

Field Lab AgroEcology and Technology

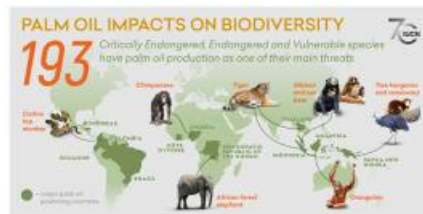
Research demonstration and dialogue
for plant production systems of the future

Hilfred Huiting – Brussels 23 January 2020

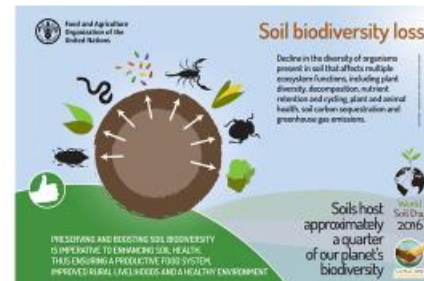
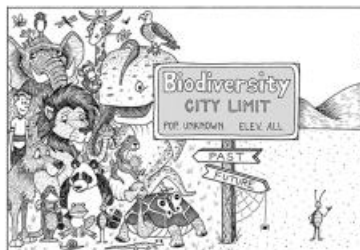


Concerns

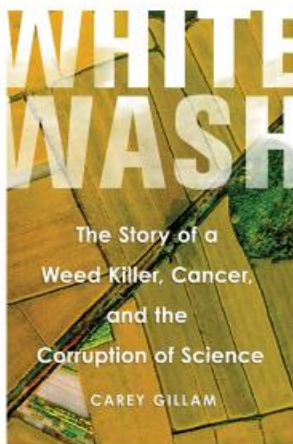
Biodiversity decline



Societal concerns about pesticides



Summary of Report
How Neonicotinoids Can Kill Bees
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has released a report that says neonicotinoid pesticides are a major threat to bees. The report says that these pesticides are used in large quantities in many countries and are highly toxic to bees. It also says that neonicotinoids are used in a way that is not safe for bees. The report calls for a ban on neonicotinoids and for the use of safer alternatives.



Soil quality and compaction



Sector on the move

Vision documents

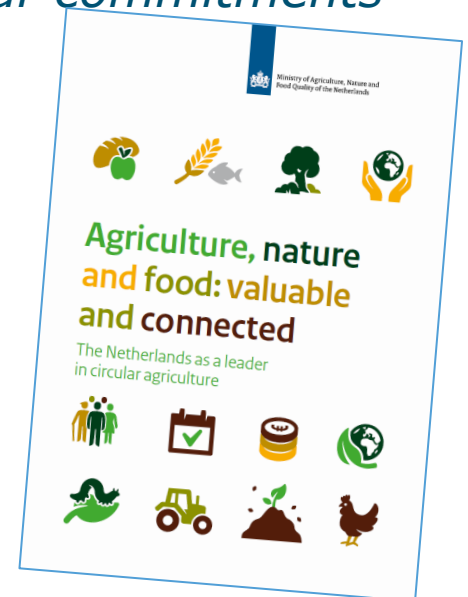
- Ministry of agriculture
- Dutch farmers organisation
- Interbranch Organisation Arable crops



Vision

Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality

- *"Dutch farming, horticulture and fisheries are constantly innovating, making our country a global leader in these sectors. However, current production methods are not without cost. The Netherlands faces serious social and ecological challenges"*
- *"We need to prevent depletion of soil, freshwater supplies and raw materials, halt the decline in biodiversity and fulfil our commitments to the Paris climate agreement"*
- *"Circular agriculture is the answer"*



3 important goals:



1 Economic position of farmers



2 Appreciate food more



3 Innovation of production methods

Dutch Federation of Agriculture and Horticulture

LTO Nederland

- Healthy plants
- Healthy environment
- Economic perspective



Dutch Federation of Agriculture and Horticulture

LTO Nederland



■ Integrated approach

■ No emissions

■ Nature-inclusive

■ Biodiversity



■ Economic position



Interbranch Organisation

Arable Crops



brancheorganisatie akkerbouw

#1

To switch to a resilient cultivation system in which the basis is formed by healthy and robust crops and a vital soil, which will reduce the amount of crop protection agents needed.

#2

To reduce impact on the environment with the tailored administration of crop protection agents through the use of precision farming methods and a greener range of agents.

#3




To contribute to increasing biodiversity and helping to actively shape an attractive landscape.

#4

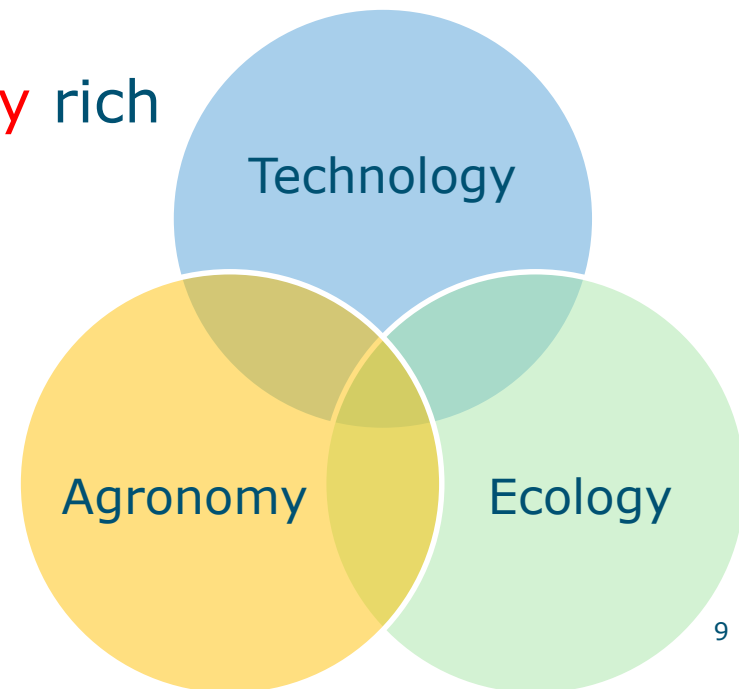
To make environmental performance more transparent for the market.



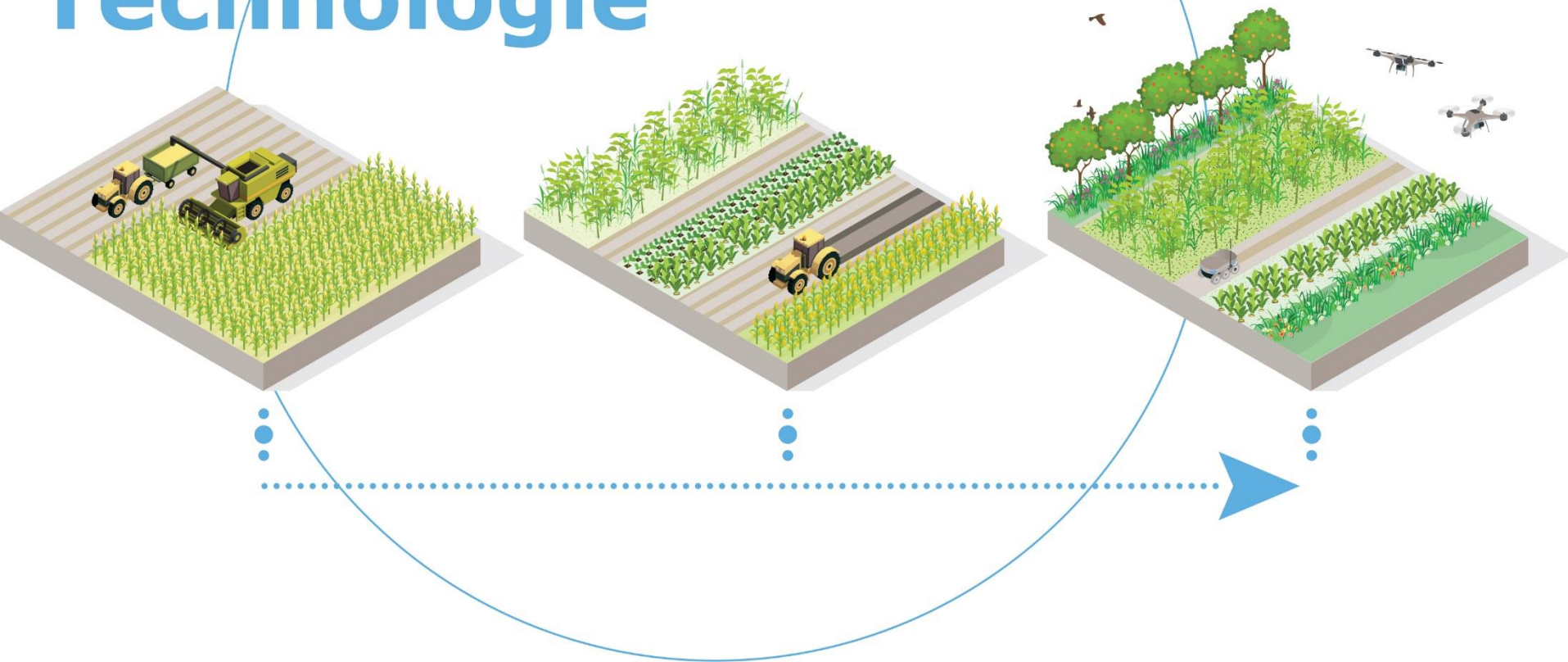
Challenges & Solutions

- 1 problem, 1 solution  **system** approach
- Reactive  pro-active: **prevention**
- Biodiversity poor  **biodiversity** rich

**Ecology meets technology
meets agronomy**



Proeftuin Agroecologie & Technologie



Experimental site can contribute to many issues

Proeftuin Agroecologie & Technologie

Agroecologische bouwstenen, ondersteund door technologie
Voor een toekomstbestendig, regeneratief landbouwsysteem.



Bouwstenen



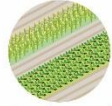
Landschapselementen & akkerranden



Groenbemesters



Organische stof aanvoer



Strokenteelt



Robuuste rassen



Gereduceerde
grondbewerking



Agroforestry



Inzet van kleine,
lichte machines



Mengteelt



Gezonde rotatie
en bouwplan



Vaste rijpaden
systeem



Vlinderbloemigen
(voor stikstofbinding)



Slimme gewasbescherming,
IPM 2.0



Vogels, bestuivers &
natuurlijke vijanden



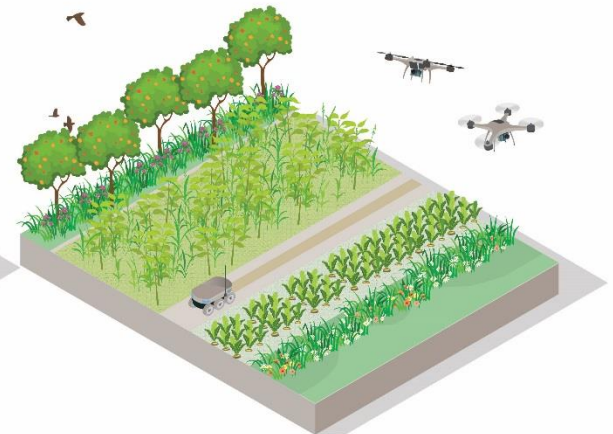
Beslissingsondersteuning
& ICT



Detectie & monitoring
met sensoren

Agro-ecosysteem

integratie van agroecologische bouwstenen

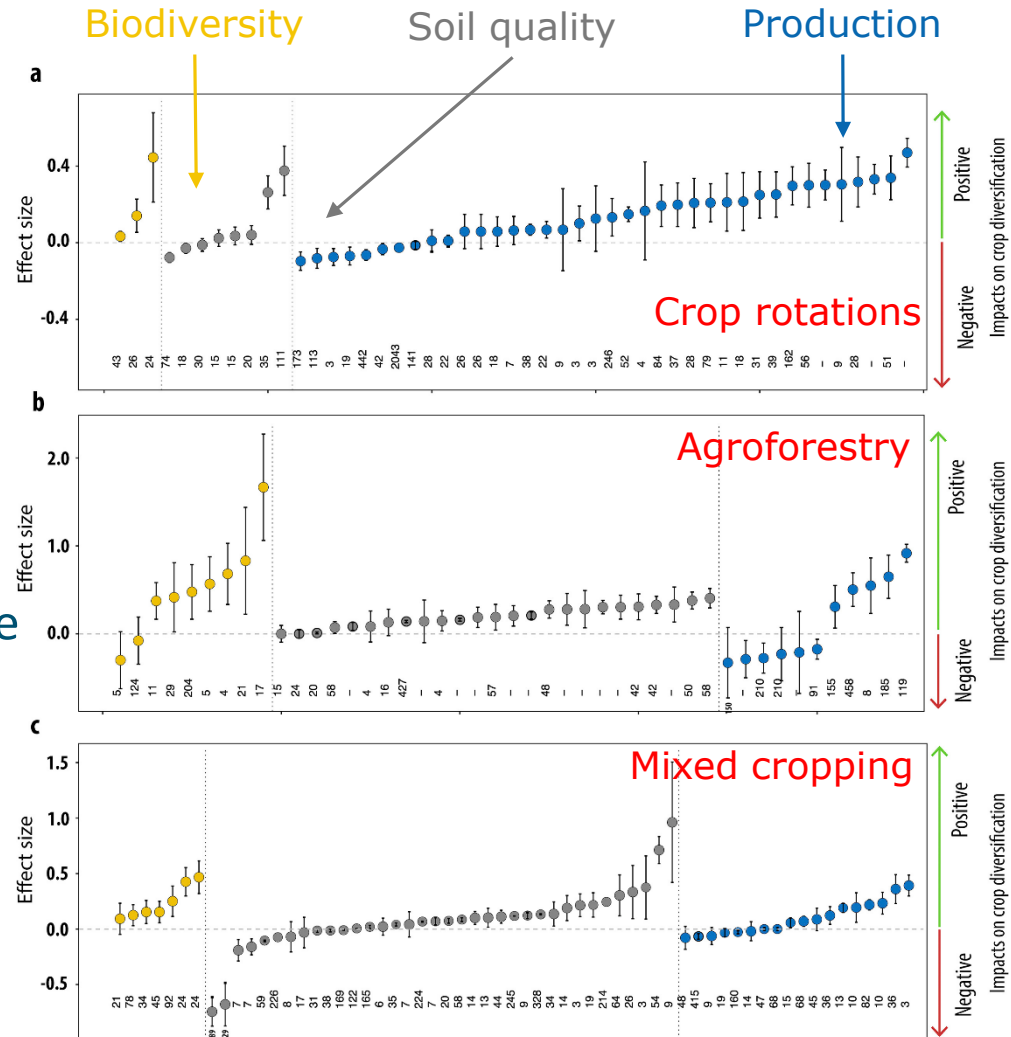


In toenemende mate meer divers, weerbaar en regeneratief

Diversity as a base

- Higher Resource use efficiency
- Higher Land Equivalent Ratio
- Potentially lower disease and pest pressure
- Larger biodiversity
- Better soil quality

But with current technology economically less efficient and increase in complication



Research @PAET



Sustainable soil

Crop health



Strip cultivation



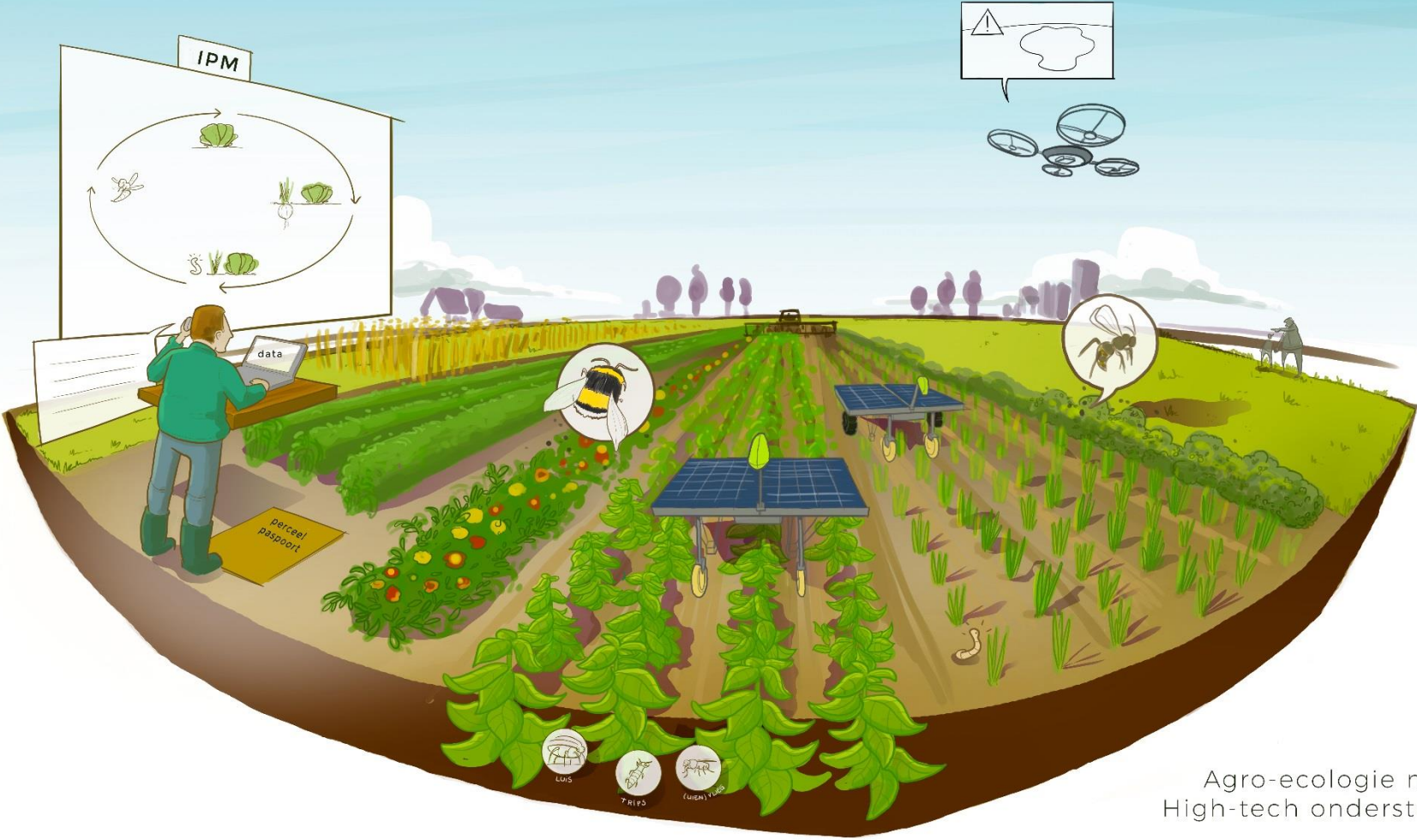
Agroforestry

Strip cultivation



Foto: Dirk van Apeldoorn

Green Crop Protection: vision for 2030



Agro-ecologie met High-tech ondersteuning

Goals Green Crop Protection

- Redesign farming system
 - Without Candidates for Substitution
 - Use natural enemies and biocontrol where possible
 - Use of guided control and prediction models
 - Economically viable



Field experiment

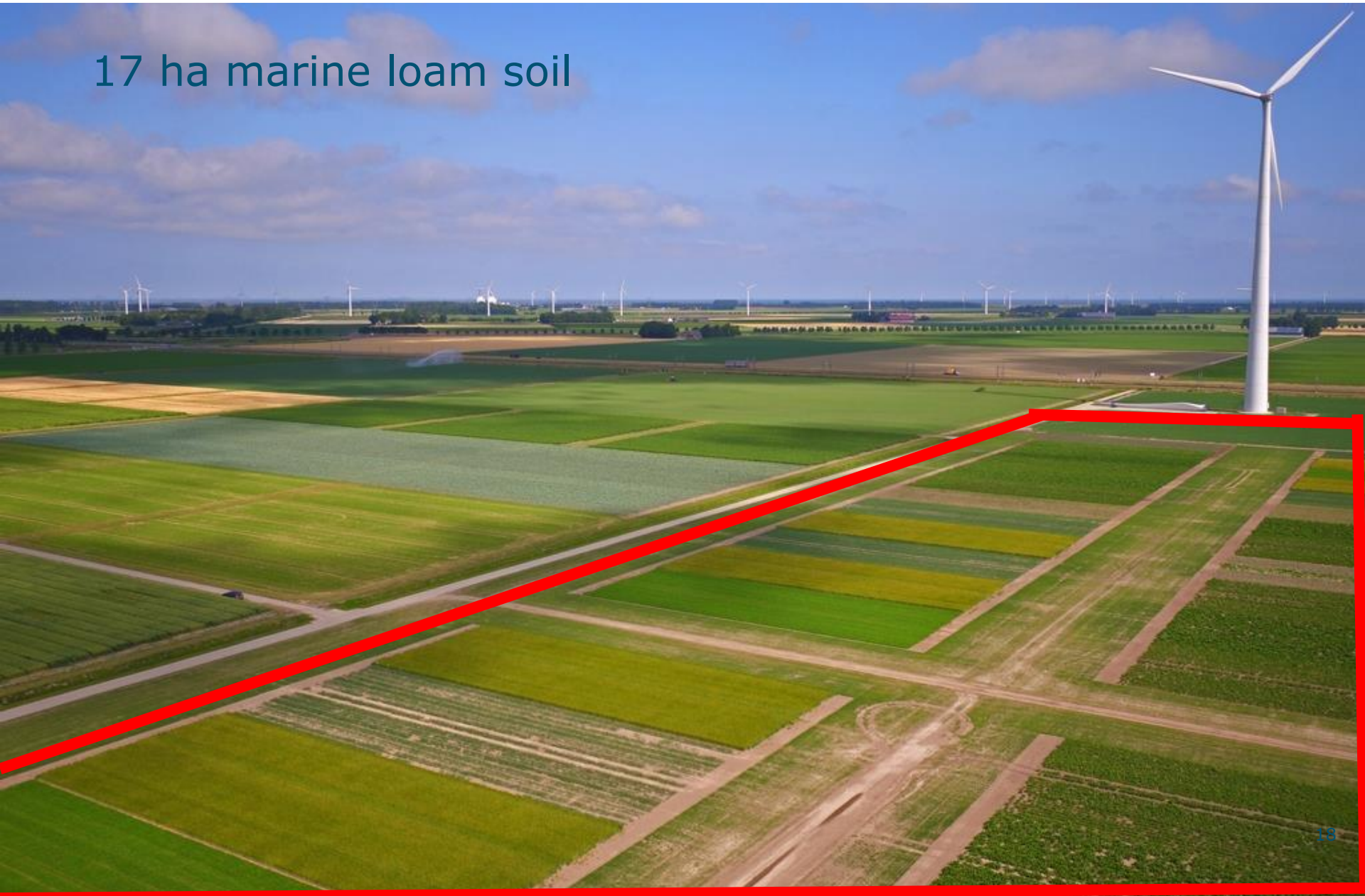
- Temporal Crop diversification
- Varieties resistant or tolerant to pests and diseases
- Biological, Green Control or reduced chemical control based on DSS
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Functional Agrobiodiversity strips

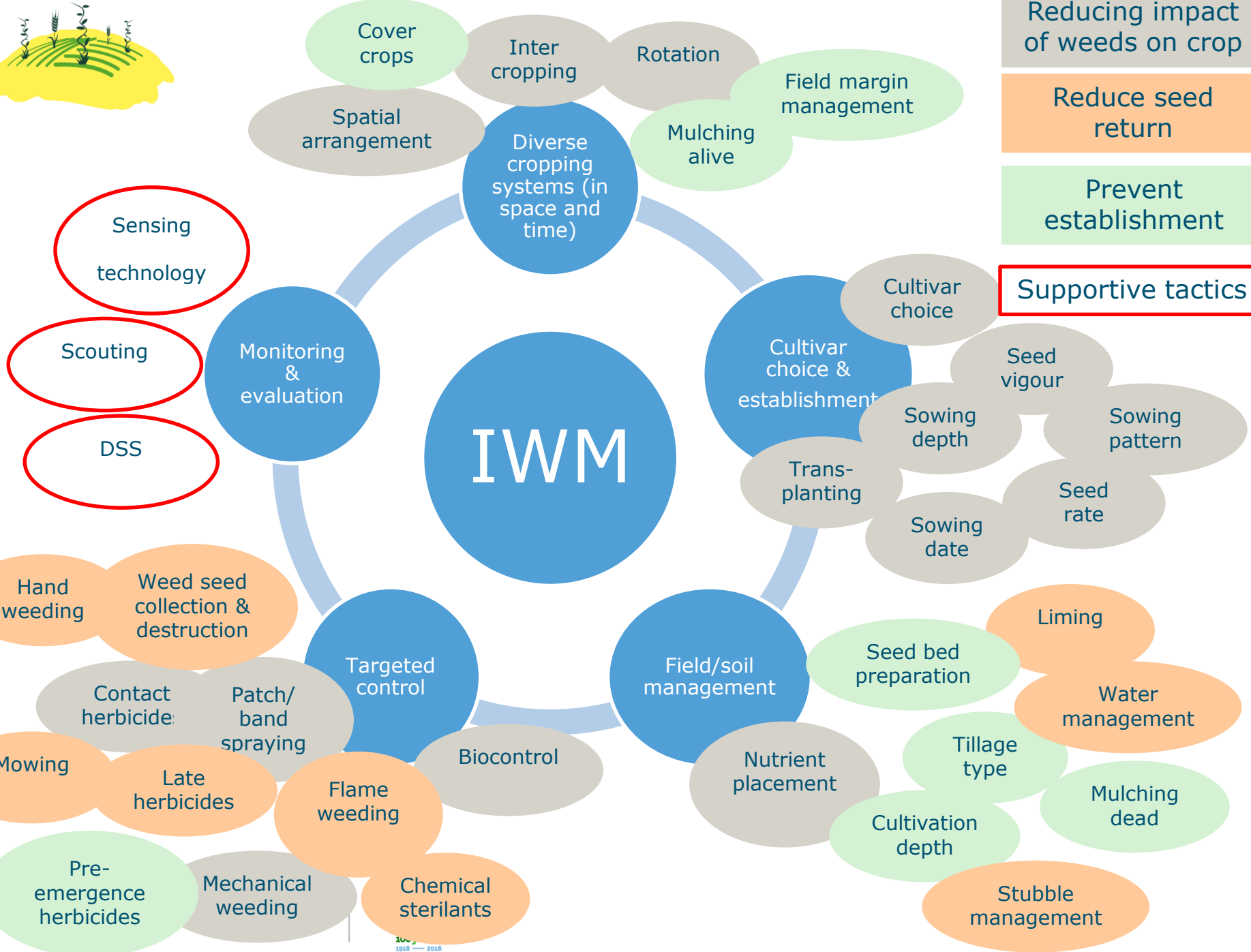


| 4 year rotation | 8 year rotation |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Potatoes | Potatoes |
| Onions | Onions |
| Sugar beets | Sugar beets |
| Cereals | Cereals |
| Potatoes | Potatoes |
| Onions | Grass-clover |
| Sugar beets | Cabbage |
| Cereals | Carrots |

Start 2018

17 ha marine loam soil





IWM

Monitoring & evaluation

- Sensing technology
- Scouting
- DSS

Cultivar choice & establishment

- Cultivar choice
- Seed vigour
- Sowing depth
- Sowing pattern
- Sowing date
- Seed rate
- Trans-planting

Field/soil management

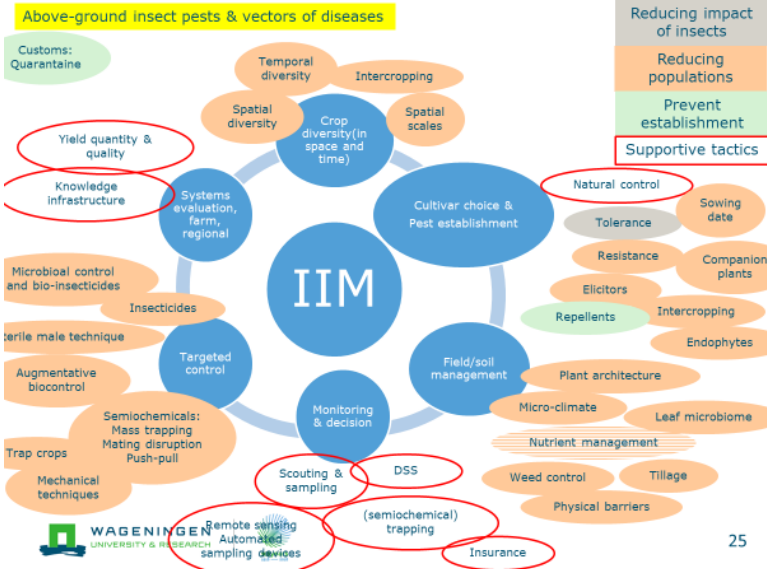
- Nutrient placement
- Seed bed preparation
- Tillage type
- Cultivation depth
- Stubble management
- Mulching dead
- Liming
- Water management

Targeted control

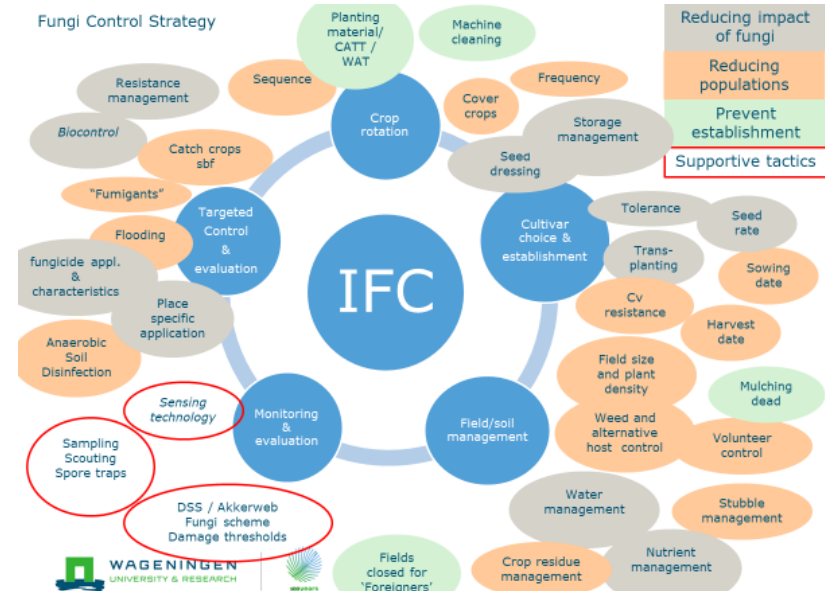
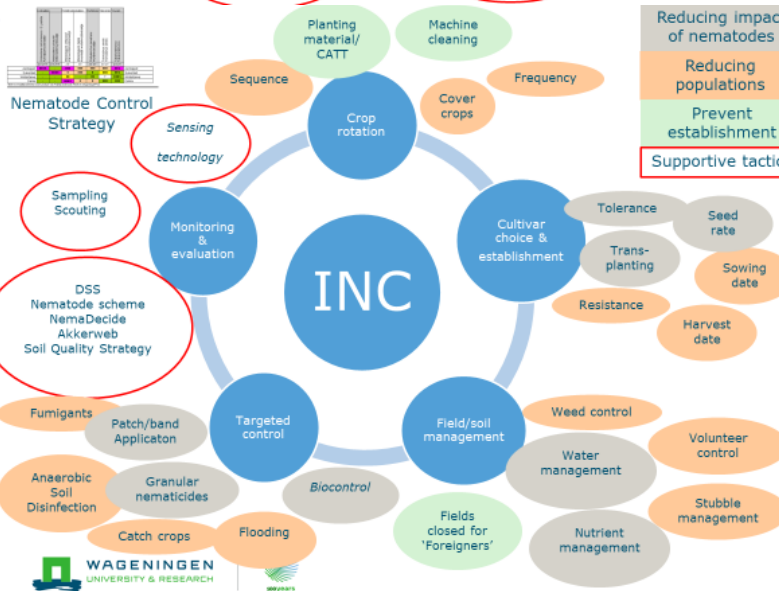
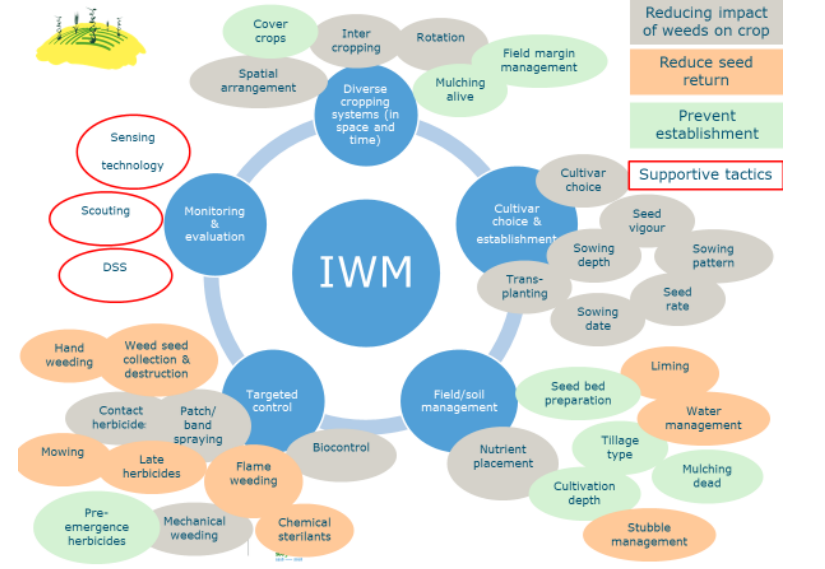
- Hand weeding
- Weed seed collection & destruction
- Contact herbicide
- Patch/band spraying
- Mowing
- Late herbicides
- Flame weeding
- Biocontrol
- Pre-emergence herbicides
- Mechanical weeding
- Chemical sterilants

- Reducing impact of weeds on crop
- Reduce seed return
- Prevent establishment
- Supportive tactics

Strategies for insects, weeds, nematodes and fungi



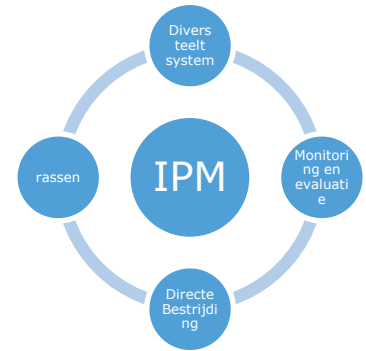
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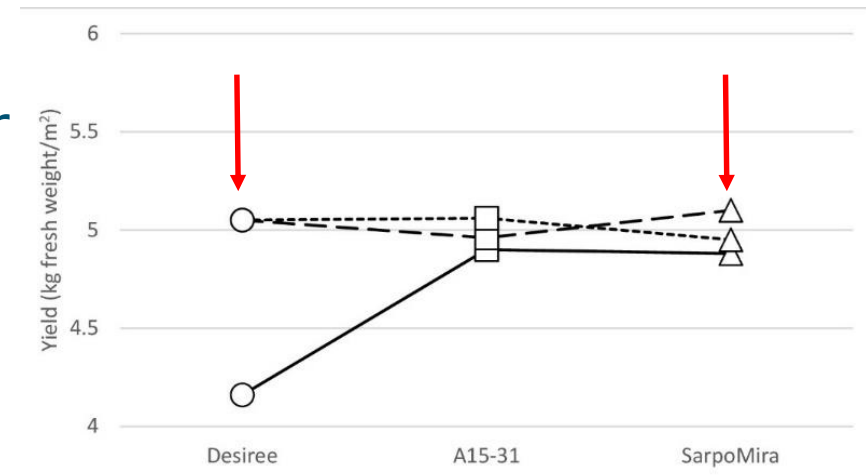
Approach Targeted Control

- Use of DSS
 - Blight app *P. infestans*
 - Degree day models
- Weakly monitoring of pests, diseases and weeds
 - Replace handwork by monitoring tools
- Biocontrol where possible
- Chemical control
- Mechanical control

Example: *P. infestans* control in Potato



1. Use of a variety with R genes (Sarpomira)
2. Only treat when necessary:
 - Monitoring of *P. infestans* (presence of virulent *P. infestans*)
 - Prediction of infection based on weather and virulence
3. Comparison with traditional variety:
 - Fungicide reduction of 40-97% depending of year
 - Equal yields



Kessel et al 2018, Eur. J of Agr. 96

Precise application



Robot platform with sensors and tools



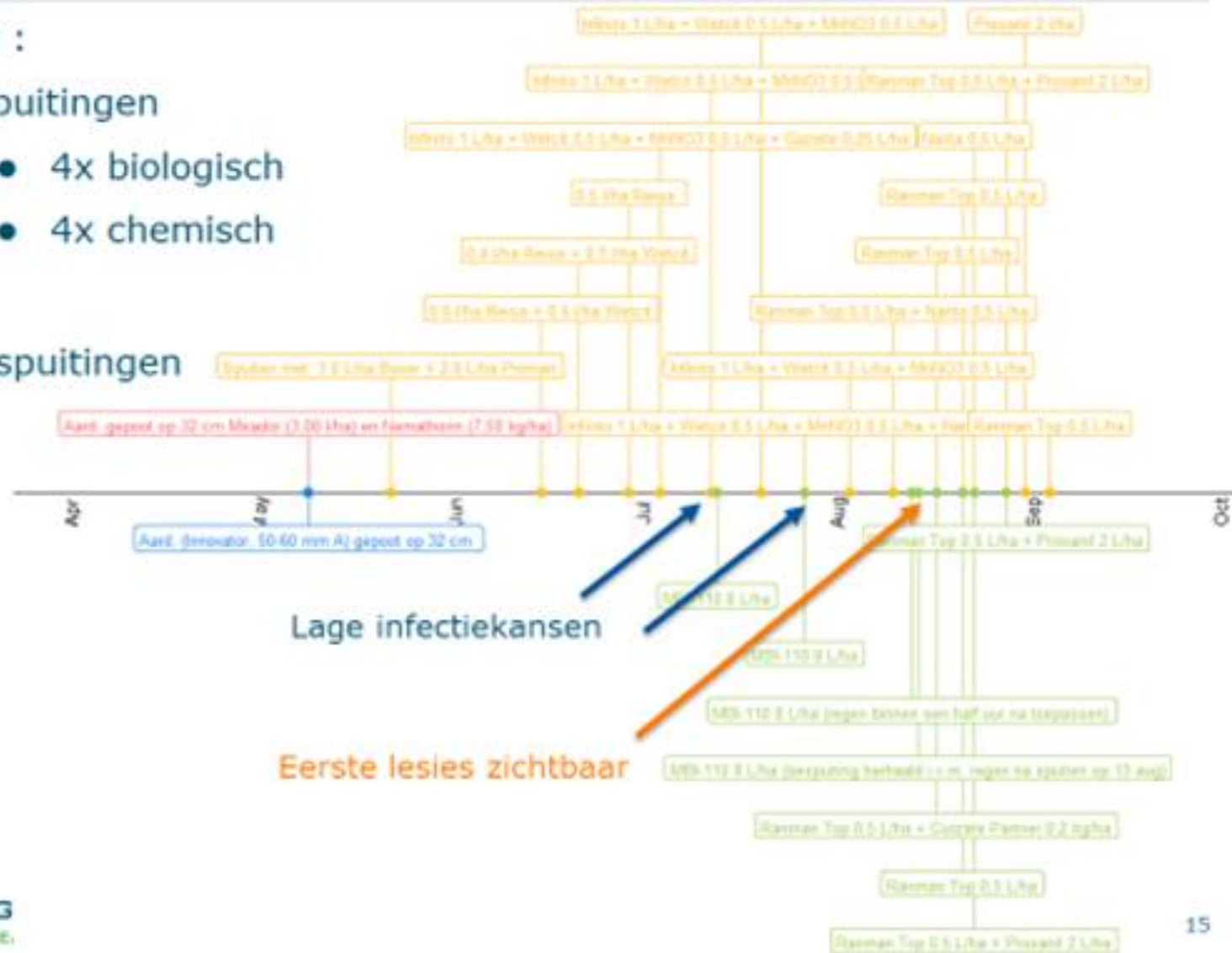
Results: spray schedule Late Blight

Plus systeem :

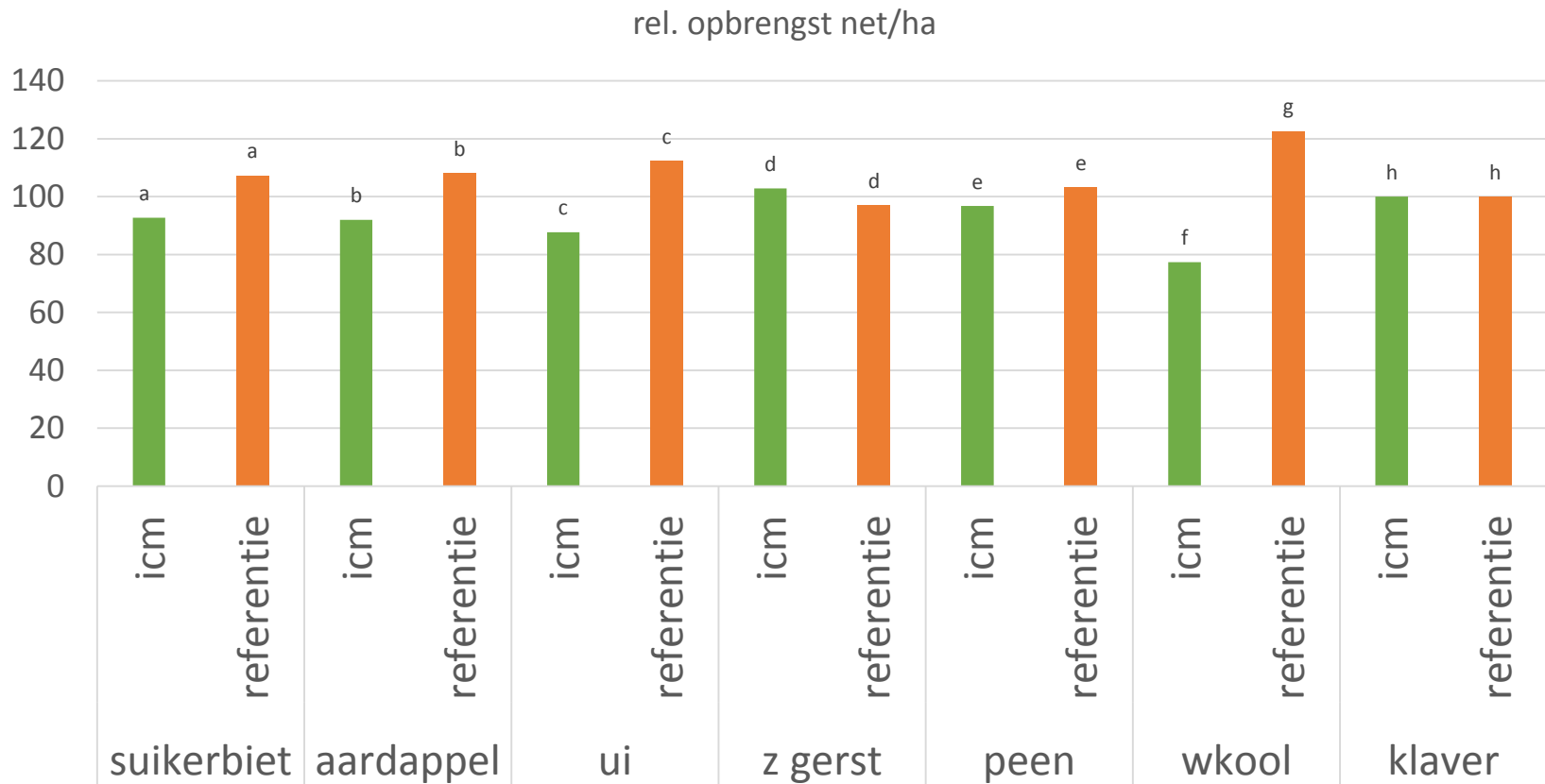
- 8 bespuitingen
 - 4x biologisch
 - 4x chemisch

Standaard :

- 13 bespuitingen



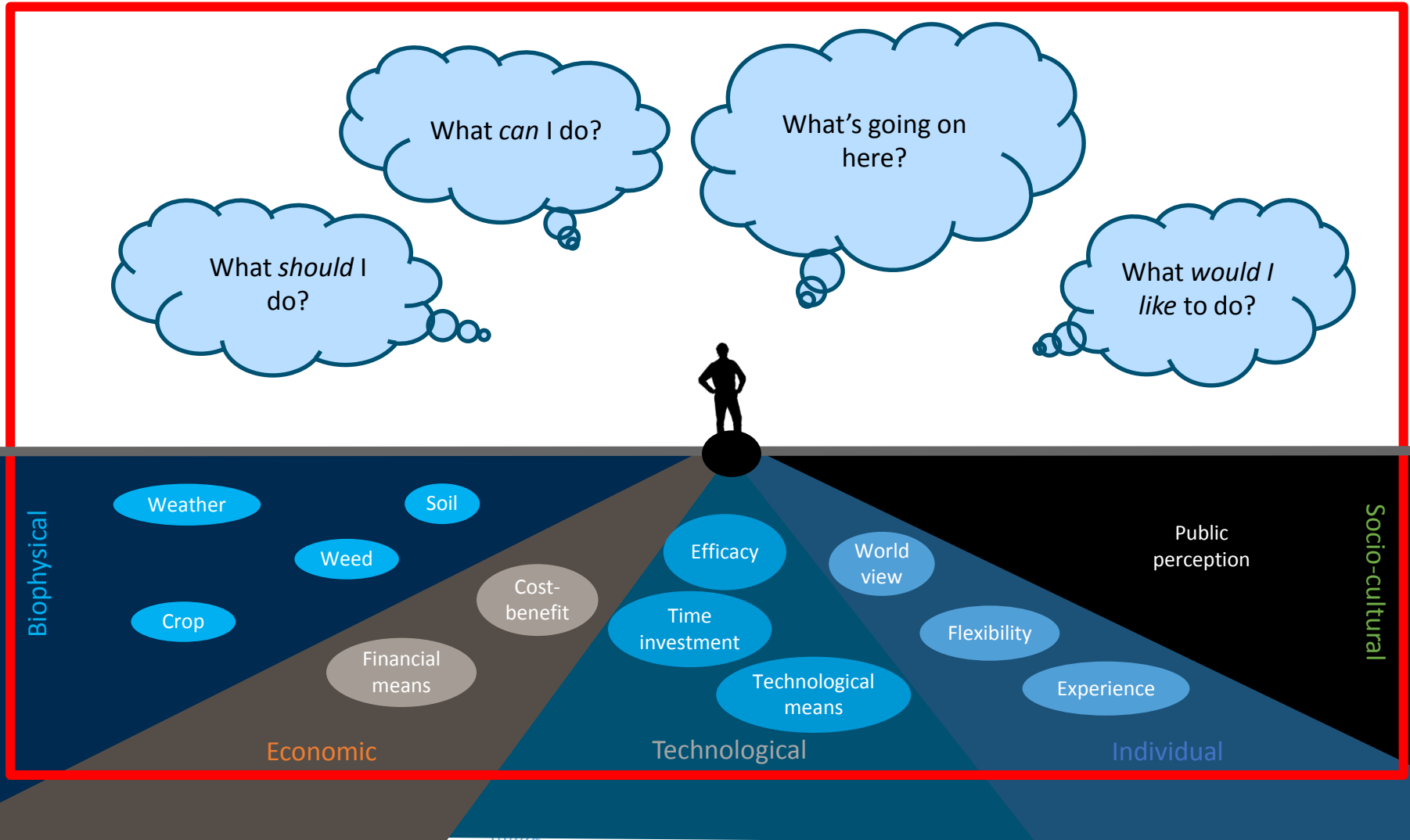
Yields





Farmers are the key to system change

Regulations



Many visitors and activities



Thanks for your attention

Thanks are due to:

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