

# A cropping system assessment framework : applied to legume based cropping systems in Europe

Christine Watson, Moritz Reckling, Johann Bachinger,  
Göran Bergkvist & Fred Stoddard



Narrow-leaved lupin (*Lupinus angustifolius* L.)  
(photo credit: Reckling, ZALF)

# Environmental Stratification of Europe

- ALN - Alpine North
- BOR - Boreal
- NEM - Nemoral
- ATN - Atlantic North
- ALS - Alpine South
- CON - Continental
- ATC - Atlantic Central
- PAN - Pannonian
- LUS - Lusitanian
- ANA - Anatolian
- MDM - Mediterranean Mountains
- MDN - Mediterranean North
- MDS - Mediterranean South

## NORTH WEST

Autumn-sown pea, faba bean, white lupin; spring-sown pea, faba bean, potentially vetches and lupins

## NORTH EAST

Spring-sown, cool-season crops: Pea, faba bean, potentially narrow-leaved lupin, lentil and vetches

## SOUTH

Cool-season, autumn-sown crops: pea, faba bean, lentil, chickpea, vetches, lupins; *Irrigated* spring sown soybean, common bean, cowpea

## CENTRAL

Warm-season crops: soybean, common bean; Spring-sown pea, faba bean, potentially lupins, lentil and vetches



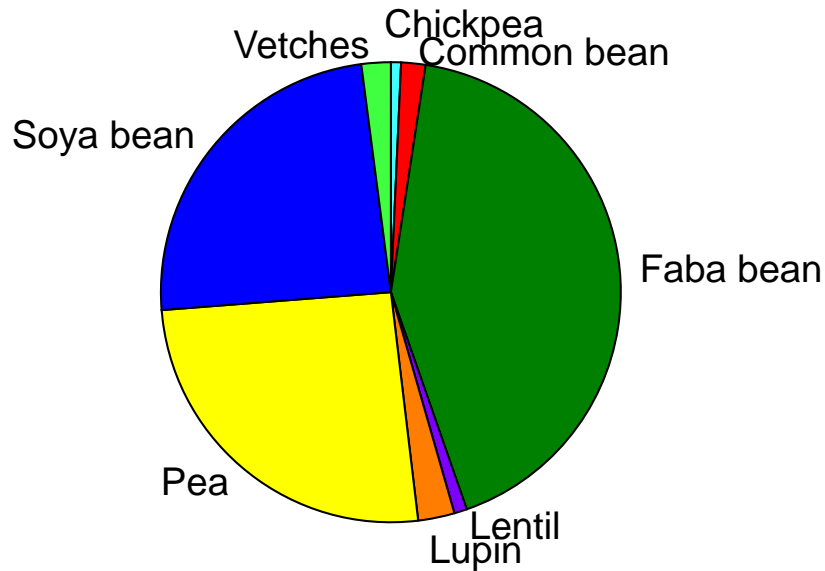
# Ecosystem services of legumes (Watson et al. 2017)

- Provisioning services
  - Food and feed
- Supporting and regulating services
  - Biological nitrogen fixation (BNF)
  - Rotational effects
  - Nitrate leaching
  - Nitrous oxide emissions
  - Agro-biodiversity and climate change adaptation
  - Biodiversity
  - Regulating pests, disease and weeds

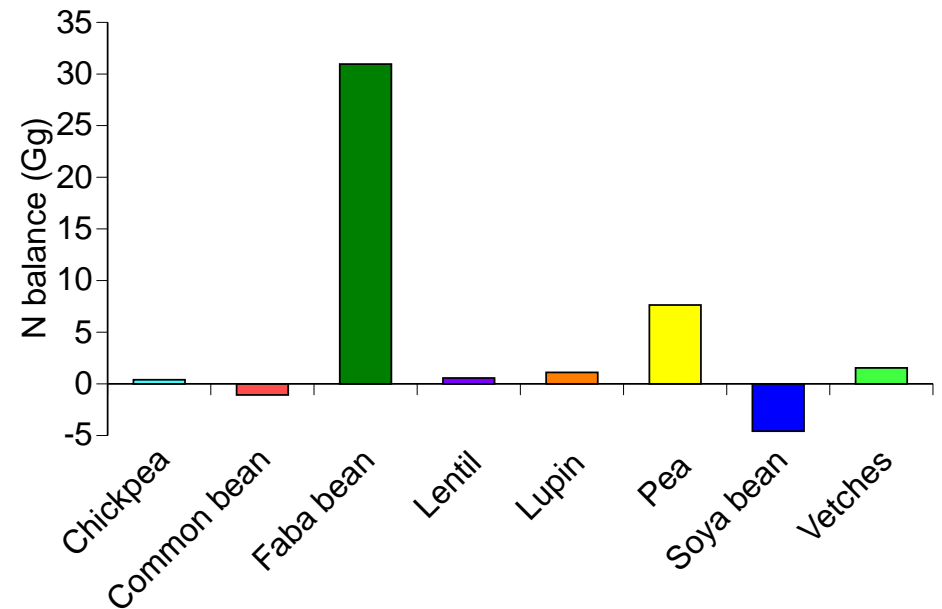


Bumblebee visiting soybean flowers in the field experiment at ZALF (photo credit: Rosner, ZALF)

# Total 206 thousand t (Gg) of N fixed in Europe in 2009



## N balance across Europe (fixation – harvest, thousand t) in 2009: total 37 Gg





# Aim of the cropping system framework:

- Assess ecosystem services of legumes in rotations
- Systematically compare cropping systems with and without legumes
- Design novel systems with legumes using multi-criteria analysis



Reckling et al. (2016) A cropping system assessment framework - evaluating effects of introducing legumes into crop rotations. [European Journal of Agronomy 76:186-197.](#)

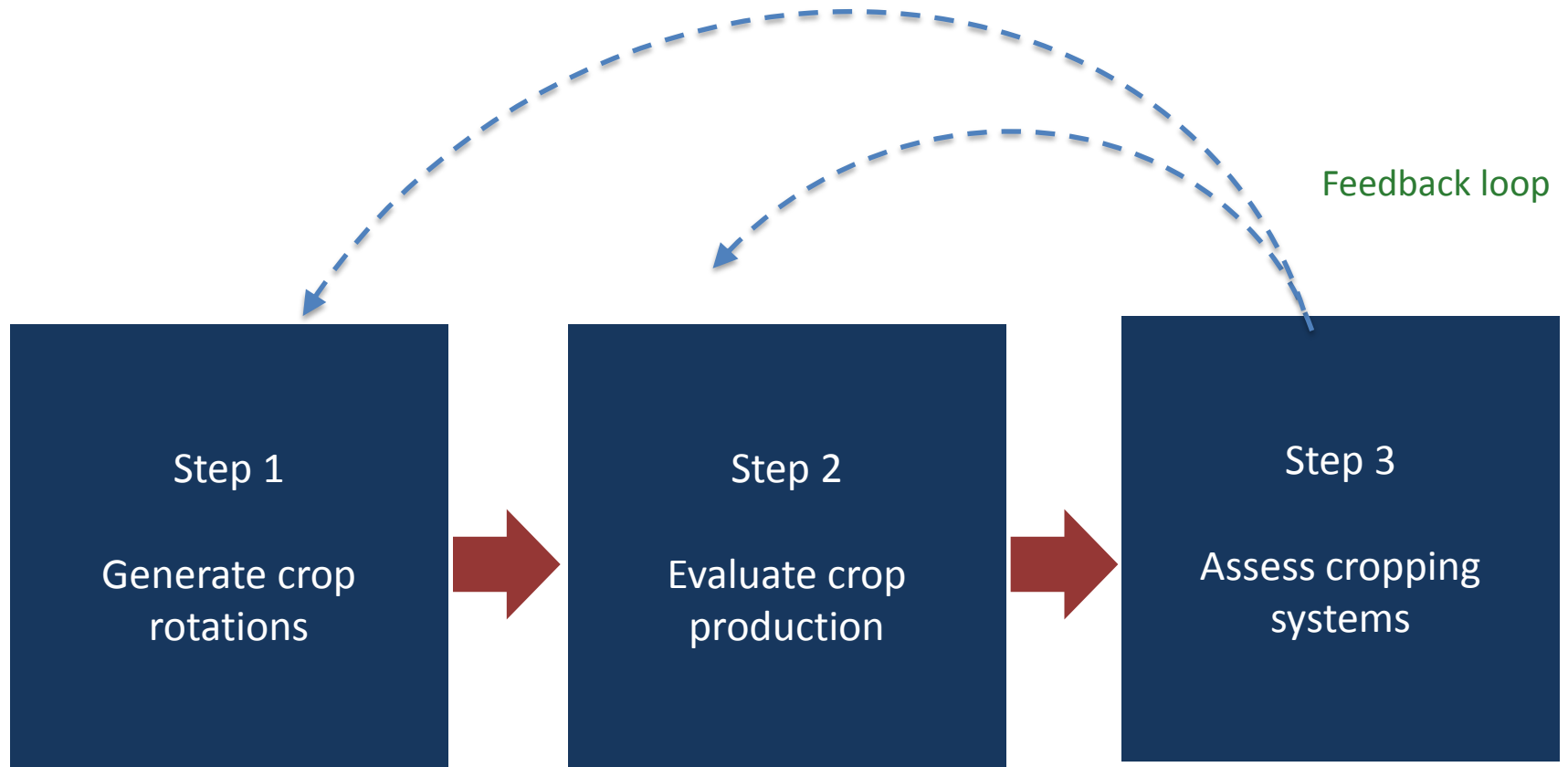
# Modelling approach

- Rule-based and static model in MS Access
- Algorithms based on literature, IPCC and ROTOR (Bachinger and Zander, 2007)
- Data from surveys, statistics and experts from Legume Futures
- Indicators used so far:
  - Economic: gross margin
  - Environmental: N-leaching,  $N_2O$  emission, N-fertilizer use
  - Agronomic: pests/disease/weed assessment



Expert knowledge on legumes and crop rotation design

# Framework development

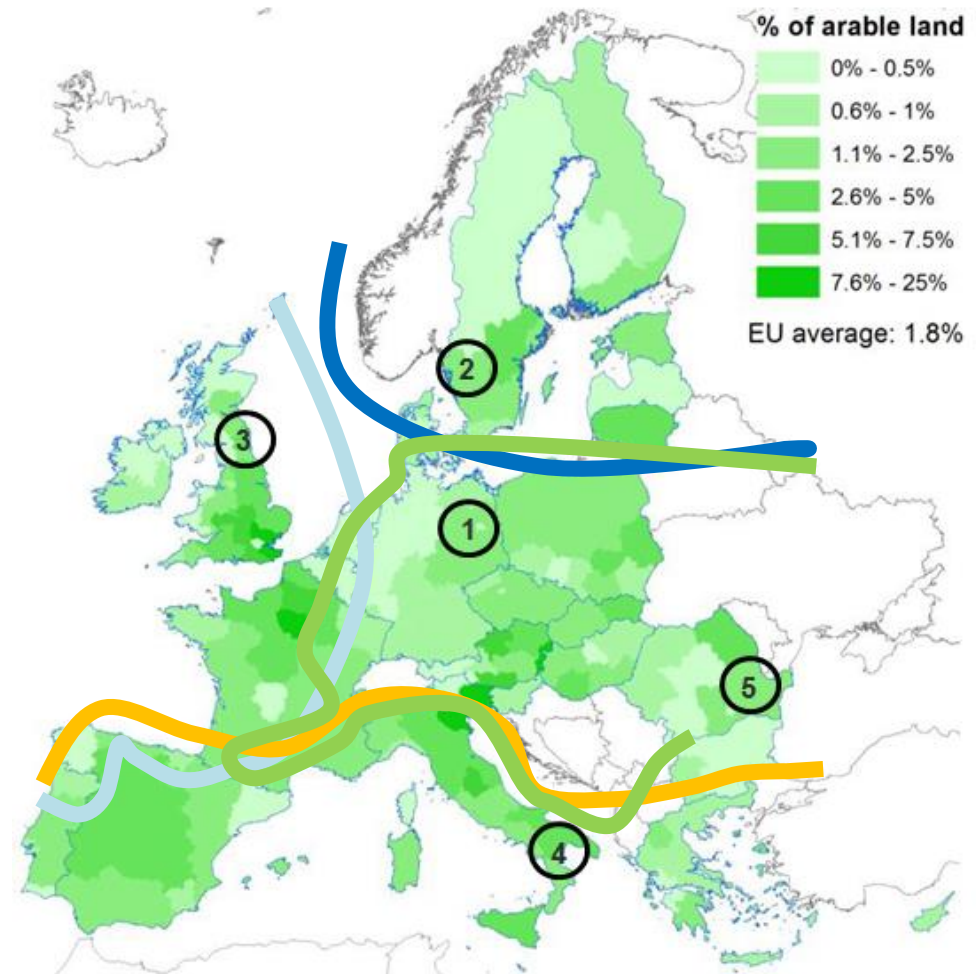


Reckling et al. (2016) A cropping system assessment framework - evaluating effects of introducing legumes into crop rotations. [European Journal of Agronomy 76:186-197.](#)

# Case studies across Europe

- Case studies
  - ‘Arable systems’ in 5 regions (1-5)
  - ‘Mixed farming’ in 3 regions (1-3)

- (1) Brandenburg, Germany
- (2) Västra Götaland, Sweden
- (3) Eastern Scotland, UK
- (4) Calabria, Italy
- (5) Sud-Muntenia, Romania



Proportion of EU-27 arable land used for grain legumes in 2010 and the study regions across Europe adapted from Reckling et al. (2016)



# Results

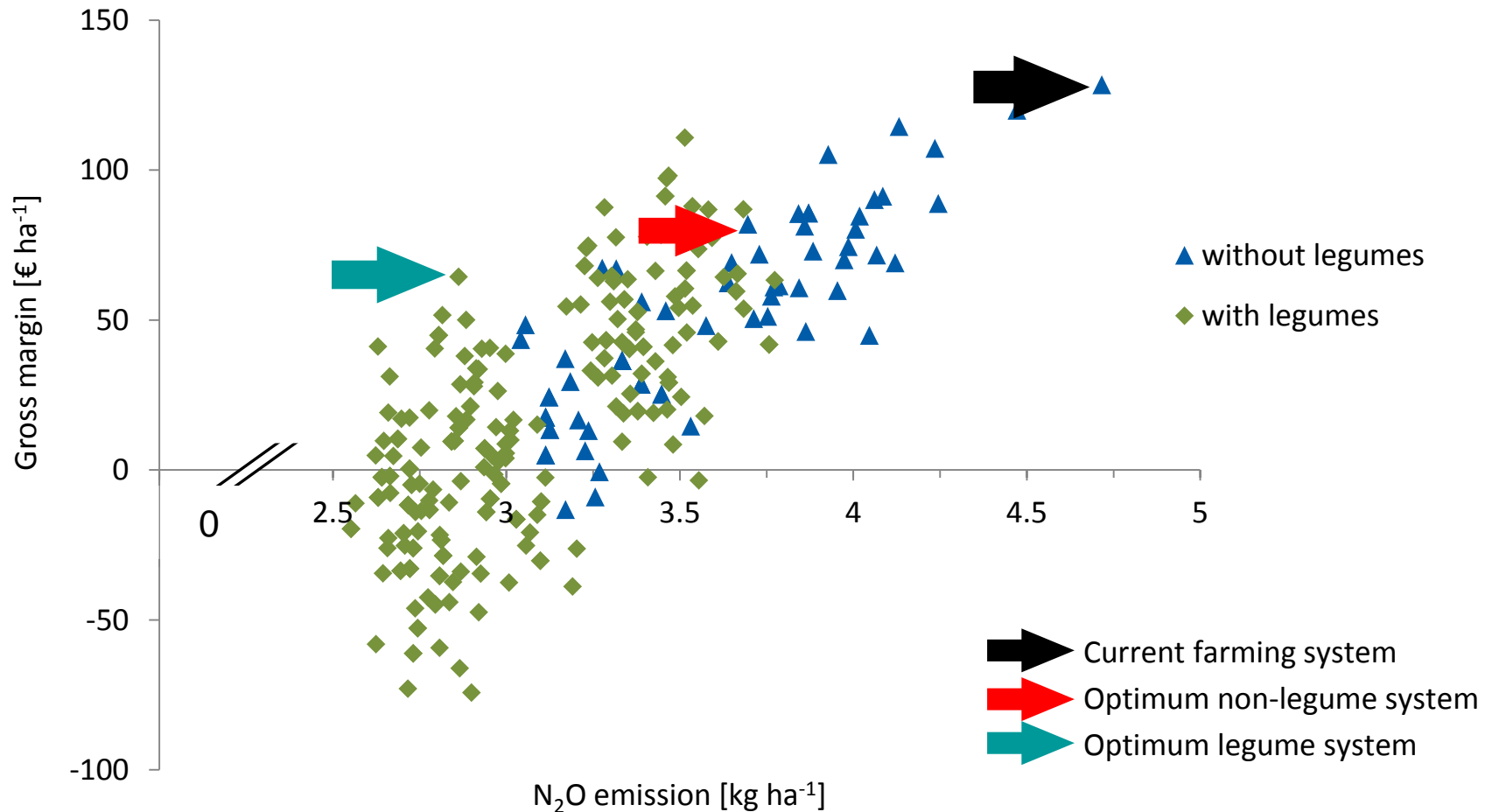
## Economic & environmental impacts of introducing legumes into cropping systems

- Trade-offs were reduced between economic and environmental impacts
- Varying impacts per region

Indicators	Arable systems	Mixed farming systems
	Effect (%)	
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions	-12 to -30	-23 to -52
N-fertilizer use	-17 to -40	-27 to -58
Nitrate-N leaching	-24 to +3	-50 to +5
Gross margins	-73 to +29	0 to +62

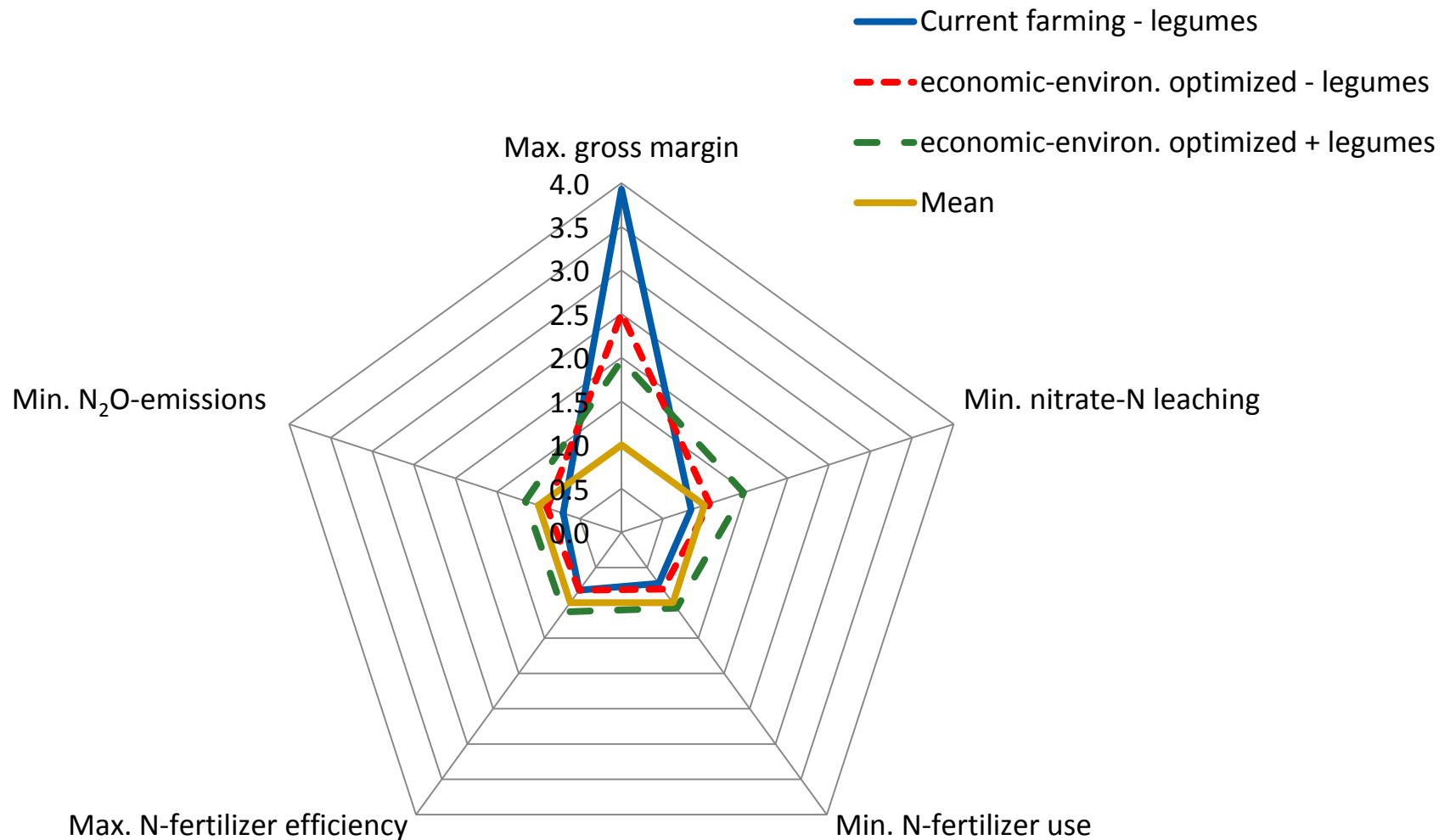
Reckling et al. (2016) Trade-offs between economic and environmental impacts of introducing legumes into cropping systems. [Frontiers in Plant Science 7:669.](#)

# Results



Nitrous oxide emissions plotted against gross margins for CS with and without legumes in Brandenburg for arable systems

Reckling et al. (2016) Trade-offs between economic and environmental impacts of introducing legumes into cropping systems. [Frontiers in Plant Science 7:669.](#)



Multi-criteria assessment of arable cropping systems in Brandenburg, with and without legumes. Values are the ratio of the single impact relative to the average impact (positive impacts outside)

# Arable farming systems



**TABLE 2 | Average economic and environmental impacts for cropping systems with and without legumes.**

Region	Site	Legume	Generated systems [no.]	Gross margin [€/ha]	NO <sub>3</sub> -N leaching [kg/ha]	N fertilizer use [kg/ha]	N <sub>2</sub> O emissions [kg/ha]
ARABLE CROPPING SYSTEMS							
BB	Type 2	+legume	249	14	21	88	3.0
		-legume	68	51	23	114	3.6
CB	Type 1	+legume	328	195	24	32	1.3
		-legume	12	263	23	53	1.9
ES	Type 1/2	+legume	1237	637	23	107	4.1
		-legume	227	600	30	132	4.6
SM	Type 1	+legume	220	476	13	86	3.0
		-legume	20	369	13	108	3.6
VG	Type 1	+legume	10,127	420	30	100	3.5
		-legume	1756	452	31	121	4.0
FORAGE CROPPING SYSTEMS							
BB	Type 3	+legume	102	130	18	53	2.2
		-legume	89	80	37	126	4.7
ES	Type 3	+legume	18	733	24	220	7.4
		-legume	23	715	30	311	9.7
VG	Type 1	+legume	146	482	15	146	4.7
		-legume	108	483	14	201	6.1

BB, Brandenburg; CB, Calabria; ES, Eastern Scotland; SM, Sud-Muntenia; and VG, Västra Götaland. Types represent different land capabilities.

Reckling et al. (2016) Trade-offs between economic and environmental impacts of introducing legumes into cropping systems. [Frontiers in Plant Science 7:669.](#)





# Forward look

- Geographical spread: testing this in more NUTS-2 regions
- Impact spread: adding other environmental impacts such as pollinator support or soil carbon effects
- Interpretation depth: Making systems changes requires communication, as we all make mistakes in our first attempt with a crop
- Uncertainty: Adding a fuzzy-logic component to allow for yield instability of different classes of crop

# Publications

Europ. J. Agronomy 76 (2016) 186–197



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## A cropping system assessment framework—Evaluating effects of introducing legumes into crop rotations

Moritz Reckling<sup>a,c,\*</sup>, Jens-Martin Hecker<sup>b</sup>, Göran Bergkvist<sup>c</sup>, Christine A. Watson<sup>c,d</sup>, Peter Zander<sup>b</sup>, Nicole Schläpke<sup>b</sup>, Frederick L. Stoddard<sup>e,1</sup>, Vera Eory<sup>d</sup>, Cairistiona F.E. Topp<sup>d</sup>, Juliette Maire<sup>d</sup>, Johann Bachinger<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Institute of Land Use Systems, Eberswalder Str. 84, 15374 Müncheberg, Germany

<sup>b</sup> Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Institute of Socio-Economics, Eberswalder Str. 84, 15374 Müncheberg, Germany

<sup>c</sup> Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Department of Crop Production Ecology, P.O. Box 7043, 75007 Uppsala, Sweden

<sup>d</sup> Scotland's Rural College (SRUC), West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JG, United Kingdom

<sup>e</sup> University of Helsinki, Department of Agricultural Sciences, P.O. Box 27, Latokartanonkaari 5-7, 00014 Helsinki, Finland



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## Trade-Offs between Economic and Environmental Impacts of Introducing Legumes into Cropping Systems

Moritz Reckling<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Göran Bergkvist<sup>2</sup>, Christine A. Watson<sup>2,3</sup>, Frederick L. Stoddard<sup>4†</sup>, Peter M. Zander<sup>5</sup>, Robin L. Walker<sup>3</sup>, Aurelio Pristeri<sup>6</sup>, Ion Toncea<sup>7</sup> and Johann Bachinger<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Land Use Systems, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Müncheberg, Germany; <sup>2</sup> Department of Crop Production Ecology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden; <sup>3</sup> Crop and Soil Systems, Scotland's Rural College, Aberdeen, UK; <sup>4</sup> Department of Agricultural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland;

<sup>5</sup> Institute of Socio-Economics, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Müncheberg, Germany; <sup>6</sup> Department of Agricultural Science, Mediterranean University of Reggio Calabria, Reggio Calabria, Italy; <sup>7</sup> National Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Fundulea, Romania

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## Chapter Four - Grain Legume Production and Use in European Agricultural Systems

Christine A. Watson<sup>\*,†,✉</sup>, Moritz Reckling<sup>†,‡</sup>, Sara Preissel<sup>§</sup>, Johann Bachinger<sup>‡</sup>, Göran Bergkvist<sup>†</sup>, Tom Kuhlman<sup>¶</sup>, Kristina Lindström<sup>\*\*</sup>, Thomas Nemecek<sup>††</sup>, Cairistiona F.E. Topp<sup>\*</sup>, Aila Vanhatalo<sup>\*\*</sup>, Peter Zander<sup>§</sup>, Donal Murphy-Bokern<sup>‡‡</sup>, Fred L. Stoddard<sup>\*\*</sup>,<sup>1</sup>

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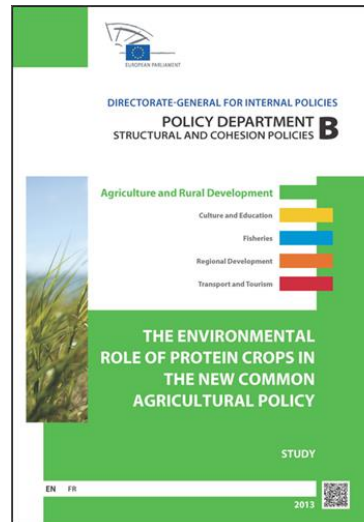
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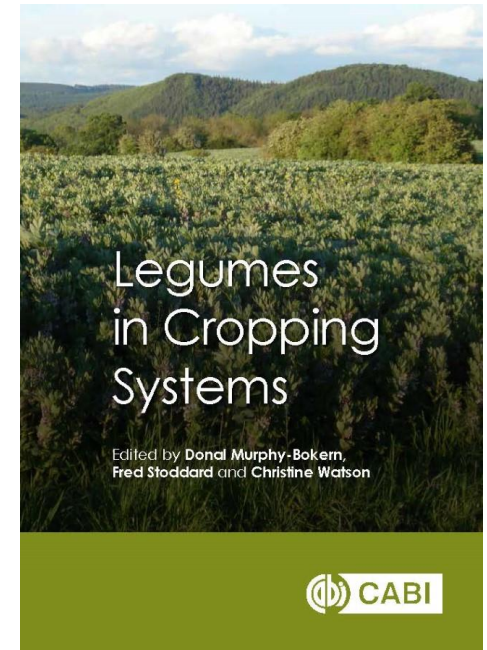
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Bues et al. 2013



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