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**ReMIX**  
Species mixtures for redesigning  
European cropping systems

## Authors

BEDOUSSAC Laurent<sup>1</sup>,  
DESCHAMPS Elina<sup>2</sup>,  
ALBOUY Lisa<sup>2</sup>,  
BOURACHOT Patrick<sup>3</sup>,  
MORRISON Alastair<sup>4</sup>,  
JUSTES Eric<sup>5</sup>

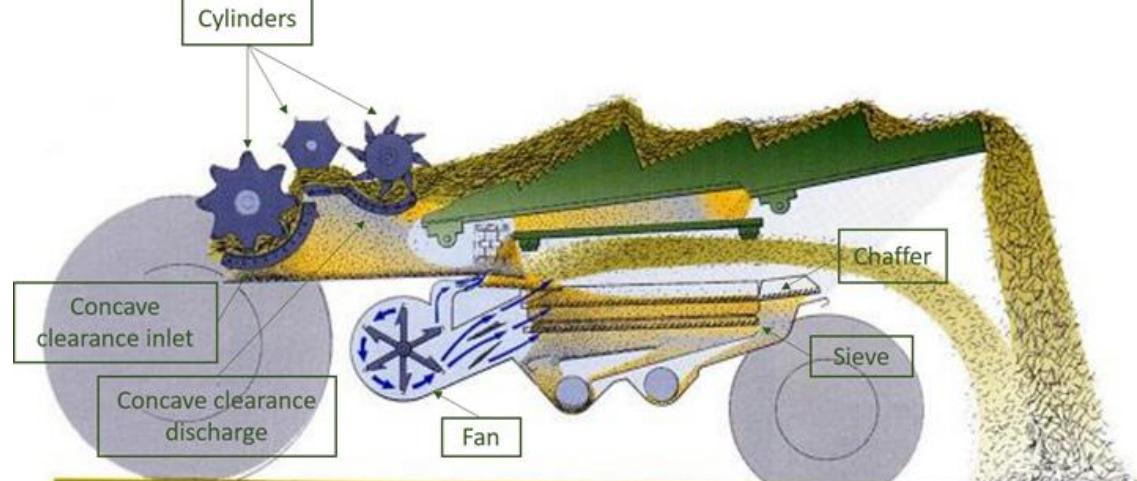
<sup>1</sup> Université de Toulouse,  
INRAE, ENSFEA, UMR AGIR,  
F-31326, Castanet-Tolosan,  
France,

<sup>2</sup> Université de Toulouse,  
INRAE, UMR AGIR, F-31326,  
Castanet-Tolosan, France,

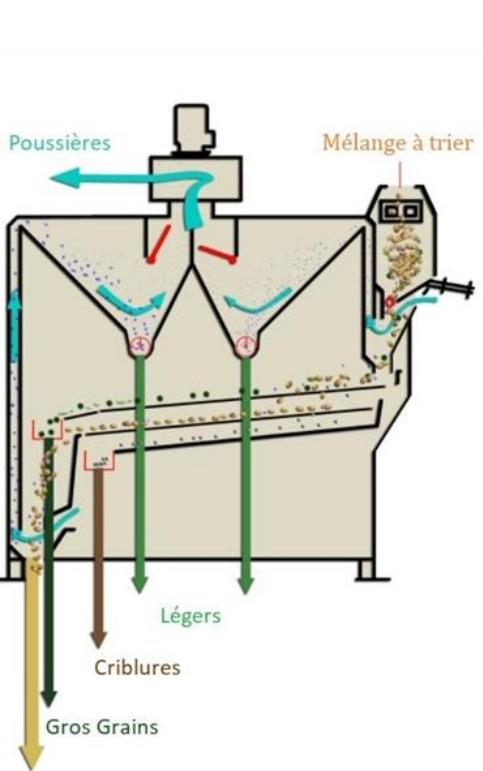
<sup>3</sup> Etablissements DENIS, F-  
28160, Brou, France,

<sup>4</sup> AGCO A/S, DK-8930,  
Randers, Denmark and

<sup>5</sup> CIRAD, Persyst Department,  
F-34398, Montpellier, France



Laverda M410 used for harvest



SVD100 used for grain separation



Effect of combiner settings on proportion of broken grains



Insufficient quality after a single separation step for wheat-lentil

# Improving the economic value of species mixtures through harvesting and grain separation jointed management

## Context

- Demonstrated interest of species mixtures (yield, stability, quality)
- Grain separation remains a crucial lock-in for a larger adoption

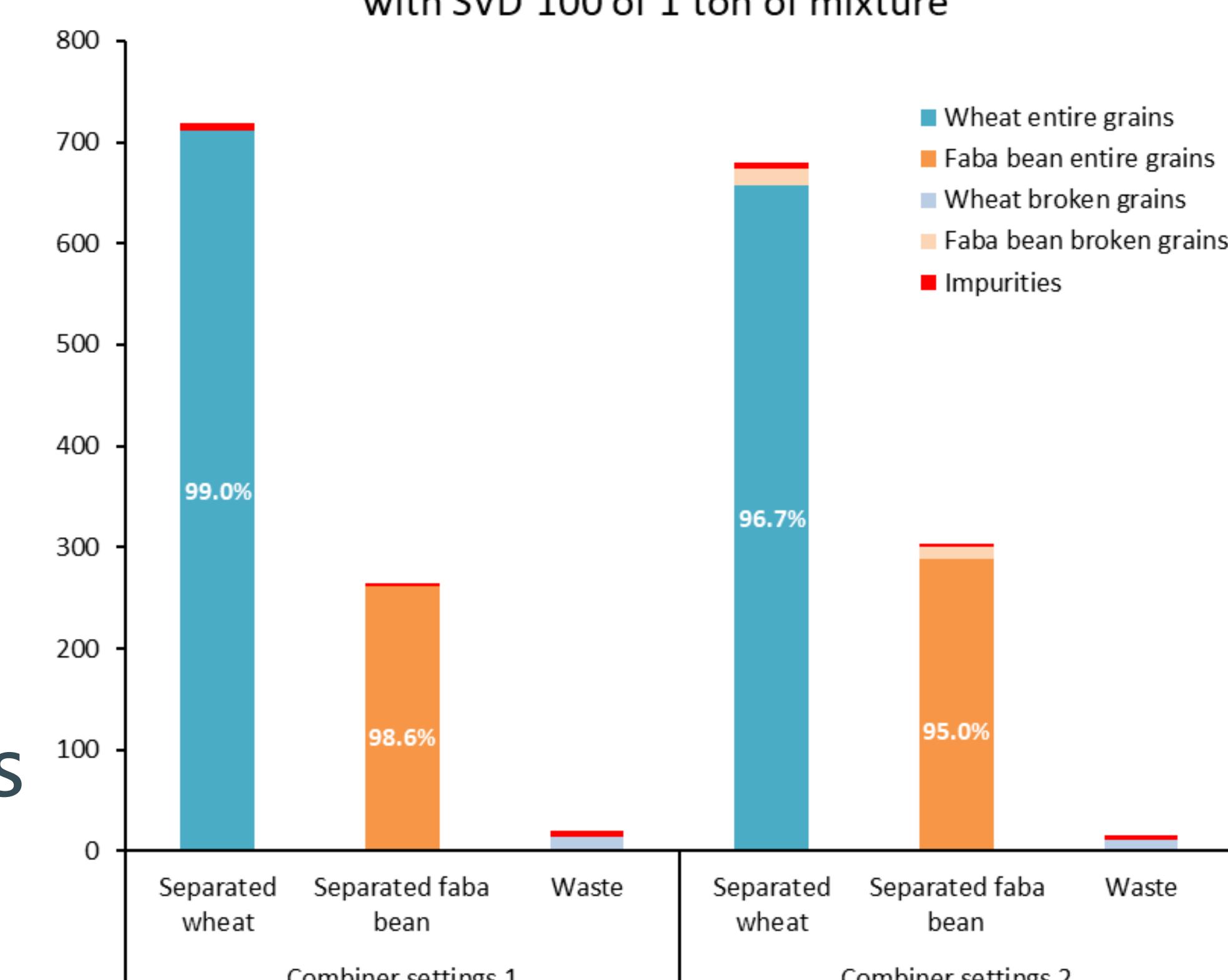
## Objectives

- Assess the feasibility of harvesting and separating two species
- Determine harvest-separation settings maximizing economic value

## Materials and Methods

- Large field trial on species mixtures with different grains size (wheat–lentil, wheat–faba bean, wheat–lupin, barley–pea, rapeseed–pea)
- Use of existing machines:
  - Combiner Laverda M410 (AGCO)
  - Separator SVD100 (Etablissements Denis)

Dry weight (kg) of entire grains, broken grains and impurities after one step separation with SVD 100 of 1 ton of mixture



## Results

- Certain combiner settings limit losses, impurities and broken grains (e.g. settings 1 vs 2 in the figure)
- A single separation step may be sufficient for wheat–faba bean, wheat–lupin and rapeseed–pea
- A second separation is necessary for barley–pea and wheat–lentil

## Conclusion

- Harvest can be optimised by efficient settings of current combiners
- The feasibility and efficiency of grain separation depends on:
  - The mixed species (e.g. difference in grain size)
  - The quality of the harvest (e.g. % of broken grains)

**Species mixtures can be properly valued economically by optimising harvest and grain separation parameters**



Occitanie - Toulouse



INRAE - UMR AGIR  
24, chemin de Borde-Rouge  
CS 52627  
F-31326 Castanet Tolosan Cedex  
Tel. : +33(0)5 61 28 53 70  
laurent.bedoussac@inrae.fr  
<https://www6.toulouse.inrae.fr/agir>