Agroforestry system: opportunities and constraints of tree-crop interactions

Presenter - Dr. Luca Cozzolino luca.cozzolino@crea.gov.it

Project Responsibles - Dr. Luigi Pari luigi.pari@crea.gov.it and Dr. Simone Bergonzolisimone.bergonzoli@crea.gov.it





MARGINAL LANDS, INDUSTRIAL CROPS

AND INNOVATIVE BIO-BASED VALUE CHAINS



EUBCE 2024

32nd European Biomass Conference & Exhibition





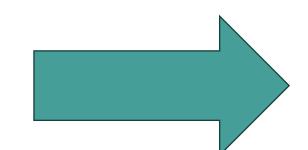
CREA-IT experimental agroforestry field



CREA-IT experimental field was born from a conversion of poplar (Clone AF-48) Medium Rotation Forestry (MRF), for bioenergy production.

The initial characteristic was (a):

Plants spacing→ 3m between the row And 1 m among the plants

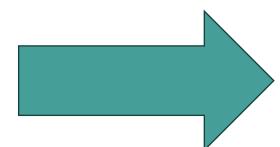


Last harvesting→02/2022

Age \rightarrow 12Y

After alternating removal of a coppice (b):

Plants spacing → 6 m between the row And 1 m among the plants



Last harvesting→02/2022

Age \rightarrow 12Y





CREA-IT experimental agroforestry field



During all the mechanical phases the machine's performance was studied to evaluate the interaction of agroforestry systems on the mechanical phases compared to traditional cultural system

The mechanical phases were:

During the first step conversion, extraction and the transport of the stumps

Second step with soil tillage and the sowing

The last one step, the harvesting

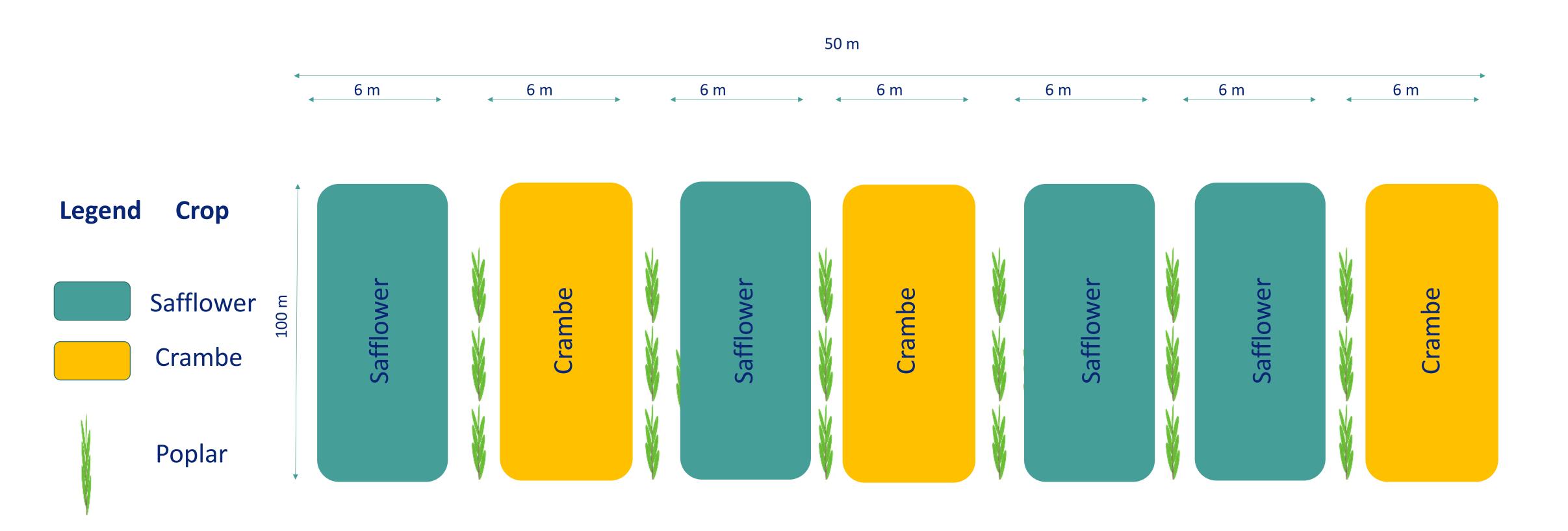






Trial layout





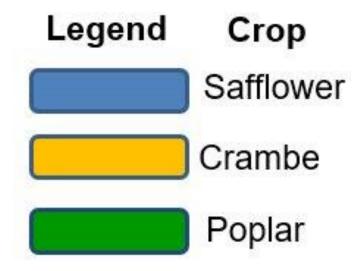
Total surface of Agroforestry experimental field= 100m x 50m

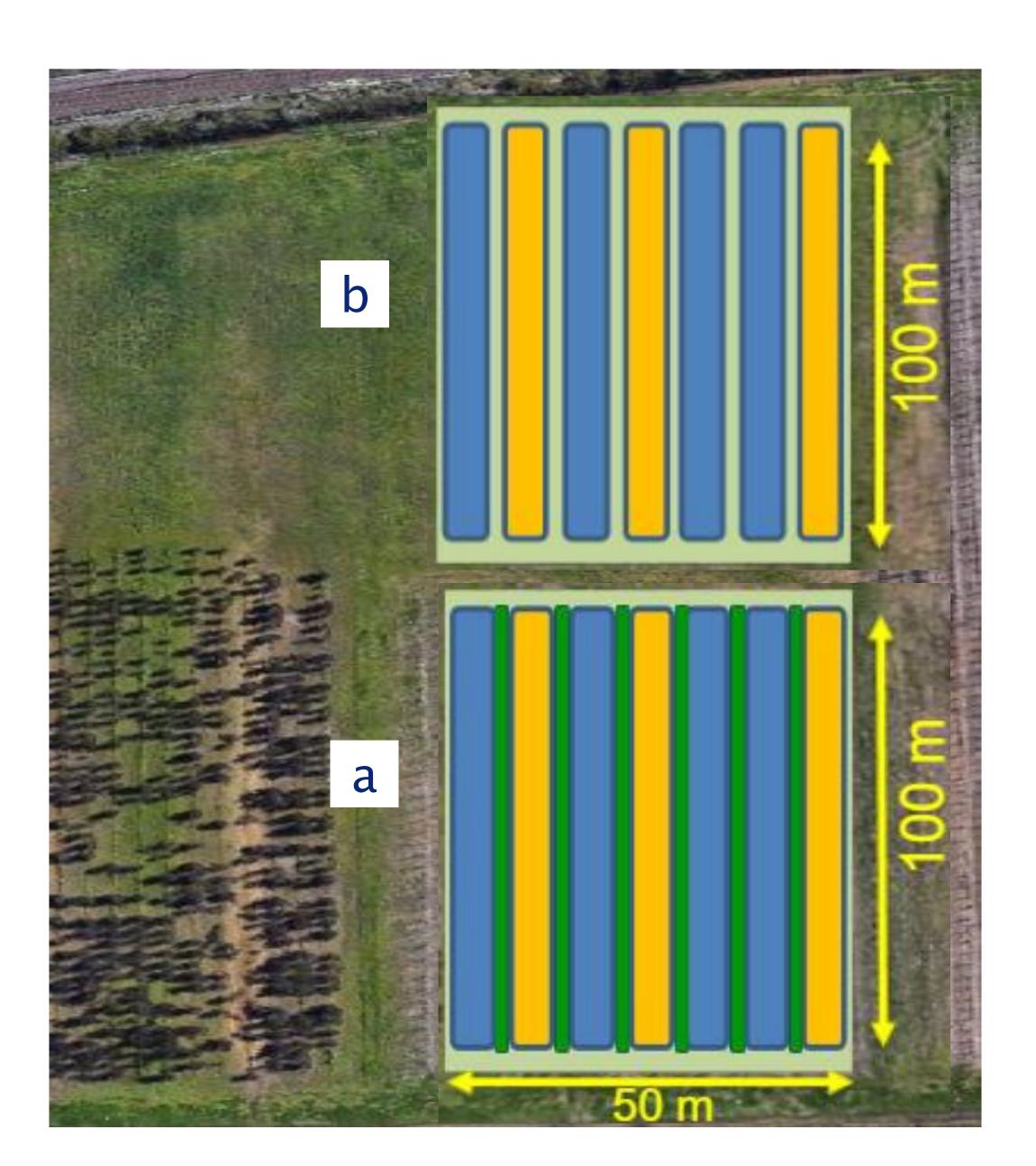
1st Year of experimental agroforestry field



During the first year, the study was focused on the two cultivated oliseed species, *Carthamus tinctorius L.* And *Crambe abyssinica*.

To well understand the influence of the trees on the grass crops, another field with the same characteristic was implemented next to the agroforestry field.





1st Year of experimental agroforestry field



The crop management was the same in the two fields.

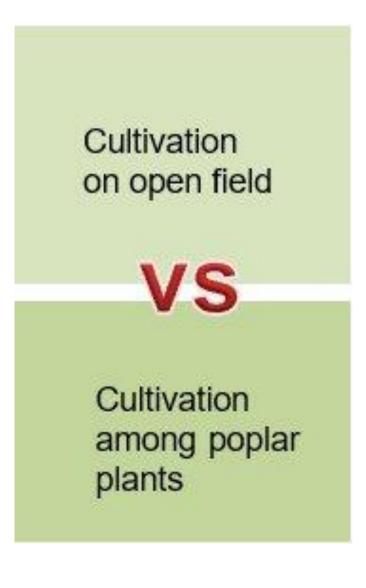
Soil preparation was carried out in the autumn, with deep tillage using a ripper and superficial chisel tillage before seeding.

A fertilization was performed before sowing using Diammonium Phosphate (18 % N, 46 % P2O5) and Urea fertilizers (46 % N).

The sowing was performed during the last week of March 2023

The seeding rate was 25-30 kg ha - 1 with a final layout of 3 cm of distance between the seedlings and 14 cm between the rows.







Sampling



- The sampling was carried out during all phenological phases of the crops.
- 6 squared sample plots for the two crops of 1 m² each were randomly established in the two fields in order to assess the amount of the whole epigeous biomass.
- In particular, the number of plants for each sample, potential seed yield (PSY), dry weight (DW) and moisture content were evaluated.
- 6 poplar coppice were harvested to a total biomass evaluation.
- Dry weight and moisture content were estimated according to EN ISO 18134-2:2017



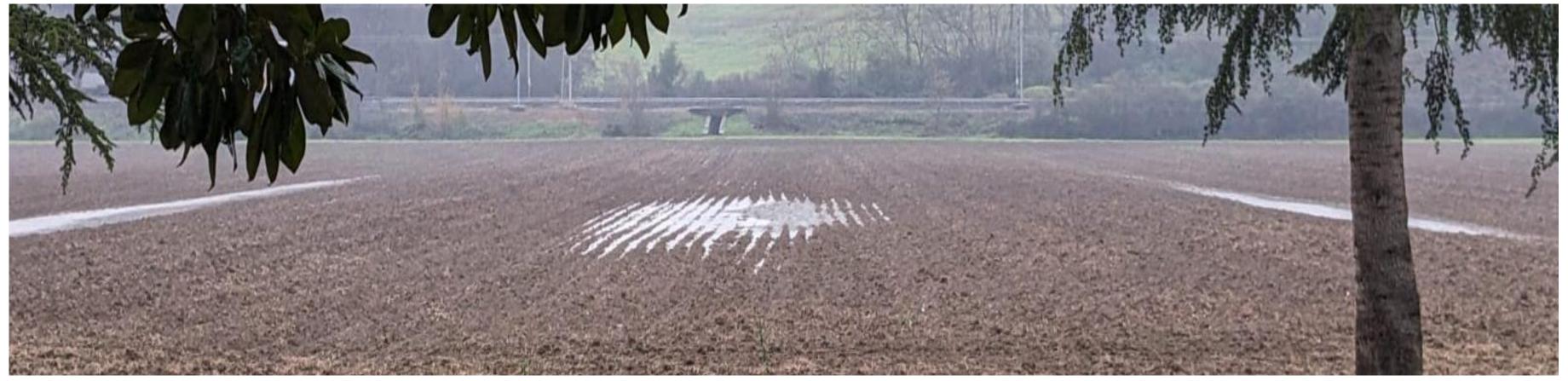




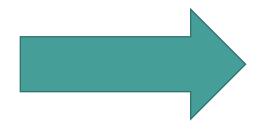


Marginality factor





Very limited soil drainage Excess of soil moisture



Water logging from November to April does not allow machineries to enter in the field

Buffer area of Tiber river



Fields can be also flooded because the river swelling in case of rainy seasons

Delay of sowing and poor germination



Low productivity

Safflower Results



	Agroforestry	Normal	
Potential Seed Yield (DM Mg ha ⁻¹)	1.06±0.3	1.15±0.2	
Total Biomass (DM Mg ha ⁻¹)	6.32±2.7	6.78±0.6	
Harvested Seed Yield (DM Mg ha ⁻¹)	1.0	1.07	
Plant Density (n m ⁻²)	52.60±5.5	56.01±6.1	
Seed Losses (%)	8	7	
Reduction of cultivated area (%)	11.4	9.8	

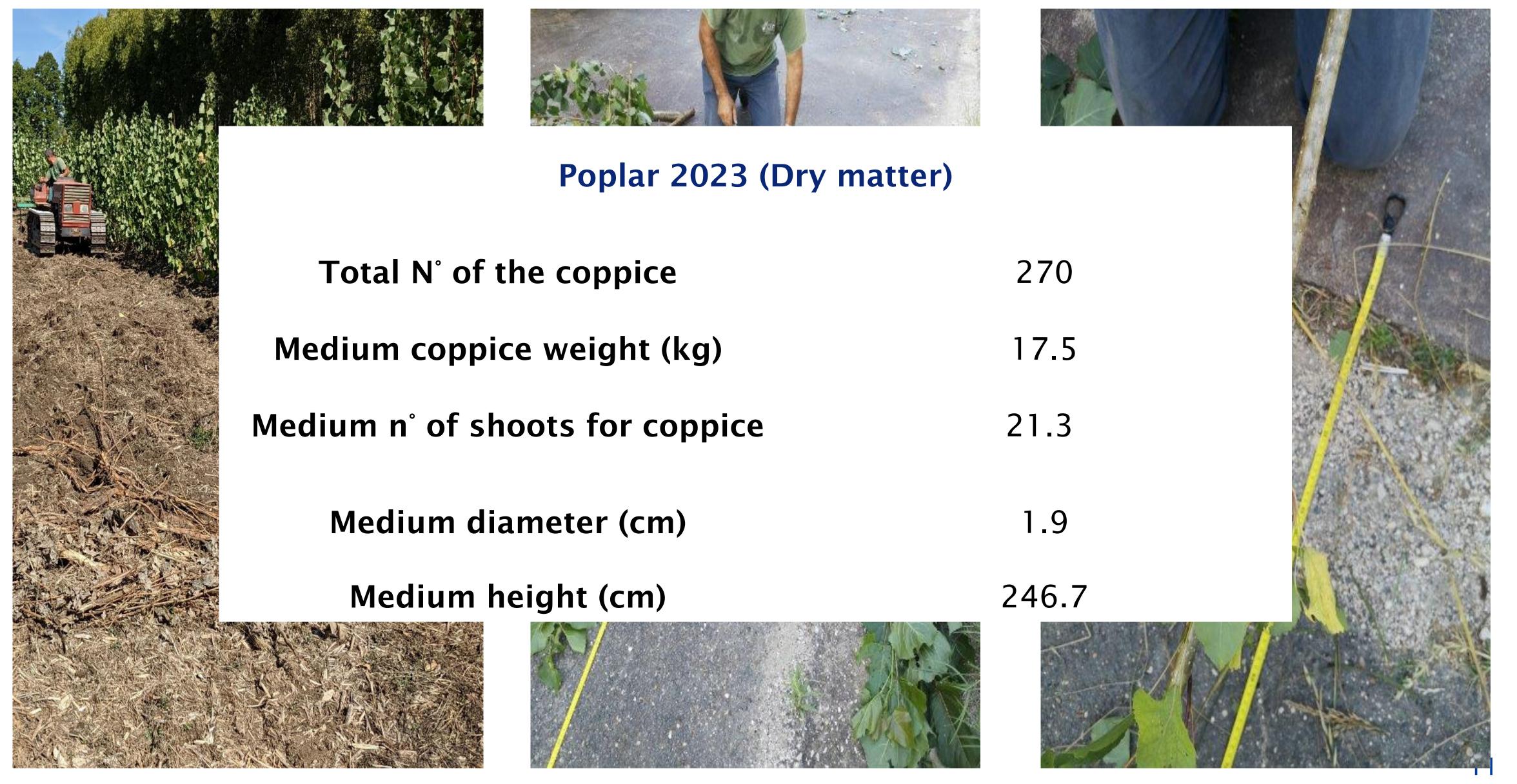
Crambe Results



		24 - 27 June, Marseille, France
	Agroforestry	Normal
Potential Seed Yield (DM Mg ha ⁻¹)	0.76±0.2	0.95±0.3
Total Biomass (DM Mg ha ⁻¹)	2.37±0.7	3.85±0.6
Harvested Seed Yield (DM Mg ha ⁻¹)	0.67	0.89
Plant Density (n m ⁻²)	52.60±5.5	66.01± 6.1
Seed Losses (%)	8	9
Reduction of cultivated area (%)	15.8	11.6

Poplar Results



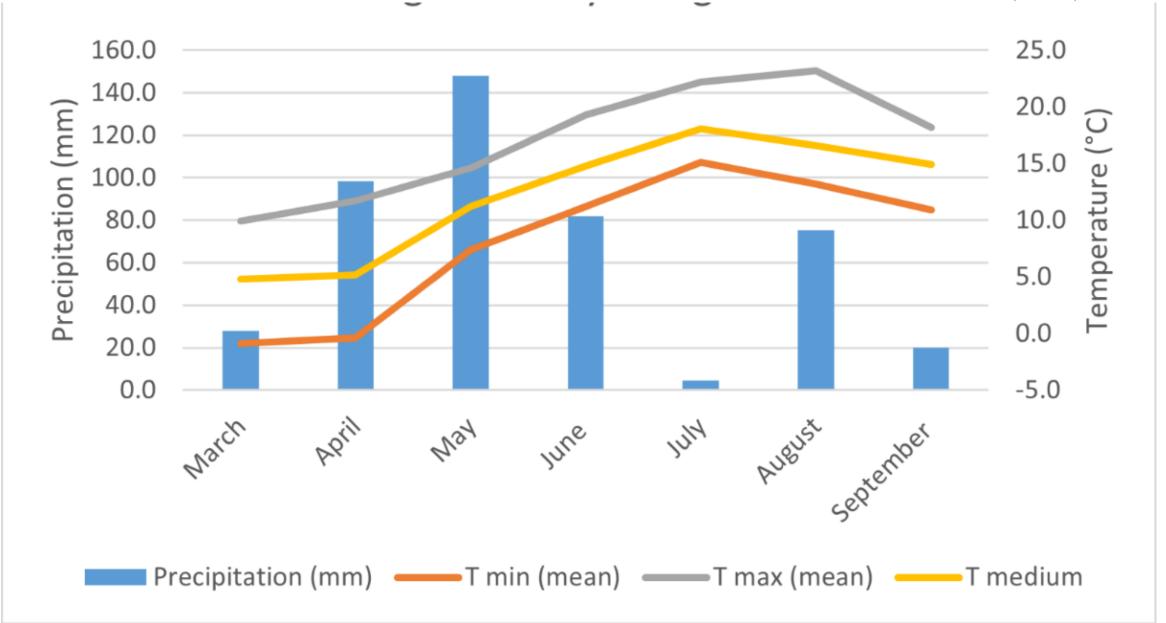


Conclusions

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- At the agricultural point of view, there weren't significant differences between crops cultivated in intercropping than the normal field
- The abundant rainfall of the past year has led to a strong water logging effect of the cultivated area.
- Water logging effect has led to reduced productions with an inversely proportional relationship between productivity and water logging areas

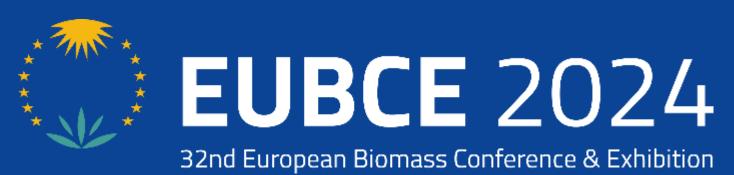


- The growth rate of poplar plantations in agroforestry is the same of the dedicated plantation
- If we consider the ecosystem services, Agroforestry field can represent one of the better choice with compromise at the environment, productive and economic point of view





Thank you



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