



Is sunflower intercropped with soybean an efficient solution for increasing natural resources use and yield production?

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Sunflower-soybean intercropping

An efficient solution for increasing natural resources use efficiency and yield production?

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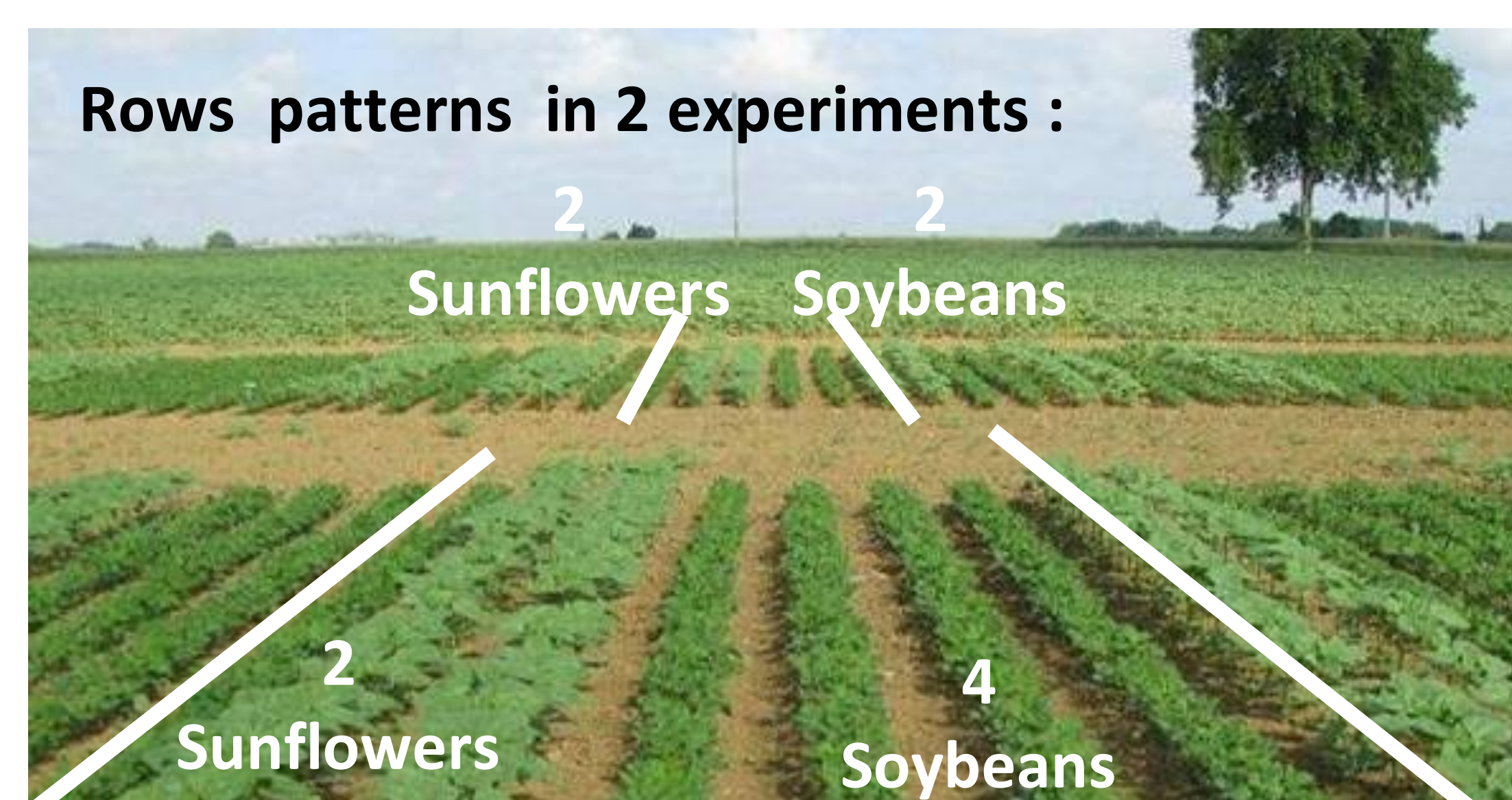


OBJECTIVES

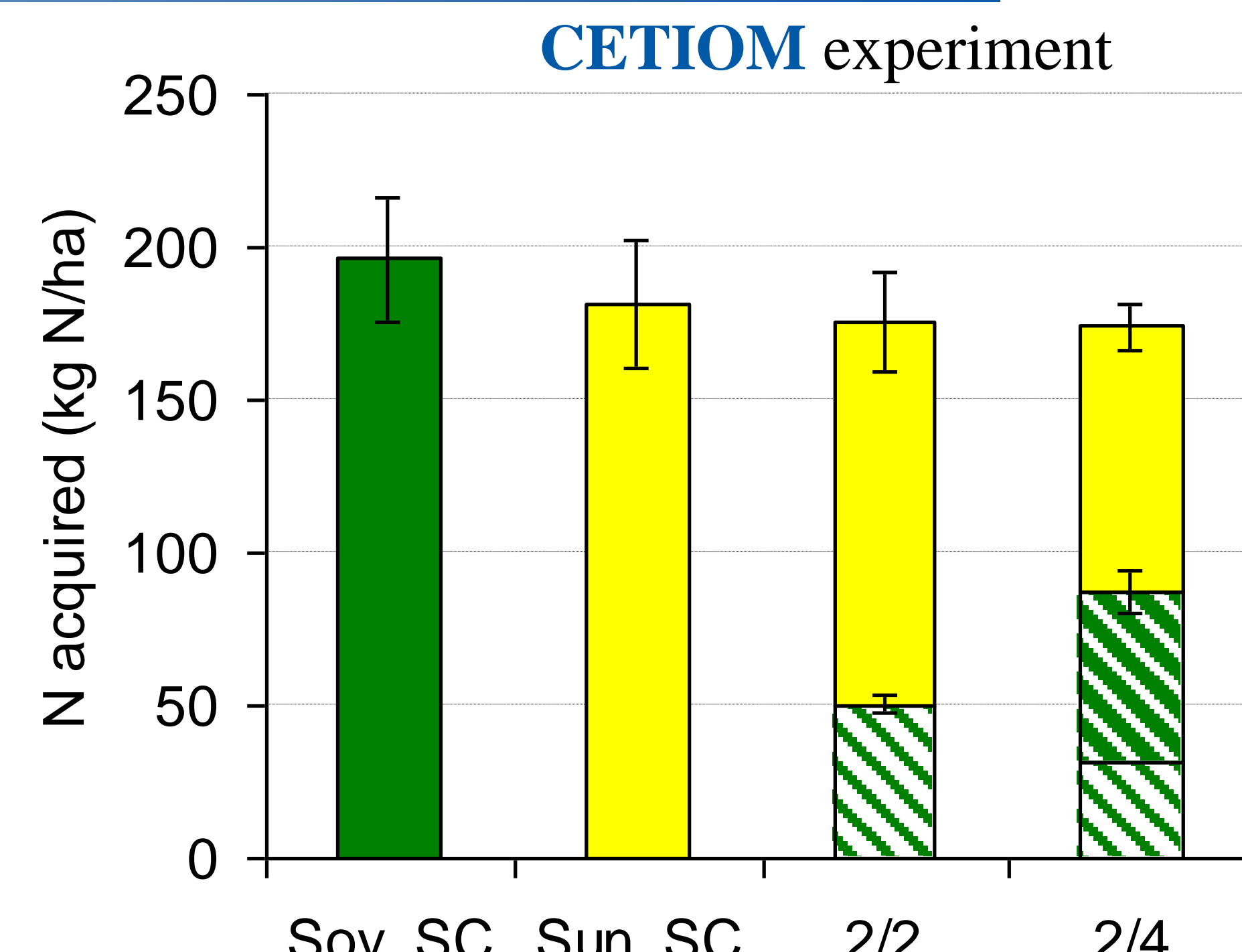
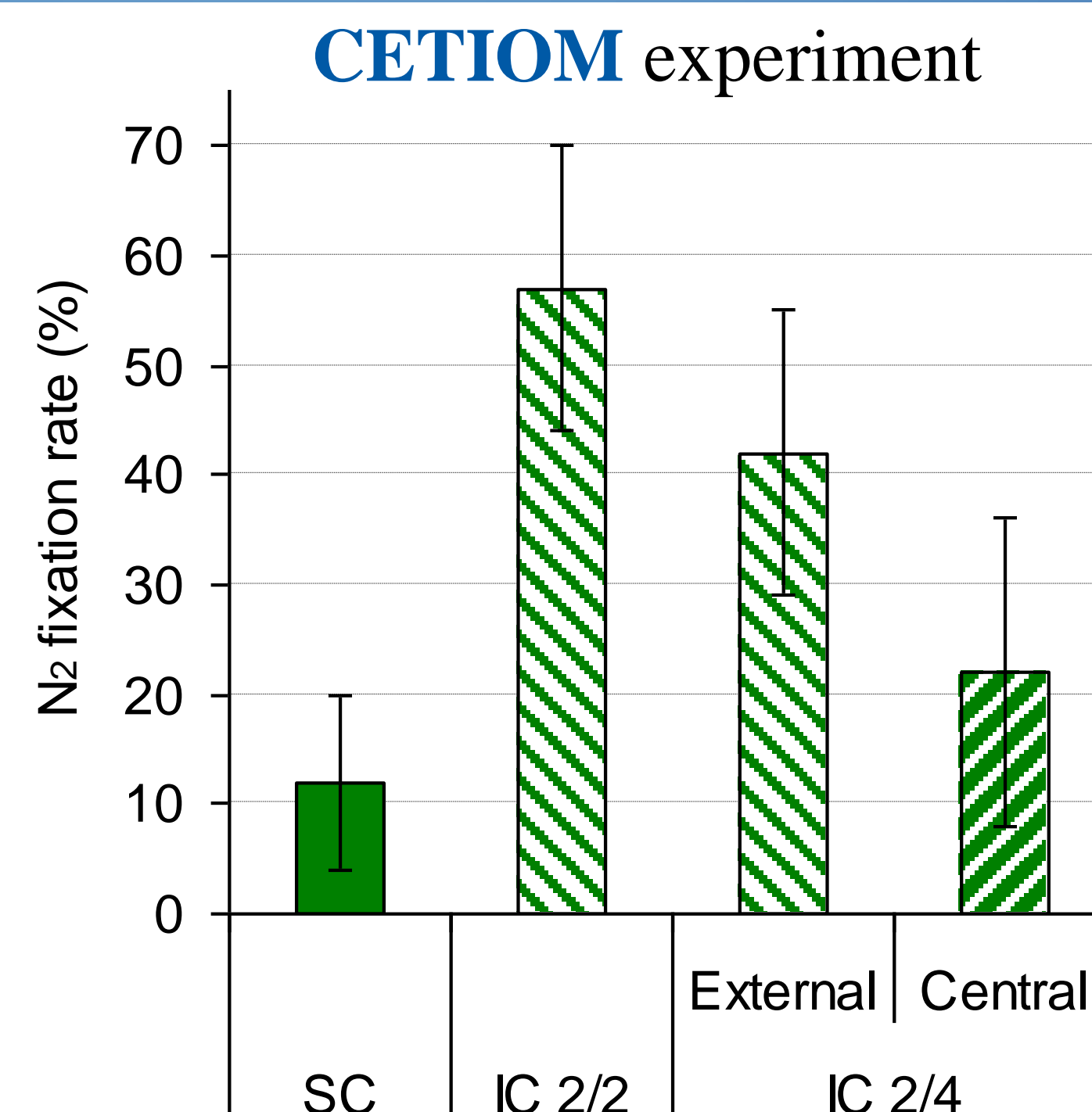
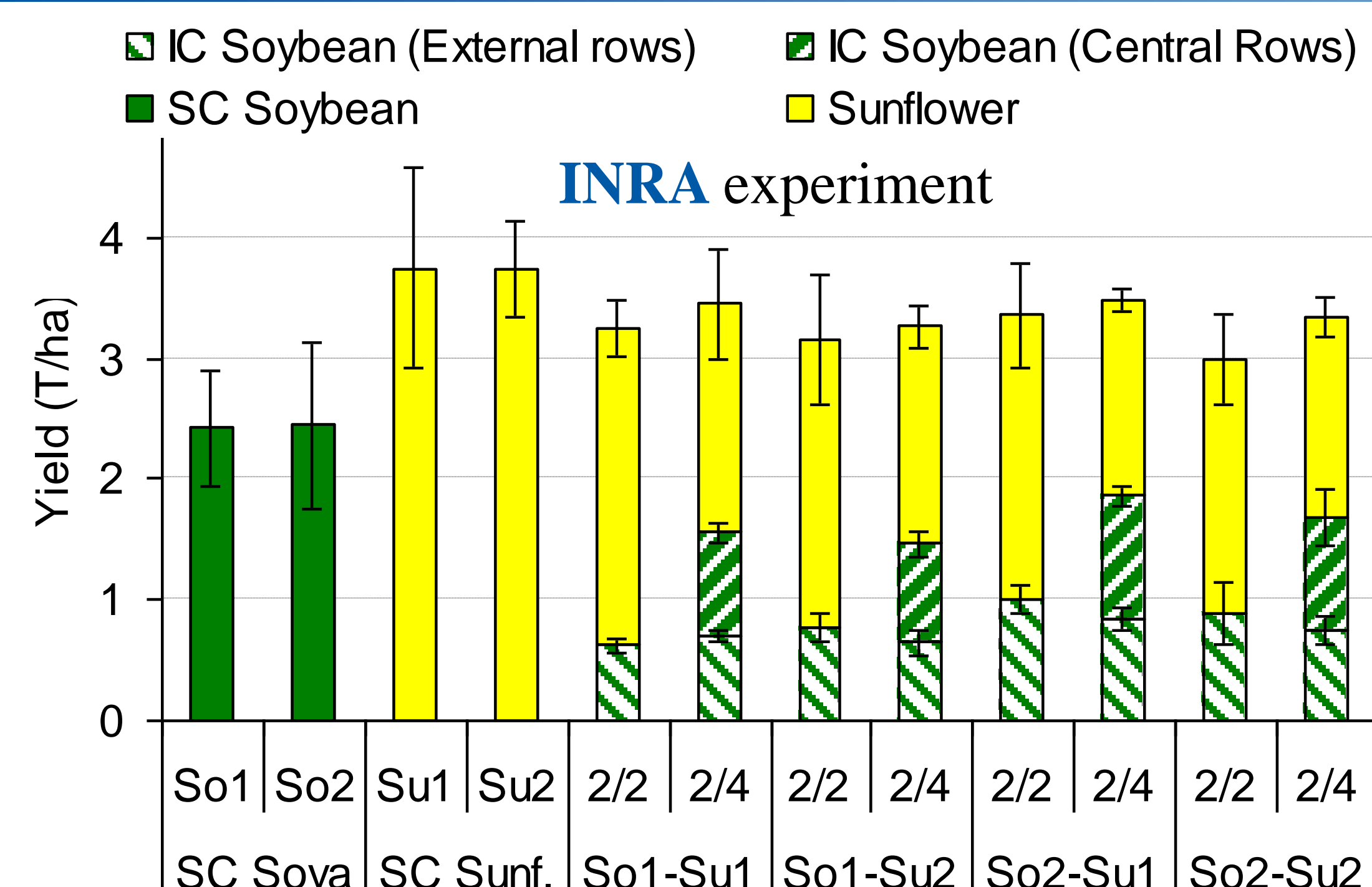
- Intercropping (IC)** - the simultaneous growing of two or more species in the same field for a significant period - **can improve the use of environmental resources** (light, nutrients and water) resulting in yield and quality advantages compared to sole cropping (SC).
- Few papers - mainly coming from Africa and Asia – deals with **sunflower-soybean intercropping**.
- No reference in temperate climates despite these crops are **adapted to Southern Europe conditions**.
- Aim of our study:** **analyze the dynamical functioning of sunflower-soybean intercrops and their performances in order to determine their efficiency and the conditions to maximize resources use.**

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Experiments were carried out in 2010 on **CETIOM** and **INRA** stations (SW France)
- The two species were **sown at the same time** (avril or may) but **harvested separately**
- Three main treatments were compared:**
 - i) **SC Soya:** cv. Isidor (So1) earlier than cv. Ecudor (So2) ;
 - ii) **SC Sunflower:** cv. Fabiola (Su1) earlier than cv. Melody (Su2) ;
 - iii) **Soya-Sunflower IC:** Each specie sown at the SC row density
- Two spatial row structures:** i) **2/2** (2 sunflower rows alternated with 2 soya rows)
ii) **2/4** (2 sunflower rows alternated with 4 soya rows)
- CETIOM** experiment was irrigated (50 mm) with no fertilizer (initial soil N content of 361 kg N/ha)
- INRA** experiment was not irrigated and soybean rows were fertilized in order to compensate the inoculation inefficiency



RESULTS



- Total IC yield > SC Soya but < than SC Sunflower
- Soya yield higher in 2/4 IC than in 2/2 IC
- Sunflower more productive than Soya in IC**
- IC Soya N₂ fixation rate > SC Soya which was very low due to high initial soil N
- Sunflower competition for soil N increase N₂ fixation rate of neighboring soya rows
- N acquired in IC lower than sole crops and IC Soya N acquired highest in 2/4 IC

CONCLUSIONS

- Sunflower-soybean best performances** were obtained with : i) **low inputs conditions** ; ii) **4 soybean – 2 sunflower** rows structure and iii) **the latest soybean cultivar intercropped with the earliest sunflower**.
- Intercropped **sunflower always presented a competitive advantage on the soybean** leading to low legume yields.
- Further genotype-environment interactions researches are needed** for optimizing resources use such as exploring precocity, aerial architecture of genotypes and adapting row structure and management, by favoring complementarities.



INSTITUTIONS



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