





# Webinar III - Climate Smart Agriculture

Loss of Biodiversity and the Uncertainties associated with Climate Change

# Soil biodiversity a major challenge for the multiperformance of agroecological systems

Philippe Lemanceau UMR Agroécologie, Dijon, France



#### Current intensive conventional agricultural systems are not sustainable

- Increase of inputs: fossil energy, fertilizers, pesticides, water
- Resource erosion:
  - Arable lands (desertification, salinization, soil sealing,...) with soils being not renewable at our human time scale
  - Biodiversity
  - Water: quantity and quality
- Global change to which agriculture contributes but also to which agriculture is submitted.

#### Agricultural systems should:

- Provide food of adequate quantity and quality
  - Prevalence of people undernourished (822 Mo 2018) = 10.8%
  - Malnutrition: 'Hidden Hunger' 2 Ma
  - Increase of the world population: 7.79 Md,  $2030 \sim 8.5$ ,  $2050 \sim 9.7$  Md
- Contribute to climate mitigation
- Preserve resources: soil, water, biodiversity

#### Move from intensive conventional agriculture to ecological intensification with agroecology

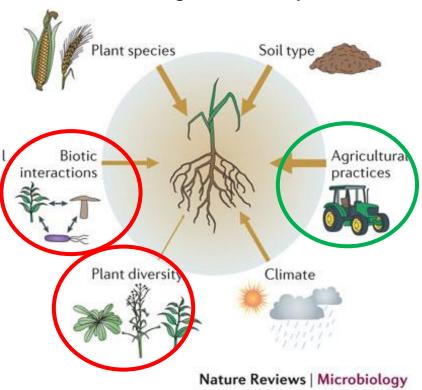
- Ecological intensification: Integrate ecological processes into land-management strategies to enhance ecosystem service delivery and reduce anthropogenic inputs Bommarco et al. 2013. Trends Fcol. Fvol.
- Agroecology: Apply ecological concepts and principles to optimize interactions for a sustainable that (i) support food production and food security and nutrition and (ii) deliver ecosystem services including climate mitigation http://www.fao.org/agroecology/overview/eg/





#### Agroecological transition

#### Conventional agricultural systems



Paradigm shift: Harness biodiversity and biotic interactions

Going back to the roots: the microbial ecology of the rhizosphere

Laurent Philippot<sup>1</sup>, Jos M. Raaijmakers<sup>2,3</sup>, Philippe Lemanceau<sup>1</sup> and Wim H. van der Putten<sup>4,5</sup> NATURE REVIEWS | MICROBIOLOGY VOLUME 11 | NOVEMBER 2013 | 769

of Biodiversity and the Uncertainties associated with Climate Change 2/28 Wednesday 27 May 2020

# Living soils

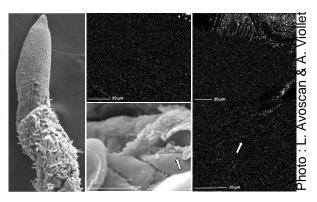
# Huge quantity of organisms

- Fauna: 1-5 T/ha

- Fungi: 3.5 T/ha

- Bacteria: 1.5 T/ha



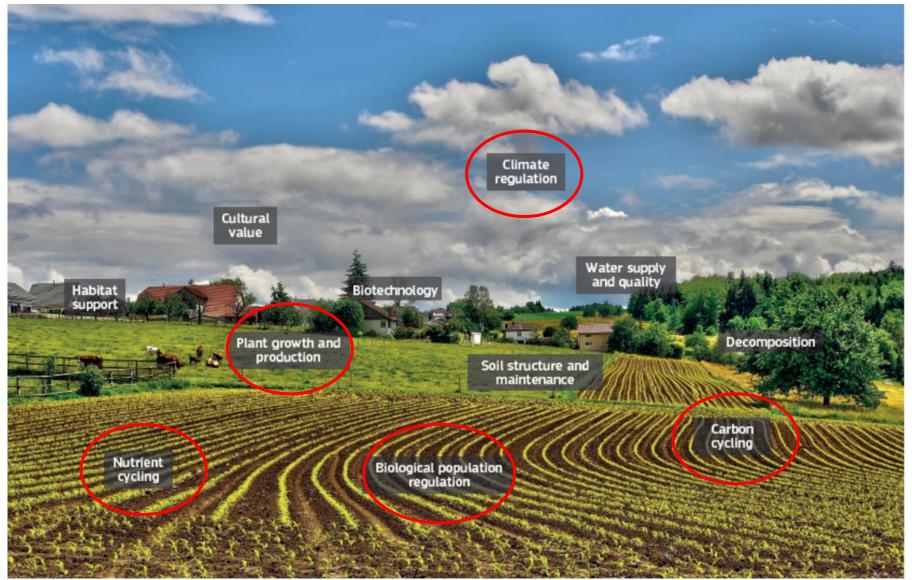


Fantastic diversity



Gesein et al. 2019. Curr Biol. Rev.

#### Soil biodiversity delivers a range of ecosystem services



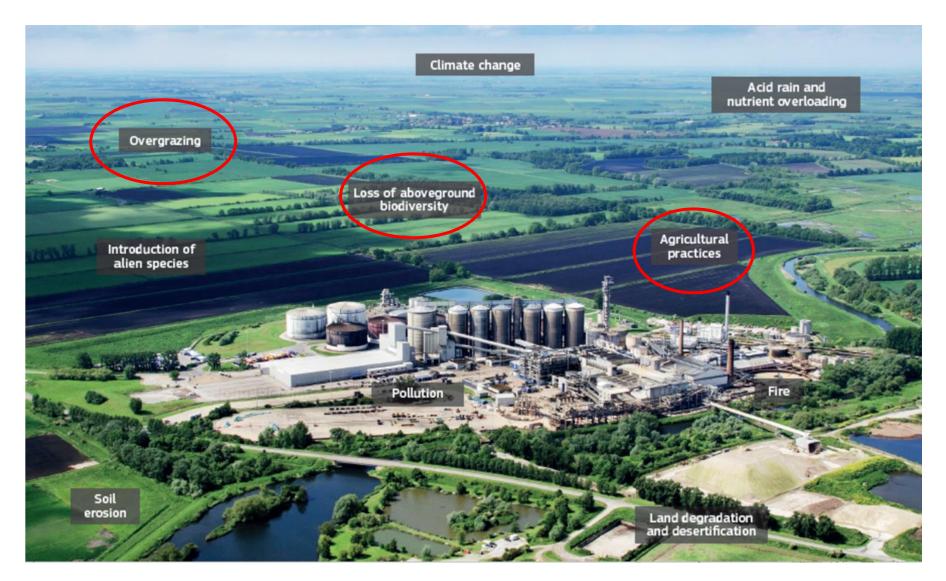
Global Soil Biodiversity Atlas. European Commission, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. 176 p.

Webinar III - Climate Smart Agriculture





#### Soil biodiversity is submitted to major threats



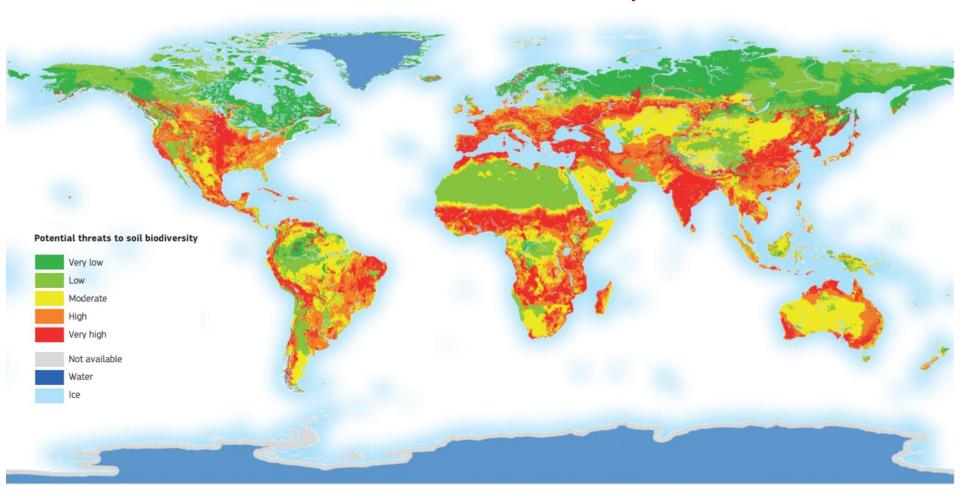
Global Soil Biodiversity Atlas. European Commission, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. 176 p. Webinar III - Climate Smart Agriculture





#### Soil biodiversity is submitted to major threats

#### Potential threats to soil biodiversity



Global Soil Biodiversity Atlas. European Commission, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. 176 p.



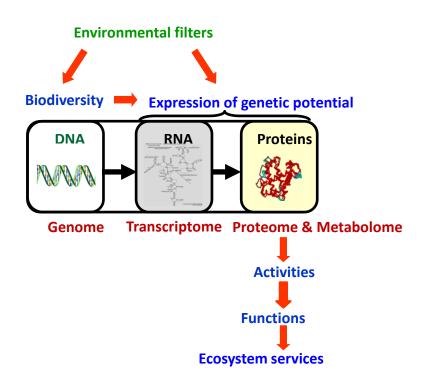




#### This requires a better knowledge in:

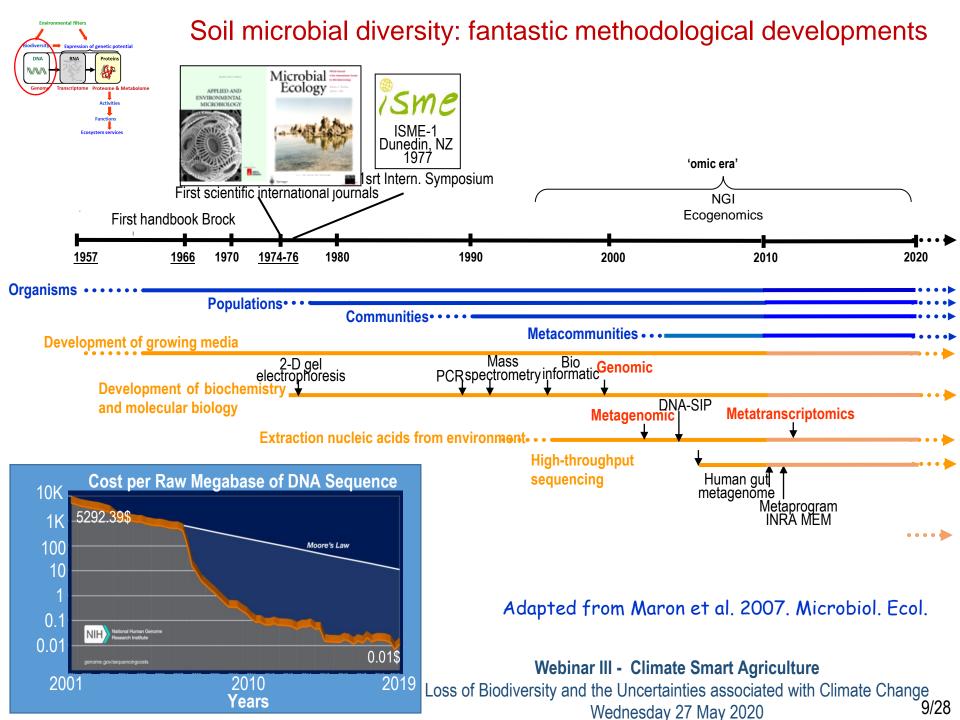
- Soil biodiversity
- Relationships between soiil biodiversity-functions-ecosystem services
- Impact of the variety of environmental situations

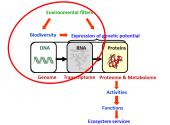






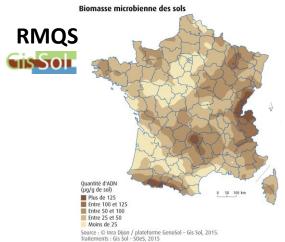






#### Soil microbial diversity: Diagnosis

#### Molecular biomass



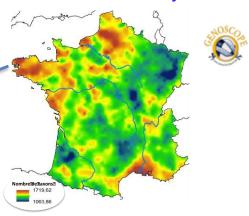
INRAO



Strong impact of the soil type Significant impact of the land use



#### **Bacterial diversity**



Ranjard et al., 2013 Nature Com

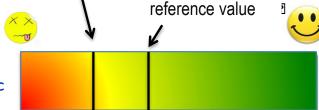
#### Dequiedt et al. 2011 Glob Ecol Biogeogr



« National indicator for soil »

Predictive model  $Y=\beta 0+\sum(\beta jXj+\beta jX^2j)+\sum\beta jkXjXk+\epsilon$ 

treshold value





« National indicator for soil »

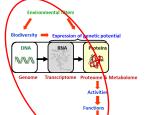
Horrigue et al., 2016 Ecol Indic



Terrat et al., 2017 Plos One

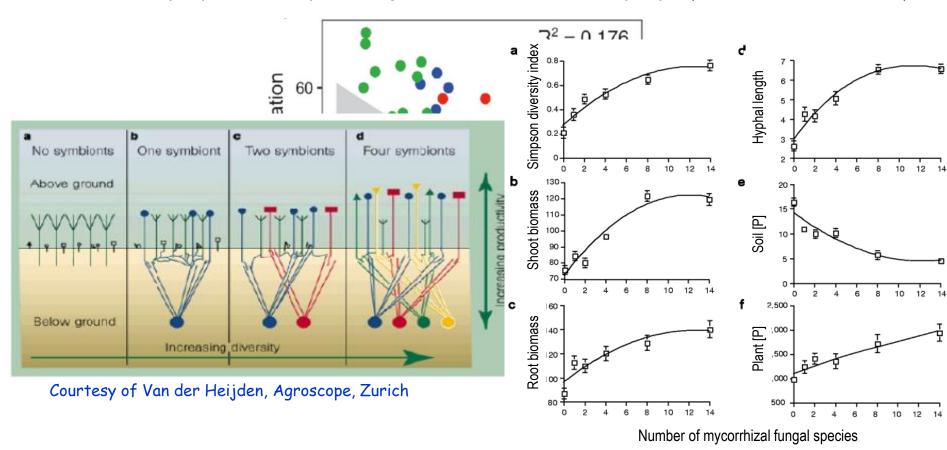






#### Relations between biodiversity and functioning

The question of how such loss of biological diversity will alter the functioning of ecosystems and their ability to provide society with the goods and services needed to prosper (Cardinal et al. Nature 2012)



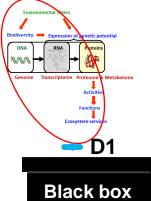
Van der Heijden et al. 1998. Nature 396:69-72



Loss of Biodiversity and the Uncertainties associated with Climate Change
Wednesday 27 May 2020
11/28







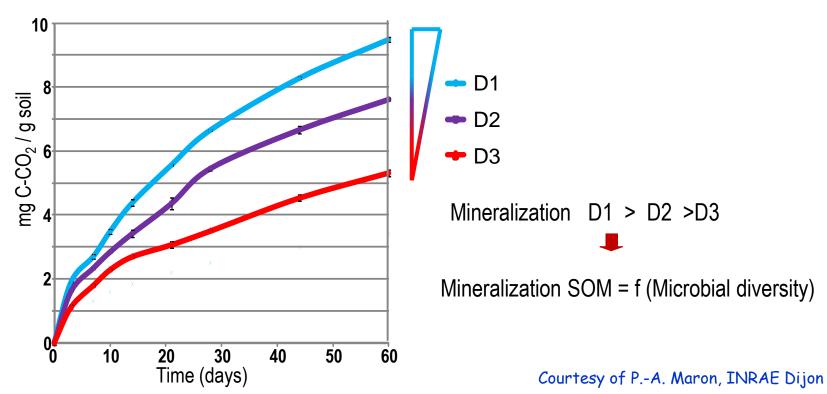
#### Relations between biodiversity and functioning

Carbon cycle – Mineralization









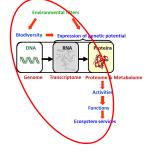
Maron et al. 2018. Appl. Environ. Microbiol.

Webinar III - Climate Smart Agriculture

Loss of Biodiversity and the Uncertainties associated with Climate Change
Wednesday 27 May 2020
12/28

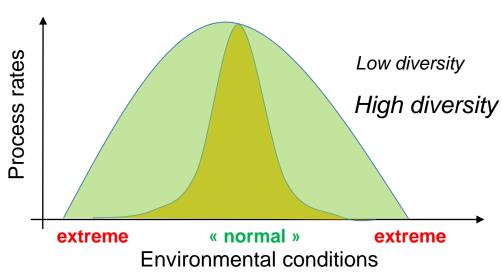






#### Relations between biodiversity and functioning

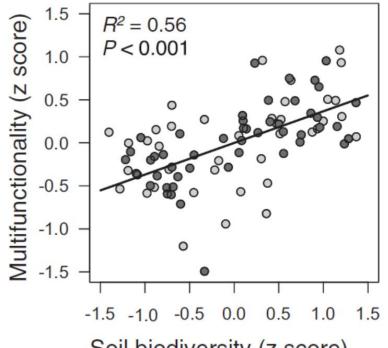
# Expression of each function under changing environmental conditions



Courtesy of L. Philippot INRAE Dijon

Agroecology can play an important role in building resilience and adapting to climate change. http://www.fao.org/agroecology/overview/eg/

#### Expression of a range of functions



Soil biodiversity (z score)

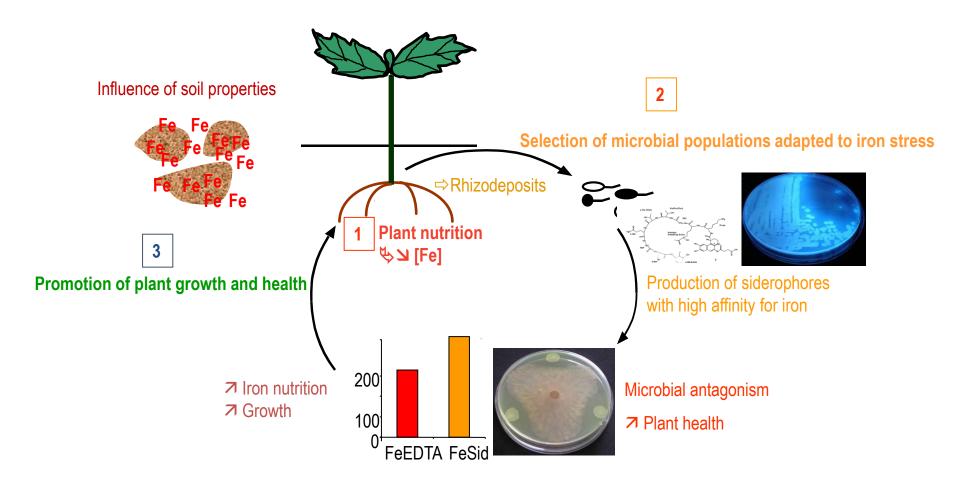
Wagg et al. 2014. PNAS 111:5266-5270





Agroecology: Steering microbial communities for productivity and food quality Feedback loop Costs
• rhizodeposits **Benefits** Root hair N<sub>2</sub> fixation Arbuscular Myccorhiza nutrition Bacterial • health nodule Mucilage <mark>14/</mark>28

#### Iron dynamics impact crop productivity and quality



Courtesy of S. Mazurier, INRAE Dijon

Lemanceau et al. 2009. Adv. Bot. Res.

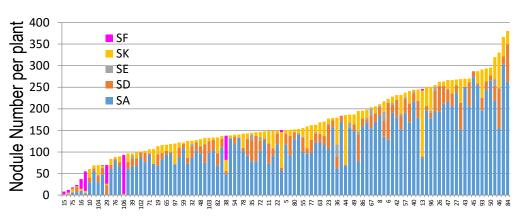
Webinar III - Climate Smart Agriculture



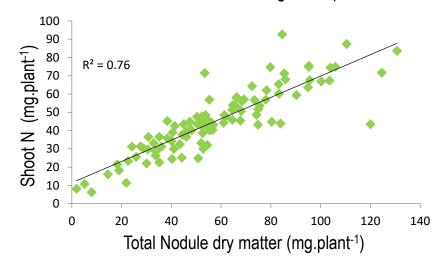


#### Promoting nitrogen fixation

104 pea accessions inoculated with a mixture of 5 Rhizobium strains



High variability of the number of nodules and the composition of Rhizobia in nodules according to the pea accession



Bourion et al 2018, Front, Plant Sci.



SYMBIOPEA & GRaSP Projects UMR Agroécologie Dijon UMR LSTM Montpellier

Courtesy of V. Bourion, INRAE Dijon

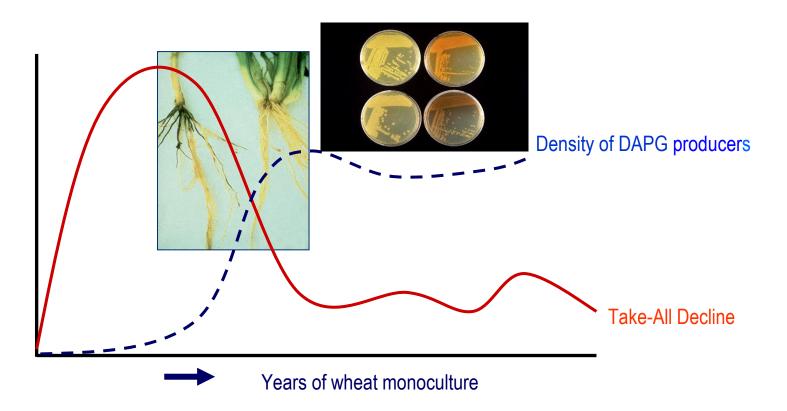
Webinar III - Climate Smart Agriculture
ersity and the Uncertainties associated with Climate Change
Wednesday 27 May 2020 16/28

#### Crop associations increase productivity and food quality Legume - Strategy I Graminaceous - Strategy II Grain content in AA and Fe **Photosynthesis** Plant cytoplasm Sugars Organic acids Symbiosome membrane Bacteroid membrane **Bacteroid** Citric acid Succinate2-Malate<sup>2</sup>-Fumarate<sup>2</sup>-Fe Pyruvate<sup>-</sup> Amino acids Electrontransport chain





#### Pathogen regulation

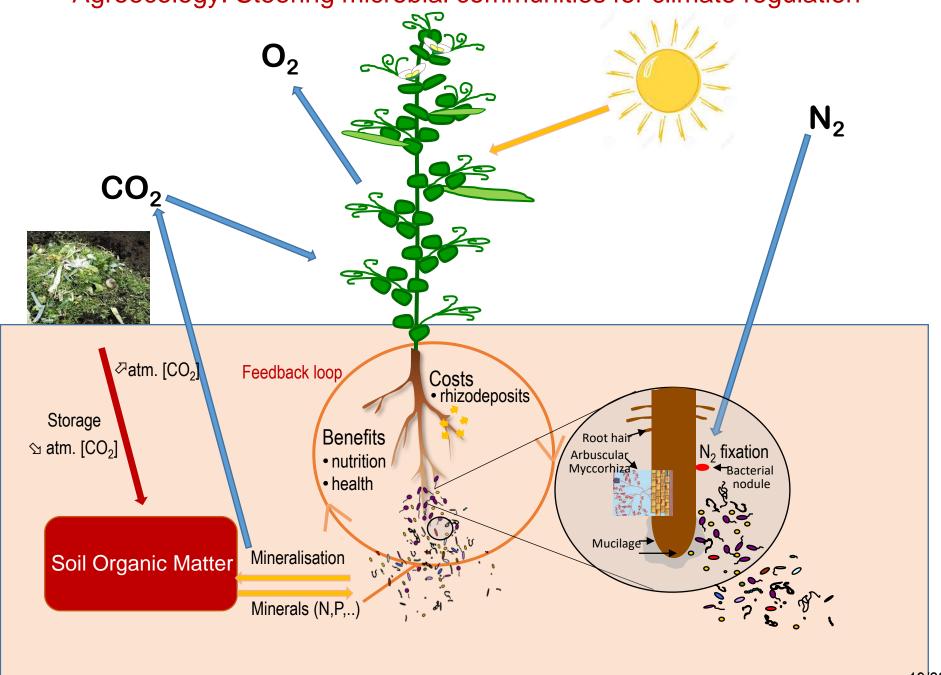


Recruitment by wheat roots infected by *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *tritici* of antibiotic producers leading to take-all decline in all soils tested.

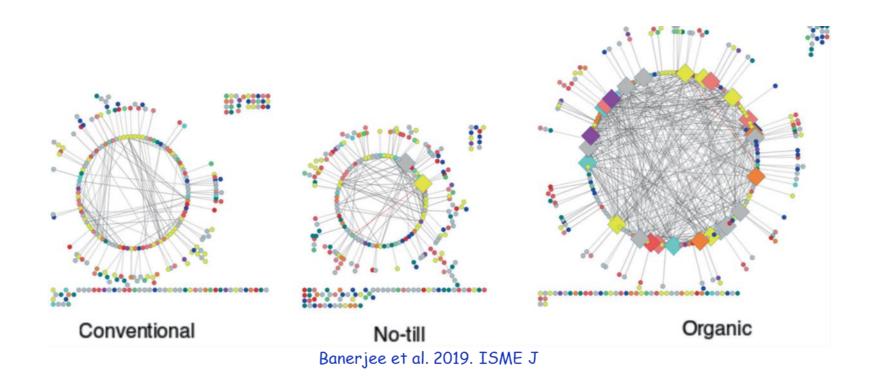
Mendes et al. 2011. Science 332:1097-1100

Food and Agriculture agreenium ESCAP

### Agroecology: Steering microbial communities for climate regulation

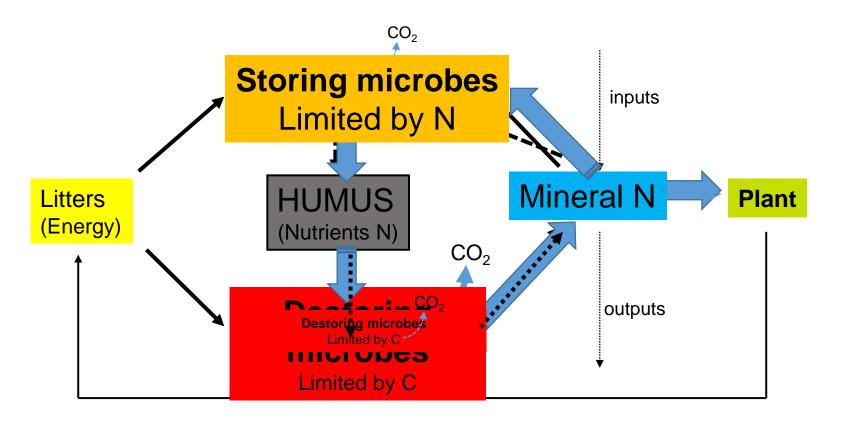


# Agroecology: Steering microbial communities for climate regulation



#### Agroecology: Steering microbial communities for climate regulation

Tune SOM mineralization to plant nutrition to maximizing plant nutrition & soil C sequestration



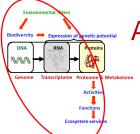
Perveen et al. 2014. Glob. Change Biol.

Courtesy of S. Fontaine, INRAE Clermont-Ferrand

Webinar III - Climate Smart Agriculture



# Agroecology: Steering microbial communities for climate mitigation ⊘atm. [CO₂] Feedback loop Costs • rhizodeposits Storage **Benefits** Root hair $\triangle$ atm. $[CO_2]$ N<sub>2</sub> fixation Arbusculaç nutrition Myccorhiza **B**acterial • health nodule Mucilage Mineralisation Soil Organic Matter Minerals (N,P,..) $NO_2$ $\rightarrow NO_3$ $\rightarrow NO_2$ $\rightarrow NO \rightarrow N_2O$ Denitrification $NH_4^+ \longrightarrow NH_2OH$ **Nitrification** 22/28

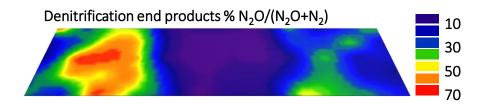


#### Agroecology: Steering microbial communities for climate mitigation

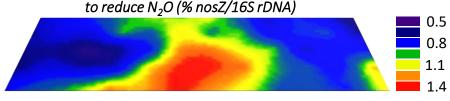
#### Nitrogen cycle – Denitrification

Spatial distribution of the denitrifiers





Proportion of bacteria genetically capable to reduce N<sub>2</sub>O (% nosZ/16S rDNA)



Negative correlation between the % of bacteria capable to reduce N<sub>2</sub>O and the  $N_2O/(N_2O+N_2)$ 



Courtesy of L. Philippot INRAE Dijon

Philippot et al. 2009. Environ. Microbiol.





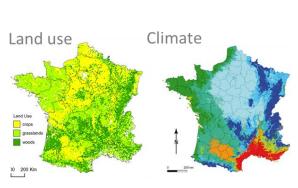
#### Multiperformance of agroecology in practice



An annual growth rate of 0.4% in the soil carbon stocks, or 4% per year, in the first 30-40 cm of soil, would significantly reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the atmosphere related to human activities. https://www.4p1000.org/

#### Potential for additional carbon storage in arable cropping systems

Assessed by a modelling approach at a fine spatial-scale resolution (≈1 km2)



Clay content	Initial soil (	C stock value
	Stocks de C Tonnes/ha 0 - 2 2 - 5	A
777	5 - 10 10 - 15 15 - 20 20 - 25	T H
Clay 424 259	25 - 40 40 - 50 50 - 75 75 - 100	1 THE 1
151 20	100 - 120 120 - 150 150 - 175 175 - 200	

	Additional C storage 0-30 cm soil layer	Potential applicability	Potential additional C storage at the national level 0-30 cm soil layer	Relative yearly increase of soil C stocks
	Kg C/ha/an	Mha	Mt C/year	‰ /year
Arable cropping systems				
Expansion of cover crops	+126	16.03	+2.019	
No tillage	+60	11.29	+0.677	
New carbon inputs	+61	4.21	+0.257	
Expansion of temporary grasslands	+114	6.63	+0.756	
Agroforestry	+207	5.33	+1.102	
Hedges	+17	8.83	+0.150	
Total for croplands			+4.960	+5.2 %

Courtesy of S. Pellerin, INRAE Bordeaux





#### Webinar III - Climate Smart Agriculture

#### Multiperformance of agroecology in practice

#### Effect of integrated weed management in cropping systems on N2O emissions from soils

Crop system	<b>S</b> 1	S2	S3	S5
Type of system	Reference	IWM	IWM	IWM
Specific agricultural practices	Conventional	Minimum tillage Plowing, harrowing, mechanical weeding excluded	Mechanical weeding excluded Tillage allowed when necessary	Mechanical weeding and plowing allowed
Treatment frequency index	2,4	2,0	1,4	0
Plowing frequency	1 / year	-	0.4 / year	0.5 / year
Crop Rotation	Wheat/barley/rape	diversified	diversified	diversified
Cumul (g N-N <sub>2</sub> O ha <sup>-1</sup> )	326 ± 168°	$5226 \pm 670^{a}$	177 ± 172°	777 ± 177 <sup>b</sup>



No significant direlationships obetween N2O emissions and microbial company and proteins ost important factors controlling the intensity of N2O emissions.

**Environmental filt** 

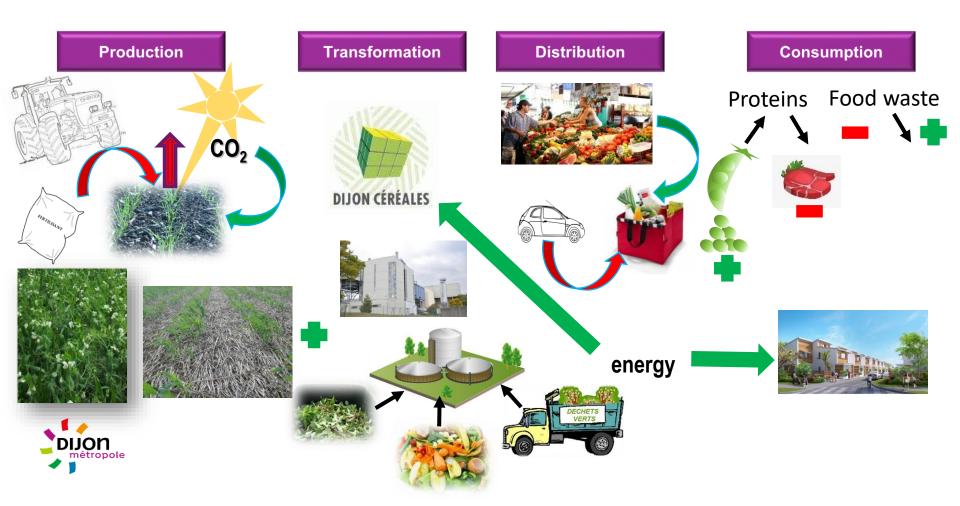
Vermue et al. 2013. Plant Soil; 2014 Agron. Sustain. Dev Courtesy of C. Henault & B. Nicolandot, INRAE, AgroSup, Dijon





#### Territorial Initiative: Dijon Sustainable Agri-Food 2030

Linking farmers, food process-distribution, and end-users to promote local agroecology, transformation, distribution and consumption for a better food and environment quality, and a stronger social cohesion



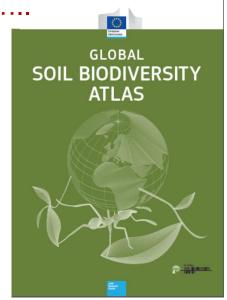




#### For further information.....















Global Initiative **Crop Microbiome and Sustainable Agriculture** 

https://www.globalsustainableagriculture.org/





