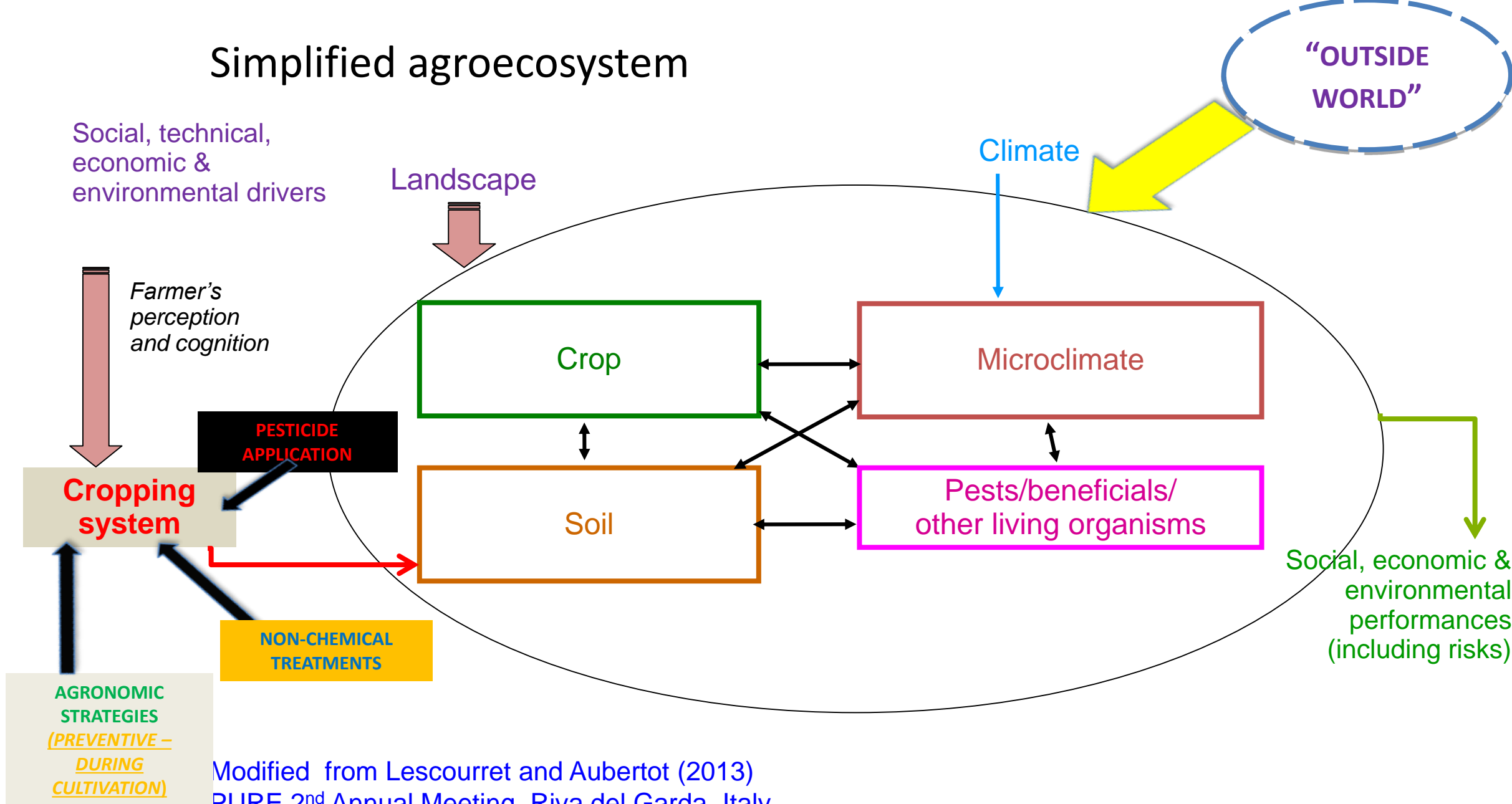
ACCELERATION OF CARBON ACCUMULATION

- **AGROFORESTRY**
- **ORGANIC MATTER INPUTS (e.g. manure, digestate)**



A HOLISTIC APPROACH

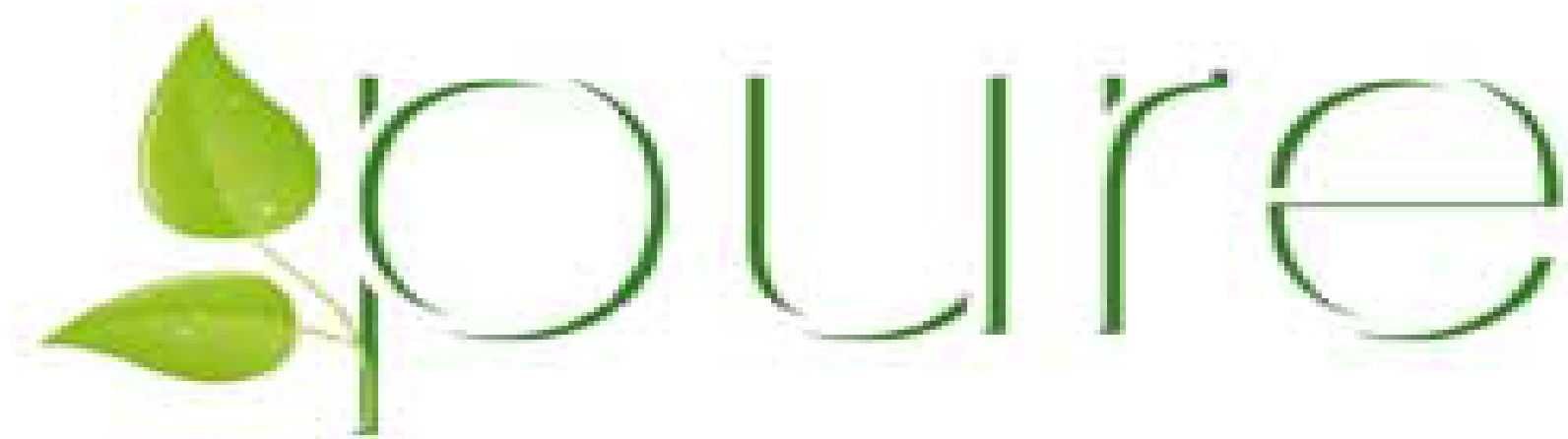
Simplified agroecosystem



Modified from Lescouret and Aubertot (2013)
PURE 2nd Annual Meeting, Riva del Garda, Italy

AGROECOSYSTEM

+ COMPLEX = + STABLE

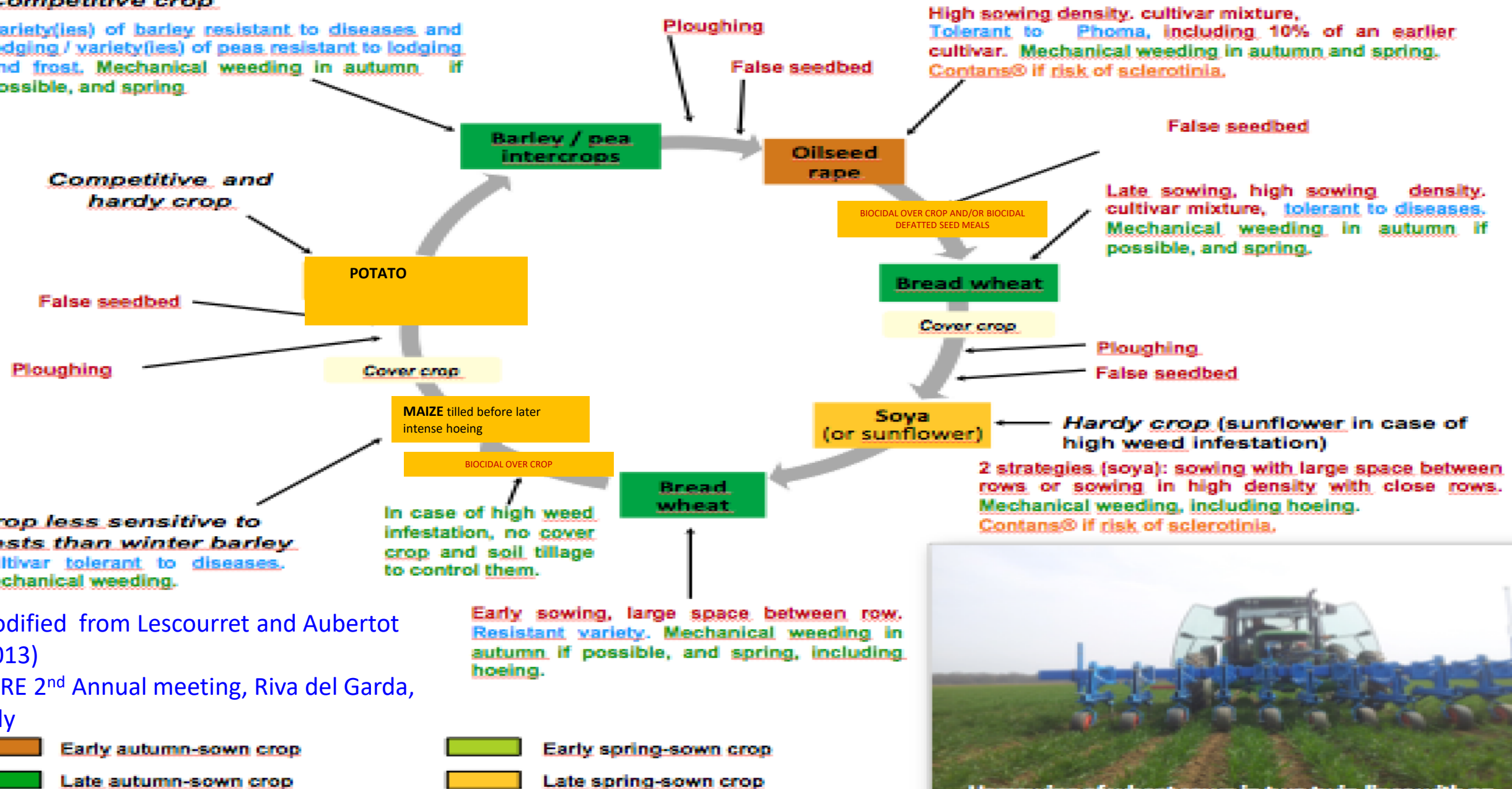


<http://www.pure-ipm.eu/>

(in red : cultural control ; in blue : genetic control ; in green : physical control ; in orange : biological control)

Competitive crop

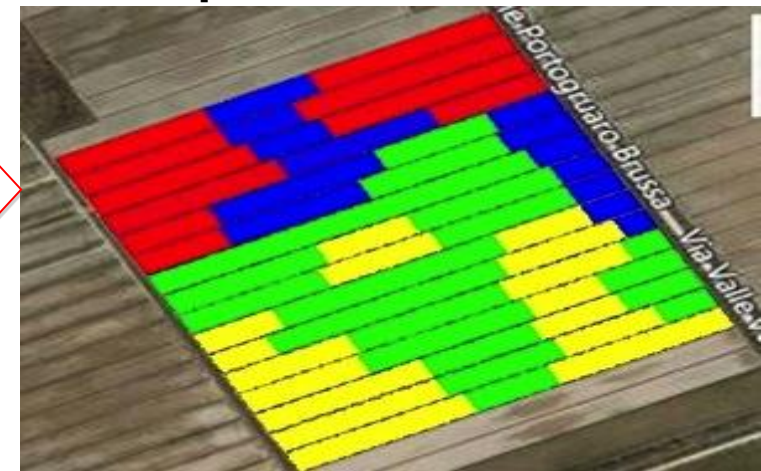
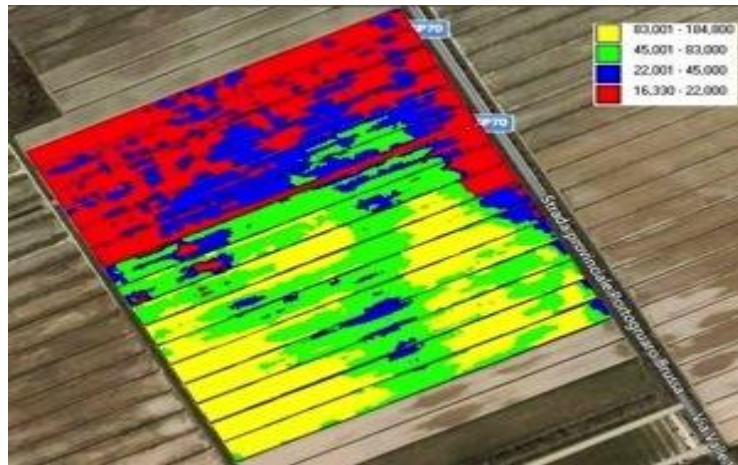
Variety(ies) of barley resistant to diseases and lodging / variety(ies) of peas resistant to lodging and frost. Mechanical weeding in autumn if possible, and spring.



Modified from Lescourret and Aubertot (2013)
PURE 2nd Annual meeting, Riva del Garda, Italy

PRECISION FARMING

Definition of Homogeneous Areas - Basic and Online - Satellite Maps



TOTAL STATISTICS	ZONE A		ZONE B		ZONE C		ZONE D	
Electric conductivity (dS/m)	1.82	<i>aA</i>	2.01	<i>aAB</i>	2.26	<i>abAB</i>	2.39	<i>bB</i>
SAR index (Sodium Adsorption Ratio)	0.46	<i>ns</i>	0.50	<i>ns</i>	0.35	<i>ns</i>	0.32	<i>ns</i>
pH	7.25	<i>aA</i>	7.53	<i>bB</i>	7.54	<i>bB</i>	7.48	<i>bB</i>
Active limestone (%)	4.07	<i>aA</i>	3.83	<i>aB</i>	3.46	<i>bC</i>	3.48	<i>bC</i>
Total nitrogen (%)	0.06	<i>aA</i>	0.06	<i>bA</i>	0.08	<i>cB</i>	0.11	<i>dC</i>
Organic matter (%)	1.22	<i>aA</i>	1.23	<i>aA</i>	1.71	<i>bB</i>	2.38	<i>cC</i>
Assimilable phosphorus (mgP ₂ O ₅ /kg)	32.83	<i>ns</i>	30.00	<i>ns</i>	30.86	<i>ns</i>	29.5	<i>ns</i>
Exchangeable potassium (mgK ₂ O/kg)	115.83	<i>aA</i>	121.67	<i>aA</i>	151.00	<i>bB</i>	154.25	<i>bC</i>
Clay (% tf.)	15.17	<i>aA</i>	16.33	<i>aA</i>	22.14	<i>bB</i>	32	<i>cC</i>
Silt (% tf.)	25.33	<i>aA</i>	24.67	<i>aA</i>	36.14	<i>bB</i>	47.75	<i>cC</i>
Sand (% tf.)	59.50	<i>aA</i>	59.00	<i>aA</i>	41.71	<i>bB</i>	20.25	<i>cC</i>

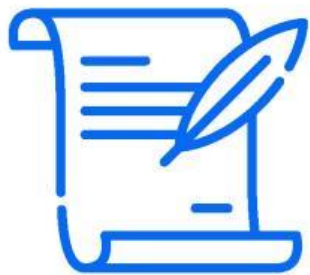
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
=
HOLISTIC APPROACH
Synergic agricultural practices

**INTERACTING HOLISTIC CROPS/HARMFUL ORGANISMS/BENEFICIALS
DEVELOPMENT MODELS CONSIDERING ALL THE ABIOTIC AND BIOTIC FACTORS
AND THEIR INTERACTIONS**

ALSO FED WITH MONITORING OUTPUTS

**GIVING PERIODICAL PREDICTIONS WITH DIFFERENT SCENARIOS/FACTOR INPUT
MODIFICATIONS**

FOR ANY UNIFORM AREA



The largest long-term experiment on the future of Europe's agriculture

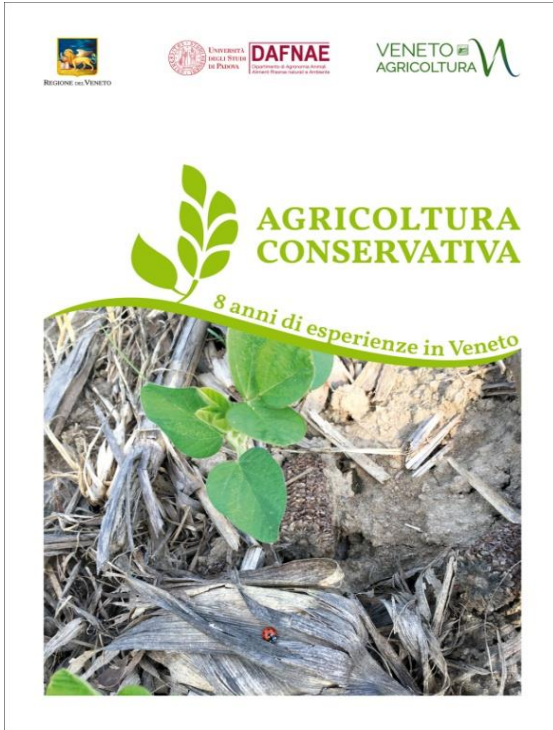
CULTIVATED LAND DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS

HOLISTIC FLEXIBLE CONSERVATION * AGRICULTURE (HFCA)

VS

CONVENTIONAL AGRICULTURE

-
- * Technique: conservation agriculture - minimum tillage (MT)
- Technique: conservation agriculture - no-till (NT)



ACFO PACKAGE

- 1) PRECISION FARMING (WITH VARIABLE RATE) –
(all production factors including water)
- 2) SUITABLE ROTATION (as complex and diversified as possible)
- 3) NO PLOUGHING (Minimum or No Tillage)
(according to crop and actual soil conditions)
- 4) FREQUENT SOIL DECOMPACTATION
- 5) CONTINUOUS SOIL COVER - WITH COVER CROPS
- 6) ADVANCED IPM
- 7) CULTIVATION PRACTICES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF SOIL COMPACTION
(E.G. LIGHT MACHINERY, SHORT-CYCLE VARIETIES-HYBRIDS)
- 8) AGROFORESTRY
- 9) INNOVATION IN FERTILIZATION



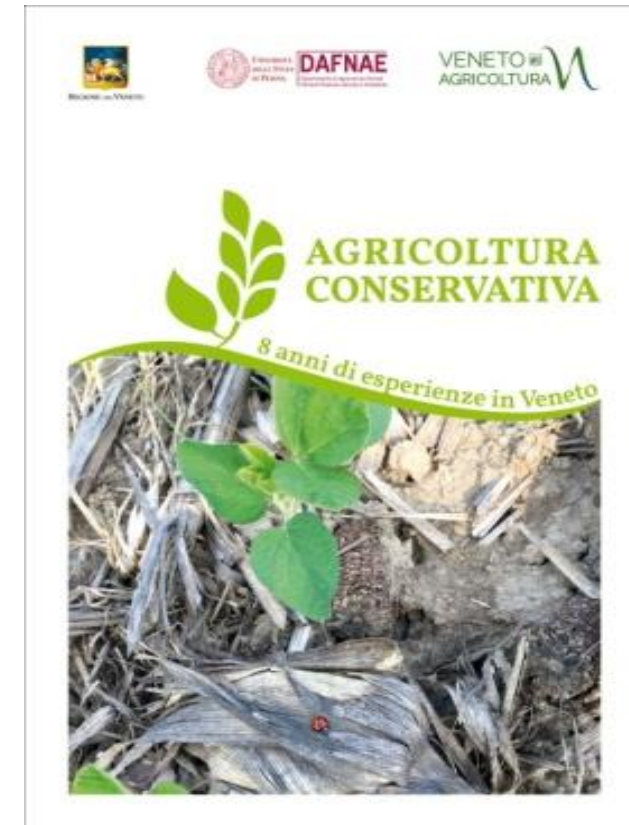


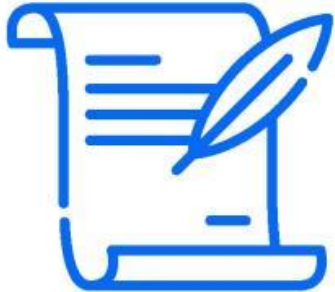
PRIMI RISULTATI/INITIAL RESULTS



<https://www.venetoagricoltura.org/2017/05/editoria/progetto-life-agricare-documentazione-tecnica-technical-document-2/>

<https://www.venetoagricoltura.org/catalogo-editoriale-agricoltura-sostenibile/>



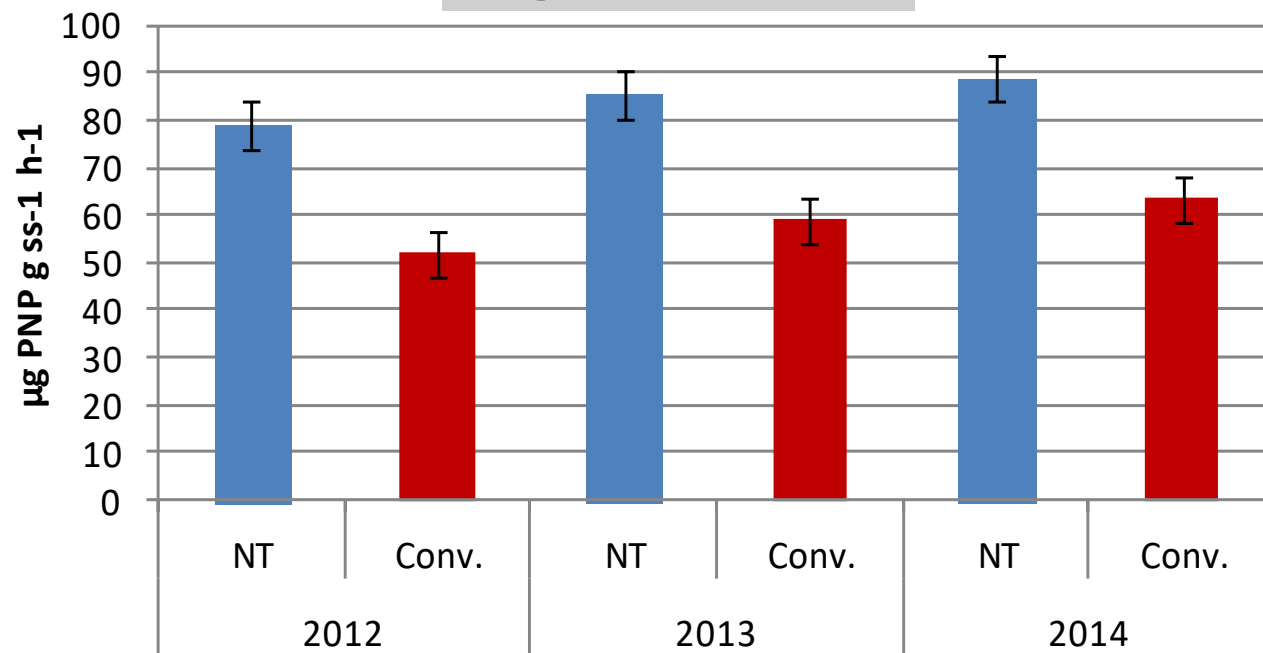


COVER CROPS





β -glucosidase



Improvement of soil enzymatic activities



Pittarello M, Chiarini F, Menta C, Furlan L, Carletti P. (2022) Changes in soil quality through conservation agriculture in North-Eastern Italy. *Agriculture*, 12, 1007. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture1207100>

HFCA AGRICULTURE



- Soil Organic Matter (SOM) OXIDATION, + BIODIVERSITY, + SOM CONTENT



+ ARTHROPODS, + MICROBIAL/ENZYMATIC ACTIVITY



+ STABLE SOM, – CARBON DIOXIDE IN THE AIR



+ FERTILITY, + ABILITY TO CONTRAST CLIMATE CHANGE,
+ PROFITABILITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



ADVANCED IPM

IPM OF SOIL PEST IN MAIZE

1) Risk analysis

Furlan L, Contiero B, Chiarini F, Colauzzi M, Sartori E, Benevegnù I, Giandon P (2016) Risk assessment of maize damage by wireworms (Coleoptera: Elateridae) as the first step in implementing IPM and in reducing the environmental impact of soil insecticides. Environ Sci Pollut Res, 24:236-251, DOI: 10.1007/s11356-016-7692-z

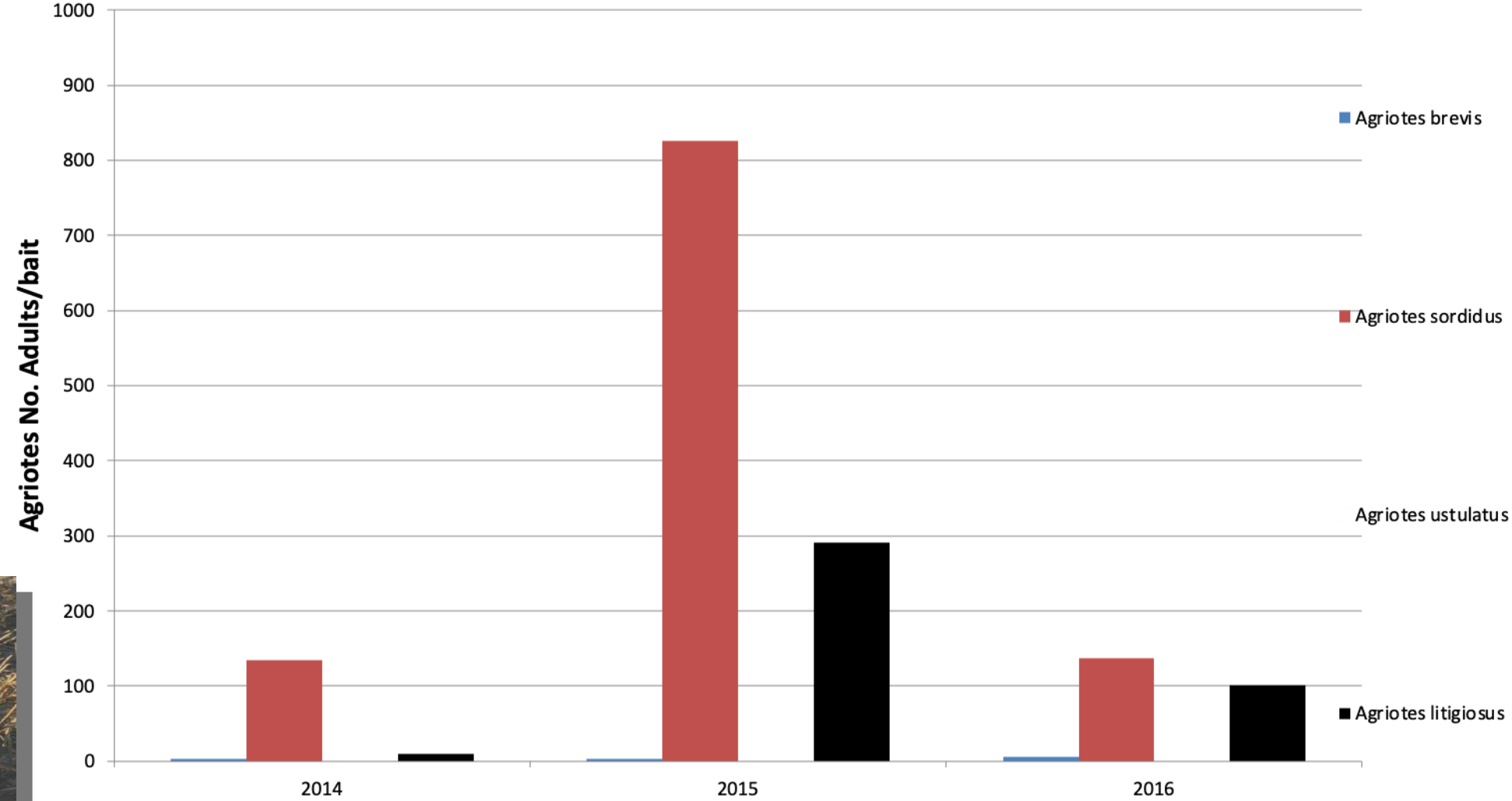
2) Accurate evaluation of the larval population level

Furlan, L. (2014) IPM thresholds for *Agriotes* wireworm species in maize in Southern Europe. J Pest Sci , DOI 10.1007/s10340-014-0583-5

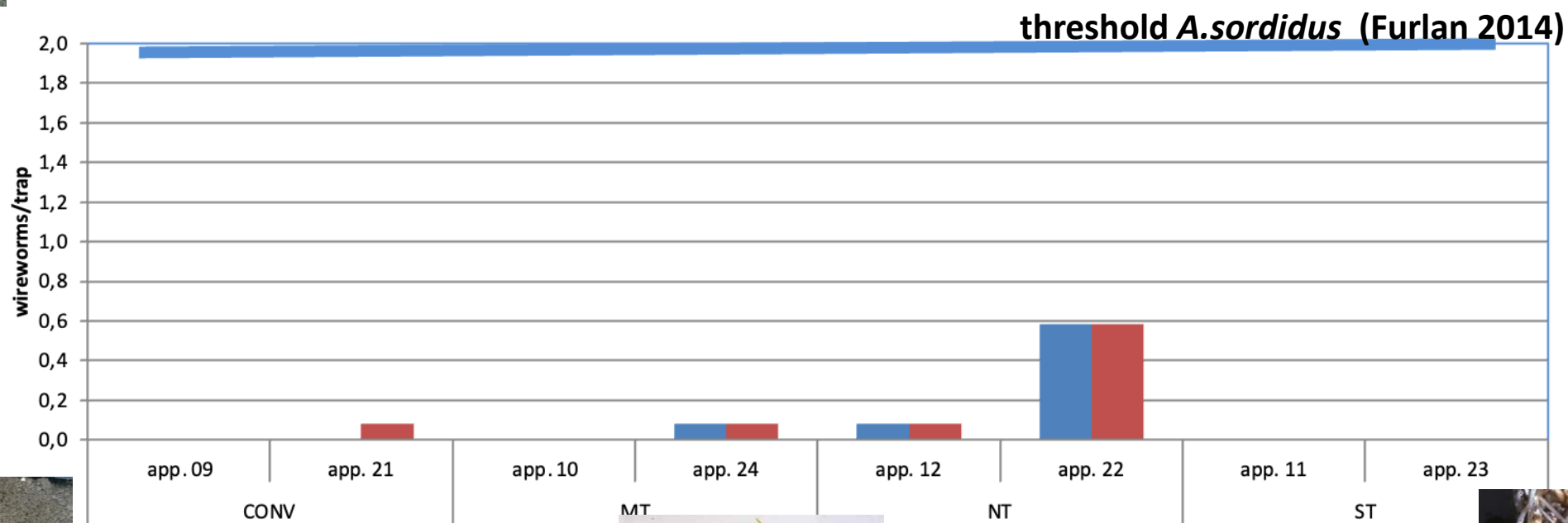
3) Decision on need to apply pesticides when sowing

Furlan L, Vasileiadis VP, Chiarini F, Huiting H, Leskovšek R, Razingar J, Holbe JI, Sartori E, Urek G, Verschweleg A, Benevegnù I, Sattin M. (2016) Risk assessment of soil-pest damage to grain maize in Europe within the framework of Integrated Pest Management. Crop Protection, DOI 10.1016/j.cropro.2016.11.029

1) MAIZE IPM - Monitoring of *Agriotes* adults (click beetles)
Plot 12 Vallevecchia 2014-2016



2) MAIZE IPM - Wireworm (*Agriotes* larvae) monitoring pre-sowing Plot 12 Vallevecchia 2016



IPM OF SOIL PESTS IN MAIZE



1) RISK ANALYSIS AND 2) POPULATION ANALYSIS



**BELOW THE DAMAGE THRESHOLD FOR THE ENTIRE AREA PLANTED WITH
MAIZE (2015-2016)**



3) NO SOIL PEST TREATMENT, NO PESTICIDES APPLIED AT SOWING



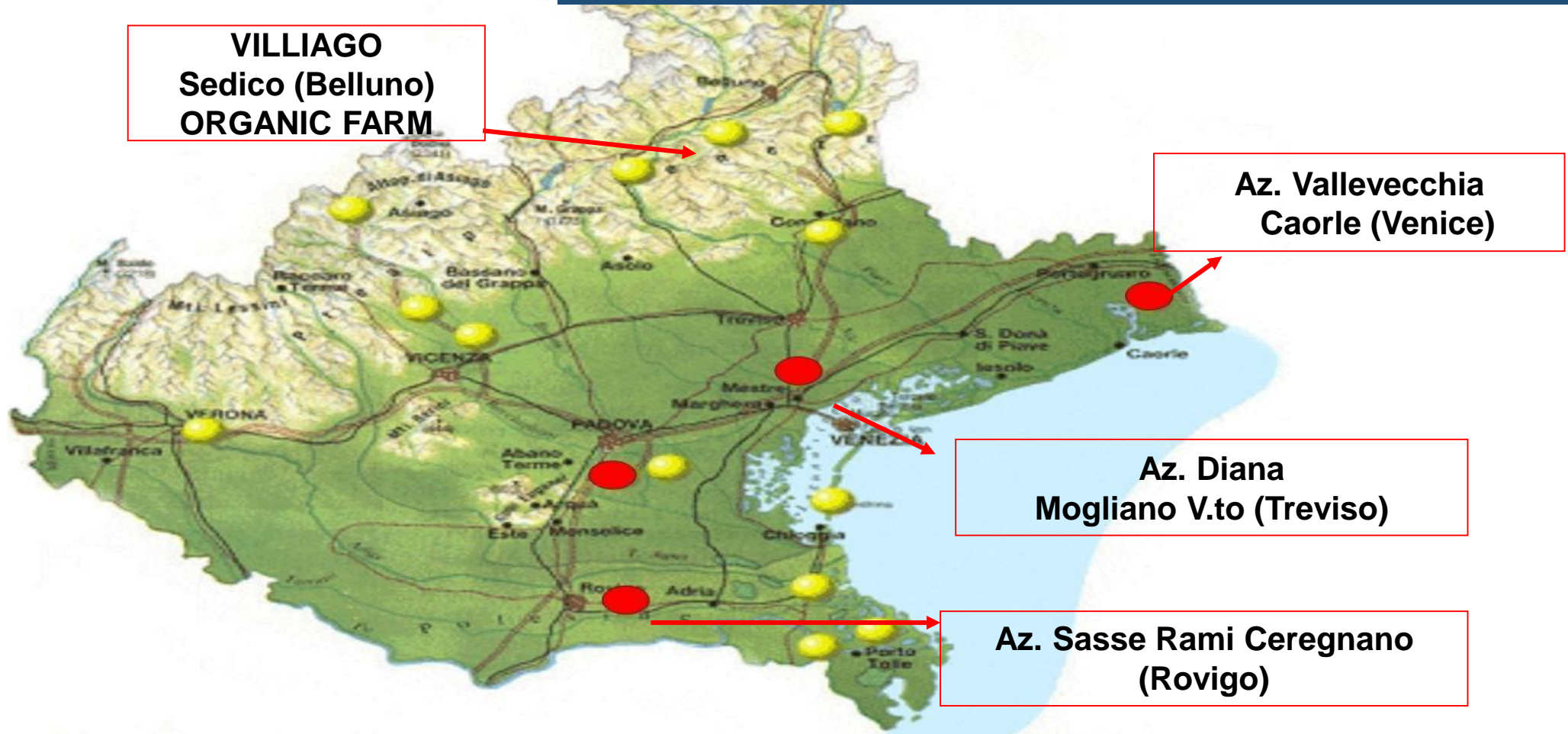
**LOW LEVEL OF SOIL PEST ATTACK - NO PHYTOTOXICITY
EXCELLENT STAND - NO NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE SOIL AND ENVIRONMENT
IN GENERAL - LOWER COSTS, INCLUDING ENERGY COSTS, LESS CO₂ RELEASE**

VENETO AGRICOLTURA

OPEN FARMS - OPEN PROTOCOLS

2009 – 2024

No soil insecticides – IPM implementation
(600 ha of land farmed for 16 years
> 2400 ha of maize farmed over 16 years
NO severe damage (NO impact on yield) by soil insects

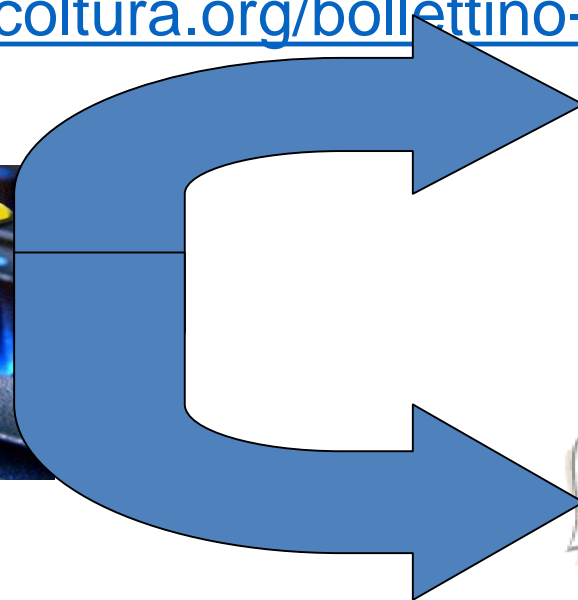


ADVANCED INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

**A LEGAL REQUIREMENT AND A FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR IN
ACHIEVING THE DECLARED OBJECTIVES OF CONSERVATION
AGRICULTURE AND PRECISION AGRICULTURE**

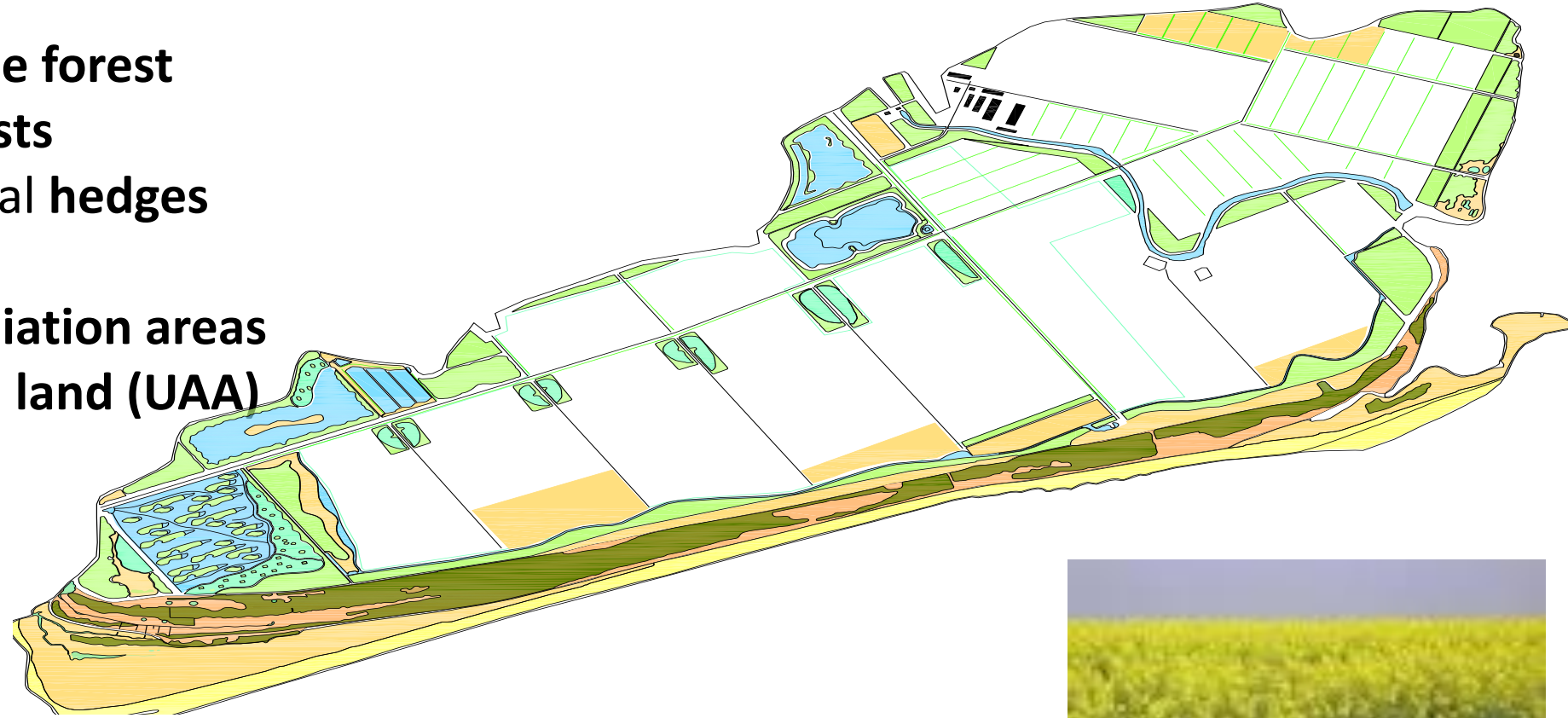
The “Herbaceous Crops Bulletin”

[\(www.venetoagricoltura.org/bollettino-colture-erbacee/\)](http://www.venetoagricoltura.org/bollettino-colture-erbacee/)



WHY IS VALLEVECCHIA PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR THE BIG FIELD EXPERIMENT?

Approx. 60 ha coastal **pine forest**
Approx. 100 ha plain **forests**
Approx. 15 ha (24 km) rural **hedges**
Approx. 70 ha **wetlands**
Approx. 9 ha **phytoremediation areas**
Approx. 380 ha **cultivated land (UAA)**



HIGH BIODIVERSITY

Site of Community Importance

(IT3250033) and

Zone of Special Protection

(IT3250041) for the Community Directives “Habitat” and “Birds”.

Main rotation

Winter-wheat/maize/soybean

Winter-wheat/soybean/maize-sorghum

Winter-wheat/canola/soybean/maize

alfalfa



A MOSAIC OF DIVERSE ADJACENT HABITATS = AN UNEQUALLED LEVEL OF BIODIVERSITY

250 bird species (50% of Italy's avifauna species)
44 species listed in Dir. 79/409/EEC Annex I (species that may not be hunted
and for which special habitat conservation measures must be provided)
42 species listed in Dir. 79/409/EEC Annex II/2

Lepidoptera: 640 species, 9 are new for Italy and 4 are new for science

Orthoptera: 29 species (2 endemic to the Northern Adriatic coastal zone)

Odonates: 13 species

Amphibians: 6 species of frog and toad and 2 of newt

Reptiles: 13 species



THE MAIN CHALLENGE FOR VALLEVECCHIA

**IS IT POSSIBLE TO HAVE
HIGH-QUALITY, PROFITABLE, HI-TECH FARMING
that is in harmony with the
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
and mitigates/contrasts CLIMATE CHANGE?**

*Grazie per la vostra
attenzione*

LORENZO FURLAN

lorenzo.furlan@venetoagricoltura.org

PER ISCRIVERSI AL BCE – BOLLETTINO COLTURE ERBACEE
SUBSCRIBE TO THE HERBACEOUS CROPS BULLETIN

bollettino.erbacee@venetoagricoltura.org

Thanks for watching

