The No-Till Show and Conference, Groundswell, Weston Park Farms, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, UK, 30 June 2016

The No-Till Revolution: A Worldwide Phenomenon

Amir Kassam
Moderator
Global Conservation Agriculture Community of Practice (CA-CoP)

University of Reading

FIAT PANIS

Tropical Agriculture Association
Registered Charity No. 800663

ACT

ECAF
European Conservation Agriculture Federation

CA-UK

Outline

- Why the need for a worldwide No-Till revolution?
- What does No-Till revolution offer in terms of mobilizing greater crop and land potentials?
- What is the scale and geography of No-Till revolution

Conventional land preparation
regular tillage, clean seedbed, exposed





Effects:

- Loss of organic matter
- Loss of pores, structure →→soil compaction
- Destruction of biological life & processes

But underneath?

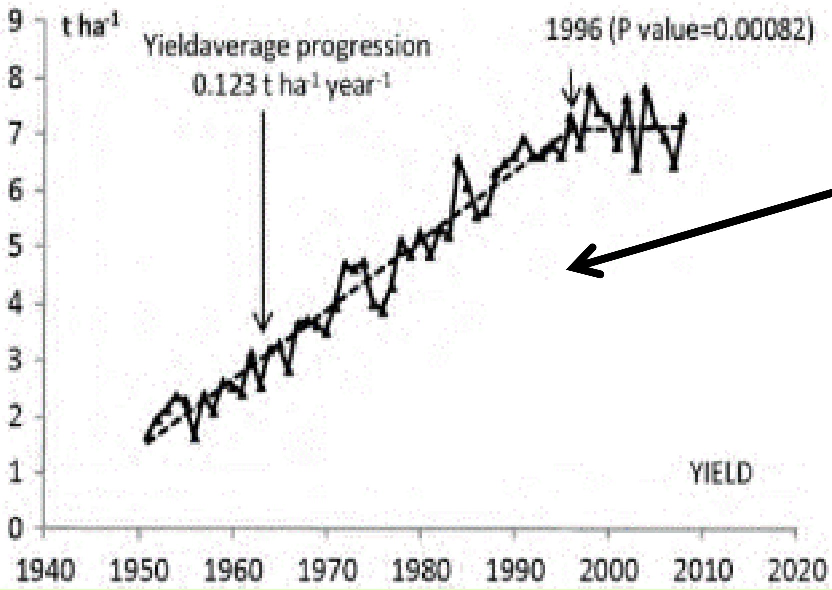
soil crusts – no mulch low SOM

CLODS OF TOPSOIL FROM ADJACENT PLOTS

Residue retention distinguishes CA from conventional farming systems

Stagnating Yields (yield gap)

Rising-plateau regression analysis of wheat yields throughout various European countries



Country	Year of stagnation
Denmark	1995 (**)
France	1996 (**)
Germany	1999
Italy	1994
Netherlands	1993 (**)
Spain	1989
Switzerland	1990 (**)
United Kingdom	1996 (**)

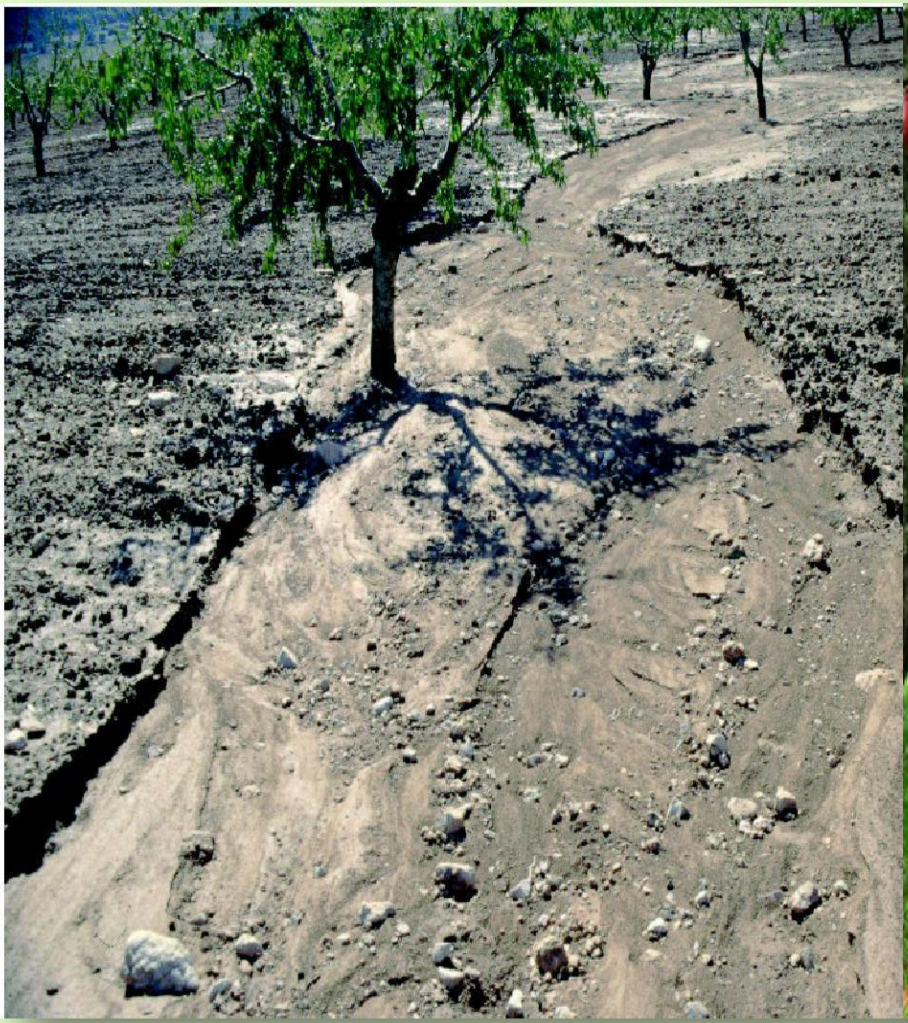
(Brisson et al. 2010)

But inputs and input costs going up, diminishing returns setting in,

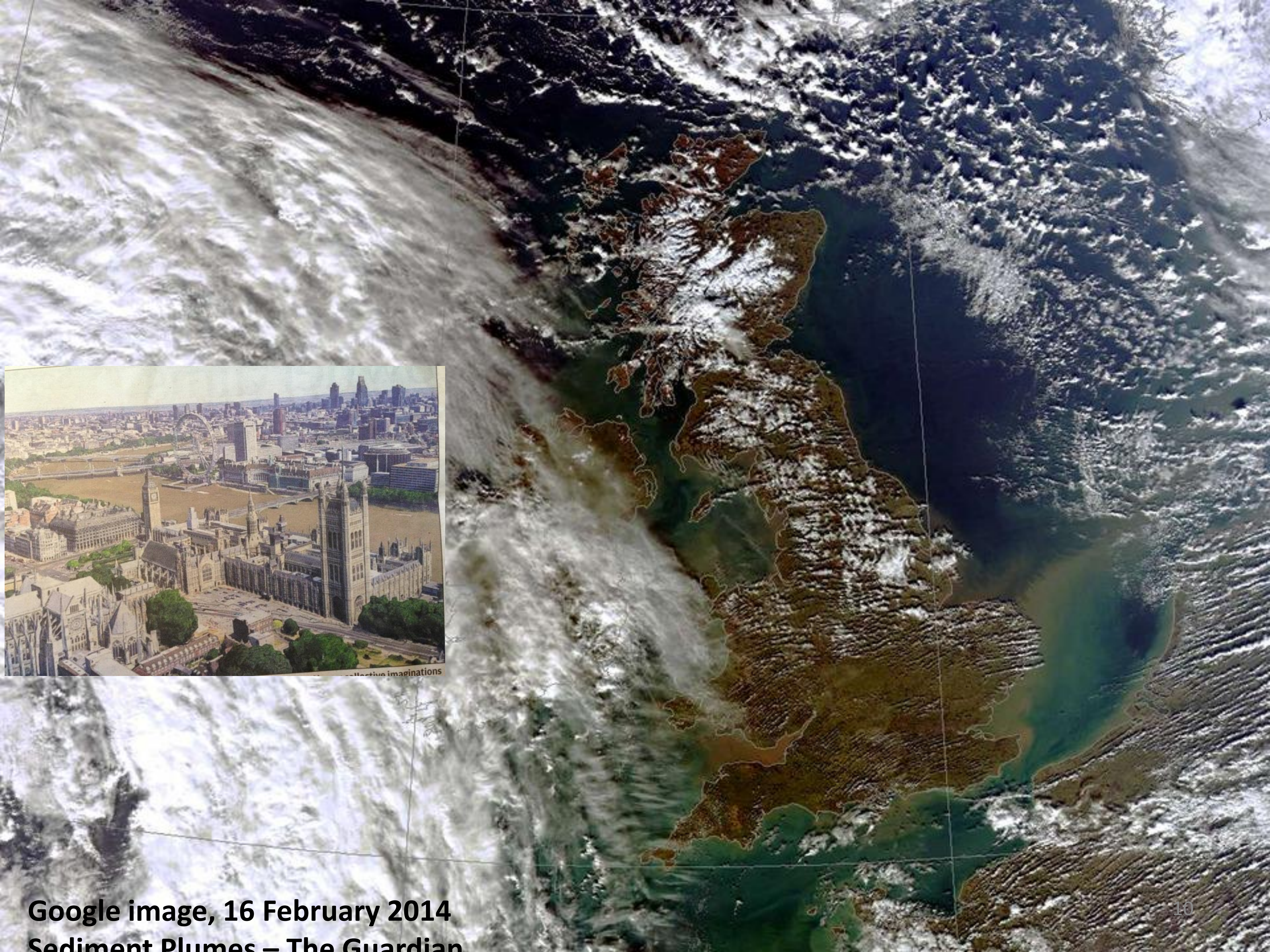
Water infiltration, just after a thunderstorm

(THOMAS, 2004)

Runoff and soil erosion



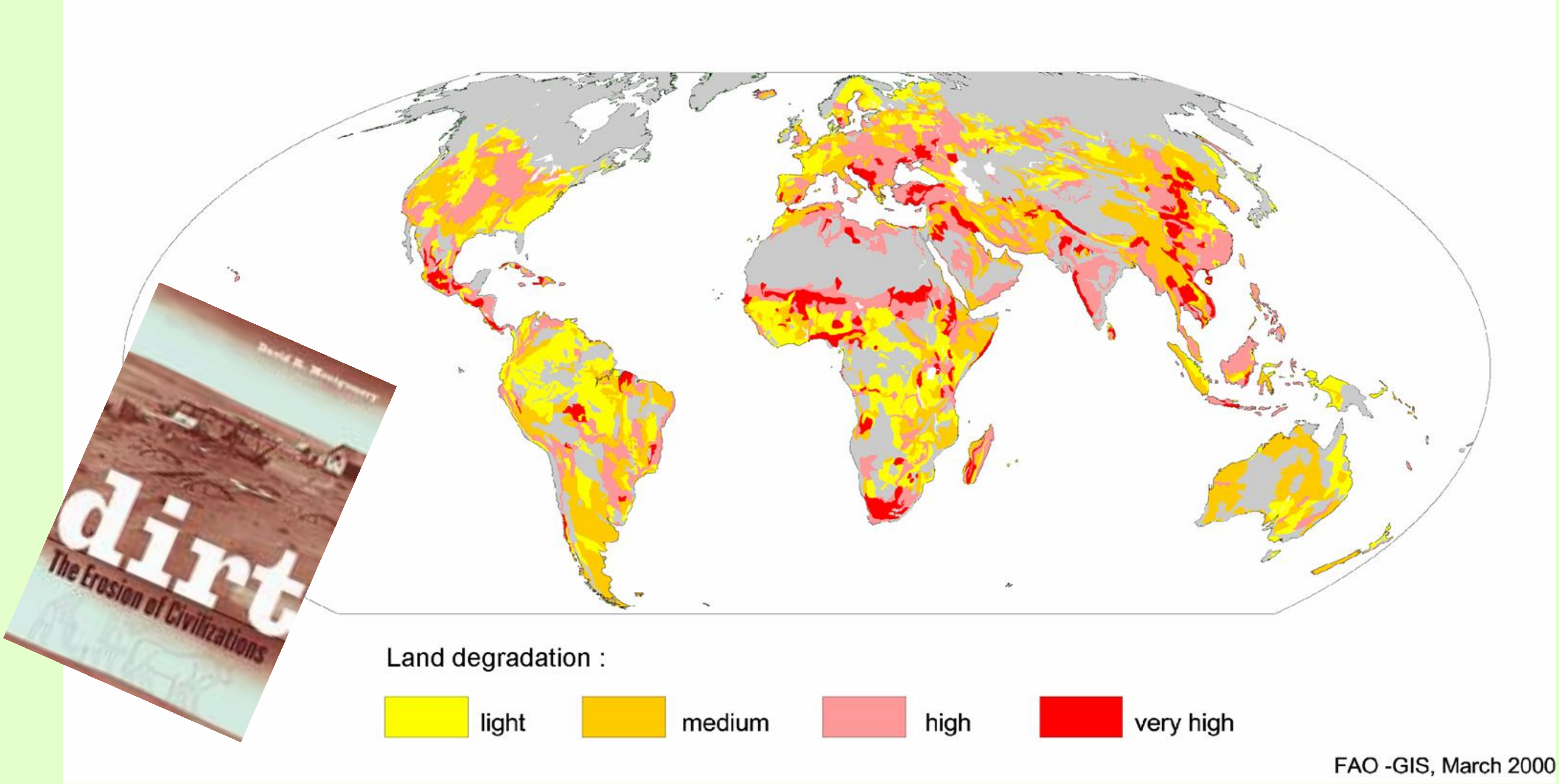
TILLAGE AGRICULTURE -- Erosion



Google image, 16 February 2014
Sediment Plumes – The Guardian

Degradation of soil, water and biodiversity resources

All agricultural soils show signs of degradation



World map of severity of land degradation – GLASOD (FAO 2000)

Also, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005 – 89% our ecosystems Degraded or severely degraded, only 11% in reasonable shape. 400-500 M ha lost

Consequences of tillage-based agriculture *at any level of development*

FOR THE CROP (AND SOCIETY)

- ***Higher production costs, lower farm productivity and profit, sub-optimal yield ceilings, poor resilience***

- **less use efficiency of mineral fertilizer: "*The crops have become 'addicted' to fertilizers*"**
- **loss of (agro)biodiversity in the ecosystem, below & above soil surface**
- **more pest problems (breakdown of food-webs for micro-organisms and natural pest control)**
- **falling input efficiency & factor productivities, declining or stagnating yields**
- **reduced resilience, reduced sustainability**
- **Poor adaptability to climate change & mitigation**

Consequences of tillage-based agriculture
at any level of development

FOR THE LAND (AND SOCIETY)

- ***Dysfunctional ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, degraded ecosystem services -- water, carbon, nutrient cycles, suboptimal water provisioning & regulatory water services etc. Low livestock and human carrying capacity.***

- **loss of OM, porosity, aeration, biota (=decline in soil health -> collapse of soil structure -> compaction & surface sealing -> decrease in infiltration)**
- **water loss as runoff & soil loss as sediment**
- **loss of time, energy, seeds, fertilizer, pesticide (erosion, leaching)**
- **less capacity to capture and slow release water & nutrients**

Switching to sustainable solutions

What does No-Till revolution offer in terms of greater crop and land potentials?

Technical objectives of SPI

- Agricultural land productivity
- Natural capital and flow of ecosystems services

Simultaneously

- Enhanced input-use efficiency
- Build farming system resilience (biotic and abiotic), including being climate-smart
- Contribute to multiple-outcome objectives at farm, community & landscape, and national scales e.g. climate change mitigation

And

- Capable of rehabilitating land productivity and ecosystem services in degraded and abandoned lands

These objectives can be and are being met with No-Till CA

Conservation Agriculture

adoption of
Agriculture

FAO Definition: www.fao.org/ag/ca

Conservation Agriculture (CA)
is an approach to managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, increased profits and food security while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment. CA is characterized by three linked principles, namely:

1. **Continuous no or minimum mechanical soil disturbance.**
2. **Permanent soil mulch cover - crop residues, cover crops.**
3. **Diversification of crop species grown in sequences or associations or rotations.**

Along with other GAPs → SPI & CSA

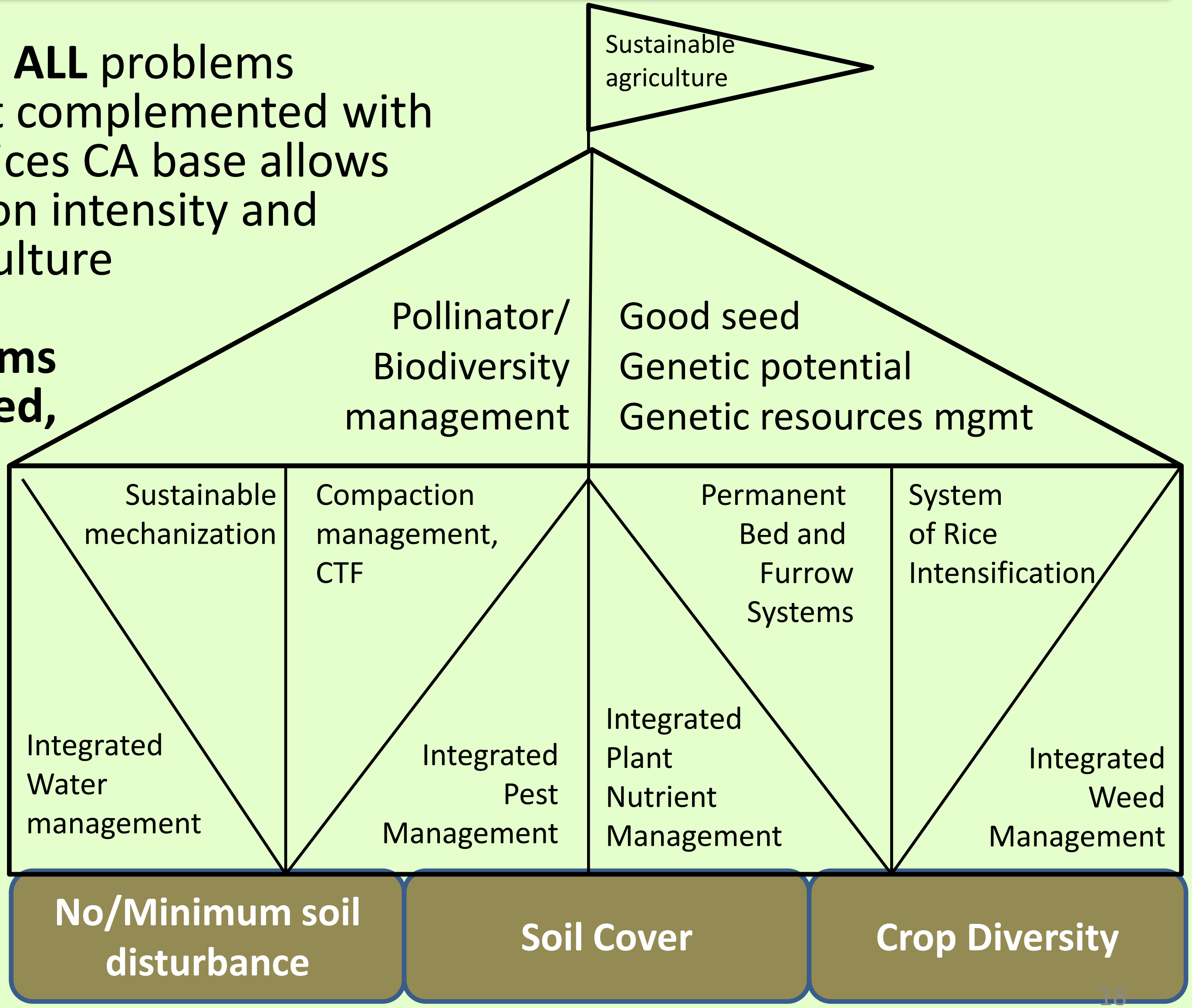
No-Till CA works because

it pays attention to:

- the ecological foundation of production system
- Soil health and biology
- Biodiversity
- Ecosystem services

CA principles operate as ecological foundation to CA Systems

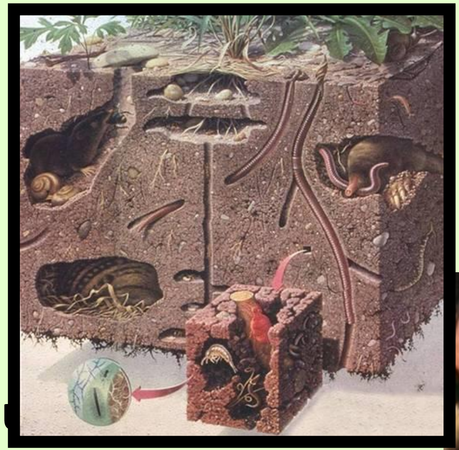
CA does not solve **ALL** problems (NO panacea) but complemented with other good practices CA base allows for high production intensity and sustainable agriculture **in all land-based production systems (rainfed & irrigated, annual, perennial, plantation, orchards, agroforestry, crop-livestock, rice systems**



Pays attention to soil health -- soil as a ‘complex’ biological system, not just as a geological entity

Soil productive capacity (vs. fertility) is derived from several components which interact dynamically in space and time:

- ***Physical*: architecture - pore structure, space & aeration**
- ***Hydrological*: moisture storage - infiltration**
- ***Chemical:* nutrients, CEC, dynamics**
- ***Biological*: soil life & non living fractions**
- **Thermal: rates of biochemical processes**
- **Gravity: retention & flows of liquids**
- **Cropping system: rotation/association/seq**



A productive soil is a living system and its health & productivity depends on managing it as a ‘complex’ biological system, not as a geological entity.

Pays attention to biodiversity

oil food
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ests

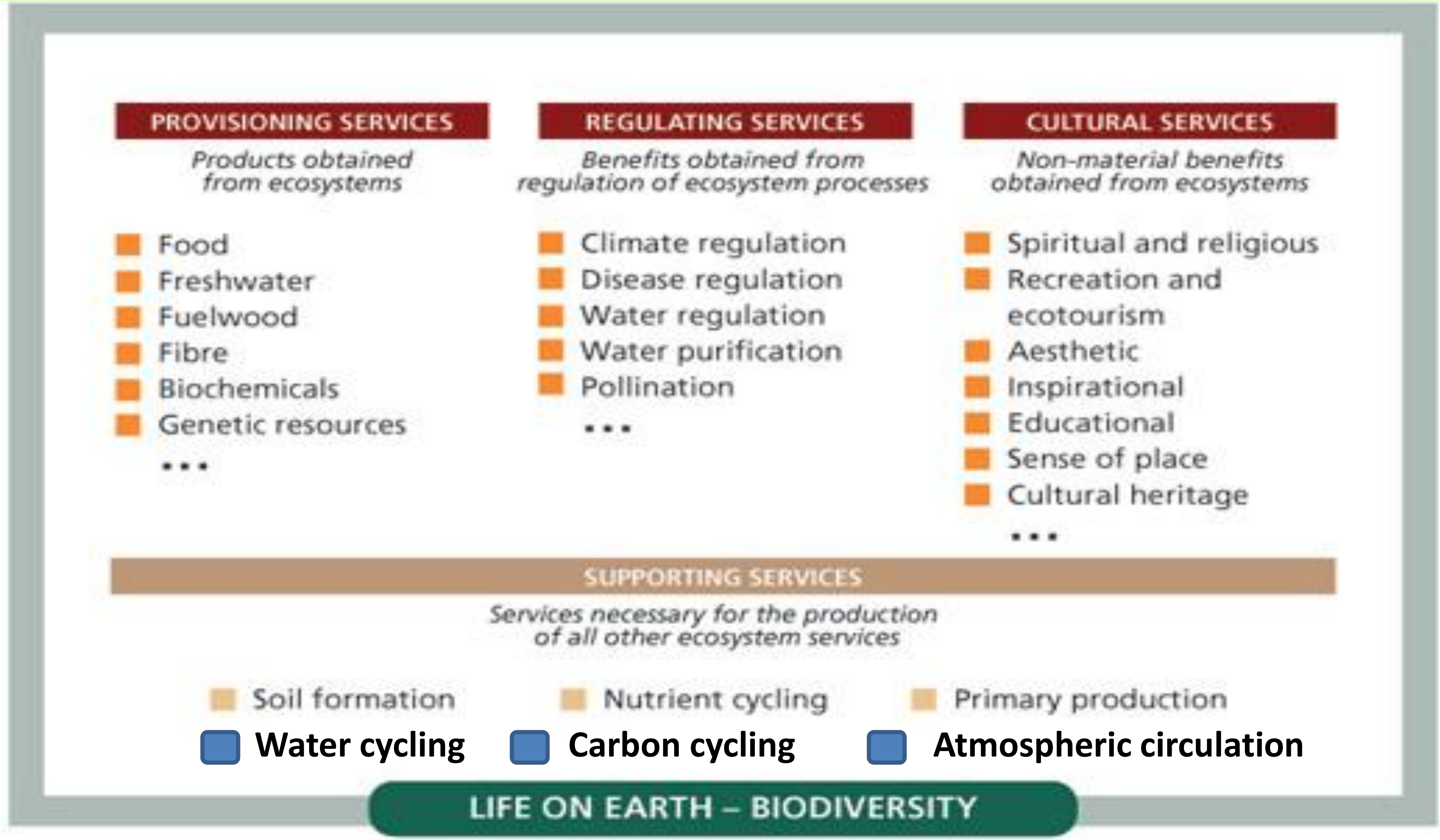
est-predator
ynamics

round-nesting
rds, animals
nd insects

Pays attention to eco-agriculture landscapes: harmonizing multiple objectives at farm, community, landscape scales

Landscapes for People, Food and Nature
International Conference and Knowledge Exchange

Pays attention to harnessing ecosystem services from Land



Source: The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005)

Sustainable Land Preparation - smallholders

Planting holes, ripping or mulching, direct drill

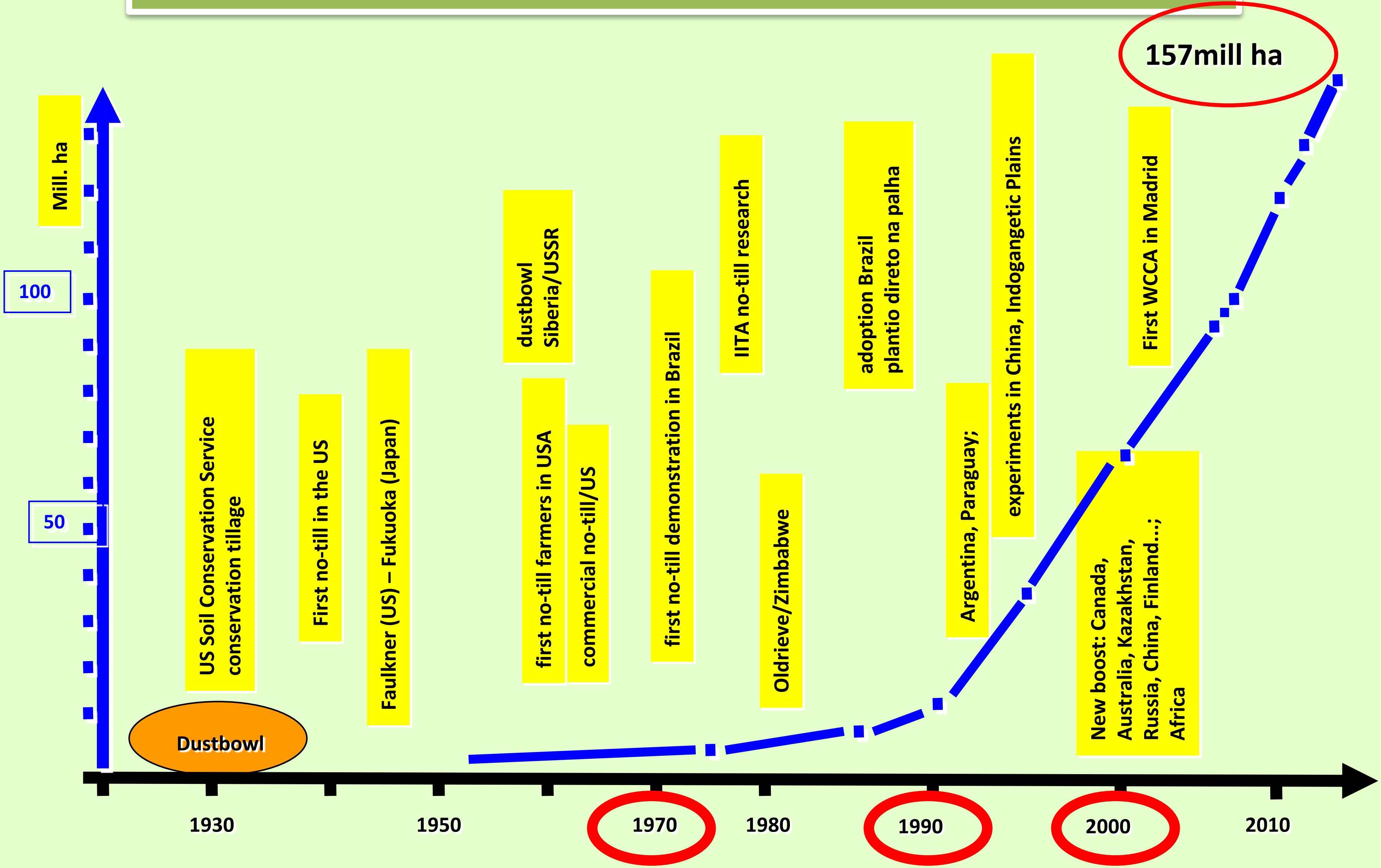
No-till in Europe

(W. Sturny)

Scale and Geography of No-Till Revolution

With evidence of superior performance of crop and land productivity in the tropics, subtropics and temperate regions

History and Adoption of CA (2013). Since 2008/09 increasing at 10 M ha annually



Area of cropland under CA by continent - 2013

(source: FAO AquaStat: www.fao/ag/ca/6c.html)

Continent	Area (Mill. ha)	Per cent of global total	Per cent of arable land of reporting countries
South America	66.0 (49.6)*	41.3 (34)#	60.0
North America	54.0 (40.0)	34.8 (40)	24.0
Australia & NZ	17.9 (12.2)	11.5 (47)	35.9+
Asia	10.3 (2.6)	6.6 (291)	3.0
Russia & Ukraine	5.2 (0.1)	3.4(5000)	3.3
Europe	2.1 (1.6)	1.4 (31)	2.8
Africa	1.2 (0.5)	0.8 (140)	0.9
Global total	157 (106)* ( )* 2008/9	100 (48)# ( )# % change since 2008/09	10.9 (7.4)* %global cropland + includes non-cropland

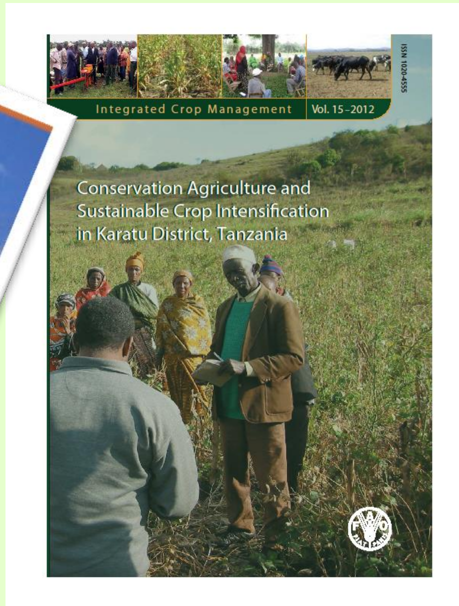
~50% in developing regions, ~50 % in industrialized regions

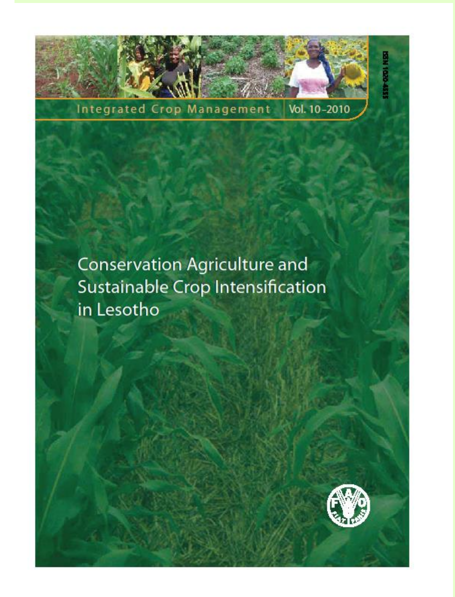
Conservation Agriculture globally 157 Million ha (2013) (~11% of annual cropland)

Documented benefits of CA for food security, environment, sustainability, rehabilitation

Small scale -- Paraguay, Tanzania, India, China, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique ……

Large scale – Canada, USA, Brazil, Australia, Argentina, Kazakhstan …..





publications

Drivers for adoption of CA

on Agriculture

- **Erosion:** North America, Brazil, China
- **Drought:** China, Australia, Kazakhstan, Zambia
- **Cost of production:** global
- **Soil degradation:** global
- **Ecosystem services:** global
- **Climate change A&M:** global
- **Sustainable intensification:** global
- **Pro-poor:** developing regions

Spread is farmer-led but needs policy & institutional support, specially for smallholders

Challenges/issues/considerations of transformation and transition

- **Weeds/herbicides**
- **Labour**
- **Larger farms**
- **Livestock**
- **Community engagement**
- **Temperate areas**

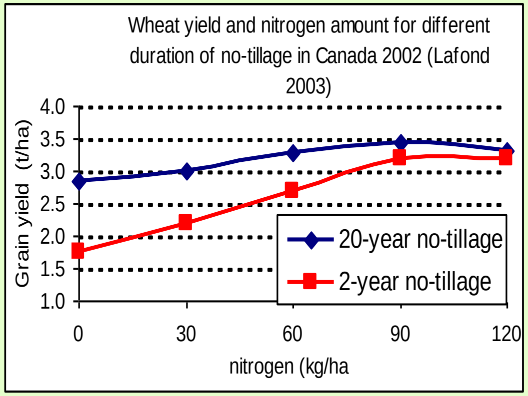
- **Farmers working together**
- **Equipment and machinery**
- **Knowledge and technical capacity**
- **Risk involved in transforming to no-till systems**
- **Approaches to adoption and scaling**
- **Policy and institutional support – private, public, civil society**

Patterns of benefits and evidence of superior performance with Conservation Agriculture

Impact pattern with CA – small or big farms

CROP

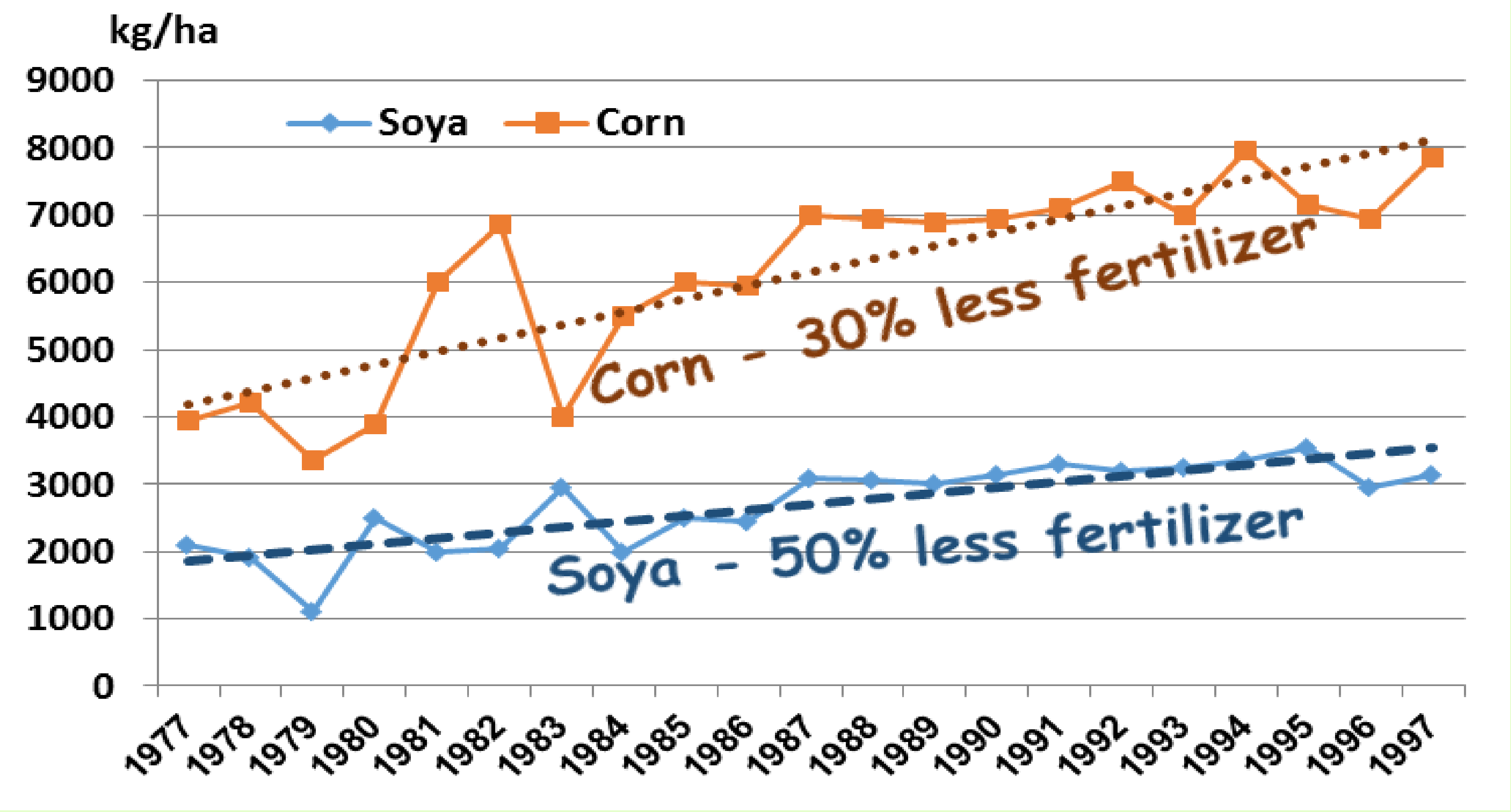
- Increased & stable yields, productivity, profit (depending on level and degradation)
- Less fertilizer use (-50%) no fertilizer less pesticides (-20->50%) no pesticides
- Less machinery, energy & labour cost (50-70%)
- water needs (-30-40%)



LAND

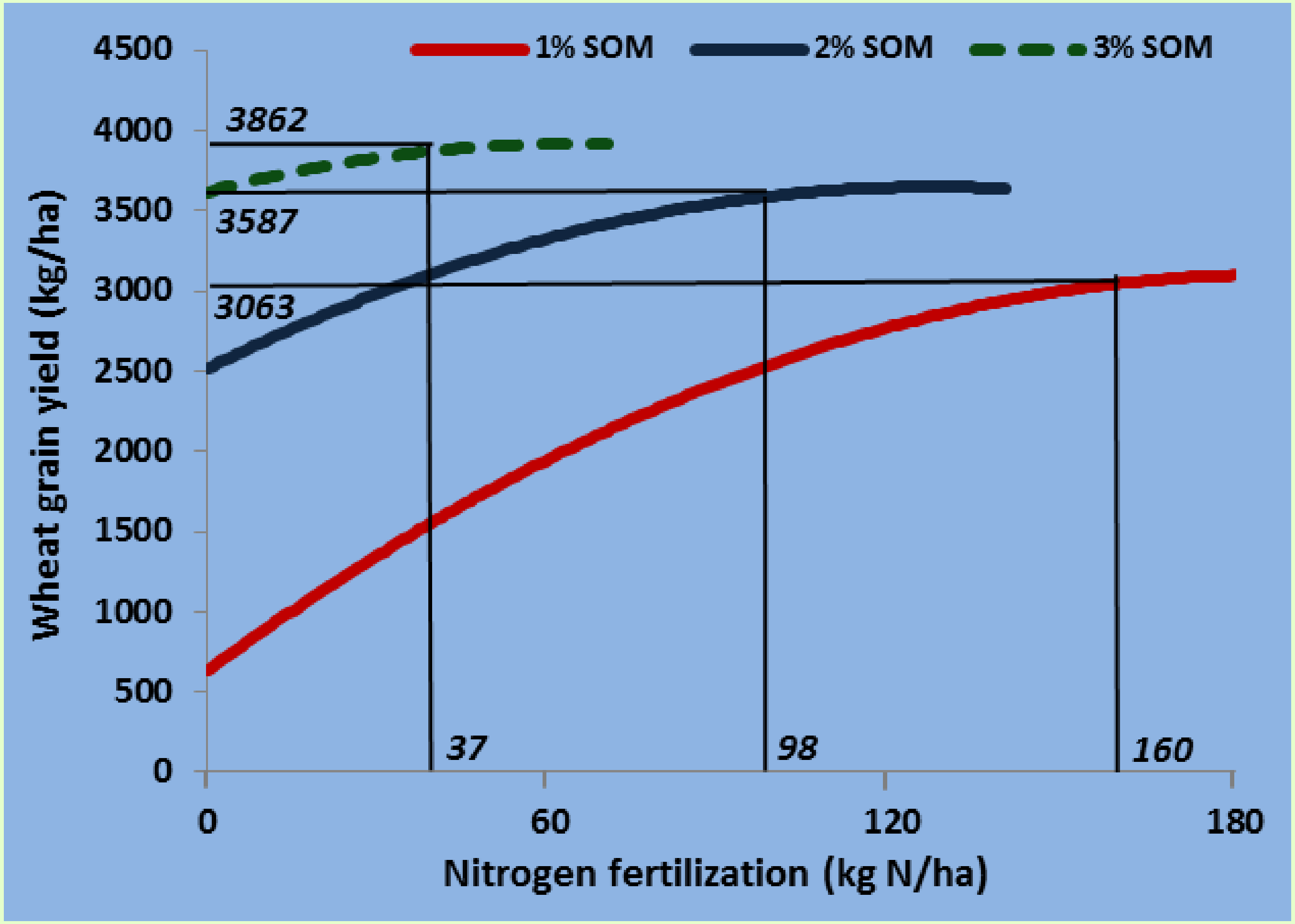
- Greater livestock and human carrying capacity
- Lower impact of climate (drought, floods, heat, cold) & climate change adaptation & mitigation
- Lower environmental cost (water, infrastructure)
- Rehabilitation of degraded lands & ecosystem services

Empirical evidence: The Frank Dijkstra farm in Ponta Grossa, Brazil - Sub-humid tropics



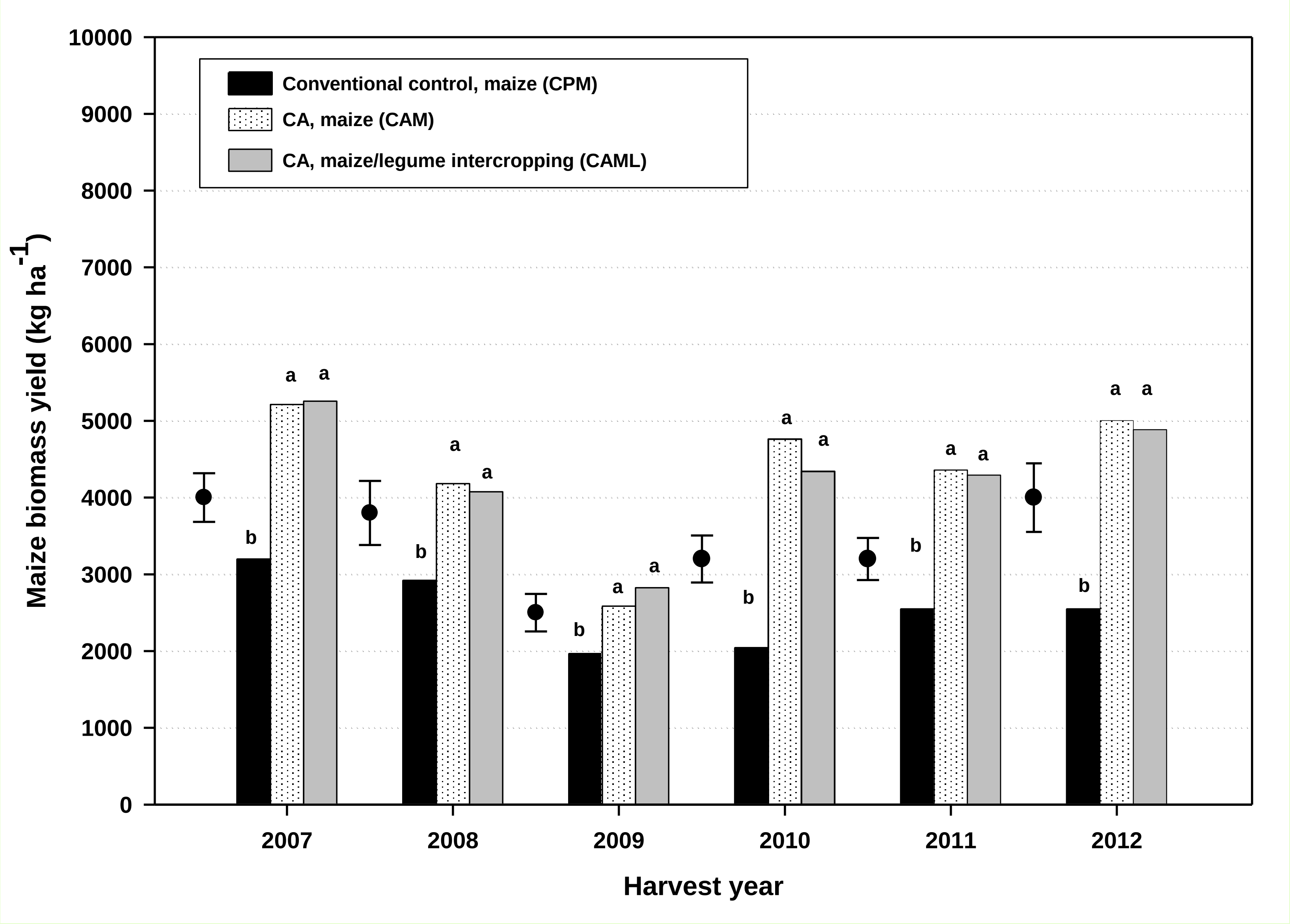
Source: Dijkstra, 1998

Wheat yield response to nitrogen fertilization (--- according to the model) - Dry sub-tropics WR

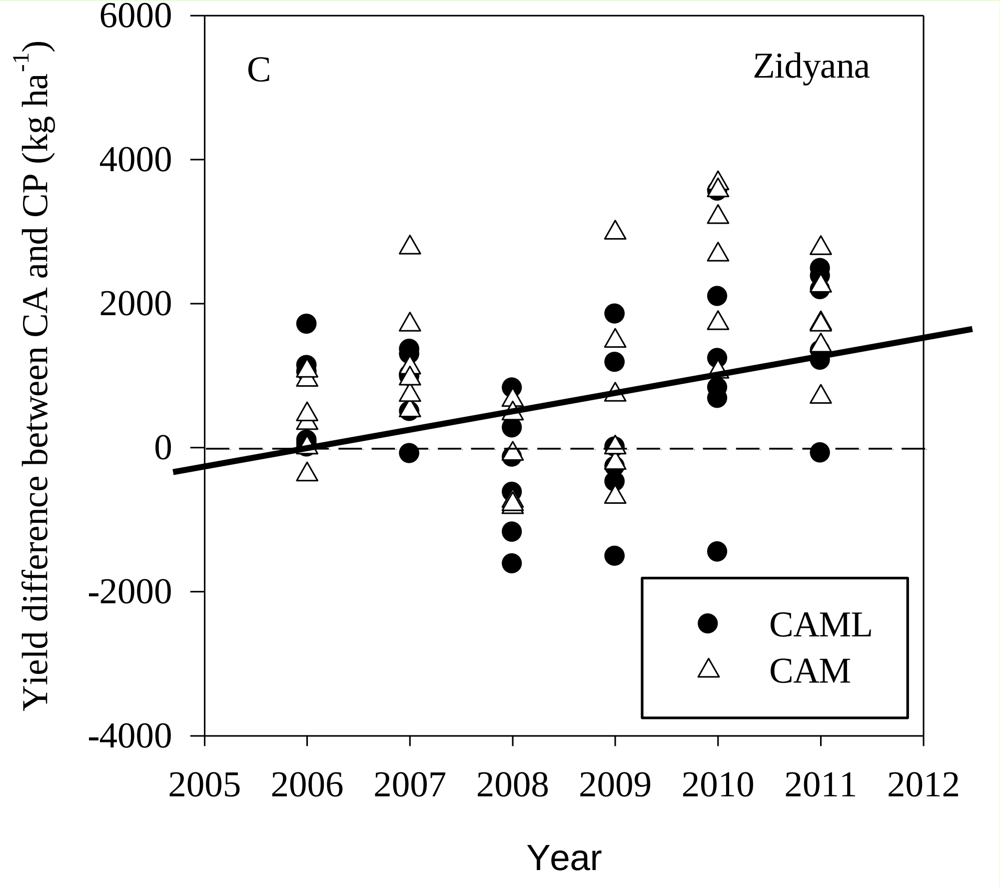


Carvalho et al., 2012

Longer term maize grain yields on farmers fields in Malawi – Lemu – Semi-arid tropics



Longer term maize grain yields on farmers fields in Malawi - Zidyana



CIMMYT– Thierfelder et al.

Economic viability-Malawi

	Lemu			Zidyana		
	CP	CA	CAL	CP	CA	CAL
Gross Receipts	528.6	881.5	979.7	1047.2	1309.5	1293.7
Variable costs						
Inputs	238.5	341.0	353.6	221.7	323.7	346.1
Labour days (6 hr days)	61.7	39.9	49.4	61.7	39.9	49.4
Labour costs	159.5	103.2	127.9	155.6	100.7	124.7
Sprayer costs		1.7	1.2		1.7	1.2
Total variable costs	398.1	445.9	482.8	377.3	426.1	472.1
Net returns (US$/ha)	**130.5**	**435.5**	**497.1**	**669.9**	**883.3**	**821.9**
Returns to labour (US$/day)	1.8	5.2	4.9	5.4	9.8	7.6

Source: Ngwira et al., 2012

CGIAR

CIMMYT

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL EXPENSES

	CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE (Year 2000)	DIRECT DRILLING (Year 2003)	REDUC-TION (%)
Maintenance and repair of tractors	10 450,47 €	1 507,15 €	85
Maintenance and repair of tillage/ drilling implements	8 158,41 €	1 840,40 €	77,5
Fuel	17 460 €	7 110 €	60
Labour	25 000 €	15 000 €	40
TOTAL ANUAL	<u>61 068,88 €</u>	<u>18 347,55 €</u>	<u>70</u>

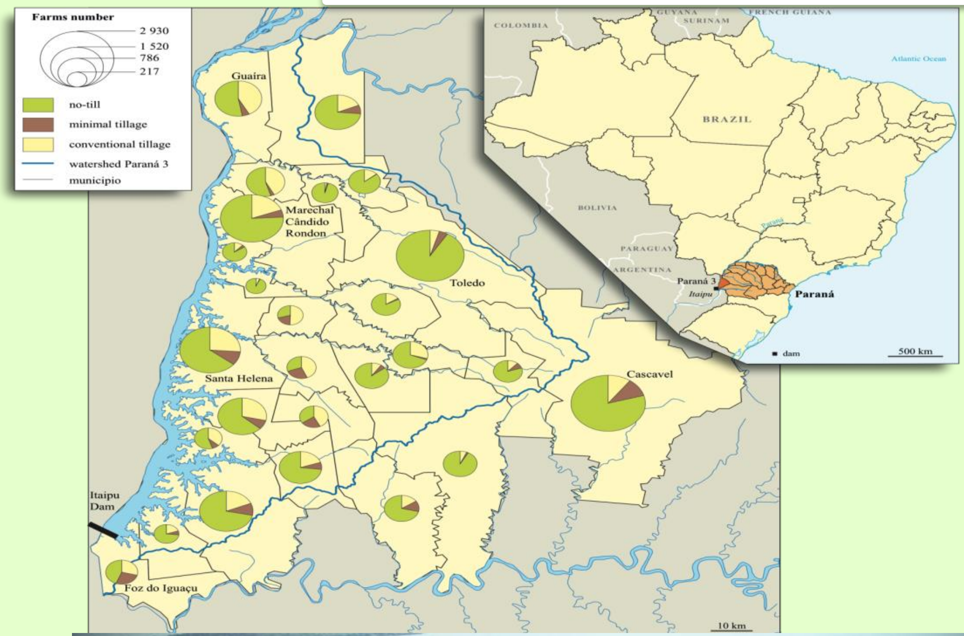
Farm power – 4 tractors with 384 HP under tillage & 2 tractors with 143 HP under no-till
Farm near Evora, South Portugal

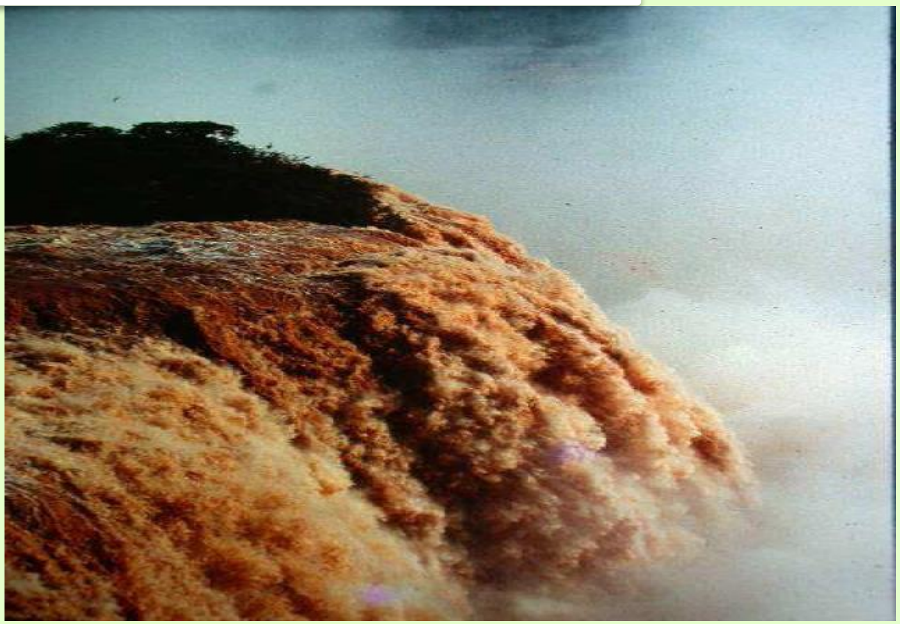
Example 1-- Canada: Carbon offset scheme in Alberta

Sequestering soil Carbon with CA and trading offsets with regulated companies to offset their emissions by purchasing verified tonnes (from ag and non-ag sectors)

Source: Tom Goddard et al.

Example 2 -- Watershed services in Parana Basin, Brazil





Water resources are threatened by conventional tillage agricultural practices. Conservation Agriculture is an alternative to reduce impacts on river’s quality and to maintain a higher level of productivity and sustainability.

Cultivating Good Water Programme

Itaipu reservoir dam today (source: *Itaipu Binacional*)

Broad conclusions

- **CA can sustainably mobilize greater crop and land potentials with increased efficiency and resilience.**
- **CA offers greater output and profit to smallholders and large farmers, with less resources and minimum land degradation.**
- **CA is increasingly seen as a real alternative for SPI and ES, and it is spreading at an annual rate of 10 M ha.**

And, the messages, once understood, even make people dance!

More information: amirkassam786@googlemail.com

http://www.fao.org/ag/ca

Join CA-CoP

The Supply Side – what does it look like?

Latest FAO projections for 2050 – 50-70% increase globally = 0.9% increase annually

Year	Population (billion)	Cereal output (mil. t)	Net Production Area (mil. Ha)	Yield (t/ha)
2014	7.2	2,532 (352 kg pc)	715	3.54
2050	9.2	3,280 (356 kg pc)	763	4.30 (3.44)#
Plateau (2100+)	10.0~	5,000* (500 kg pc)	763^ or 1000^	6.55 (5.24)# 5.00 (4.00)#

* at 500 kg/capita which is the current Western European level of cereal use (including wastage)
# with 50% cut in food waste
^ Cereal: non-cereal ratio is ~50:50; so total arable land requirement would be 2,000 Ml ha assuming some expansion in cropland or could be 1,470 M ha assuming no expansion beyond 2050. In addition, we need land for permanent crops which could mean another 500 M ha. So the total land required to meet future demand would be somewhere between 2000 and 2,500 M ha.
Potential suitable land is 4,495 M ha, currently used is 1,559 M ha. Marginal land is 2,738 M ha, **which includes some 400-500 M ha of abandoned land due to degradation** (Gibbs and Salmon, 2015).

If we decide to eat less meat in the future, then the required area and yields can be lower. There is also the biofuel question which will push the area up.

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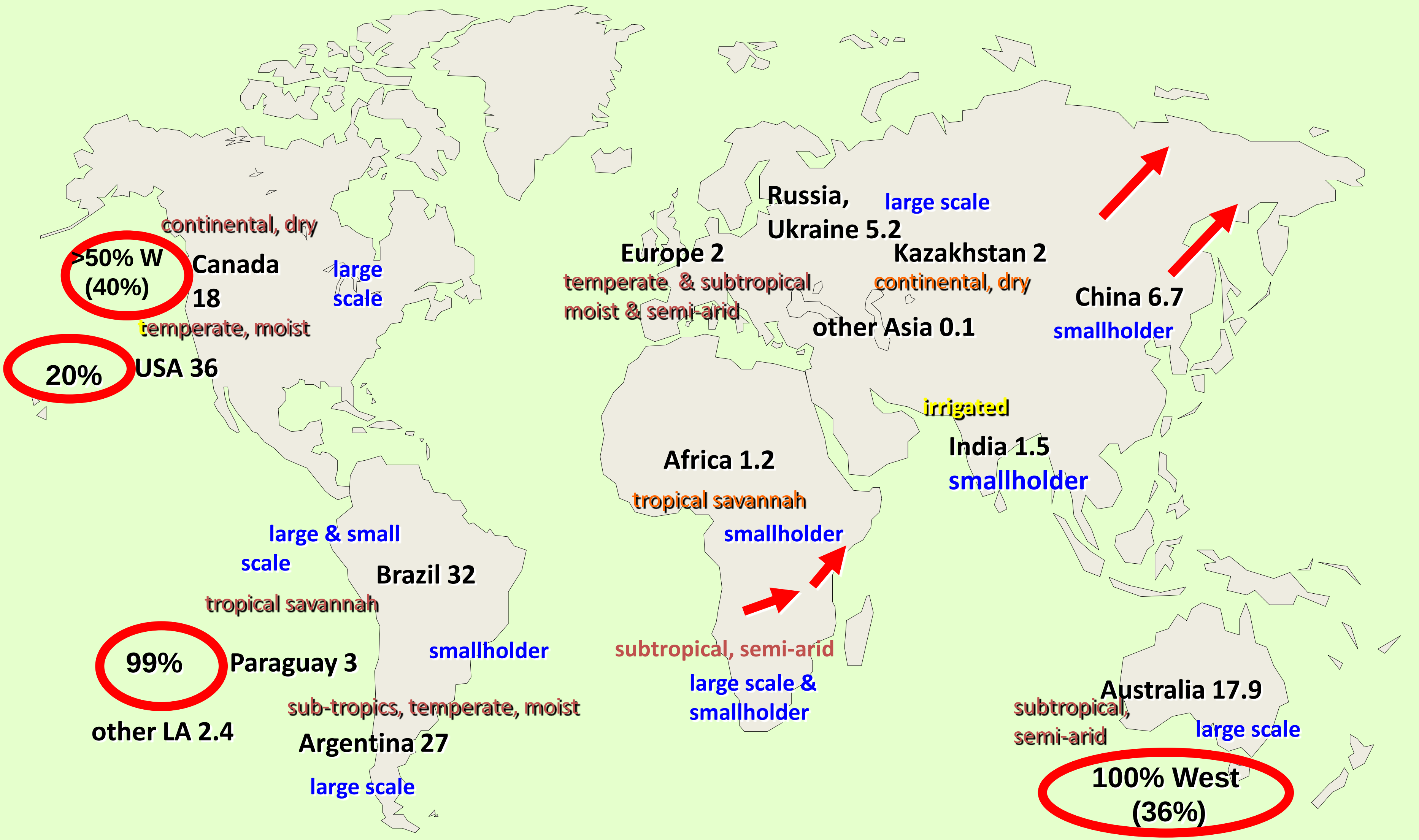

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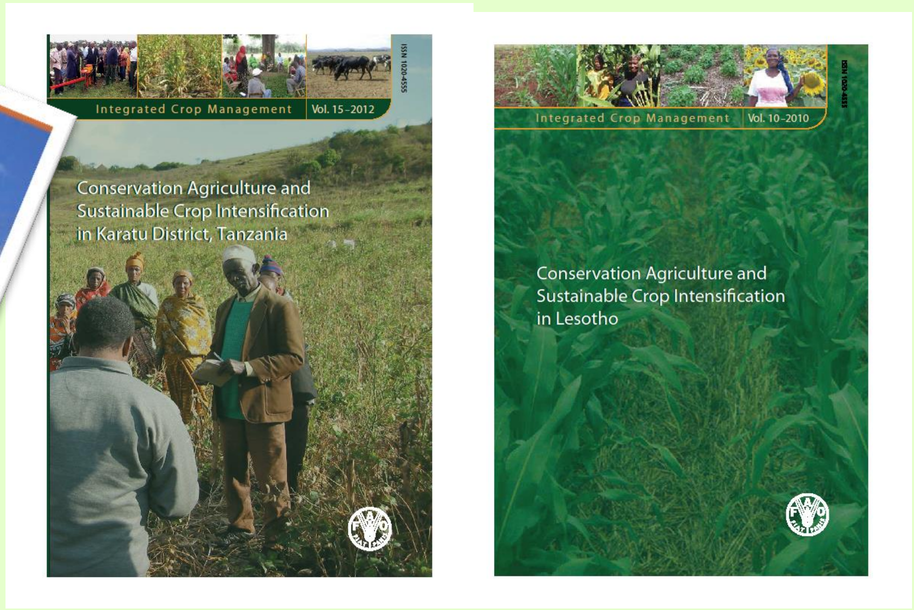

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