



Comparison of organic and non organic farming systems in the DOK trial

Sammenligning af økologisk og konventionelt jordbrug i DOK-forsøget

Den Europæiske Landbrugsfond for Udvikling af Landdistrikterne:
Danmark og Europa investerer i landdistrikterne



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Kolding Denmark

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An aerial photograph of a large agricultural field divided into many smaller plots. The plots are in various stages of growth, with some being green and others brown. A road with a few cars runs horizontally across the middle of the image. The text 'Content' and 'Indhold' are overlaid on the top left and top right respectively. A list of topics is overlaid on the left side, and a corresponding list of Danish topics is overlaid on the right side.

Content

- Introduction
- Design
- Inputs and Yields
- Soil studies
- Climate
- What next?

Indhold

- Introduktion
- Forsøgsdesign
- Input og udbytter
- Jordundersøgelser
- Klimapåvirkning
- Hvad nu?

DOK-trial – farmers, researchers and politicians

DOK-forsøget – landmænd, forskere og politikere

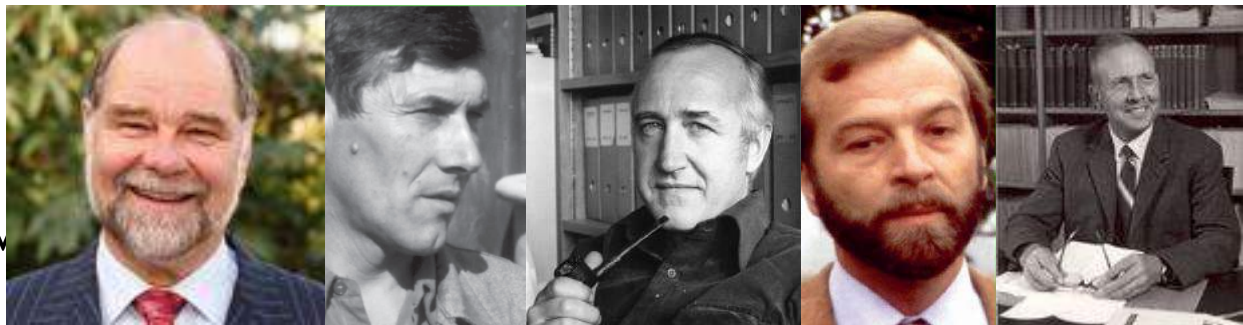
The initiative for a farming systems trial

- Pioneers of organic farming (*Hardy Vogtmann, Fritz Baumgartner*)
- Researchers at ETH (*Philippe Matile*) and Agroscope (*Jean Marc Besson*)
- Negotiations in the national assembly (*Heinrich Schalcher*)

Agroscope and FiBL were assigned to design and rule out a replicated field experiment to compare organic and conventional farming systems

Objective: Is organic farming feasible?

With time the objectives of projects in the DOK trial changed.



Farmers and Researchers work hand in hand



14 6 2005

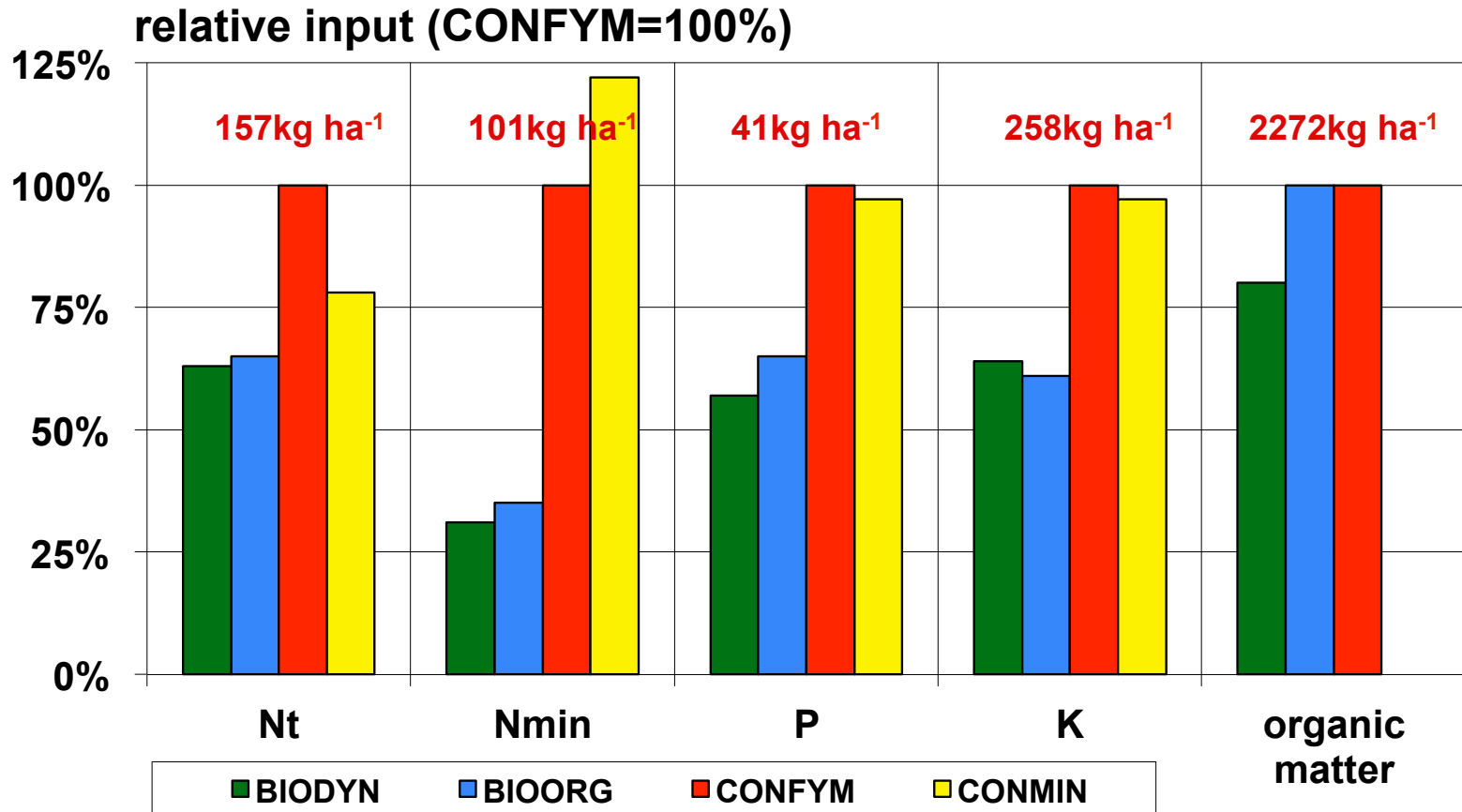
DOK experiment: system comparison since 1978

DOK-forsøget har sammenlignet dyrkningsformer siden 1978

| Organic | | Conventional (integrated) | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| BIODYN | BIOORG | CONFYM | CONMIN |
| N bio- D ynamic | bio- O rganic | K onventional | M ineral |
| <i>composted FYM and slurry</i> | <i>rotted FYM and slurry rockdust</i> | <i>mixed FYM and slurry NPK</i> | <i>Mineral NPK</i> |
| <i>Mechanical weed control</i> | | <i>Herbicides (thresholds)</i> | |
| <i>Indirect disease control</i> | <i>Fungicides (thresholds)</i> | | |
| <i>Biocontrol for pests</i> | | <i>Insecticides (thresholds)</i> | |
| <i>Biodynamic preparations</i> | <i>copper- sulphate</i> | <i>plant growth regulators</i> | |

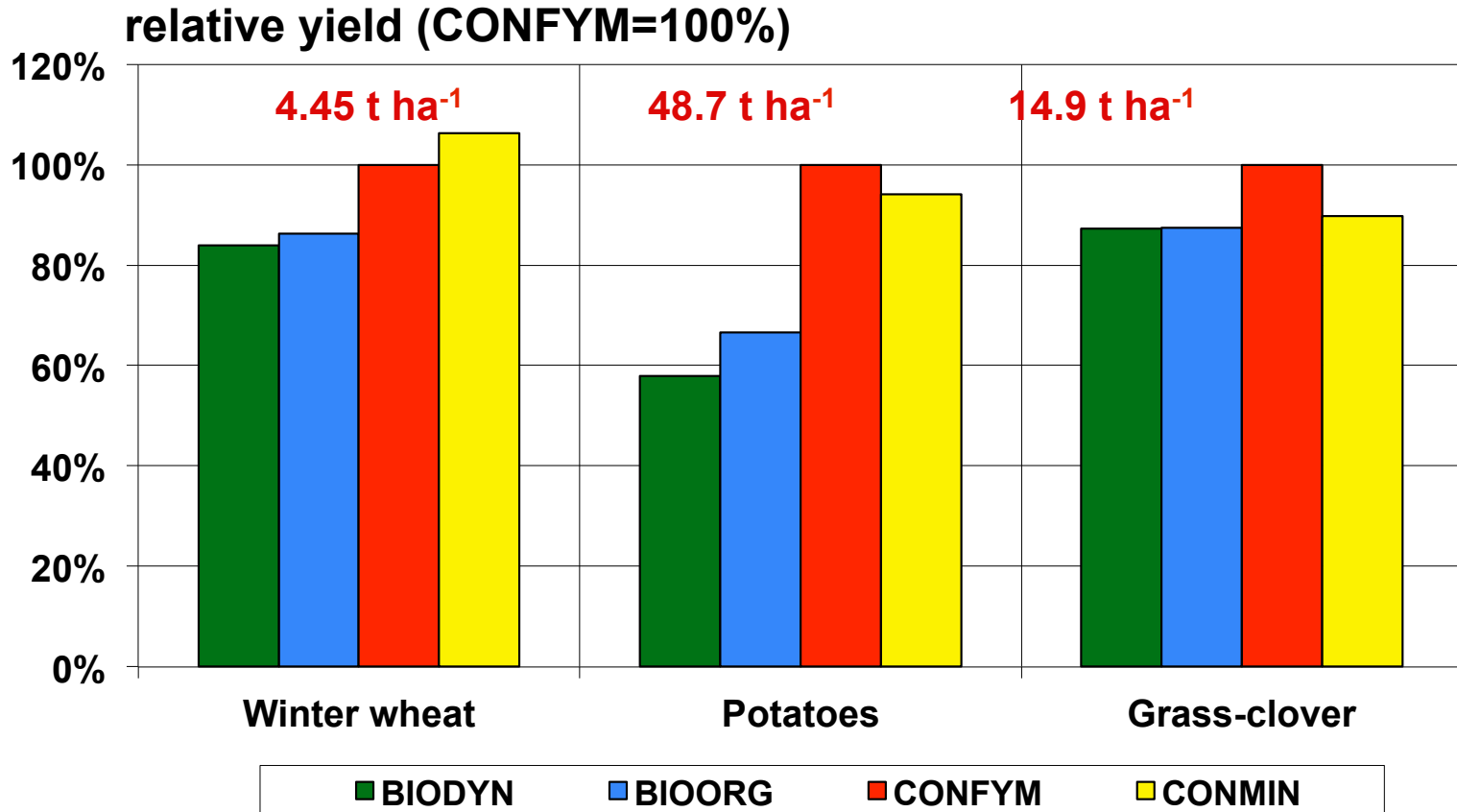
DOK trial - Input of nutrients (Ø 1978-2005)

DOK forsøget – gødningstilførsel



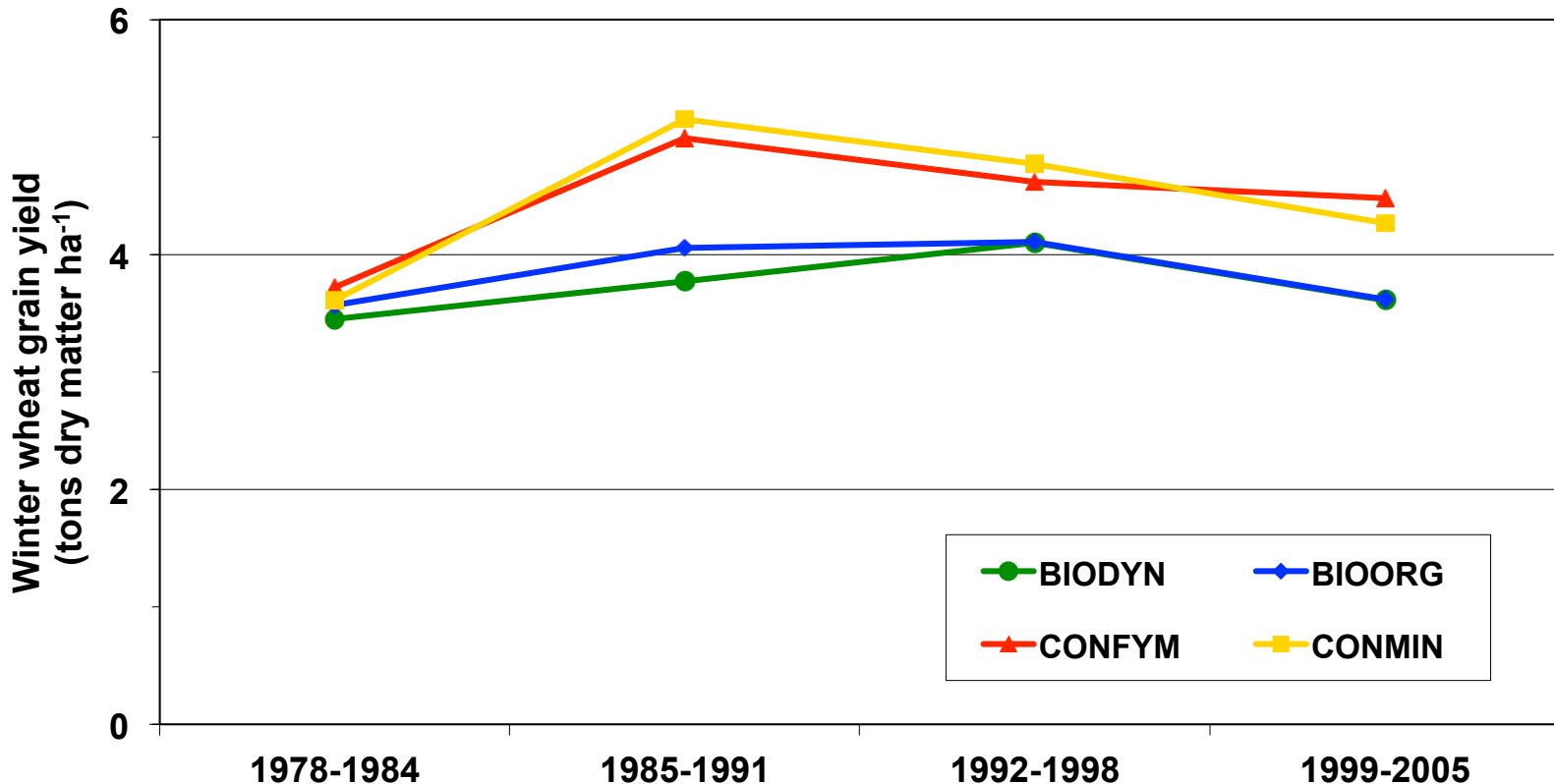
DOK trial – Crop yield (Ø 1978-2005)

DOK-forsøget - udbytter



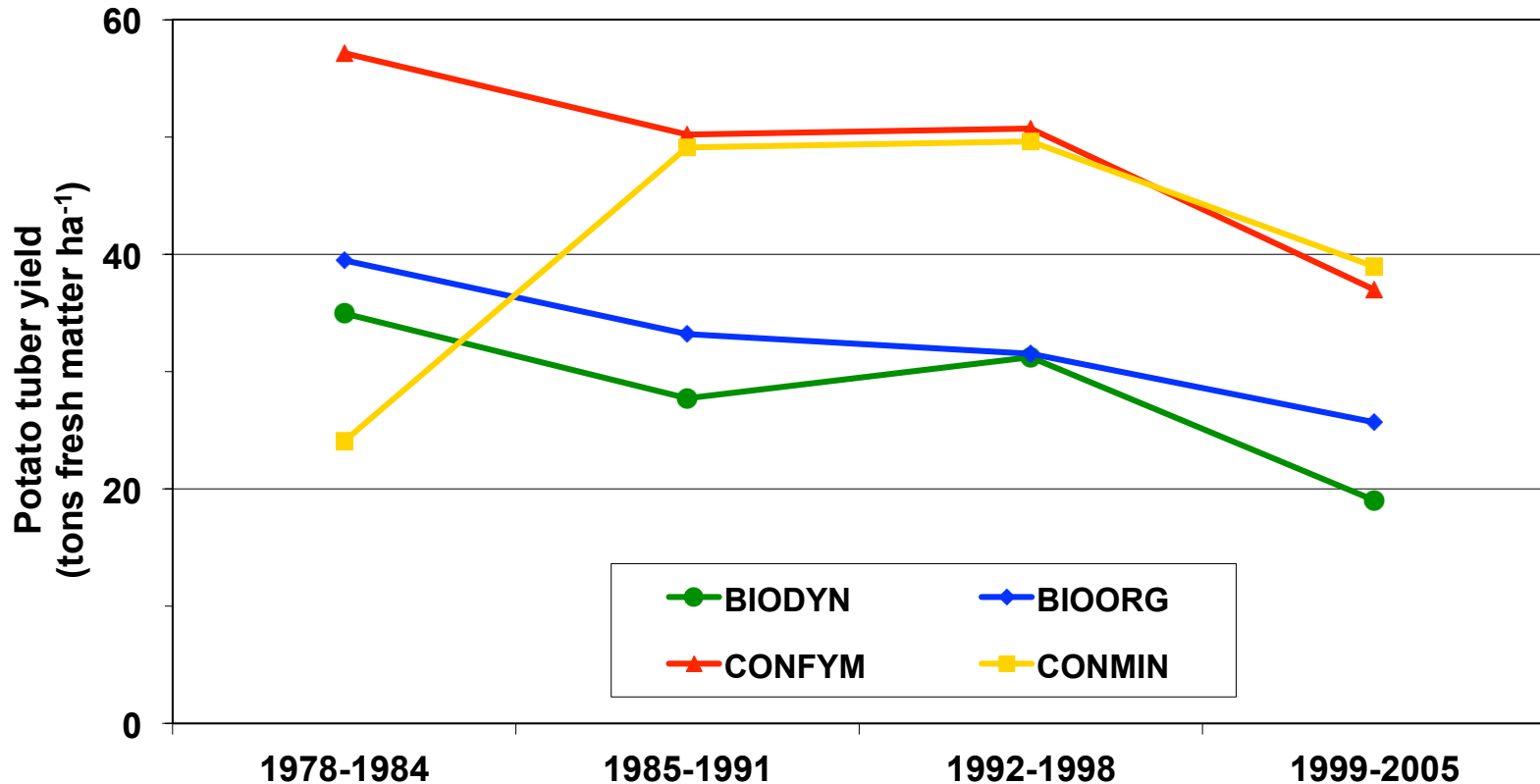
Development of winter wheat yield (n=6*4 per CRP)

Udbytter i vinterhvede i 4 sædskifteperioder



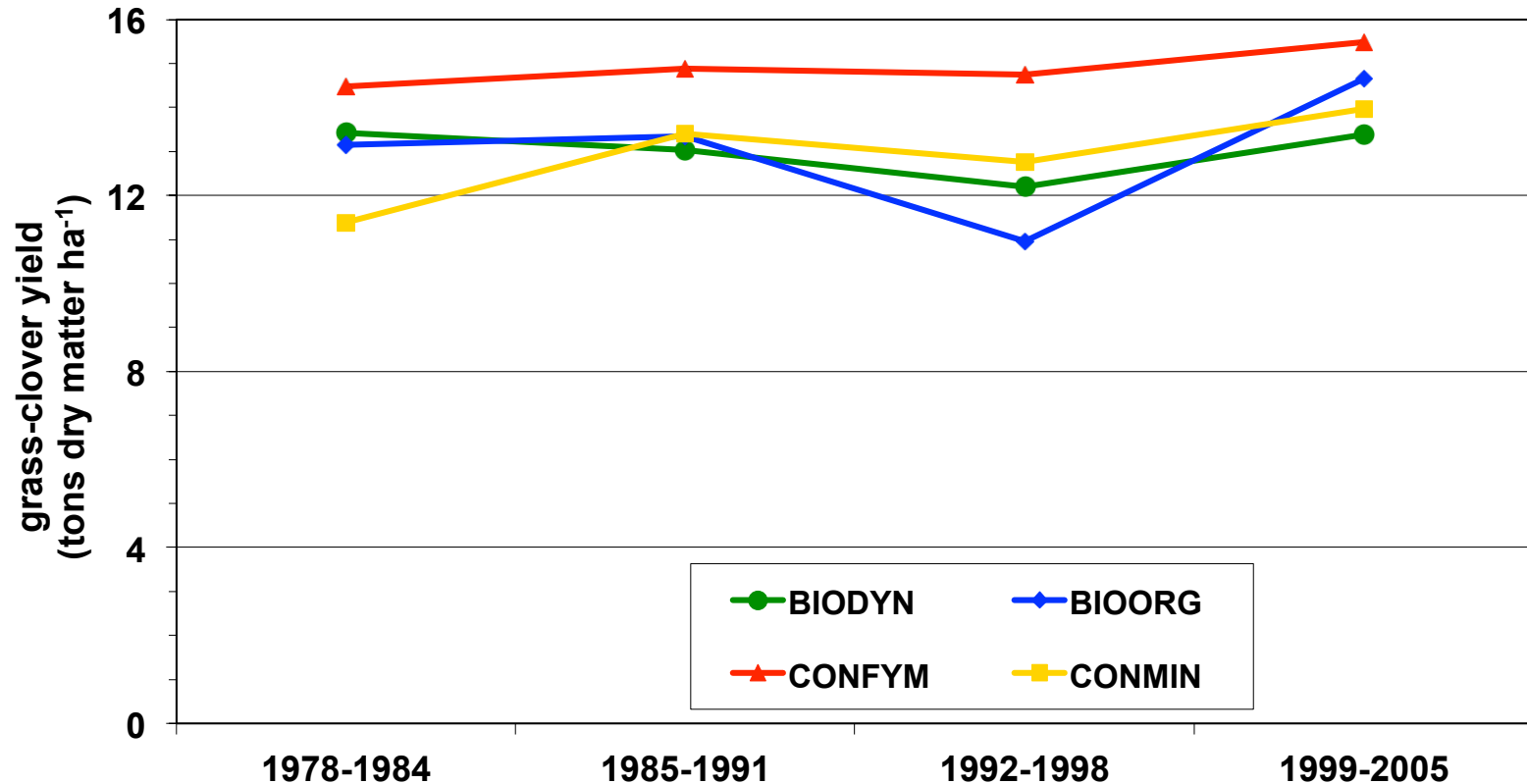
Development of potato yield (n=3*4 per CRP)

Udbytter i kartofler



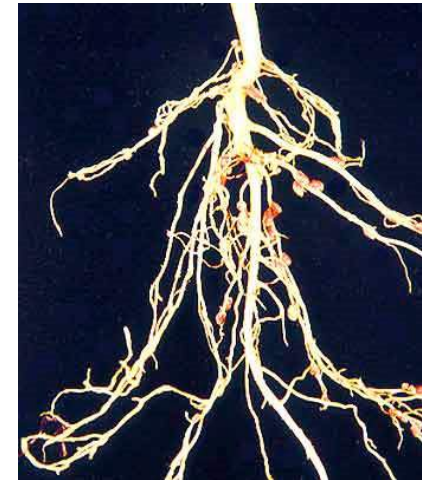
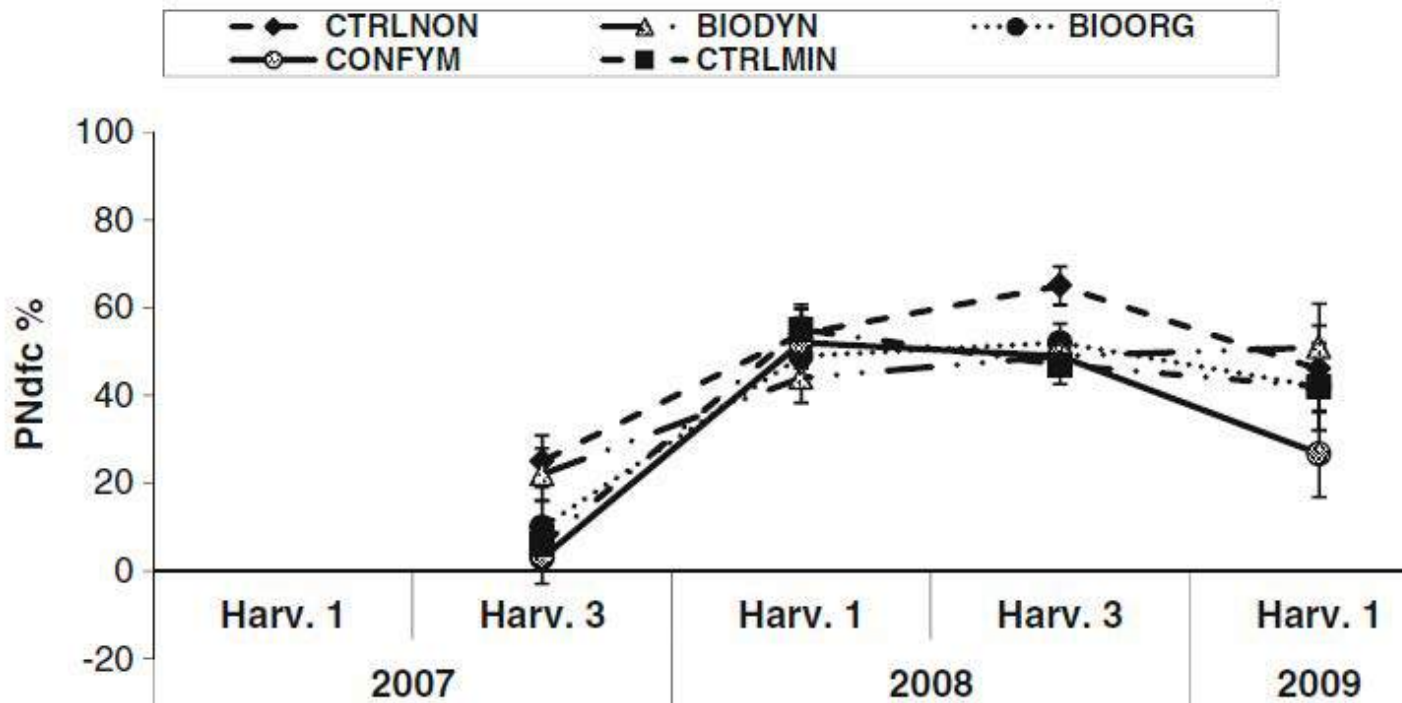
Development of grass-clover yield

Udbytter i kløvergræs



Proportion of nitrogen fixed by clover in grass-clover leys

Kvælstoffiksering i kløvergræs



- In the 2nd grass-clover year 50% of the N is derived from clover
- This corresponds to 40 – 120 kg N ha⁻¹

The crop rotations changes over time

Sædskiftet ændrer sig med tiden

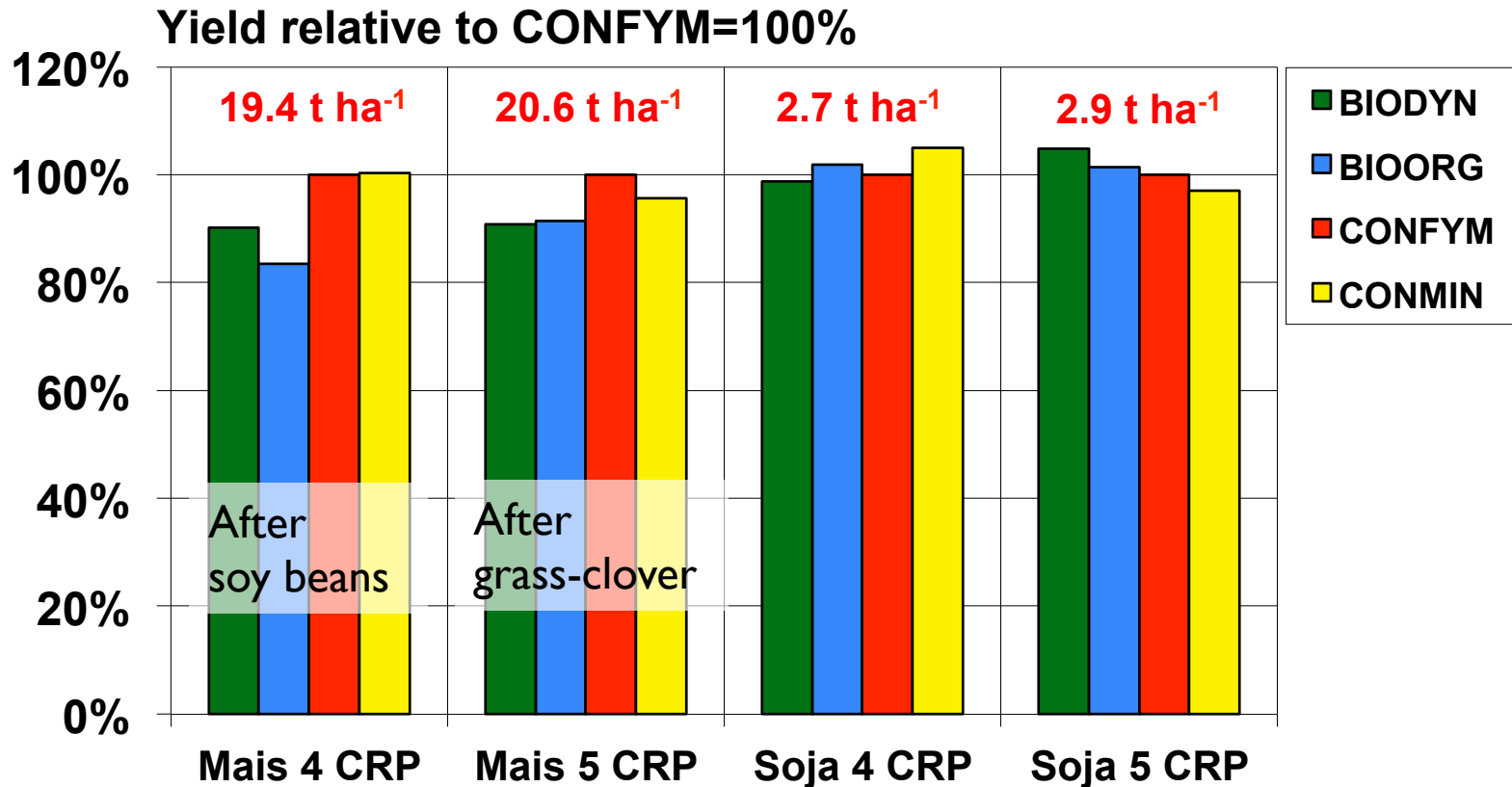
| 1. CRP (1978-1984) | 2. CRP (1985-1991) | 3. CRP (1992-1998) | 4. CRP (1999-2005) | 5. CRP (2006-2012) | 6. CRP (2013-2019) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Potatoes Green manure | Potatoes Green manure | Potatoes | Potatoes | Maize | Maize Green manure |
| Winter wheat Green manure | Winter wheat Green manure | Winter wheat Green manure | Winter wheat Green manure | Winter wheat Green manure | Soy |
| Cabbage | Red beets | Red beets | Soy Green manure | Soy Green manure | Winter wheat Green manure |
| Winter wheat | Winter wheat | Winter wheat | Maize | Potatoes | Potatoes |
| Barley | Barley | Grass-clover 1 | Winter wheat | Winter wheat | Winter wheat |
| Grass-clover 1 | Grass-clover 1 | Grass-clover 2 | Grass-clover 1 | Grass-clover 1 | Grass-clover 1 |
| Grass-clover 2 | Grass-clover 2 | Grass-clover 3 | Grass-clover 2 | Grass-clover 2 | Grass-clover 2 |

CRP: Crop rotation period

CRP: Sædskifteperiode på 7 år

DOK trial – Maize and Soybeans

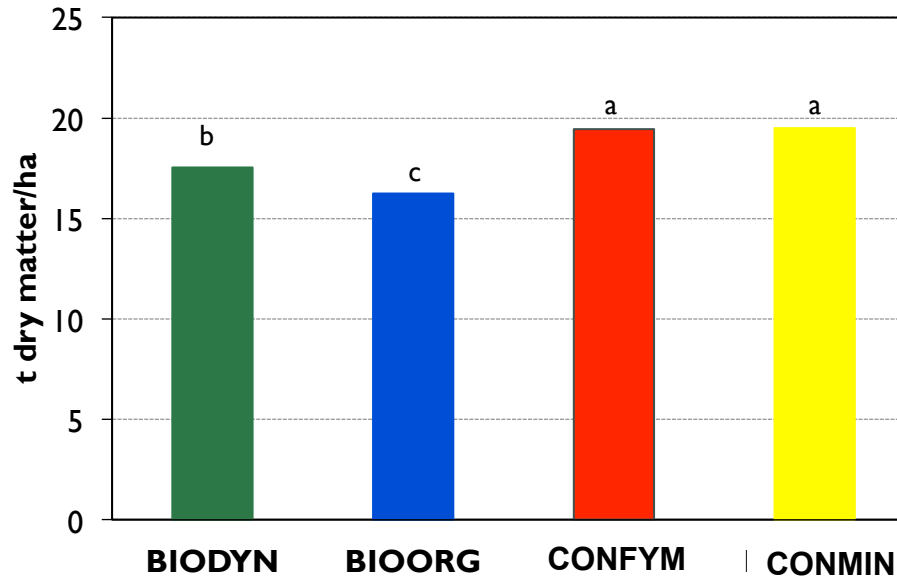
DOK-forsøget – majs og sojabønner



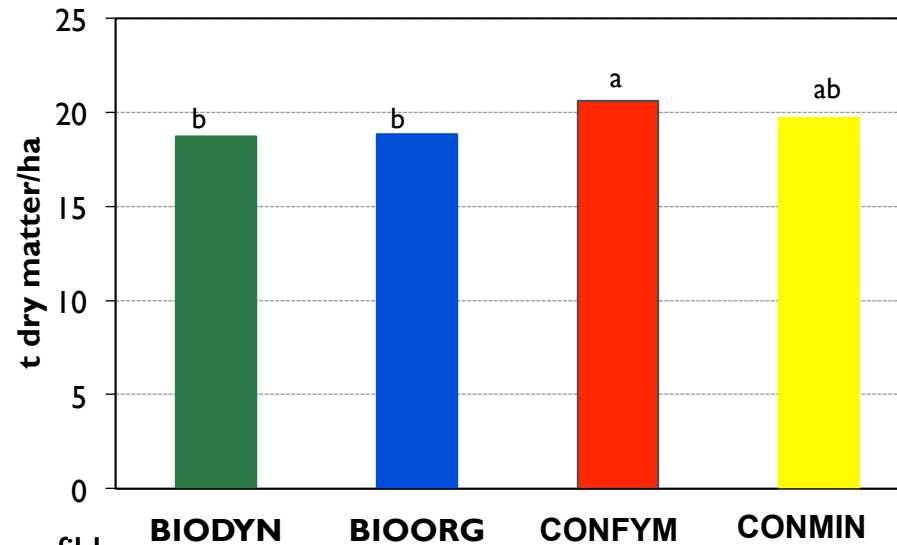
Maize yield in the 4th and 5th CRP (Ø 3 years)

Majsudbytter i 4. og 5. sædskifteperiode

4th CRP:
After
soybeans



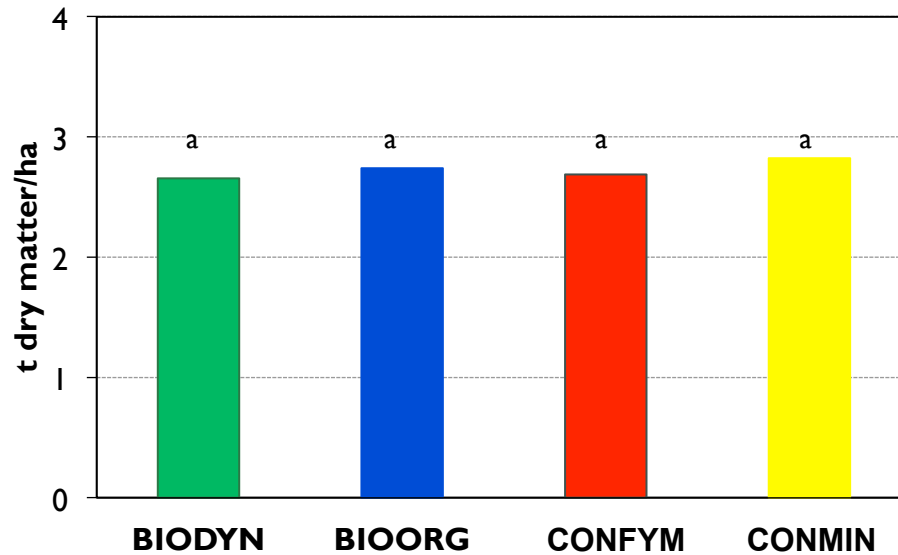
5th CRP:
After grass-
clover



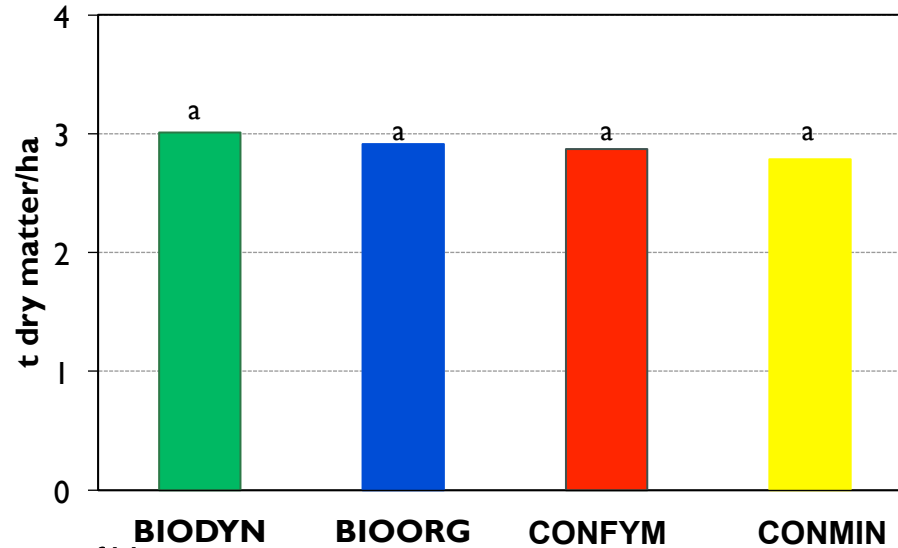
Soybean yield in the 4th and 5th CRP (Ø 3 years)

Sojabønneudbytter i 4. og 5. sædskifteperiode

4th CRP:

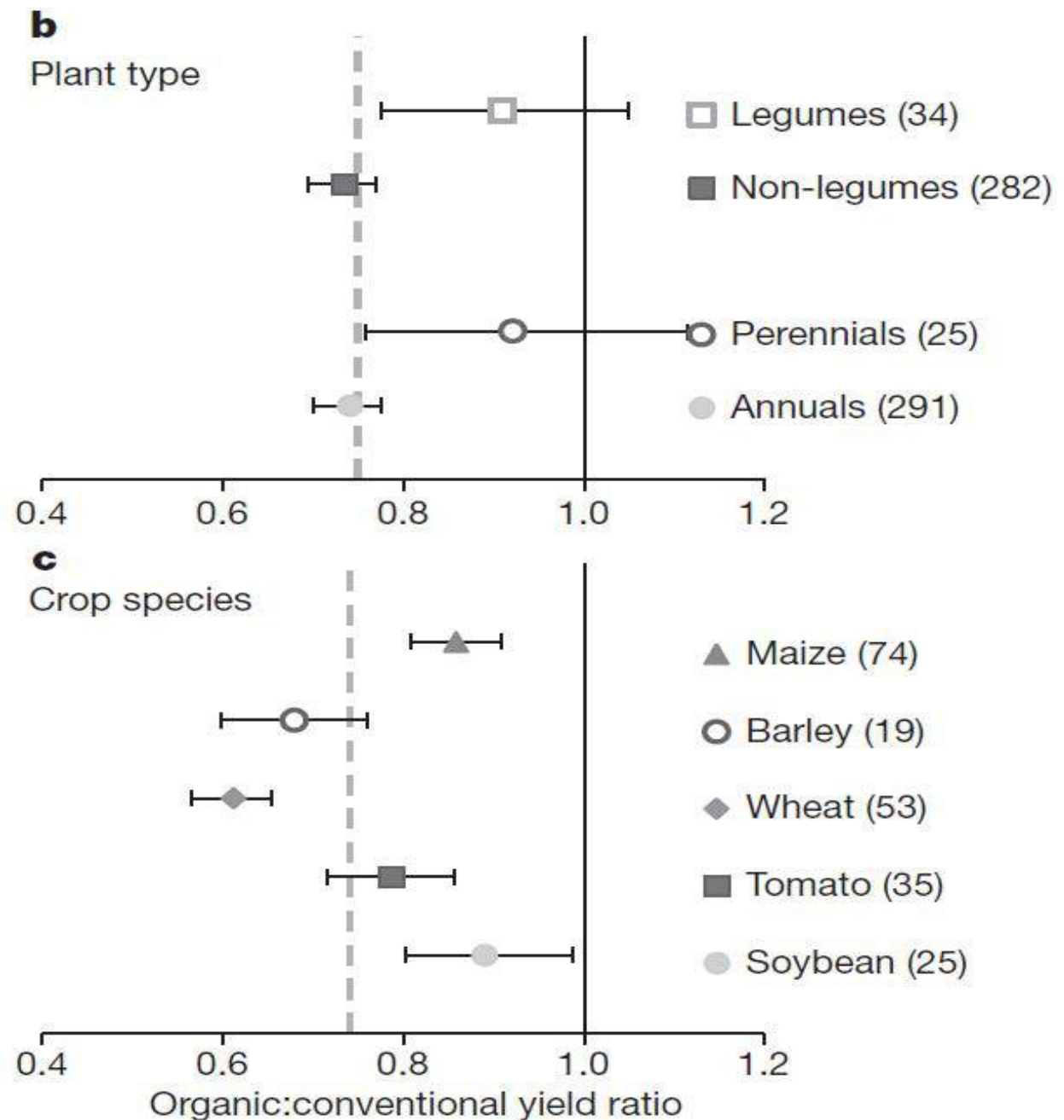


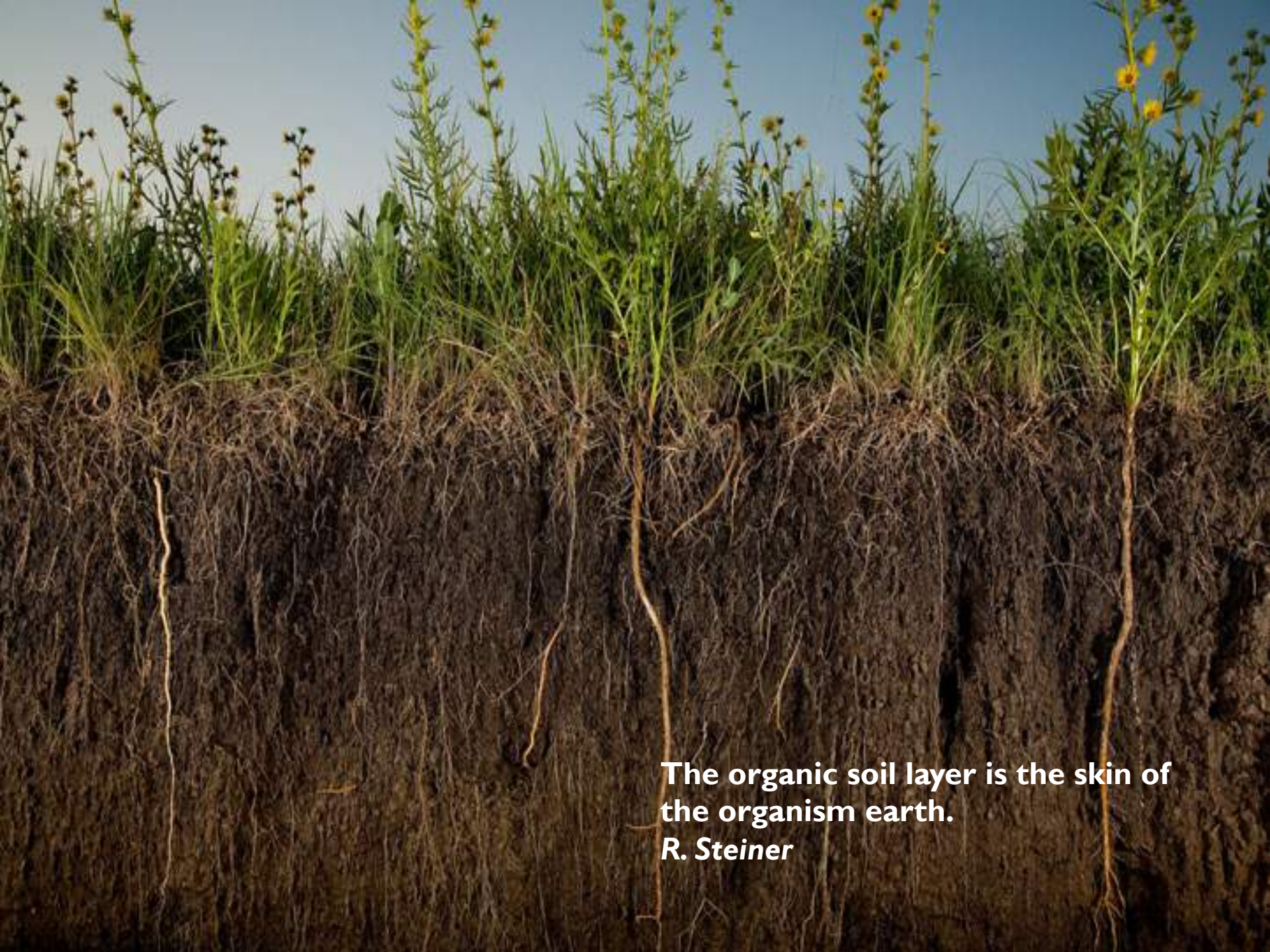
5th CRP:



Crop yields in organic and conventional comparisons Meta-Analysis

Metaanalyse: Sammenligning af økologiske og konventionelle udbytter





**The organic soil layer is the skin of
the organism earth.**

R. Steiner

Soil properties in the DOK trial after 21 years ...

Jordens egenskaber i DOK-forsøget efter 21 år ...



**Biodynamic farming
(BIODYN)**



**Conventional Mineral
(CONMIN)**

Soil structure without organic manure and with manure compost in the DOK trial

Jordstruktur

- uden organisk gødning

- med komposteret husdyrgødning

Fotos: Fliessbach Nov. 2002

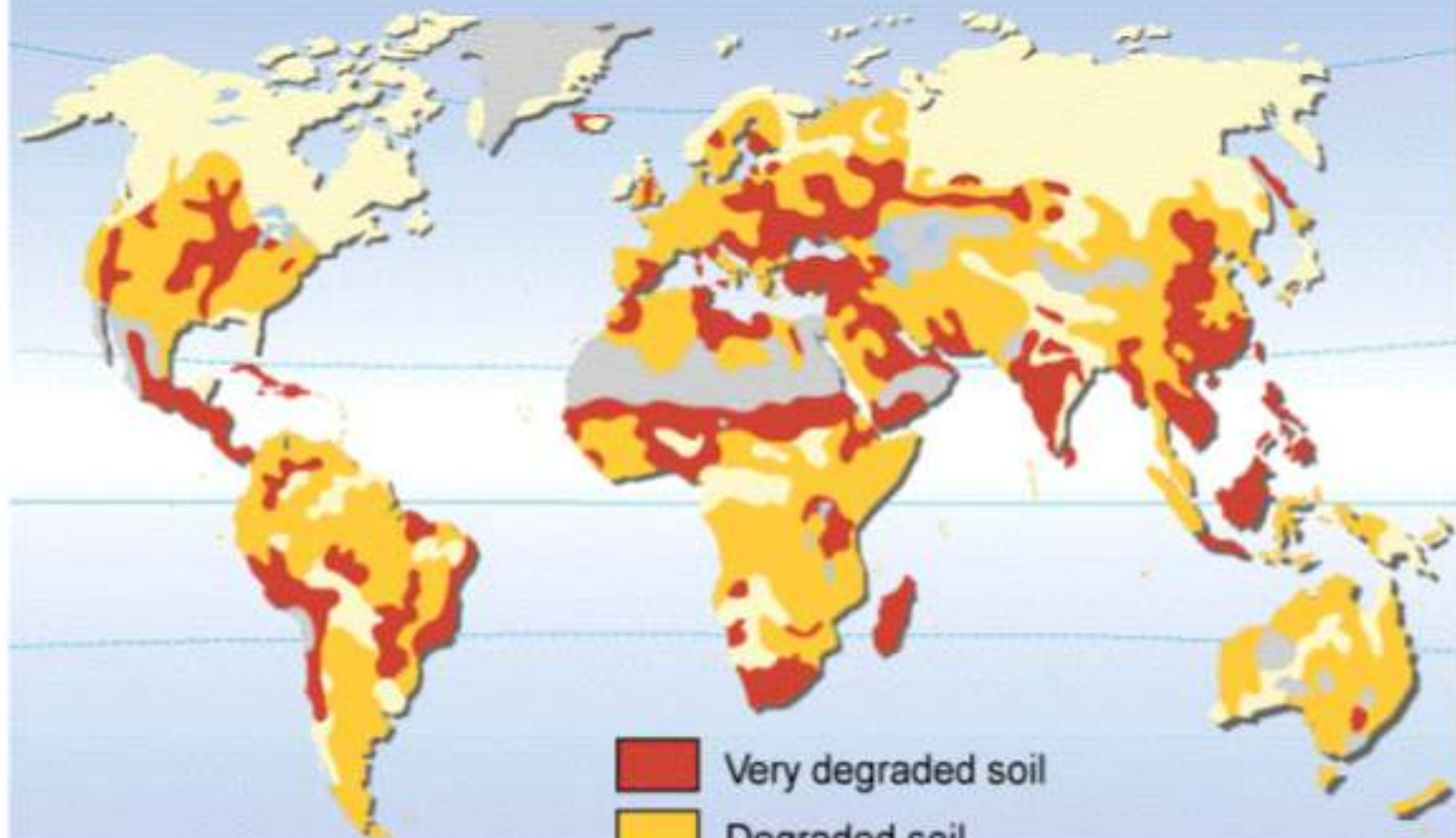



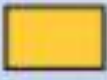

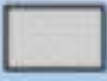
CONMIN



BIODYN

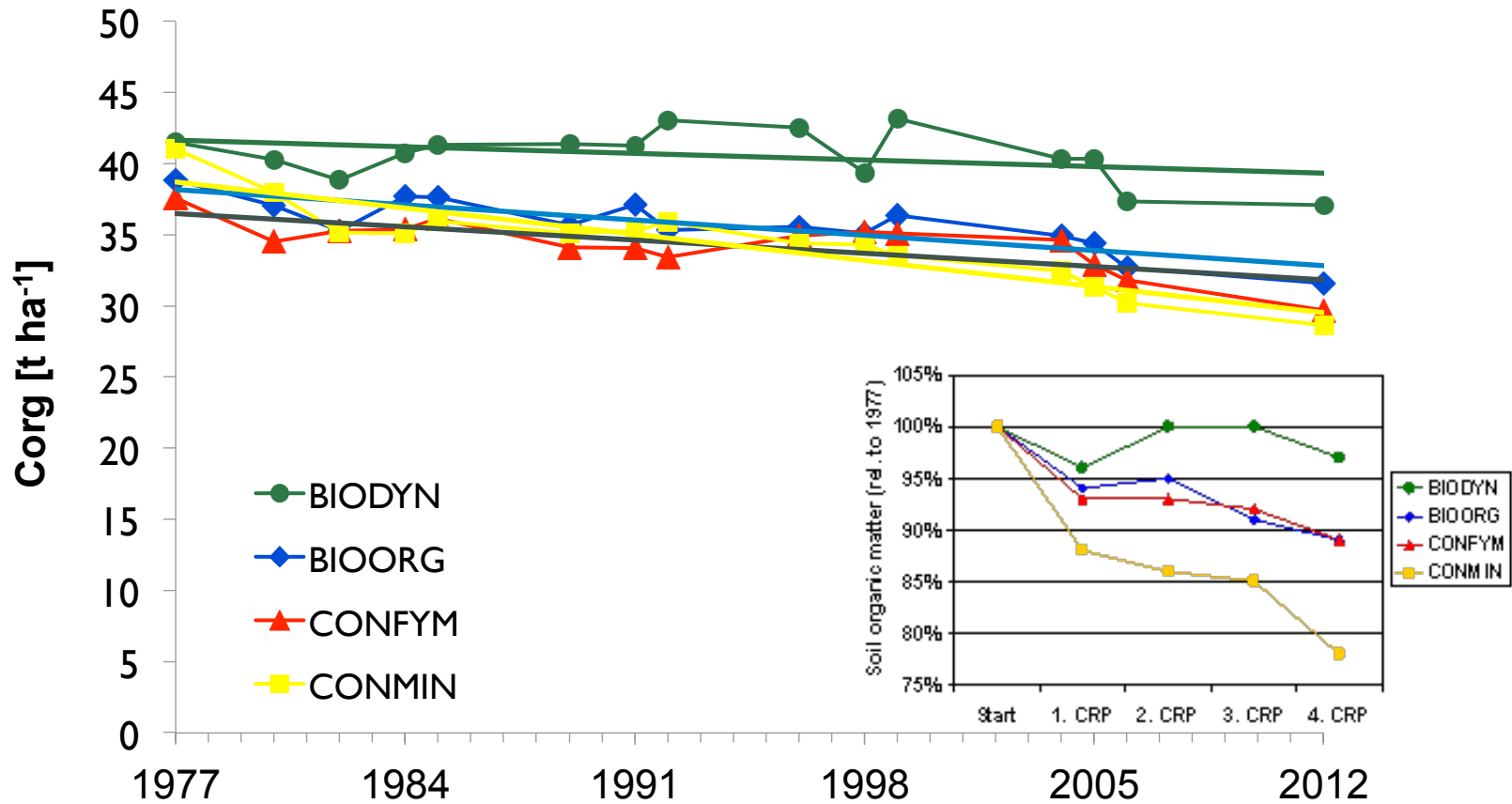
Soil degradation



-  Very degraded soil
-  Degraded soil
-  Stable soil
-  Without vegetation

Development of soil carbon stocks DOK experiment (high intensity plots only)

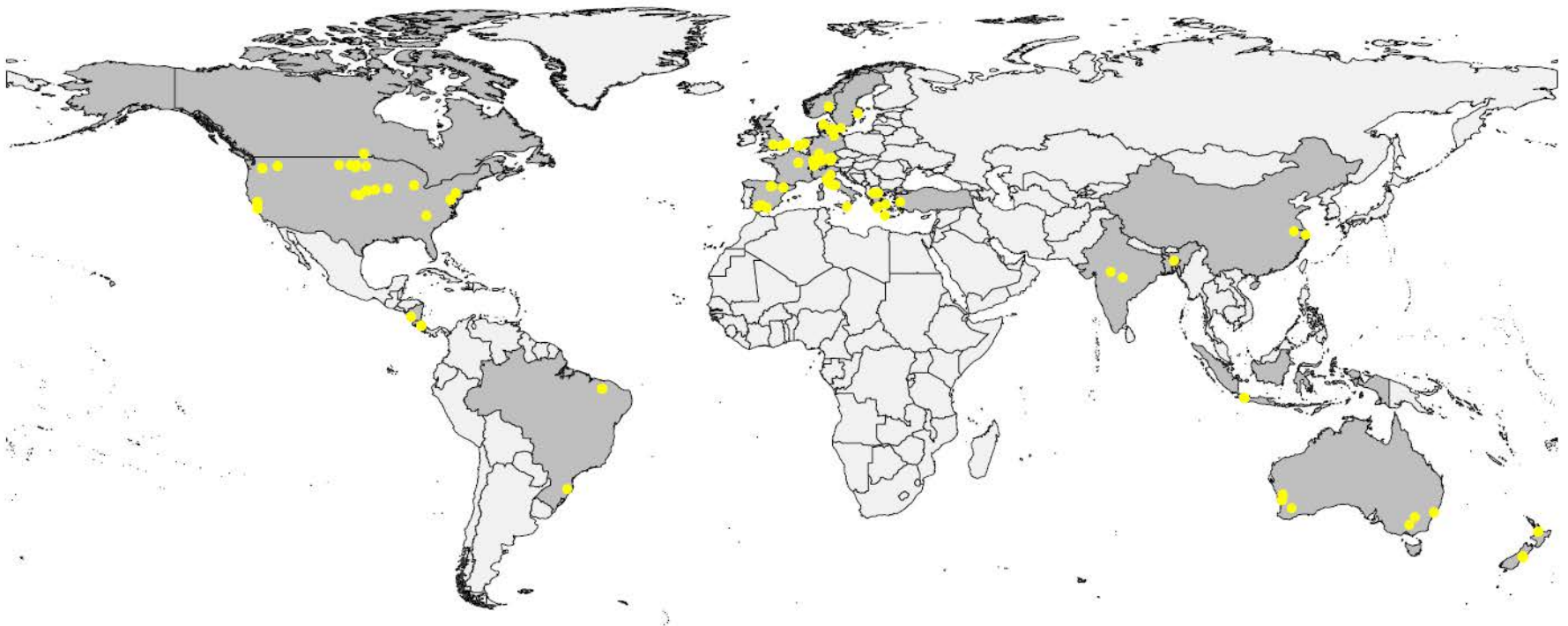
Udvikling i jordens indhold af kulstof (høj gødningsniveau)



Meta-analysis: Soil carbon in organic and conventional farming systems

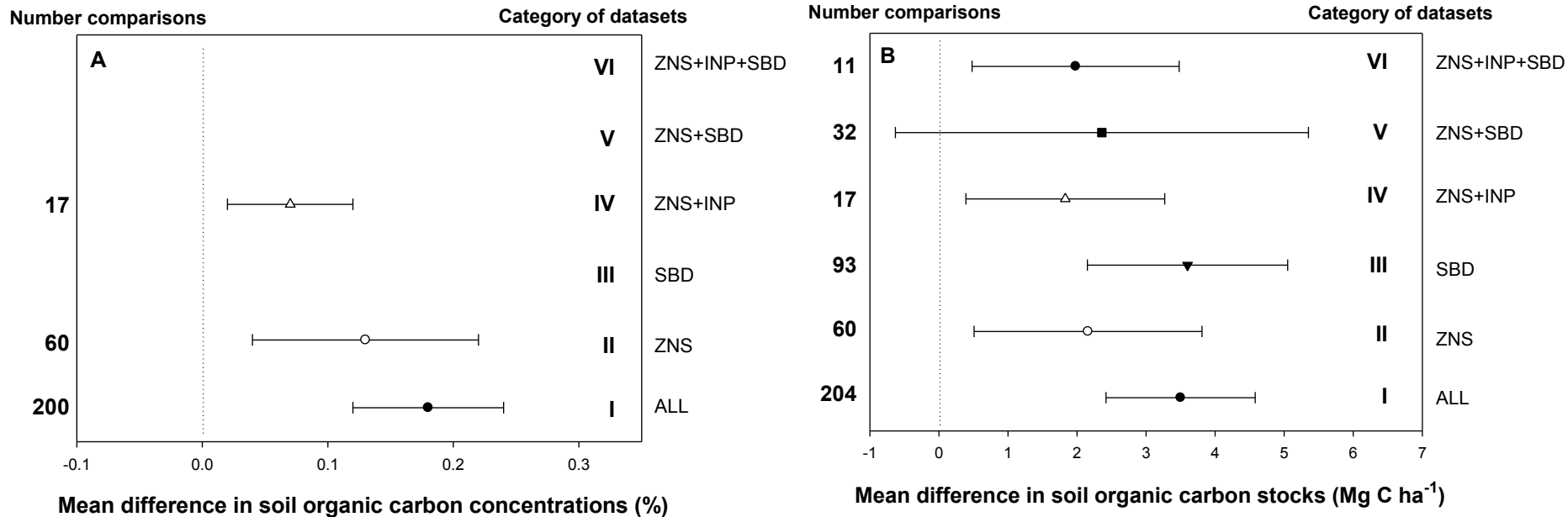
Kulstof i økologiske og konventionelle landbrug

Geographic distribution of system comparison studies



74 comparisons with up to 211 compared pairs

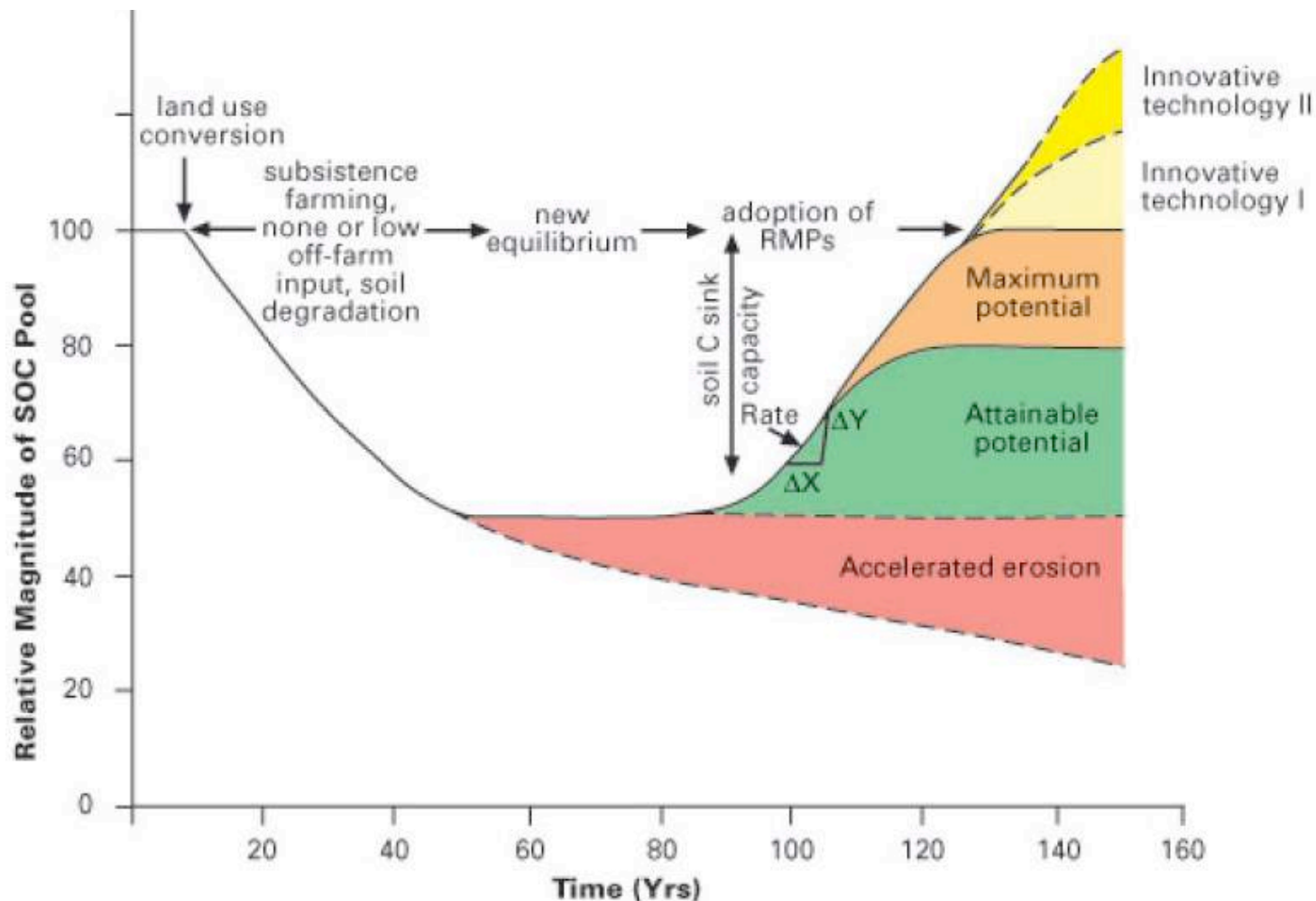
More carbon in organically managed soils?



Higher carbon concentration ($0,18 \pm 0,06$ percent points C_{org}) and carbon stocks ($3,50 \pm 1,08$ t C_{org} ha⁻¹) in top-soil (0-20 cm) under organic management.

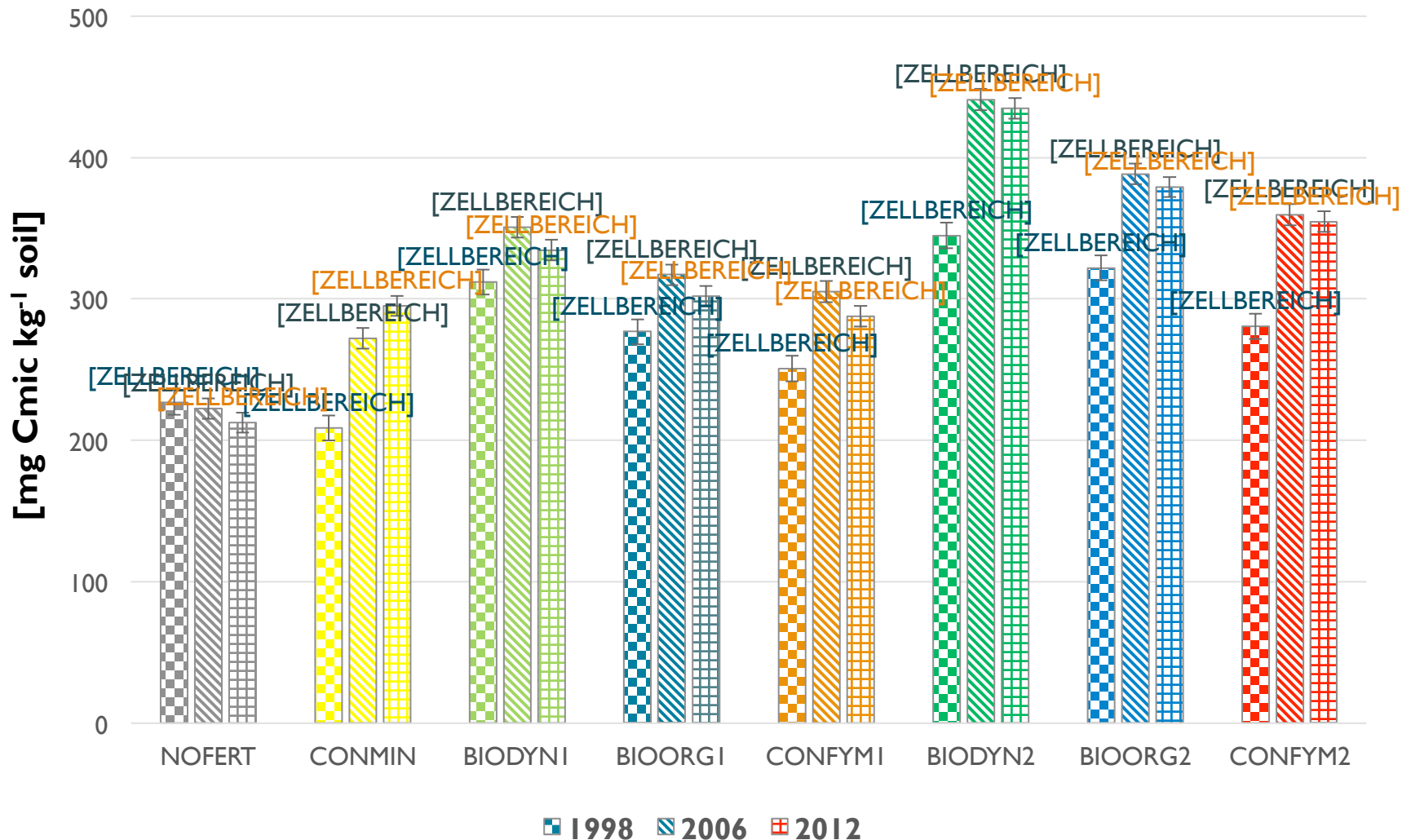
Mere kulstof i topjorden (0-20 cm) ved økologisk dyrkning

Soil organic carbon (SOC) dynamics

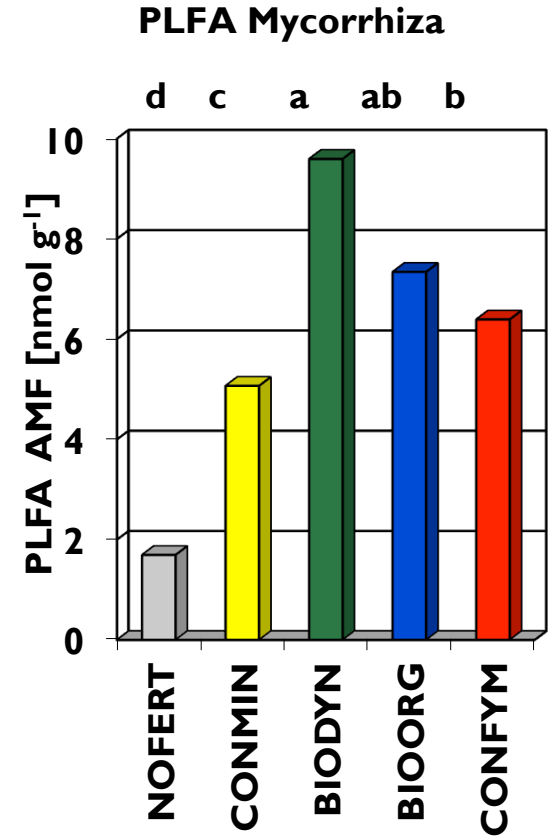
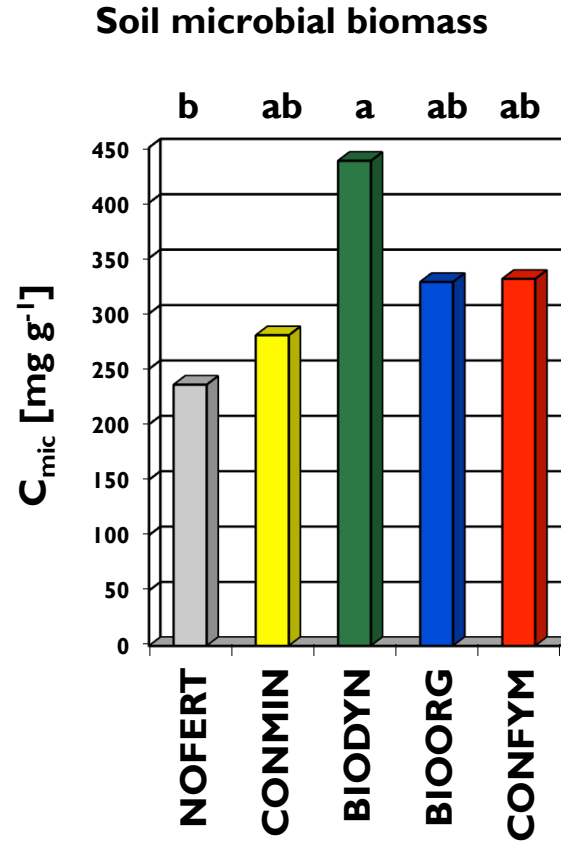
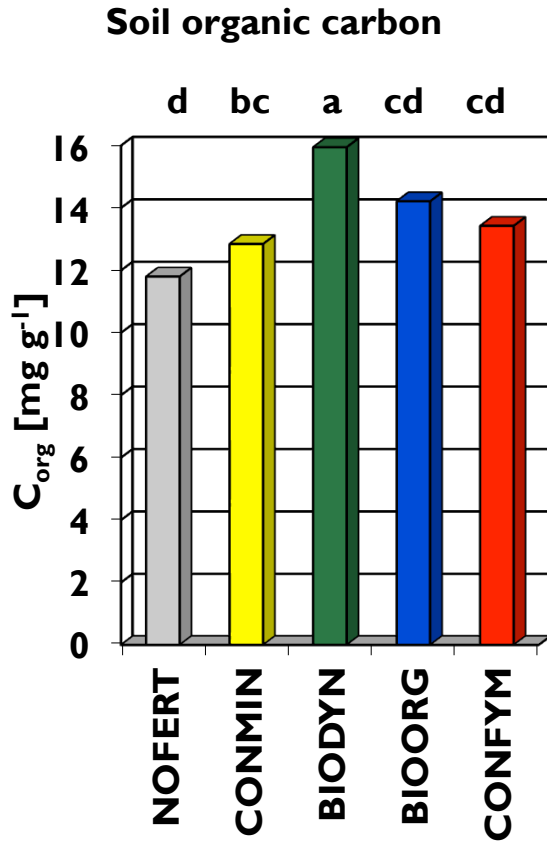


Soil microbial biomass in 1998, 2006 and 2012

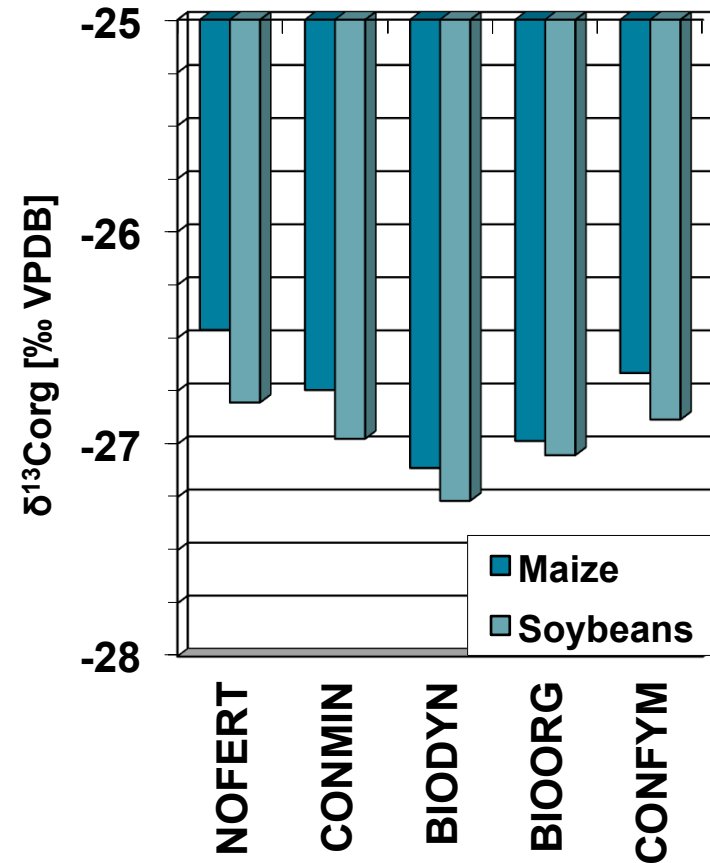
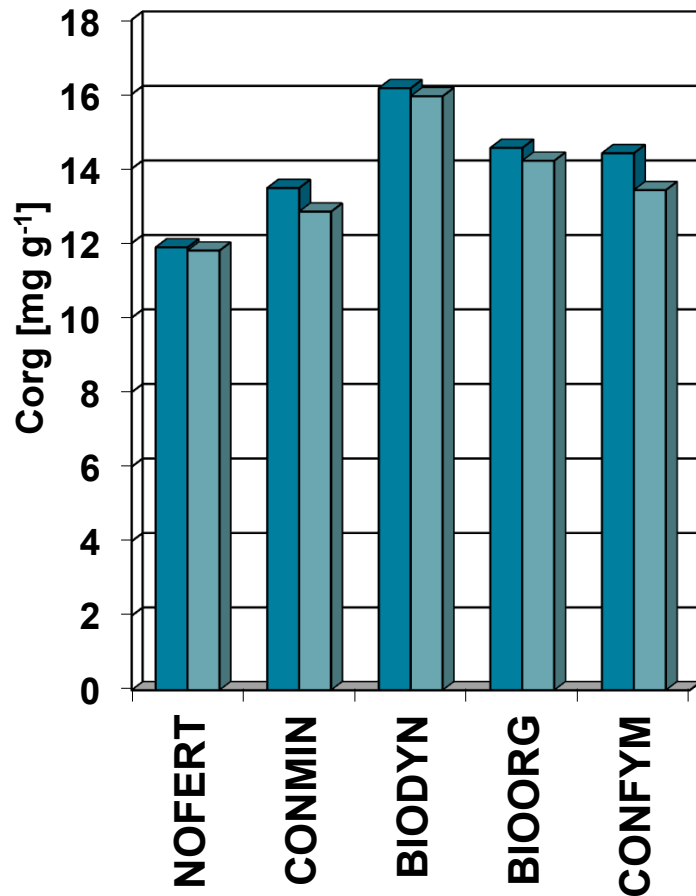
Mængden af mikroorganismer i jorden i 1998, 2006 og 2012



Sensitiveness of indicators (2004)

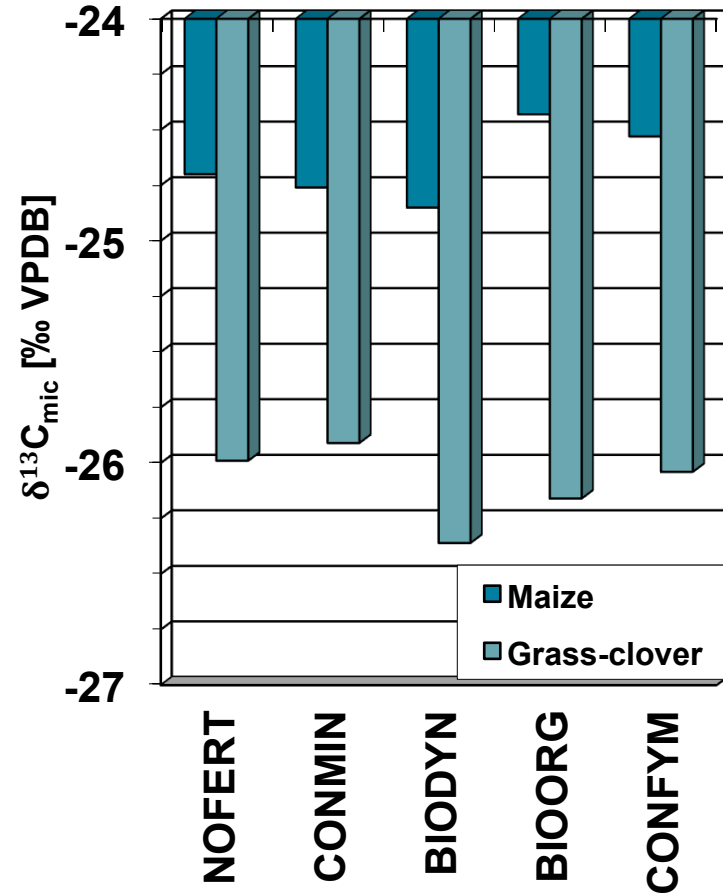
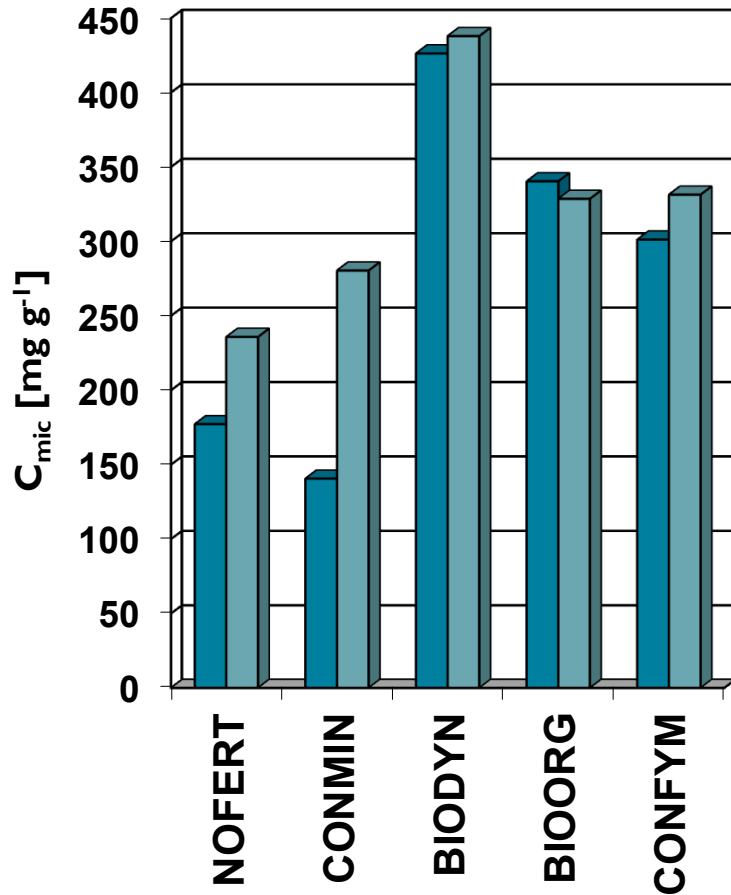


Soil organic carbon (C_{org}) in the farming systems of the DOK-trial under maize and soybeans



Microbial biomass (C_{mic}) in the farming systems of the DOK trial under maize and grass-clover

Mængden af mikroorganismer i jorden under majs og kløvergræs i DOK



Increased soil microbial biomass and activity under organic agriculture worldwide?

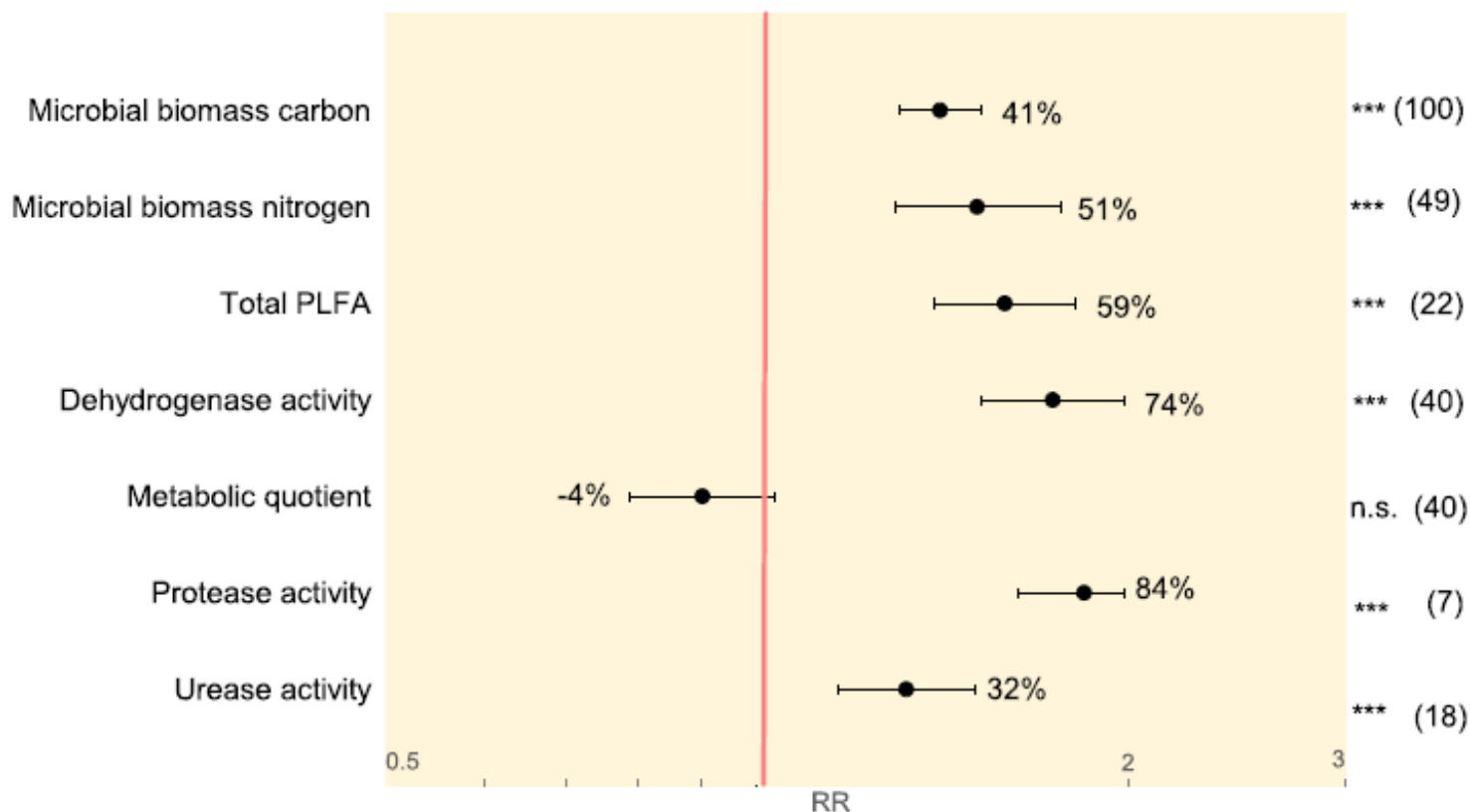
Er mængden af mikroorganismer større i økologisk jord, og er mikroorganismene her mere aktive?



57 eligible studies globally with
up to 148 pairwise comparisons

Increased soil microbial biomass and activity under organic agriculture worldwide?

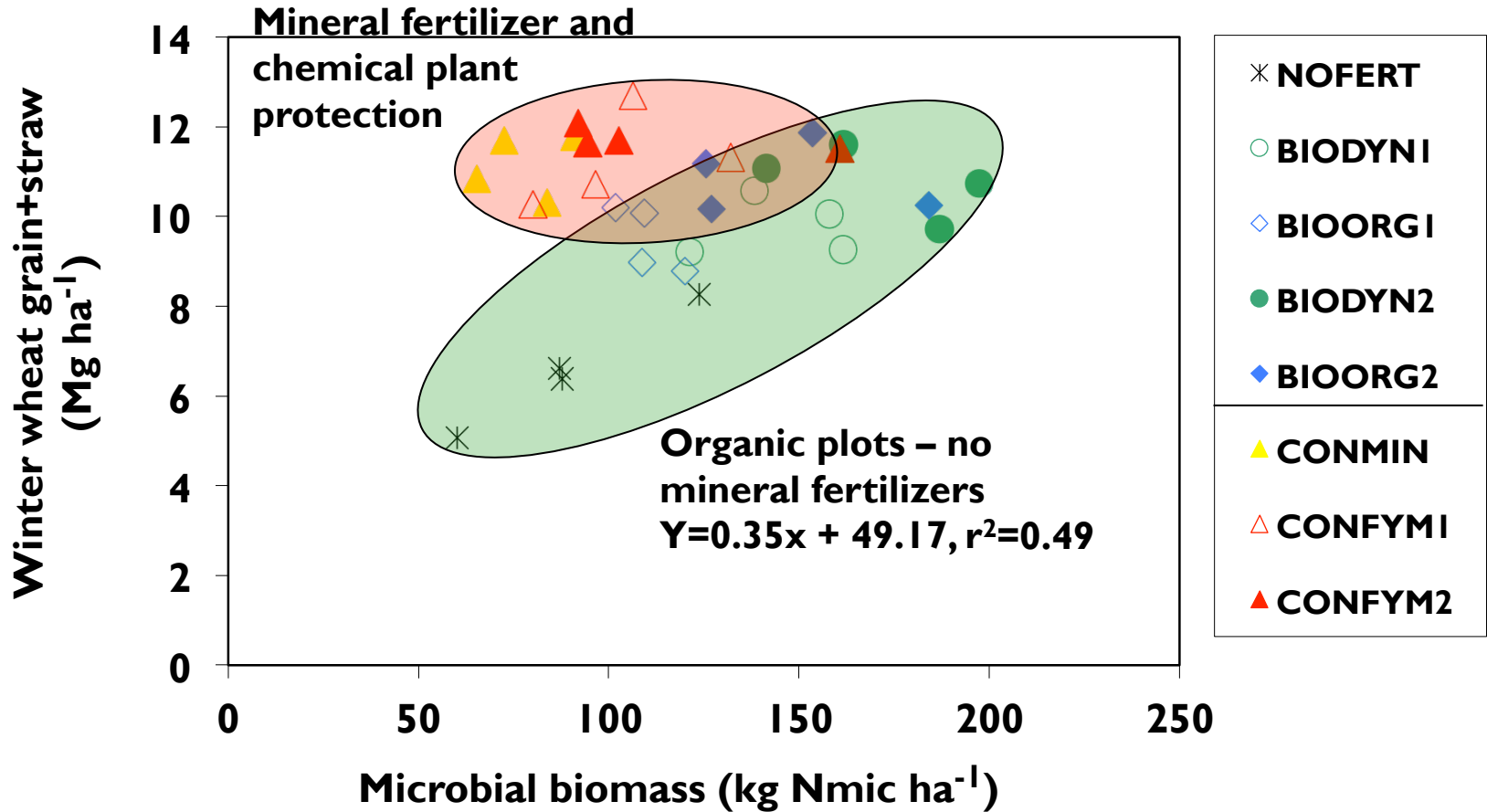
Er mængden af mikroorganismer større i økologisk jord, og er mikroorganismene her mere aktive?



Random effects model with a Z-Distribution and a 95 % confidence interval. Numbers in brackets display the number of pairwise comparisons included in each calculation. * ≥ 0.05 , ** ≥ 0.01 , *** ≥ 0.001 , n.s.=not significant

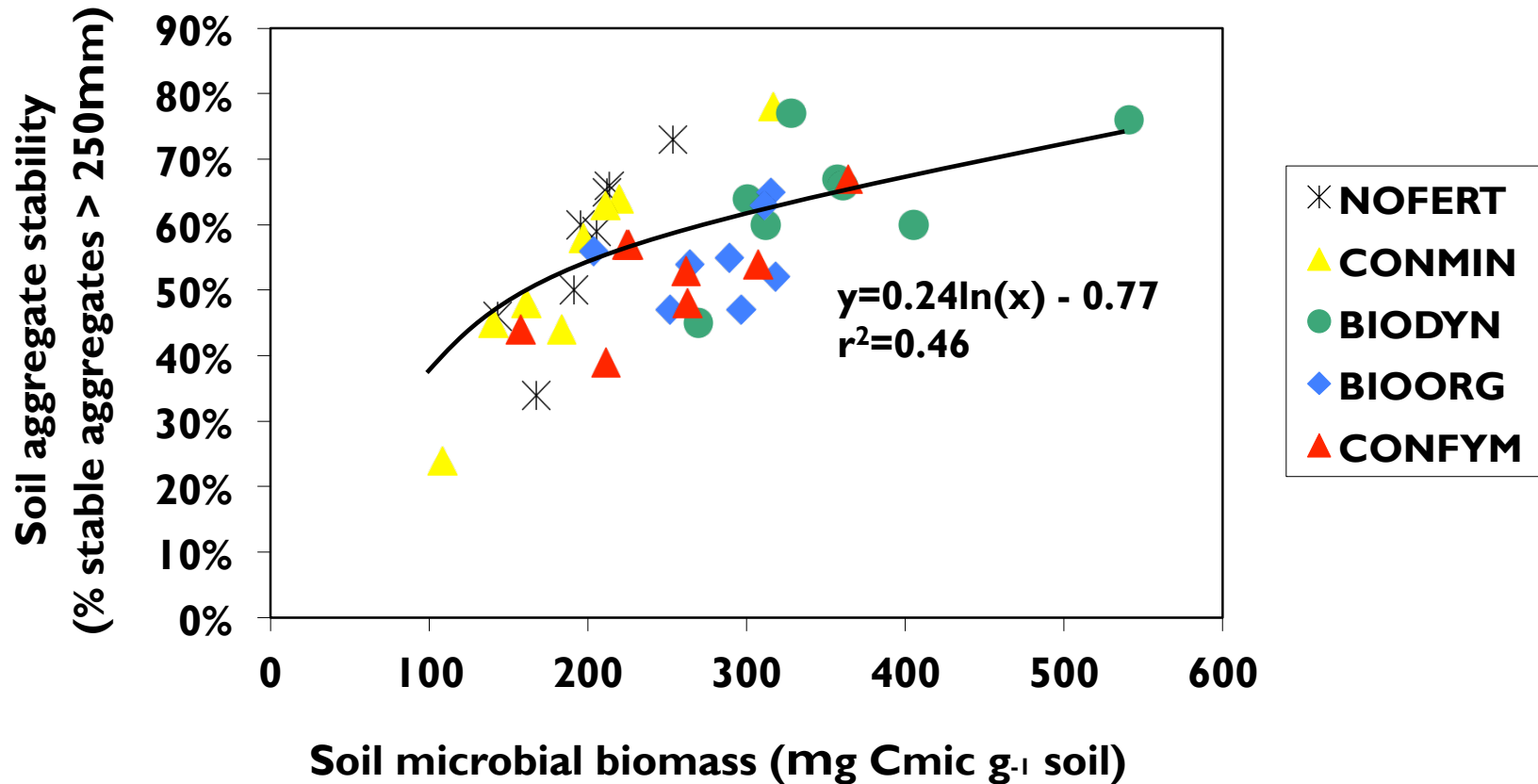
Correlation soil microbial biomass – yield

Sammenhæng mellem udbytter og mængden af mikroorganismer

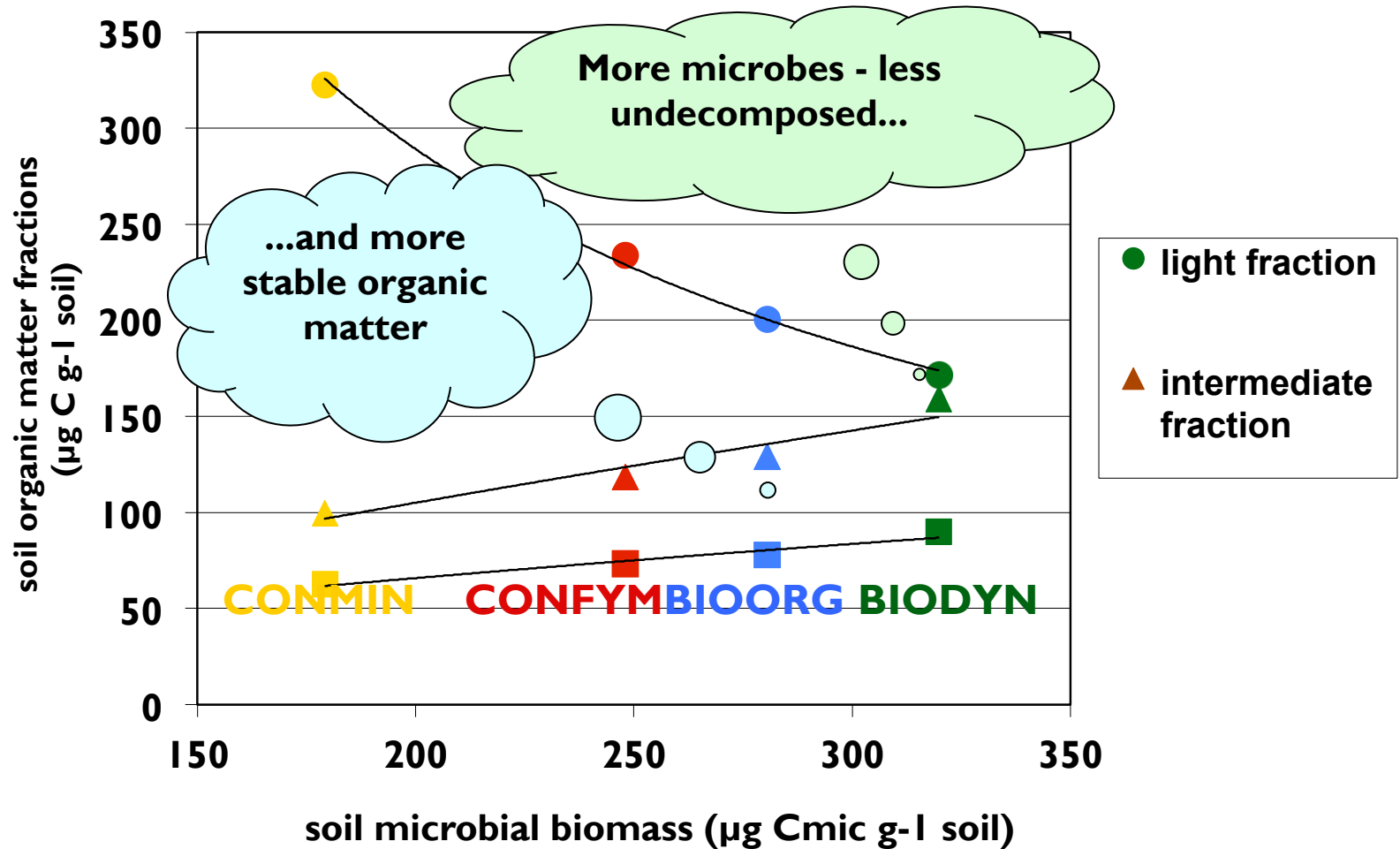


Correlation soil microbial biomass – aggregate stability

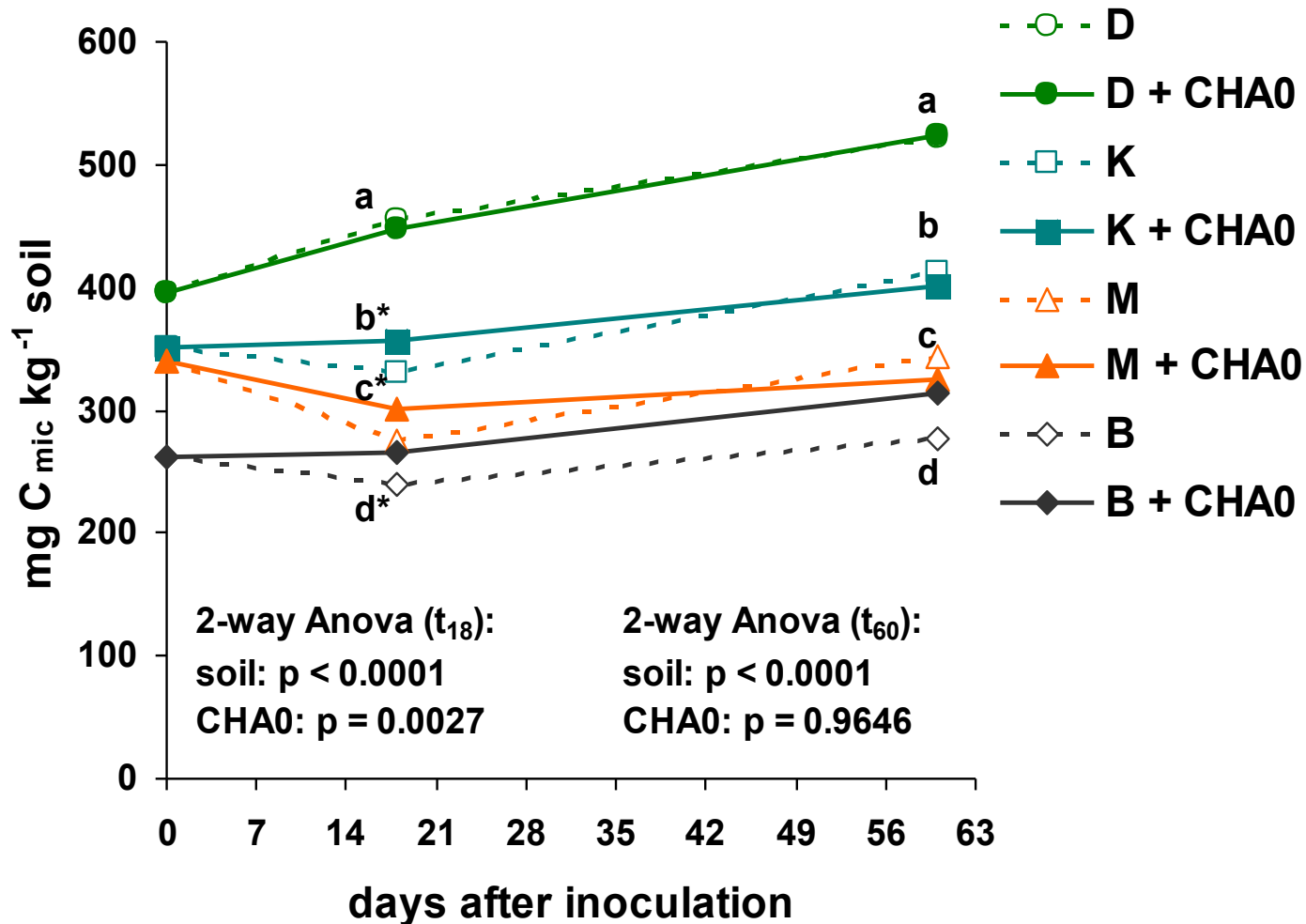
Sammenhæng mellem jordkrummernes styrke og mængden af mikroorganismer



Density fractions



Resilience: Effect of soil amendment with *P. fluorescens* CHA0 on the microbial biomass (C_{mic})



Suppressiveness of soils towards plant diseases

Jordens evne til at modstå plantesygdomme

lav søjle = mindre sygdom

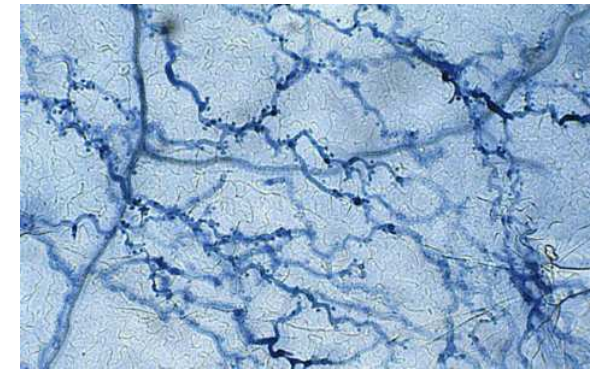
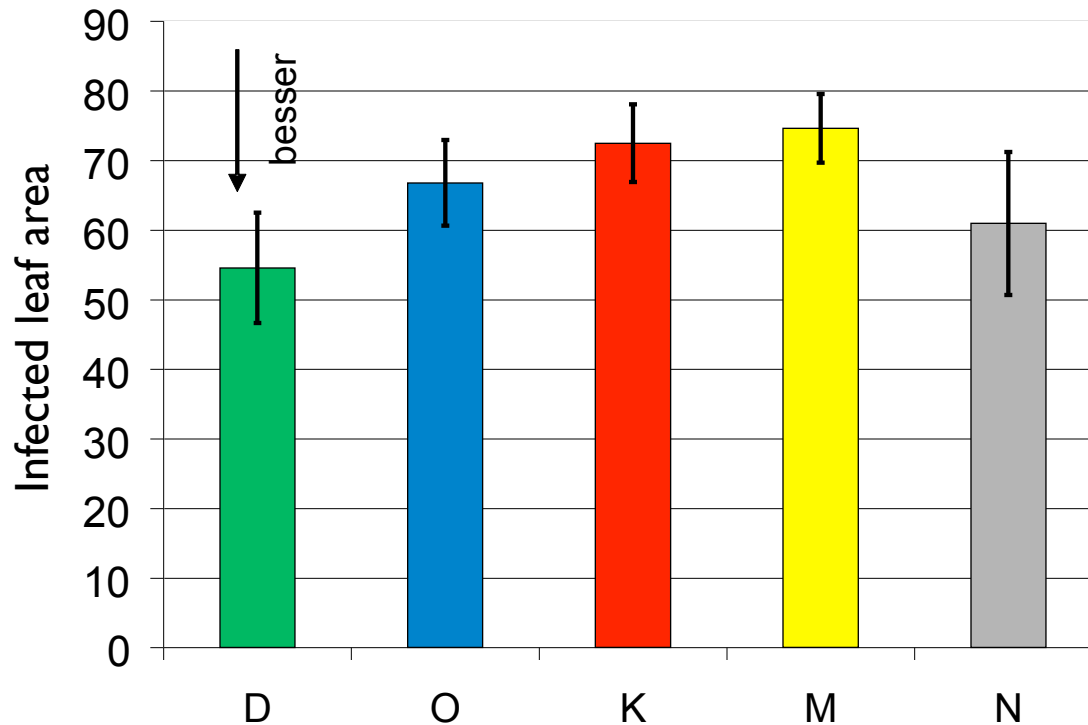


Foto: Barbara Thürig

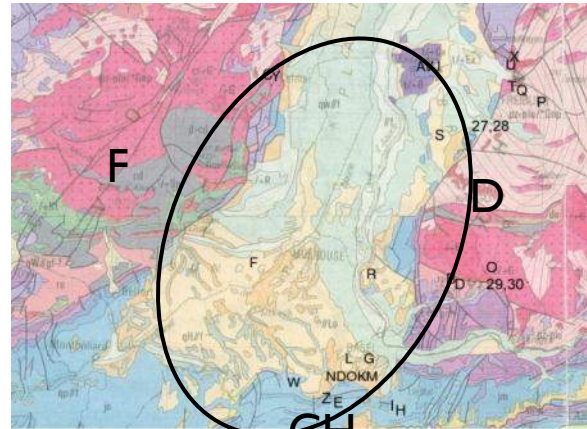
Influence of land use intensity on mycorrhiza communities in Central Europe

Betydningen af dyrkningsintensitet for mycorrhiza dannelse i Centraleuropa

Region: Upper Rhine Valley, Three country corner: France-Germany-Switzerland



Altitude: 250-400 m a.s.l.



Geology: periglacial Loess sediments (~12'000 years)



Soil types: Calcaric Regosols, Haplic Luvisols



Dyrkningsintensitet



Ekstensiv græsning

Økologi

Sædskifte

Integreret

Monokultur

Extensive Grasslands

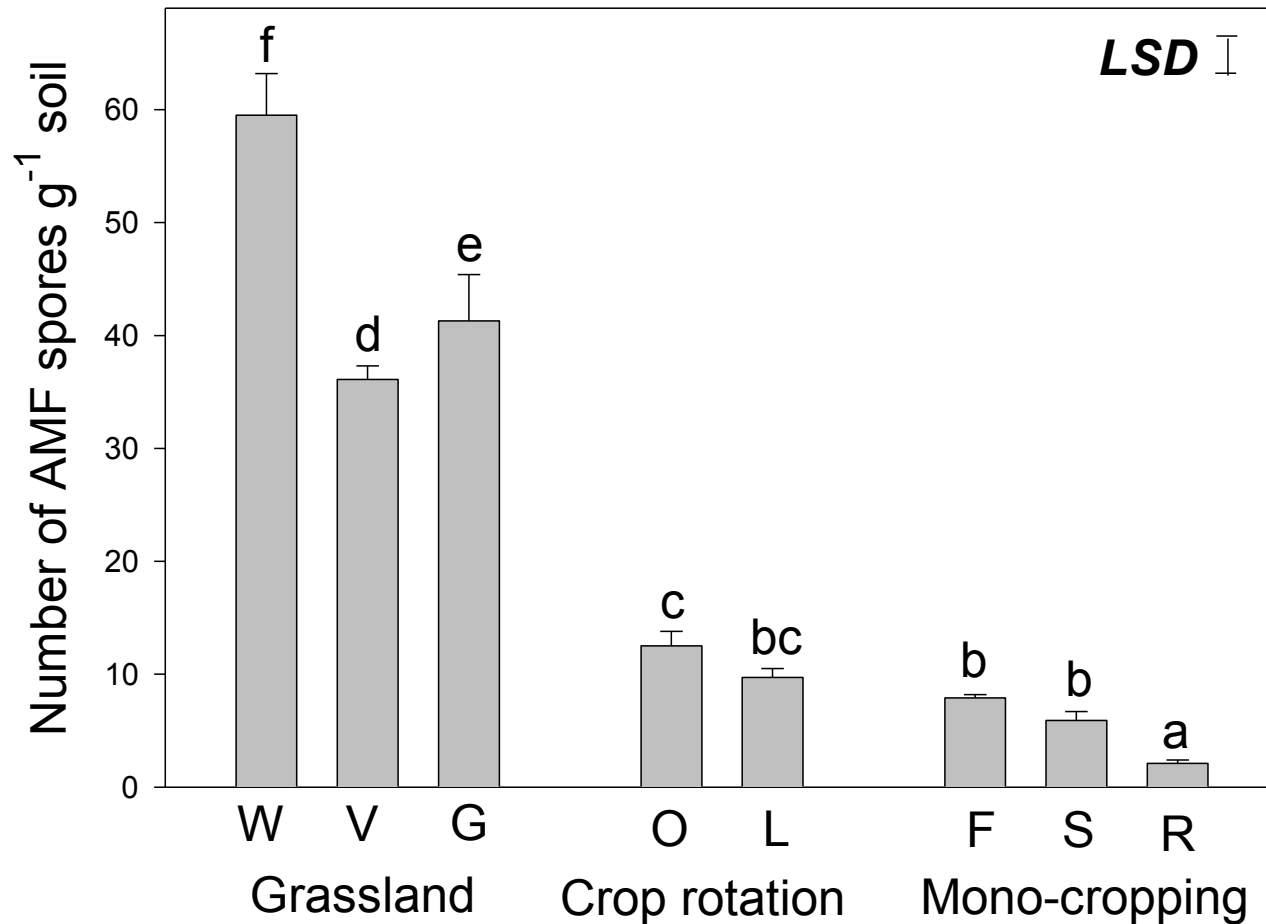
Swiss Organic Farming Rotations Integrated Production Swiss

Mono-Cropping Maize

Land use intensity

Mycorrhiza spore numbers in agricultural soils

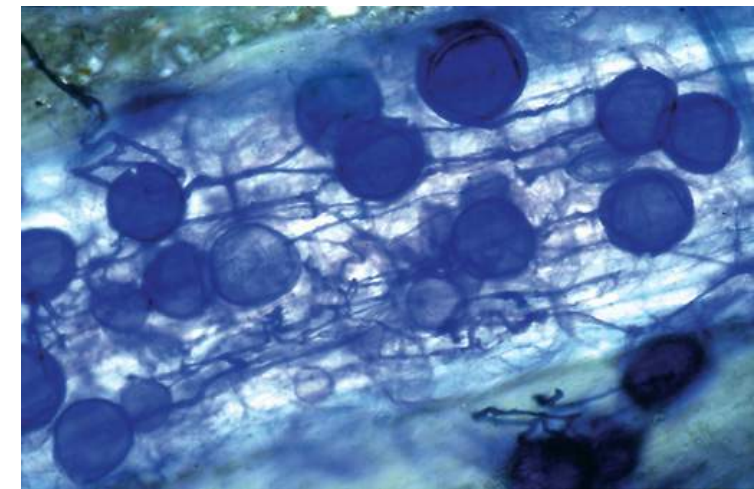
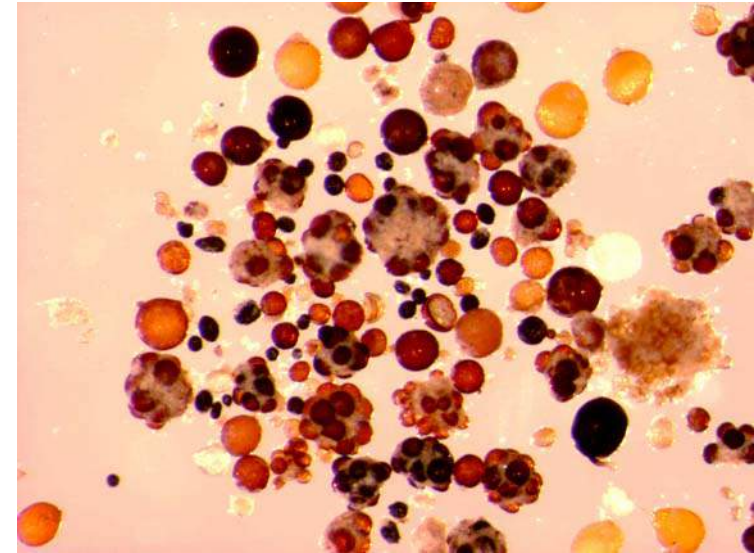
Antallet af mycorrhiza svampesporer i landbrugsjord



Mycorrhiza species (microscopy)

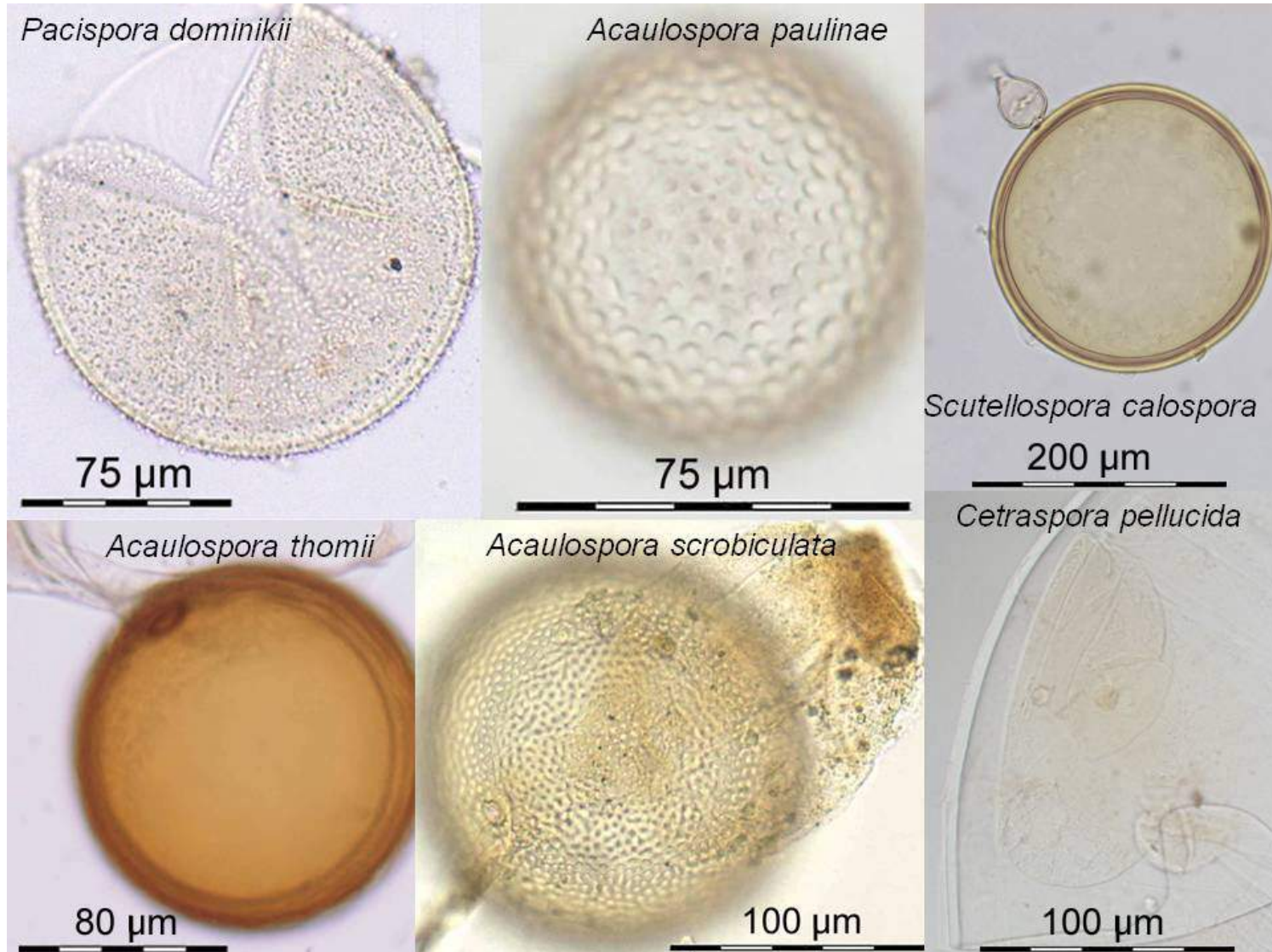
Mycorrhiza arter

| Mycorrhiza on loess sites in the DOK region: | Site | Nr of spore types |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Grassland | 1 | 26 |
| | 2 | 27 |
| | 3 | 26 |
| Crop rotation | organic | 26 |
| | integrated | 18 |
| Monocropping maize | 1 | 13 |
| | 2 | 10 |
| | 3 | 8 |



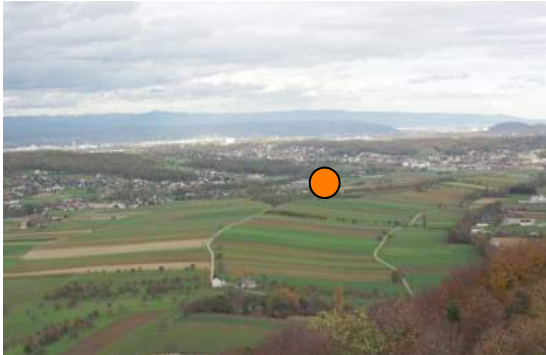
Indicator mycorrhiza species for intensive agriculture

Indikator arter af mycorrhiza i intensivt landbrug



Mycorrhiza as affected by organic and conventional farming

Hvordan mycorrhiza påvirkes af øko og konventionelt landbrug



Geology: periglacial Loess

Soil type: Haplic Luvisol

Site: DOK field trial, Therwil (BL)



Land use intensity

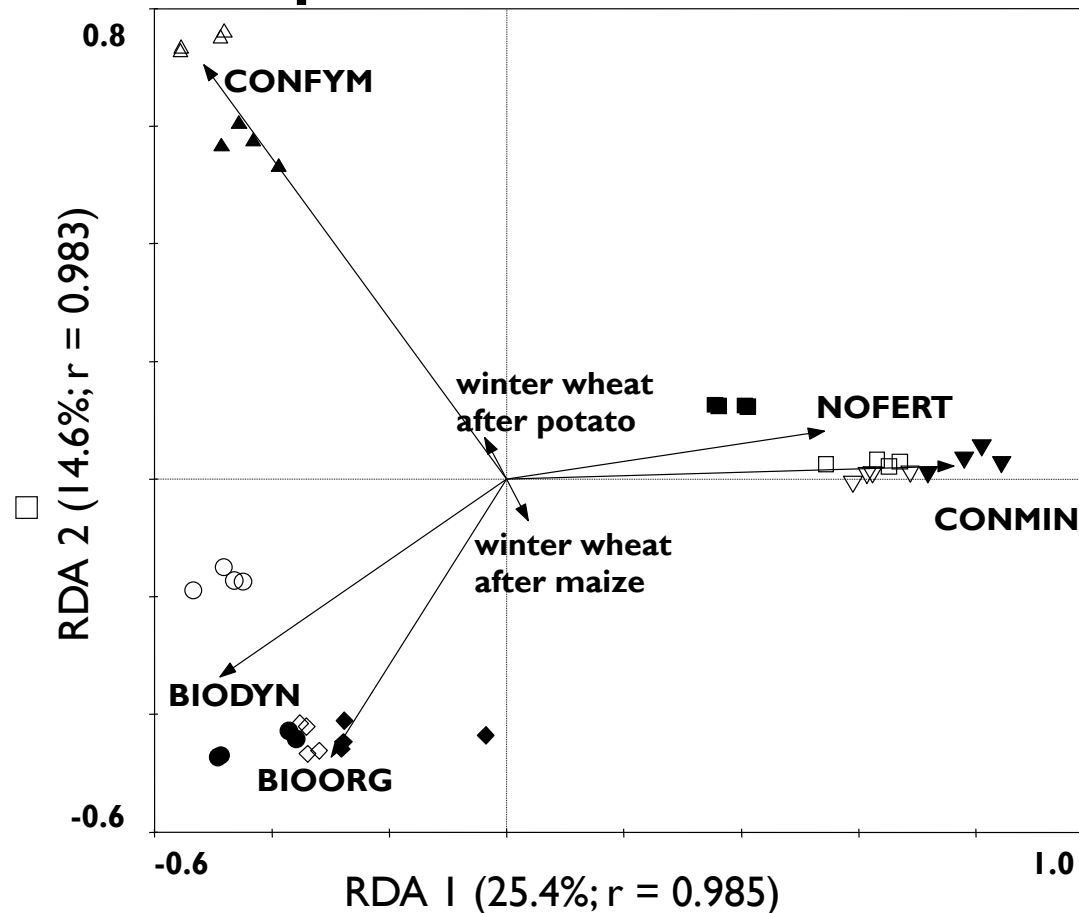


More *Scutellospora*-, *Acaulospora* species in organic systems

Molecular phylotype diversity of AM fungi in arable soils

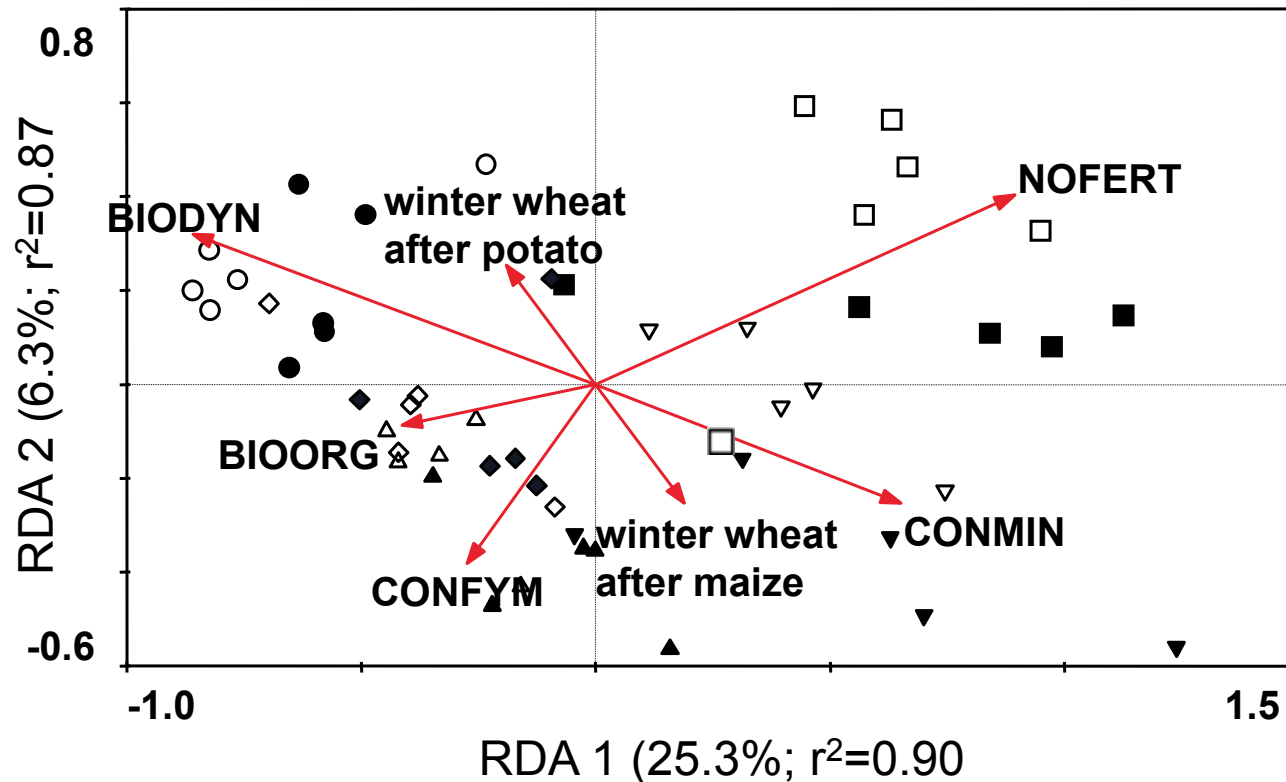
| Field | Acaulospora- ceae | <i>Archaeospora/ Paraglomus</i> | Gigasporaceae | <i>Glomus</i> group A | <i>Glomus</i> group B |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| maize monoculture (R) | - | - | - | GLOM-A1, GLOM-A3, GLOM-A5 | - |
| organic leek field (U) | - | - | - | GLOM-A1, GLOM-A3, GLOM-A4 | - |
| maize, conventional/Swiss integrated (K62) | - | PARA-1 | GIGA-1 | GLOM-A1, GLOM-A2, GLOM-A3 | GLOM-B1 |
| wheat, conventional/Swiss integrated (K64) | ACAU-1 | PARA-1 | GIGA-1 | GLOM-A1, GLOM-A2, GLOM-A3 GLOM-A4 | - |
| maize, mineral fertilization (M) | - | PARA-1 | GIGA-1 | GLOM-A1, GLOM-A3, GLOM-A4 | - |
| maize, organic (O) | ACAU-2 | PARA-1 | GIGA-1 GIGA-2 | GLOM-A1, GLOM-A3 | - |

Phospholipid fatty acid fingerprints: Redundancy analysis of PLFA profiles



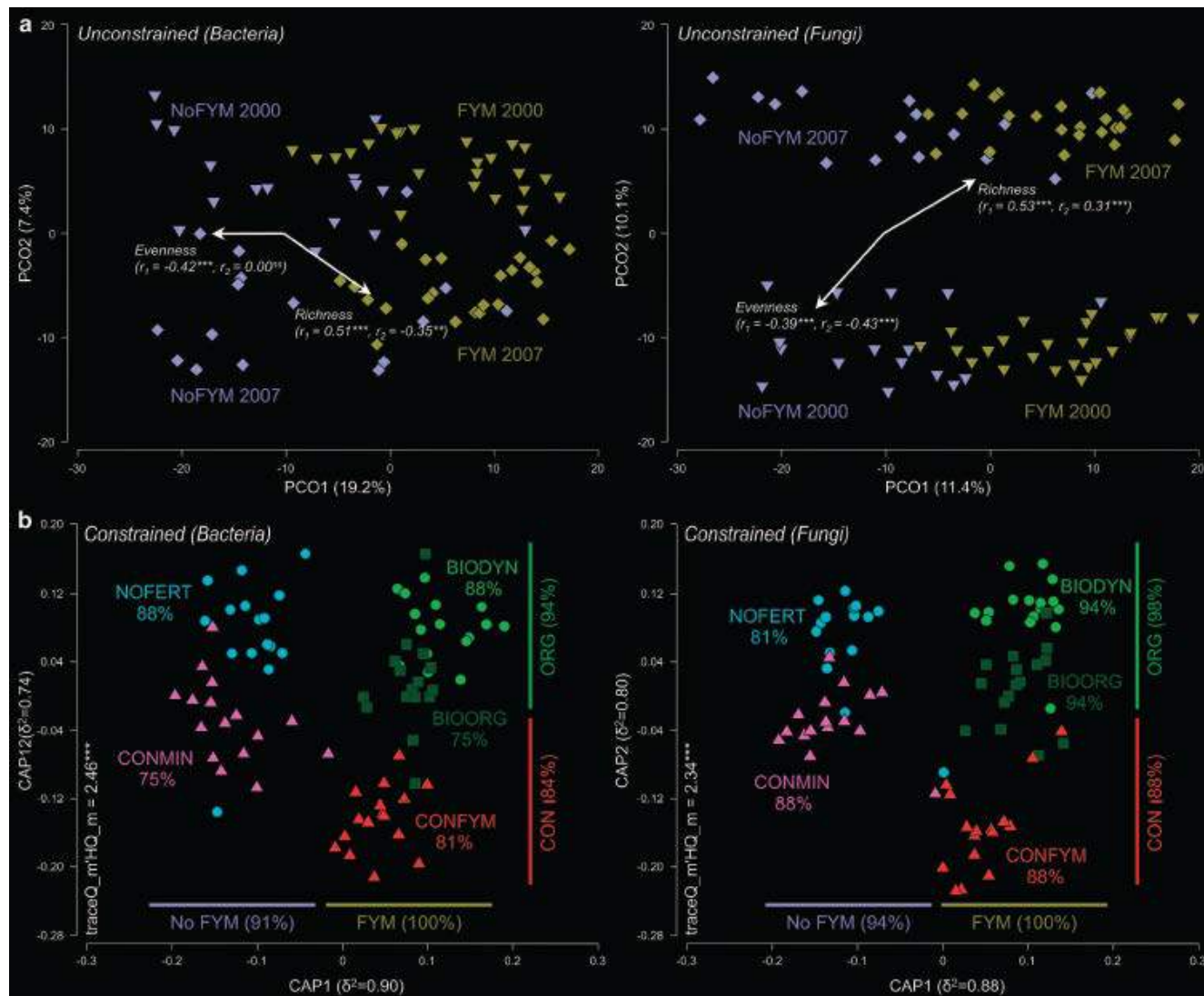
Constrained ordination of PLFA profiles in soils under winter wheat after potatoes (empty symbols) and after maize (filled symbols) in the DOK farming systems (\square , \blacksquare : NOFERT; ∇ , \blacktriangledown : CONMIN; \circ , \bullet : BIODYN; \diamond , \blacklozenge : BIOORG; \triangle , \blacktriangle : CONFYM)

Redundancy analysis of bacterial T-RFLP profiles



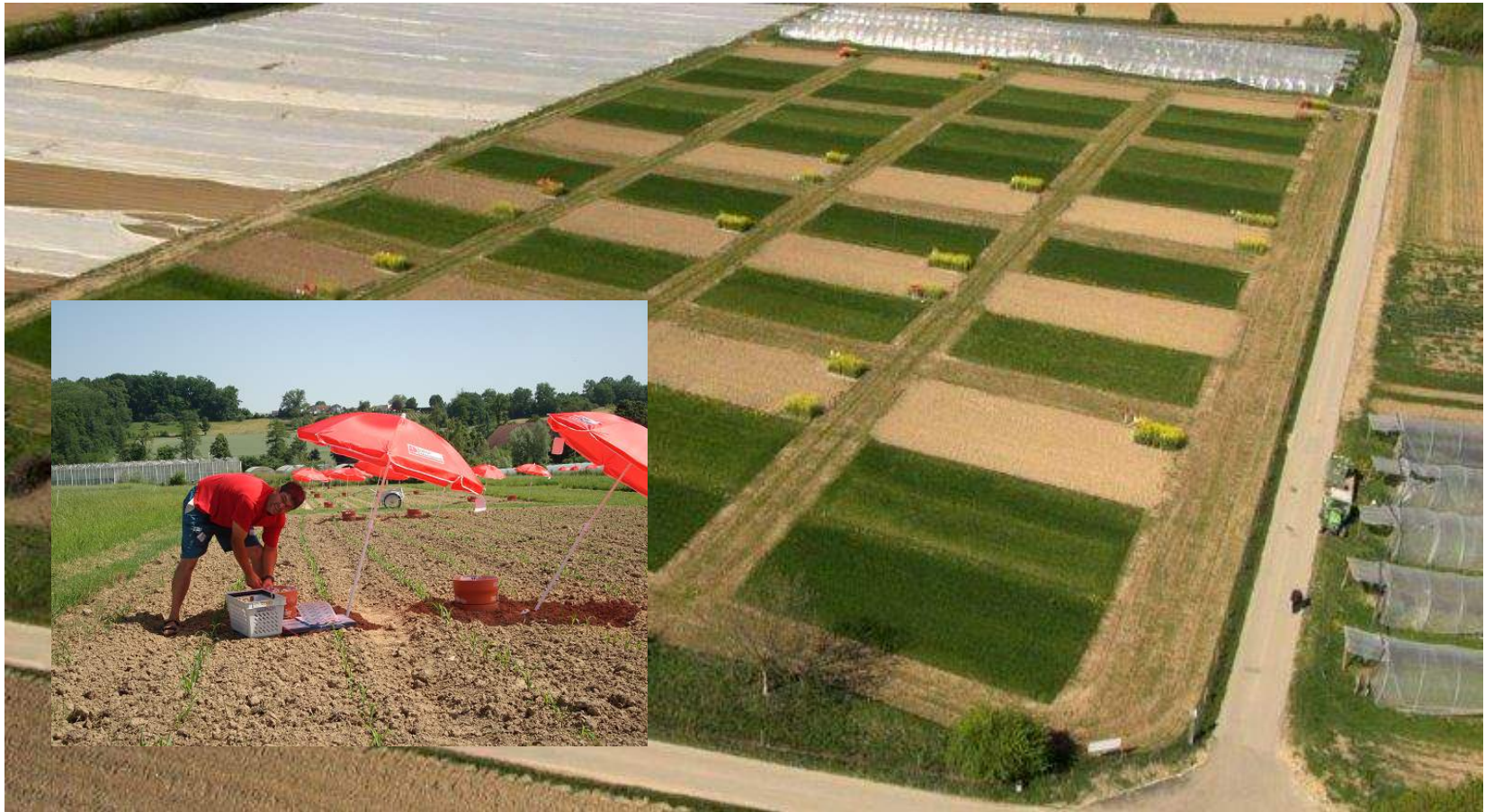
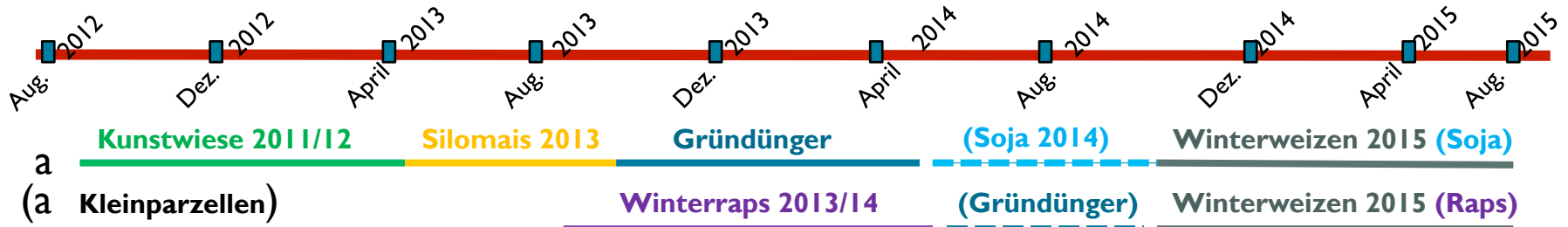
Constrained ordination of T-RFLP profiles in soils under winter wheat after potatoes (empty symbols) and after maize (filled symbols) in the DOK farming systems

Effects of farming systems and year on bacterial and fungal communities



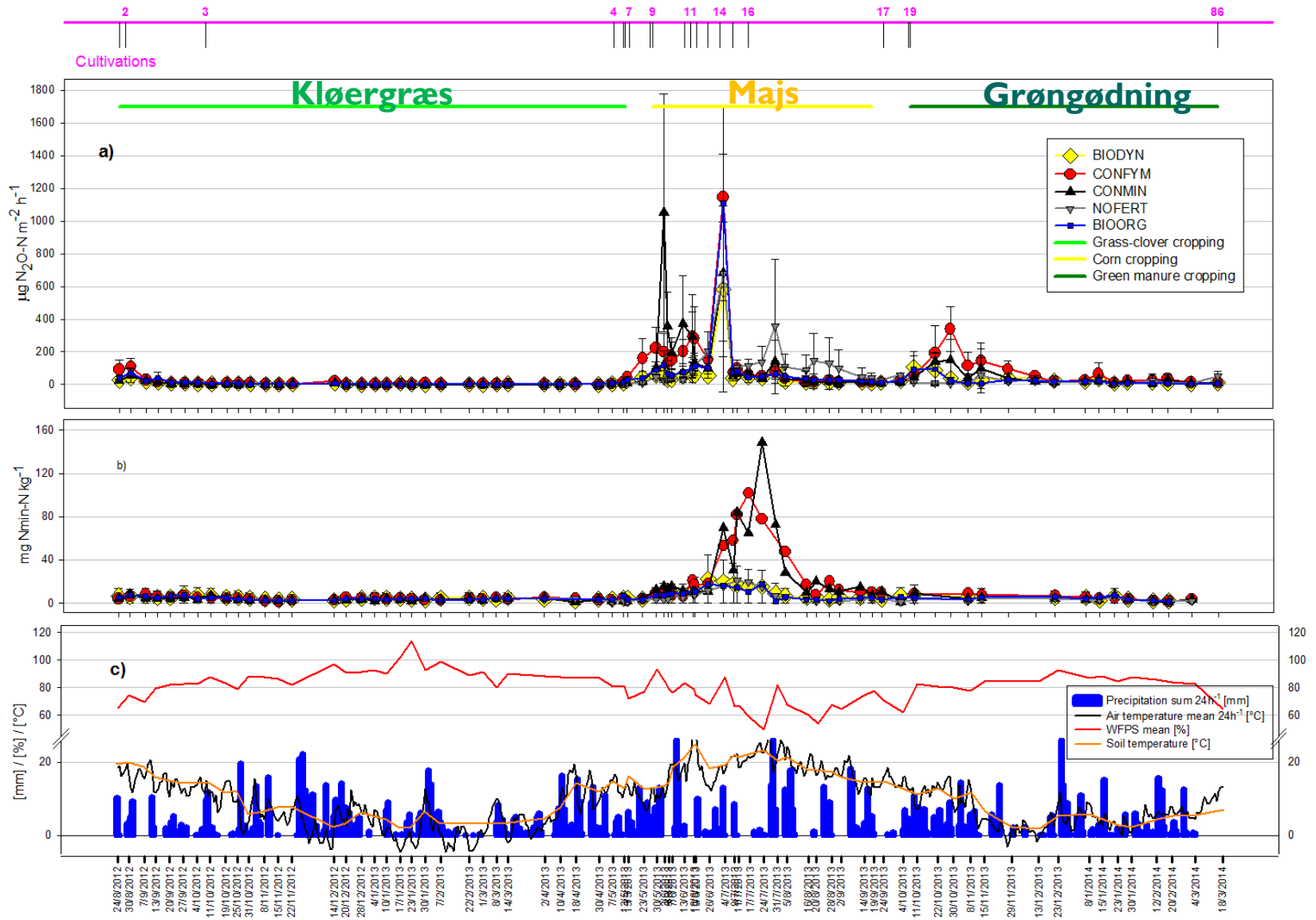
Greenhouse gas emissions 2012 – 2015

Udslip af klimagasser 2012 - 2015



DOK-trial: N₂O-fluxes between 8.2012 and 3.2014

Udslip af lattergas i DOK-forsøget fra aug 2012 til marts 2014

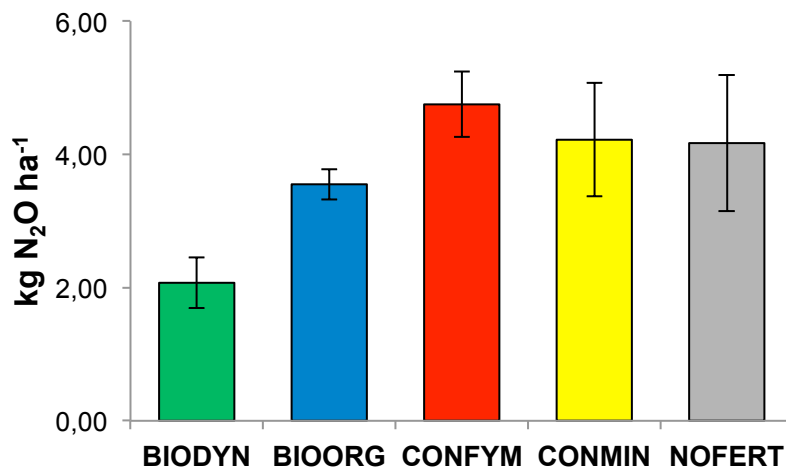


Nitrous oxide emissions under maize (114 days)

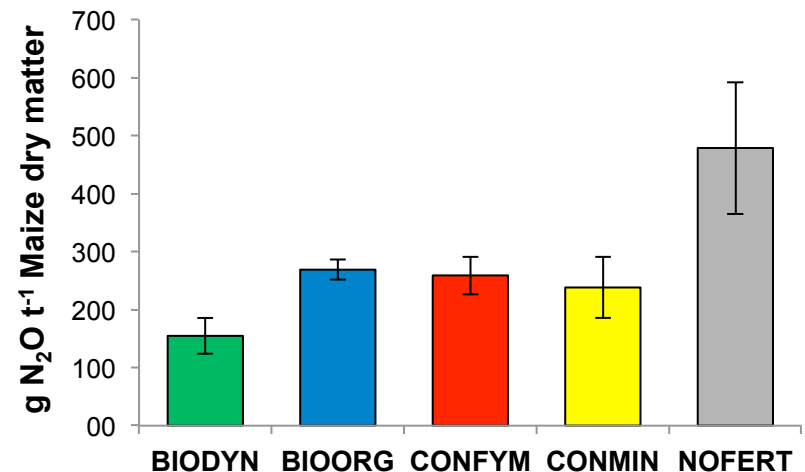
Udslip af lattergas under majs hen over 114 dage

Area and yield scaled N_2O emissions in biodynamic system are lower

Udslip er både lavere pr areal og pr udbytte ved biodynamisk dyrkning



Udslip pr areal



Udslip pr udbytte

Soil Fertility and Biodiversity in Organic Farming

Paul Mäder,^{1*} Andreas Fließbach,¹ David Dubois,² Lucie Gunst,² Padruot Fried,² Urs Niggli¹

Plant Soil (2007) 290:69–83
DOI 10.1007/s11104-006-9122-3

ORIGINAL PAPER

Symbiotic N₂ fixation by soybean in organic and conventional cropping systems estimated by ¹⁵N dilution and ¹⁵N natural abundance

A. Oberson · S. Nanzer · C. Bosshard · D. Dubois · P. Mäder · E. Frossard



Hundreds of publications at the scientific and the farmer level

Agriculture
Ecosystems &
Environment

www.elsevier.com/locate/agee

“Productivity, quality and sustainability of winter wheat under long-term conventional and organic management in Switzerland”

Jochen Mayer^{a,*}, Lucie Gunst^a, Paul Mäder^b, Marie-Françoise Samson^c, Marina Carcea^d, Valentina Narducci^d, Ingrid K. Thomsen^e, David Dubois^a

non-organic management — A glob

Enhanced top soil carbon stocks under organic farming

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Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture

J Sci Food Agric 87:1826–1835 (2007)

Wheat quality in organic and conventional farming: results of a 21 year field experiment

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Organic farming enhances soil microbial abundance and activity—A meta-analysis and



per^{1,2}

Response of soil microbial biomass and community structures to conventional and organic farming systems under identical crop rotations

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Soil organic matter and biological soil quality indicators after 21 years of organic and conventional farming

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Publications – Agronomy

Agronomy:

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- Lori, M. et al. 2017. Organic farming enhances soil microbial abundance and activity—A meta-analysis and meta-regression. *PLOS ONE* 12, e0180442.

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- Birkhofer, K. et al. 2008. Long-term organic farming fosters below and aboveground biota: Implications for soil quality, biological control and productivity. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry* 40, 2297-2308.
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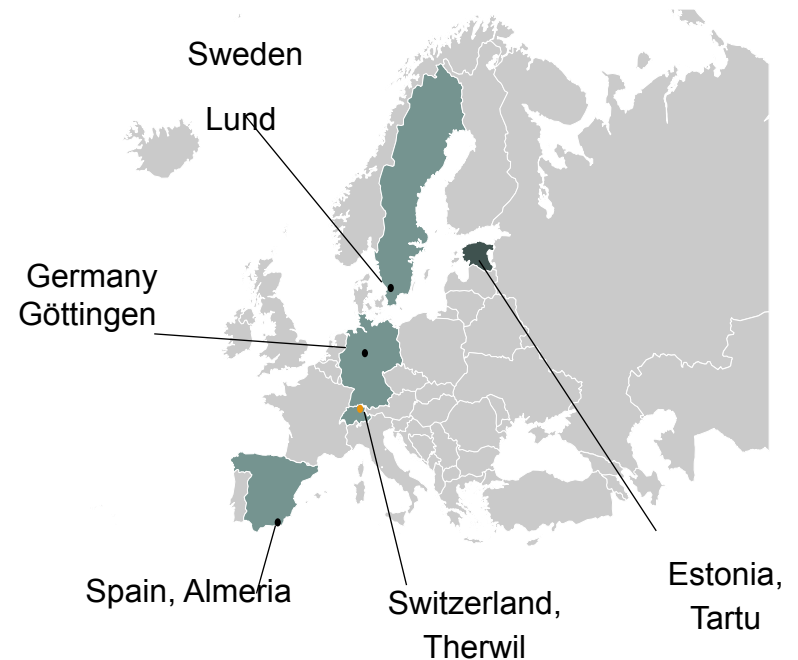
Climate:

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- Gattinger, A. et al. 2012. Enhanced top soil carbon stocks under organic farming. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 109, 18226-18231.

Current project: Managing soil biodiversity and ecosystem services in agroecosystems across Europe under climate change



Rain-out shelters in the DOK trial to simulate the expected drought scenarios



Partners

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PI: Jaak Truu

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PI: Stefan Scheu

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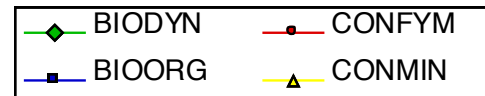
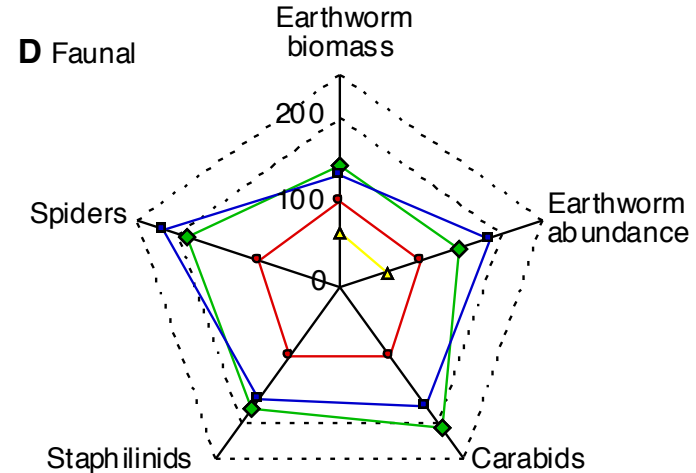
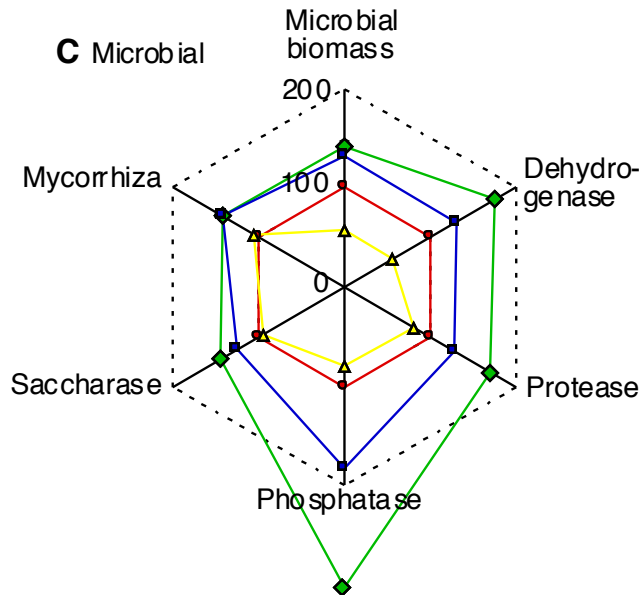
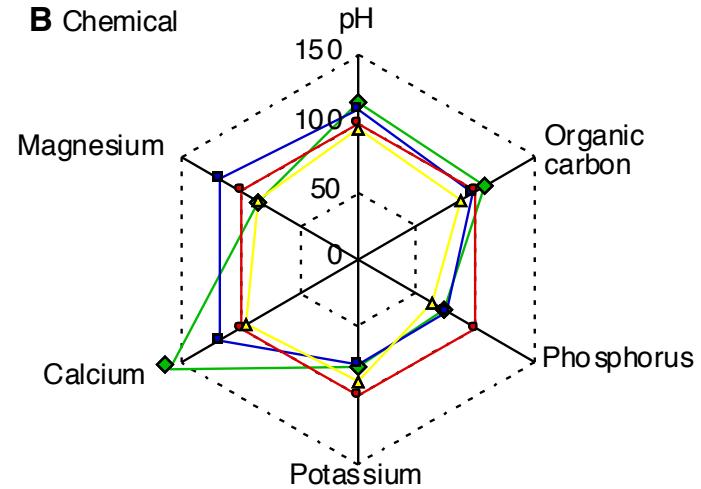
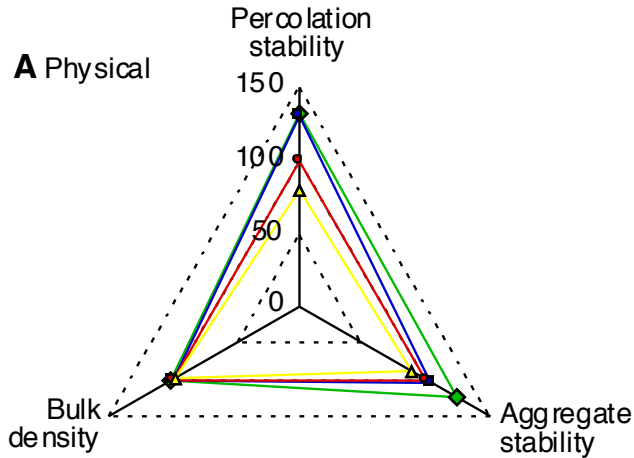
PI: Jordi Moya-
Laraño

Frick, Switzerland

PI: Paul Mäder

Overview on soil properties

Overblik over jordegenskaber



Synthesis

Crop yields in the organic systems of the DOK trial are lower by 15-25 % as compared to conventional.

Soil quality has improved in farming systems with organic fertilizers.

Among the farming systems with organic fertilizers the biodynamic systems shows the highest soil quality.

The microbial communities in soils of organic farming systems are different from the ones of conventional.

Nitrous oxide emissions are lower in the biodynamic system as compared to conventional.

Opsamling

I DOK-forsøget er udbytterne i de økologiske dyrkningssystemer 15-25% lavere end de konventionelle.

Jordens kvalitet øges i dyrkningssystemer med økologisk gødning.

Af de landbrugssystemer, der får økologisk gødning, opnår den biodynamiske jord den højeste kvalitet.

Økologiske dyrkningsmetoder medfører andre mikroorganisme-samfund end konventionelle dyrkningsmetoder.

Der er mindre tab af lattergas til atmosfæren fra biodynamisk jordbrug end fra konventionelt jordbrug.



Thank you for your attention!



Tak for opmærksomheden!

