

Circularity in re-integrated crop-livestock systems at territory level: pathways and limits for transitions

Marc Moraine, Guillaume Martin, Myriam Grillot, Julie Ryschawy, Fabien Stark

▶ To cite this version:

Marc Moraine, Guillaume Martin, Myriam Grillot, Julie Ryschawy, Fabien Stark. Circularity in reintegrated crop-livestock systems at territory level: pathways and limits for transitions. Green era-hub, Dec 2023, En ligne, France. hal-04616774

HAL Id: hal-04616774 https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04616774

Submitted on 19 Jun 2024

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> Circularity in re-integrated crop-livestock systems at territory level: pathways and limits for transitions







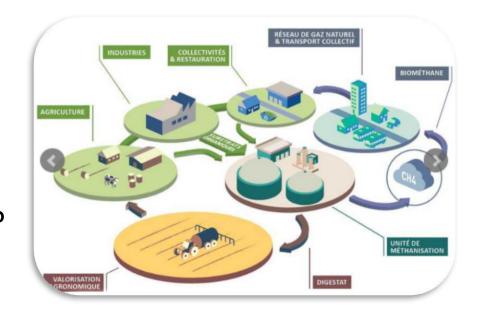
Marc Moraine, INRAE UMR Innovation - Montpellier Guillaume Martin, Myriam Grillot, Julie Ryschawy, Fabien Stark

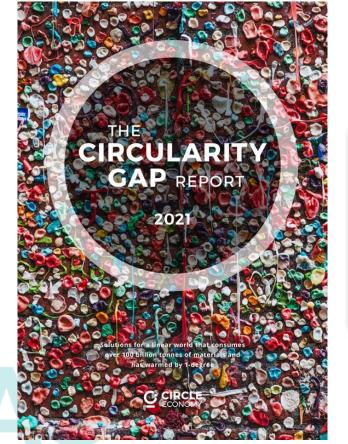




> Circularity, crops, livestock... People?

- 1. Why should we close cycles?
- 2. Who close which cycles?
- 3. How to make it better and why isn't it so simple?







Looking back

- XIXth Century: production belts for milk and vegetables around cities with functionnal complementarities
 - « ...because vines feed the goats and goats' manure fatten the vines » Monts d'Or, XIXème siècle
- Green Revolution 60's:
 - -Specialization
 - -Substitution by chemical inputs
 - -Supply chains
 - -Farm growth
- ...until sustainability crises:
 C, N, P, etc.







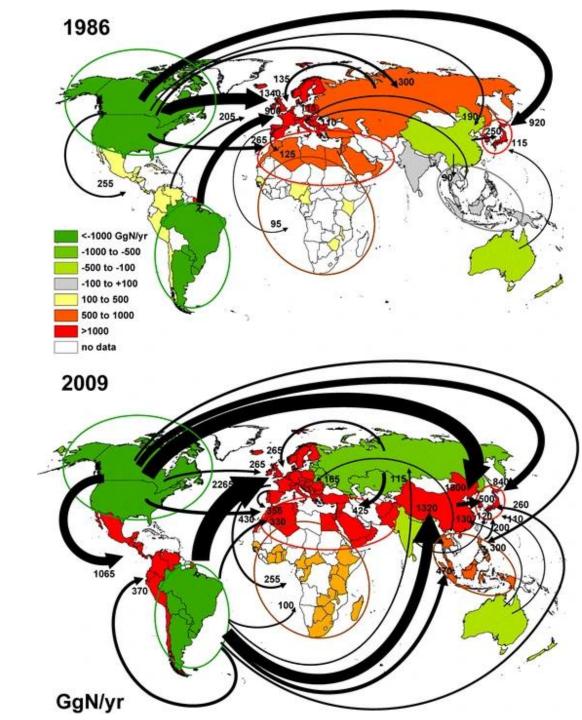
A sector embedded in international trade

- A small number of countries (USA, Argentina and Brazil) exporting feed to the rest of the world
- At the global scale, disconnection between crop and livestock production across specialized regions, increasing environmental impacts.

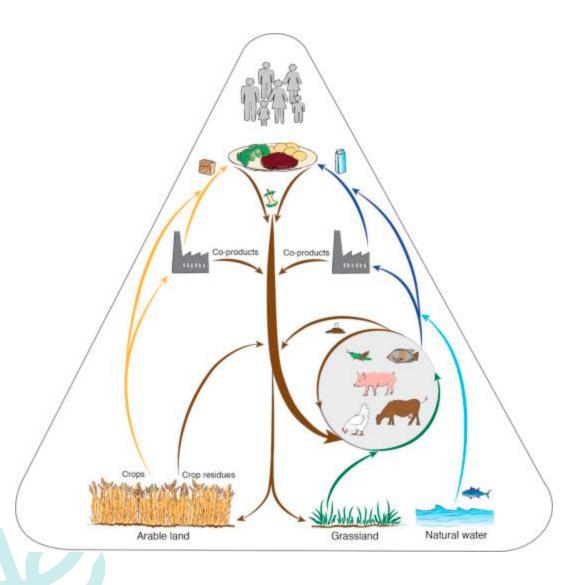
Biogeochemistry (2014) 118:225–241 DOI 10.1007/s10533-013-9923-4

Food and feed trade as a driver in the global nitrogen cycle: 50-year trends

Luis Lassaletta · Gilles Billen · Bruna Grizzetti · Josette Garnier · Allison M. Leach · James N. Galloway



> Local and low-opportunity cost feed in more circular systems as a start



Local?

By analogy with local food systems: "a food system in which foods are produced, processed and retailed within a defined geographical area (within a 20 to 100 km radius approximately)"

Kneafsey et al., 2013

Low-opportunity cost?

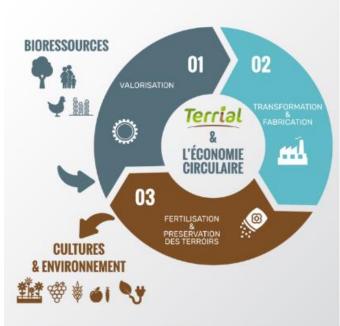
Arable land is primarily used for food production; biomass unsuited for direct human consumption is recycled as animal feed; by-products and manure are used to maintain soil fertility.

van Zanten et al., 2019

> Crop-pasture-livestock reconnection **Temporal** Coordination Landscape management Type 4 Pest regulation Soil fertility **Territorial synergy** Type 2 Type 3 Complementarity Local synergy Agron. Sustain. Dev. (2016) 36:53 DOI 10.1007/s13593-016-0390-x **REVIEW ARTICLE** Crop-livestock integration beyond the farm level: a review Market Guillaume Martin 1 · Marc Moraine 1 · Julie Ryschawy 1 · Marie-Angélina Magne 1 · Masayasu Asai² · Jean-Pierre Sarthou¹ · Michel Duru¹ · Olivier Therond ^{1,3} Type 1 **Spatial coordination** Coexistence

> Who and how? Industrials & trucks?















> Who and how? Alternatives & Shepherds?

Sheep grazing in cereal farms





Living soils & agroforestry

Middle-scale

1 farm

7 enterprises

6 WU

In Ferme d'Arcy (77)

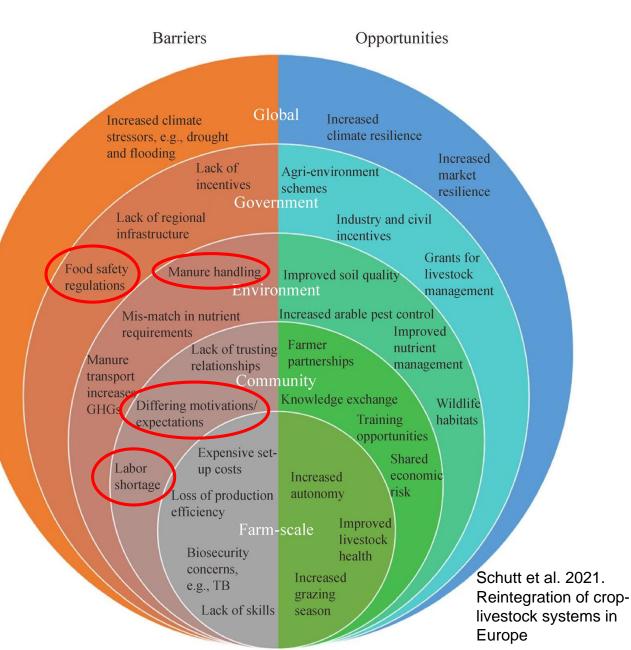
Source Terre-net.fr







Sociotechnical lock-ins to using local feed resources



- Multiple types of transaction costs for information gathering, collective decision-making, implementation and monitoring
- Reducing these costs remains a challenge
- A first set of factors identified e.g.
 - Coordination by third-party entities
 - Presence of social networks
 - Spatial proximity of farms





Critical factors for crop-livestock integration beyond the farm level: A crossanalysis of worldwide case studies



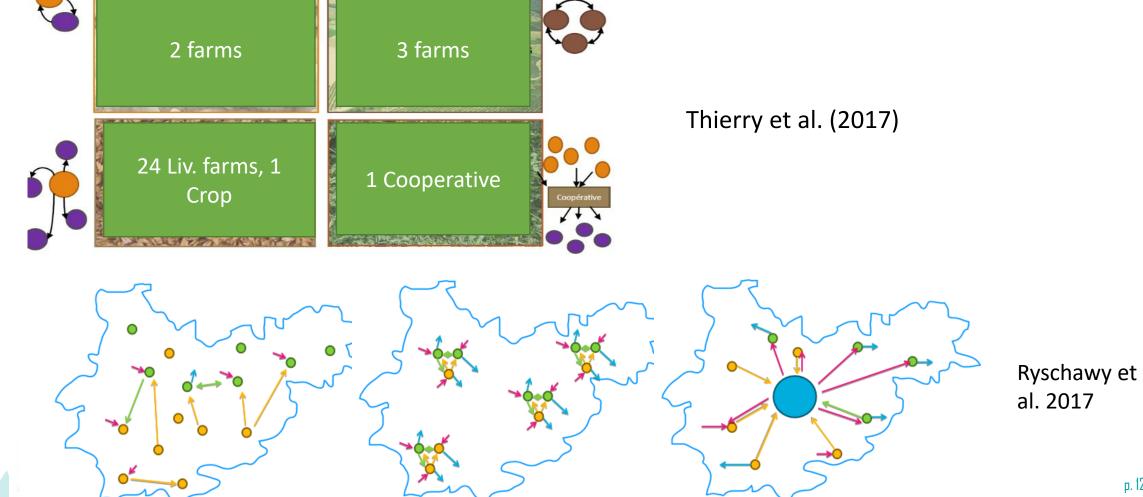
Masayasu Asai^{a,*}, Marc Moraine^b, Julie Ryschawy^c, Jan de Wit^d, Aaron K. Hoshide^e, Guillaume Martin^c

Sociotechnical lock-ins





> Which innovations to unlock crop-livestock integration at territory level?



> Which innovations to unlock crop-livestock integration at territory level?



















> Which innovations to unlock crop-livestock integration at territory level?



Minervois (South W

Mediterranear



A plain area / a rangeland area

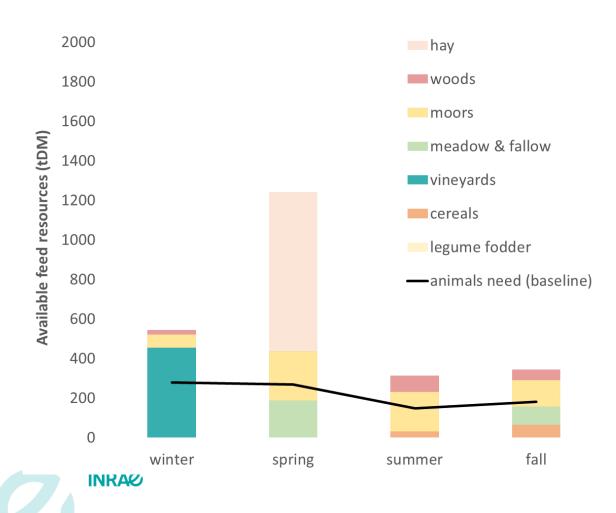


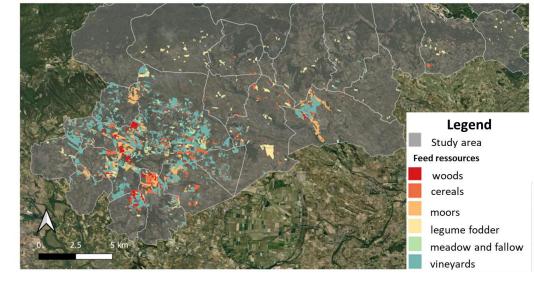
Grazing in vines and crop fields: arrangements
between shepherds, winemakers and arable farmers

Hay-making in crops fields:
arrangements between
breeders and arable
farmers



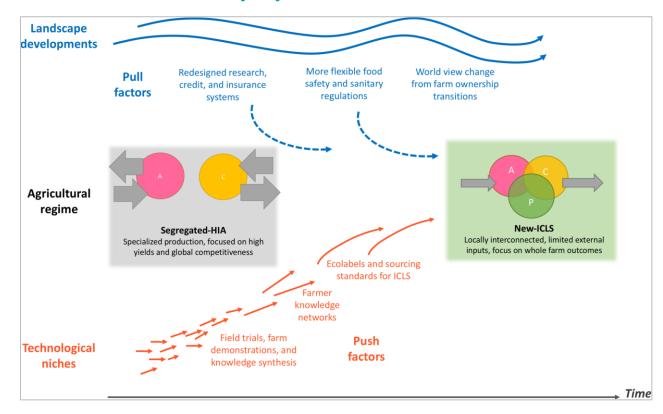
An underestimated potential





- 3000 ha (20 % of the local agricultural area)
- A flock of 1000 ewes
- Availability of feed well beyond the flock requirements
- Diversity of feed resources → resilience to climate hazards
- Feed resources vary across seasons
- Successful implementation requires communication among farmers throughout the year and with other land users (hunters, open-air sport practitioners).

Challenges linked to crop-pasture-livestock reconnection



Garrett et al., 2020

- Which combinations of crop-pasture-livestock according to local conditions?
- How to maximize low-opportunity cost feed in crop-pasture-livestock systems?
- Are there antagonisms among ecosystem services and with feed/food competition?
- Which prices and governance rules for farm-to-farm exchanges?
- How to best support this reconnection?

> Research avenues to using local feed resources

- Using local feed resources for livestock farming → real promises...
- ...and allowing the necessary diversification of cropping systems.
- Further research is needed to understand the interplay between biophysical, economic, legal, and organizational issues
- Interdisciplinary, participatory and multi-level research is needed to integrate the different sources and types of knowledge
- Policy measures are urgently needed to set the ground for these more circular systems





>Thank you for your attention



This work was supported by the SagiTerres project (2123-039) funded through Labex AGRO 2011-LABX-002 (under I-Site Muse framework) and through Daniel & Nina Carasso Foundation under the CO3 program.

